



Department of Planning, Industry and Environment  
Locked Bag 5022  
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

Attention: Emma Barnet

Notice Number 1600960  
Date 07-Oct-2020

**Scoping Report- Proposed Waste Management Facility  
Prestons Waste Treatment Facility-9-13 Whyalla Place, Prestons NSW  
1 September 2020-SSD-9346594**

I refer to your request for the Environment Protection Authority's (EPA) requirements for the environmental assessment (EA) in regard to the above proposal received by EPA on 17 September 2020.

The EPA has considered the details of the proposal as provided by Department of Planning, Industry and Environment and has identified the information it requires to issue its general terms of approval in Attachment A of this Notice.

Overall the EPA highlights, the type of waste proposed to be managed at the premises and the proximity of the proposed activity near businesses and sensitive receivers, will require the proponent to demonstrate that the location of the proposed activity is suitable from an operational, environmental and safety management perspective.

In summary, the proposal must include, but not be limited to, the following key information:

Waste management.

- Waste acceptance procedures, including any wastes subject to chemical control orders (PCBs, Dioxins), immobilisation criteria and/or other criteria set in regulation such as asbestos handling.
- Testing assessment and characterisation of wastes prior to and on receipt at the premises.
- Storage
  - Segregation measures in place for reactive wastes (ASS/PASS and cyanides, oxidizing agents, Dangerous Goods), and bulk soils contaminated with Asbestos.
  - Identify where reactive oxidizing agents will be stored (permanganates and peroxides).

- Off-loading, loading and handling processes.
  - Please be advised that the EPA requires such activities to be carried out in a fully enclosed structure.
  - Confirm where off-loading and handling of bulk soils would be carried out.
- Classification and characterisation of waste after treatment.
- Reuse and disposal of all proposed wastes, including, but not limited to any specific waste subject to chemical control orders, immobilisation criteria and/or other criteria set in regulation.
- Confirm where exactly pre-treatment activities (addition of additives to improve handling) would be carried out inside the building, noting potential for spillage. Include how wastes and reagents will be transferred, added, mixed and removed.
- Include a diagram detailing the location of all bunding walls and blind pits in and around the premises.
  - Consideration should be given to installing a blind pit next to the High Shear Mixer.
  - Detail measures in place to prevent overflows from pits and tanks (such as high level alarms).
  - Detail the location of the electricity substation, noting that it must be isolated from wet soils.
- Information on plant and equipment.
  - The number, type, capacity of each significant item of plant.
  - Processing rates for relevant plant including details on the process monitoring that will be used to ensure the treatment plant will operate in an effective and efficient way.
  - The vessels/containers/methods used to store and treat wastes (liquid, sludge and solid), treatment products, and process reagents.

#### Waste treatment.

- Chemical separation.
  - Detail proposed processes.
  - Identify reagents and equipment.
  - Detail what waste types would be suitable for chemical separation and why.
- Chemical oxidation
  - Identify by-products generated by oxidation processes (e.g. liberation of gas).
- Immobilisation
  - Consideration should be given to immobilising contaminants using techniques other than stabilisation/solidification (such as filter media).
  - Is there any intention to mix numerous waste streams together from the list in Appendix A of the proposal?
  - Note that immobilisation by cement may not be suitable for peroxide wastes and chlorates.
  - Is Hi-Quality aware of the minimum performance criteria required when immobilising hydrocarbons using cement (Refer to the EPA Immobilisation Technical Notes 1 and 2 listed in Attachment B of this Notice).
  - Note that some pesticides are managed by a Chemical Control Order.
  - Note that the EPA is not currently accepting applications to dispose of hazardous PFAS contaminated soils to landfill. For guidance in relation to PFAS please refer to Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, *PFAS National Environmental Management Plan 2.0-2020*.

- Information is required that the proposed technologies are tried and tested. The technologies used must be proven, well understood and capable of handling the expected variability and type of waste. Where needed, this should be demonstrated through reference to fully operational plants using the same technologies and treatment of like waste streams in other similar jurisdictions. Information must include previous examples where the proponent has treated the waste types listed in Appendix A of the proposal, with a full breakdown of processes and limitations of chosen technologies on a waste-specific basis. Include any HAZOP or MISOP data.
- Provide evidence that the proponent has suitably qualified staff to ensure QA/QC and technical competency.
- Contingency measures, for relevant likely and potential scenarios, including where the treatment fails.

### 3. Wastewater and spill mitigation-

- Storage, treatment, sampling and disposal (including wastewaters generated by the wheel wash).
- The mitigation measures proposed to be implemented to prevent and mitigate leaks and spills from the treatment plant and other project operations and activities.
  - Appropriate primary and secondary containment systems should be included as a part of the proposal.
  - Details of bunding, isolation, overflow prevention and other controls should be provided to demonstrate spill and leak related risks have been appropriately considered and addressed.

### 4. Odour and other air emissions-

- Demonstrate that the HVAC system can mitigate all key pollutants and capture fugitive dust and vapours generated in the Waste Treatment Facility (including Asbestos).
- Proposed measures in place to manage odours from the storage of highly odorous organic chemicals (including mercaptans and acrylates), noting that the nearest sensitive receiver is <500m. Though the nearest residential receiver is 500m N across Hoxton Park Rd, a sensitive receptor includes a location where people work – thus clarification on the nearest sensitive receptor is required. Adjacent premises must be considered required when assessing project air impacts.
- Benchmark proposed air pollution control and mitigation measures against best available practice.

### 5. Emergency incident management-

- Including, but not limited to, fire water containment and fire mitigation systems.

In carrying out the assessment, the proponent should refer to the relevant guidelines as listed in Attachment B of this Notice and any relevant industry codes of practice and best practice management guidelines.

Please note that this response does not cover biodiversity or Aboriginal cultural heritage issues, which are the responsibility of the Office of Environment and Heritage.

The Proponent should be made aware that any commitments made in the EA may be formalised as approval conditions and may also be placed as formal licence conditions.

The Proponent should be made aware that, consistent with provisions under Part 9.4 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (“the 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 an Environment Protection Licence ("EPL").

In addition, as a requirement of an EPL, the EPA will require the proponent to prepare, test and implement a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan and/or Plans in accordance with Section 153A of the Act.

The proponent should be aware that the description of the proposal makes it a liquid waste levy liable facility and therefore certain information about waste types and volumes entering and leaving the facility will need to be recorded and reported to the EPA in accordance with the relevant regulations and guidelines as listed in Attachment B of this Notice.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'D. Playford'.

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**Danielle Playford**

**Unit Head**

**Hazardous Incidents & Environmental Health**

**Branch**

(by Delegation)

## **ATTACHMENT A: EIS REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESTONS WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY 9-13 WHYALLA PLACE, PRESTONS NSW**

### **How to use these requirements**

The EPA requirements have been structured in accordance with the DIPNR EIS Guidelines, as follows. It is suggested that the EIS follow the same structure:

- A. Executive summary
- B. The proposal
- C. The location
- D. Identification and prioritisation of issues
- E. The environmental issues
- F. List of approvals and licences
- G. Compilation of mitigation measures
- H. Justification for the proposal

## **A Executive summary**

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The executive summary should include a brief discussion of the extent to which the proposal achieves identified environmental outcomes.

## **B The proposal**

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### **1. Objectives of the proposal**

- The objectives of the proposal should be clearly stated and refer to:
  - a) the size and type of the operation, the nature of the processes and the products, by-products and wastes produced
  - b) a life cycle approach to the production, use or disposal of products
  - c) the anticipated level of performance in meeting required environmental standards and cleaner production principles
  - d) the staging and timing of the proposal and any plans for future expansion
  - e) the proposal's relationship to any other industry or facility.

### **2. Description of the proposal**

#### ***General***

- Outline the production process including:
  - a) the environmental "mass balance" for the process – quantify in-flow and out-flow of materials, any points of discharge to the environment and their respective destinations (sewer, stormwater, atmosphere, recycling, landfill etc)
  - b) any life-cycle strategies for the products.
- Outline cleaner production actions, including:
  - a) measures to minimise waste (typically through addressing source reduction)
  - b) proposals for use or recycling of by-products
  - c) proposed disposal methods for solid and liquid waste
  - d) air management systems including all potential sources of air emissions, proposals to re-use or treat emissions, emission levels relative to relevant standards in regulations, discharge points
  - e) water management system including all potential sources of water pollution, proposals for re-use, treatment etc, emission levels of any wastewater discharged, discharge points, summary of options explored to avoid a discharge, reduce its frequency or reduce its impacts, and rationale for selection of option to discharge.
  - f) soil contamination treatment and prevention systems.
- Outline construction works including:
  - a) actions to address any existing soil contamination
  - b) any earthworks or site clearing; re-use and disposal of cleared material (including use of spoil on-site)
  - c) construction timetable and staging; hours of construction; proposed construction methods

- d) environment protection measures, including noise mitigation measures, dust control measures and erosion and sediment control measures.
- Include a site diagram showing the site layout and location of environmental controls.

### **Air**

- Identify all sources or potential sources of air emissions from the development.  
*Note: emissions can be classed as either:*
  - *point (e.g. emissions from stack or vent) or*
  - *fugitive (from wind erosion, leakages or spillages, associated with loading or unloading, conveyors, storage facilities, plant and yard operation, vehicle movements (dust from road, exhausts, loss from load), land clearing and construction works).*
- Provide details of the project that are essential for predicting and assessing air impacts including:
  - a) the quantities and physio-chemical parameters (e.g. concentration, moisture content, bulk density, particle sizes etc) of materials to be used, transported, produced or stored
  - b) an outline of procedures for handling, transport, production and storage
  - c) the management of solid, liquid and gaseous waste streams with potential to generate emissions to air.

### **Noise and vibration**

- Identify all noise sources or potential sources from the development (including both construction and operation phases). Detail all potentially noisy activities including ancillary activities such as transport of goods and raw materials.
- Specify the times of operation for all phases of the development and for all noise producing activities.
- For projects with a significant potential traffic noise impact provide details of road alignment (include gradients, road surface, topography, bridges, culverts etc), and land use along the proposed road and measurement locations – diagrams should be to a scale sufficient to delineate individual residential blocks.

### **Water**

- Provide details of the project that are essential for predicting and assessing impacts to waters including:
  - a) the quantity and physio-chemical properties of all potential water pollutants and the risks they pose to the environment and human health, including the risks they pose to Water Quality Objectives in the ambient waters (as defined on <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm>, using technical criteria derived from *the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality*, ANZECC 2000)
  - b) the management of discharges with potential for water impacts
  - c) drainage works and associated infrastructure; land-forming and excavations; working capacity of structures; and water resource requirements of the proposal.
- Outline site layout, demonstrating efforts to avoid proximity to water resources (especially for activities with significant potential impacts e.g. effluent ponds) and showing potential areas of modification of contours, drainage etc.

- Outline how total water cycle considerations are to be addressed showing total water balances for the development (with the objective of minimising demands and impacts on water resources). Include water requirements (quantity, quality and source(s)) and proposed storm and wastewater disposal, including type, volumes, proposed treatment and management methods and re-use options.

### **Waste and chemicals**

Provide details of the quantity and type of both liquid waste and non-liquid waste generated, handled, processed or disposed of at the premises. Waste must be classified according to the EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines 2014 (as amended from time to time)*

- Provide details of liquid waste and non-liquid waste management at the facility, including:
  - a) the transportation, assessment and handling of waste arriving at or generated at the site
  - b) any stockpiling of wastes or recovered materials at the site
  - c) any waste processing related to the facility, including reuse, recycling, reprocessing (including composting) or treatment both on- and off-site
  - d) the method for disposing of all wastes or recovered materials at the facility
  - e) the emissions arising from the handling, storage, processing and reprocessing of waste at the facility
  - f) the proposed controls for managing the environmental impacts of these activities.
- Provide details of spoil disposal with particular attention to:
  - a) the quantity of spoil material likely to be generated
  - b) proposed strategies for the handling, stockpiling, reuse/recycling and disposal of spoil
  - c) the need to maximise reuse of spoil material in the construction industry
  - d) identification of the history of spoil material and whether there is any likelihood of contaminated material, and if so, measures for the management of any contaminated material
  - e) designation of transportation routes for transport of spoil.
- Provide details of procedures for the assessment, handling, storage, transport and disposal of all hazardous and dangerous materials used, stored, processed or disposed of at the site, in addition to the requirements for liquid and non-liquid wastes.
- Provide details of the type and quantity of any chemical substances to be used or stored and describe arrangements for their safe use and storage.
- Reference should be made to the guidelines: EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines 2014 (as amended from time to time)*

### **ESD**

- Demonstrate that the planning process and any subsequent development incorporates objectives and mechanisms for achieving ESD, including:
  - a) an assessment of a range of options available for use of the resource, including the benefits of each option to future generationsproper valuation and pricing of environmental resources

- b) identification of who will bear the environmental costs of the proposal.

### **3. Rehabilitation**

- Outline considerations of site maintenance, and proposed plans for the final condition of the site (ensuring its suitability for future uses).

### **4. Consideration of alternatives and justification for the proposal**

- Consider the environmental consequences of adopting alternatives, including alternative:
  - a) sites and site layouts
  - b) access modes and routes
  - c) materials handling and production processes
  - d) waste and water management
  - e) impact mitigation measures
  - f) energy sources
- Selection of the preferred option should be justified in terms of:
  - a) ability to satisfy the objectives of the proposal
  - b) relative environmental and other costs of each alternative
  - c) acceptability of environmental impacts and contribution to identified environmental objectives
  - d) acceptability of any environmental risks or uncertainties
  - e) reliability of proposed environmental impact mitigation measures
  - f) efficient use (including maximising re-use) of land, raw materials, energy and other resources.

## **C The location**

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### **1. General**

- Provide an overview of the affected environment to place the proposal in its local and regional environmental context including:
  - a) meteorological data (e.g. rainfall, temperature and evaporation, wind speed and direction)
  - b) topography (landform element, slope type, gradient and length)
  - c) surrounding land uses (potential synergies and conflicts)
  - d) geomorphology (rates of landform change and current erosion and deposition processes)
  - e) soil types and properties (including erodibility; engineering and structural properties; dispersibility; permeability; presence of acid sulfate soils and potential acid sulfate soils)
  - f) ecological information (water system habitat, vegetation, fauna)
  - g) availability of services and the accessibility of the site for passenger and freight transport.

### **2. Air**

- Describe the topography and surrounding land uses. Provide details of the exact locations of dwellings, schools and hospitals. Where appropriate provide a perspective view of the study area such as the terrain file used in dispersion models.
- Describe surrounding buildings that may effect plume dispersion.
- Provide and analyse site representative data on following meteorological parameters:
  - a) temperature and humidity
  - b) rainfall, evaporation and cloud cover
  - c) wind speed and direction
  - d) atmospheric stability class
  - e) mixing height (the height that emissions will be ultimately mixed in the atmosphere)
  - f) katabatic air drainage
  - g) air re-circulation.

### **3. Noise and vibration**

- Identify any noise sensitive locations likely to be affected by activities at the site, such as residential properties, schools, churches, and hospitals. Typically the location of any noise sensitive locations in relation to the site should be included on a map of the locality.
- Identify the land use zoning of the site and the immediate vicinity and the potentially affected areas.

### **4. Water**

- Describe the catchment including proximity of the development to any waterways and provide an assessment of their sensitivity/significance from a public health, ecological and/or economic perspective. The Water Quality and River Flow Objectives on the website:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm> should be used to identify the agreed environmental values and human uses for any affected waterways. This will help with the description of the local and regional area.

## 5. Soil Contamination Issues

- Provide details of site history – if earthworks are proposed, this needs to be considered with regard to possible soil contamination, for example if the site was previously a landfill site or if irrigation of effluent has occurred.

## D Identification and prioritisation of issues / scoping of impact assessment

- Provide an overview of the methodology used to identify and prioritise issues. The methodology should take into account:
  - a) relevant NSW government guidelines
  - b) industry guidelines
  - c) EISs for similar projects
  - d) relevant research and reference material
  - e) relevant preliminary studies or reports for the proposal
  - f) consultation with stakeholders.
- Provide a summary of the outcomes of the process including:
  - a) all issues identified including local, regional and global impacts (e.g. increased/ decreased greenhouse emissions)
  - b) key issues which will require a full analysis (including comprehensive baseline assessment)
  - c) issues not needing full analysis though they may be addressed in the mitigation strategy
  - d) justification for the level of analysis proposed (the capacity of the proposal to give rise to high concentrations of pollution compared with the ambient environment or environmental outcomes is an important factor in setting the level of assessment).

## **E The environmental issues**

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### **1. General**

- The potential impacts identified in the scoping study need to be assessed to determine their significance, particularly in terms of achieving environmental outcomes, and minimising environmental pollution.
- Identify gaps in information and data relevant to significant impacts of the proposal and any actions proposed to fill those information gaps so as to enable development of appropriate management and mitigation measures. This is in accordance with ESD requirements.

*Note: The level of detail should match the level of importance of the issue in decision making which is dependent on the environmental risk.*

#### ***Describe baseline conditions***

- Provide a description of existing environmental conditions for any potential impacts.

#### ***Assess impacts***

- For any potential impacts relevant for the assessment of the proposal provide a detailed analysis of the impacts of the proposal on the environment including the cumulative impact of the proposal on the receiving environment especially where there are sensitive receivers.
- Describe the methodology used and assumptions made in undertaking this analysis (including any modelling or monitoring undertaken) and indicate the level of confidence in the predicted outcomes and the resilience of the environment to cope with the predicted impacts.
- The analysis should also make linkages between different areas of assessment where necessary to enable a full assessment of environmental impacts e.g. assessment of impacts on air quality will often need to draw on the analysis of traffic, health, social, soil and/or ecological systems impacts; etc.
- The assessment needs to consider impacts at all phases of the project cycle including: exploration (if relevant or significant), construction, routine operation, start-up operations, upset operations and decommissioning if relevant.
- The level of assessment should be commensurate with the risk to the environment.

#### ***Describe management and mitigation measures***

- Describe any mitigation measures and management options proposed to prevent, control, abate or mitigate identified environmental impacts associated with the proposal and to reduce risks to human health and prevent the degradation of the environment. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented.
- Proponents are expected to implement a 'reasonable level of performance' to minimise environmental impacts. The proponent must indicate how the proposal meets reasonable levels of performance. For example, reference technology based criteria if available, or identify good practice for this type of activity or development. A 'reasonable level of performance' involves adopting and implementing technology and

management practices to achieve certain pollutant emissions levels in economically viable operations. Technology-based criteria evolve gradually over time as technologies and practices change.

- Use environmental impacts as key criteria in selecting between alternative sites, designs and technologies, and to avoid options having the highest environmental impacts.
- Outline any proposed approach (such as an Environmental Management Plan) that will demonstrate how commitments made in the EIS will be implemented. Areas that should be described include:
  - a) operational procedures to manage environmental impacts
  - b) monitoring procedures
  - c) training programs
  - d) community consultation
  - e) complaint mechanisms including site contacts
  - f) strategies to use monitoring information to improve performance
  - g) strategies to achieve acceptable environmental impacts and to respond in event of exceedences.

#### 4. Air

##### ***Describe baseline conditions***

- Provide a description of existing air quality and meteorology, using existing information and site representative ambient monitoring data.

##### ***Assess impacts***

- Identify all pollutants of concern and estimate emissions by quantity (and size for particles), source and discharge point.
- Estimate the resulting ground level concentrations of all pollutants. Where necessary (e.g. potentially significant impacts and complex terrain effects), use an appropriate dispersion model to estimate ambient pollutant concentrations. Discuss choice of model and parameters with the EPA.
- Describe the effects and significance of pollutant concentration on the environment, human health, amenity and regional ambient air quality standards or goals.
- Describe the contribution that the development will make to regional and global pollution, particularly in sensitive locations.
- For potentially odorous emissions provide the emission rates in terms of odour units (determined by techniques compatible with EPA procedures). Use sampling and analysis techniques for individual or complex odours and for point or diffuse sources, as appropriate.

*Note: With dust and odour, it may be possible to use data from existing similar activities to generate emission rates.*

- Reference should be made to: *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW* (DEC, 2016); *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW* (DEC, 2007); *Assessment and Management of Odour from Stationary Sources in NSW* (DEC, 2006); *Technical Notes: Assessment and Management of Odour from Stationary Sources in NSW* (DEC,

2006); *Load Calculation Protocol for use by holders of NSW Environment Protection Licences when calculating Assessable Pollutant Loads* (DECC, 2009)>.

### ***Describe management and mitigation measures***

- The applicant should design management and mitigation measures to ensure:
  - emissions do not cause adverse impacts upon human health and the environment,
  - there are no offensive odours from the facility beyond the boundary of the premises.
- Outline specifications of pollution control equipment (including manufacturer's performance guarantees where available) and management protocols for both point and fugitive emissions. Where possible, this should include cleaner production processes.
- The EIS must describe in detail the measures proposed to mitigate the impacts and quantify the extent to which the mitigation measures are likely to be effective in achieving the relevant environmental

### **5. Human Health Risk Assessment**

- A human health risk assessment must be undertaken in conjunction with the air quality and odour impact assessment.
- The human health risk assessment must be undertaken in accordance with *Environmental Health Risk*.
- *Assessment: Guidelines for assessing human health risks from environmental hazards* (enHealth) and must include:
  - the inhalation of criteria pollutants and exposure from all pathways i.e., inhalation, ingestion and dermal to specific air toxics; and
  - a demonstration of how the waste to energy facility would be operated in accordance with best practice measures to manage air emissions with consideration to the *EPA's Energy from Waste Policy Statement*.

### **5. Noise and vibration**

#### ***Describe baseline conditions***

- Determine the existing background (LA90) and ambient (LAeq) noise levels, as relevant, in accordance with the *NSW Noise Policy for Industry*.
- Determine the existing road traffic noise levels in accordance with the *NSW Road Noise Policy*, where road traffic noise impacts may occur.
- The noise impact assessment report should provide details of all monitoring of existing ambient noise levels including:
  - a) details of equipment used for the measurements
  - b) a brief description of where the equipment was positioned
  - c) a statement justifying the choice of monitoring site(s), including the procedure used to choose the site(s), having regards to Fact Sheets A and B of the *NSW Noise Policy for Industry*.
  - d) details of the exact location of the monitoring site and a description of land uses in surrounding areas

- e) a description of the dominant and background noise sources at the site
- f) day, evening and night assessment background levels for each day of the monitoring period
- g) the final Rating Background Level (RBL) value
- h) graphs of the measured noise levels for each day should be provided
- i) a record of periods of affected data (due to adverse weather and extraneous noise), methods used to exclude invalid data and a statement indicating the need for any re-monitoring.

### **Assess impacts**

- Determine the project noise trigger levels for the site. For each identified potentially affected receiver, this should include:
  - a) determination of the project intrusive noise level for each identified potentially affected receiver
  - b) selection and justification of the appropriate amenity category for each identified potentially affected receiver
  - c) determination of the project amenity noise level for each receiver
  - d) determination of the appropriate maximum noise level event assessment (sleep disturbance) trigger level.
- Maximum noise levels during night-time period (10pm-7am) should be assessed to analyse possible effects on sleep. Determine expected noise level and noise character likely to be generated from noise sources during:
  - a) site establishment
  - b) construction
  - c) operational phases
  - d) transport including traffic noise generated by the proposal
  - e) other services.

*Note: The noise impact assessment report should include noise source data for each source in 1/1 or 1/3 octave band frequencies including methods for references used to determine noise source levels. Noise source levels and characteristics can be sourced from direct measurement of similar activities or from literature (if full references are provided).*

- Determine the noise levels likely to be received at the reasonably most affected location(s) (these may vary for different activities at each phase of the development).
- The noise impact assessment report should include:
  - a) a plan showing the assumed location of each noise source for each prediction scenario
  - b) a list of the number and type of noise sources used in each prediction scenario to simulate all potential significant operating conditions on the site
  - c) any assumptions made in the predictions in terms of source heights, directivity effects, shielding from topography, buildings or barriers, etc
  - d) methods used to predict noise impacts including identification of any noise models used.
  - e) the weather conditions considered for the noise predictions

- f) the predicted noise impacts from each noise source as well as the combined noise level for each prediction scenario
- g) for developments where a significant level of noise impact is likely to occur, noise contours for the key prediction scenarios should be derived
- h) an assessment of the need to include modification factors as detailed in Fact Sheet C of the *NSW Noise Policy for Industry*.
- Discuss the findings from the predictive modelling and, where relevant noise criteria have not been met, recommend additional feasible and reasonable mitigation measures.
- The noise impact assessment report should include details of any mitigation proposed including the attenuation that will be achieved and the revised noise impact predictions following mitigation.
  - a) Where relevant noise/vibration levels cannot be met after application of all feasible and reasonable mitigation measures the residual level of noise impact needs to be quantified
- For the assessment of existing and future traffic noise, details of data for the road should be included such as assumed traffic volume; percentage heavy vehicles by time of day; and details of the calculation process. These details should be consistent with any traffic study carried out in the EIS.

### ***Describe management and mitigation measures***

- Determine the most appropriate noise mitigation measures and expected noise reduction including both noise controls and management of impacts for both construction and operational noise. This will include selecting quiet equipment and construction methods, noise barriers or acoustic screens, location of stockpiles, temporary offices, compounds and vehicle routes, scheduling of activities, etc.
- For traffic noise impacts, provide a description of the ameliorative measures considered (if required), reasons for inclusion or exclusion, and procedures for calculation of noise levels including ameliorative measures. Also include, where necessary, a discussion of any potential problems associated with the proposed ameliorative measures, such as overshadowing effects from barriers. Appropriate ameliorative measures may include:
  - a) use of alternative transportation modes, alternative routes, or other methods of avoiding the new road usage
  - b) control of traffic (eg: limiting times of access or speed limitations)
  - c) resurfacing of the road using a quiet surface
  - d) use of (additional) noise barriers or bunds
  - e) treatment of the façade to reduce internal noise levels buildings where the night-time criteria is a major concern
  - f) more stringent limits for noise emission from vehicles (i.e. using specially designed 'quite' trucks and/or trucks to use air bag suspension)
  - g) driver education
  - h) appropriate truck routes
  - i) limit usage of exhaust brakes
  - j) use of premium mufflers on trucks
  - k) reducing speed limits for trucks

- l) ongoing community liaison and monitoring of complaints
- m) phasing in the increased road use.

## 1. Water

### **Describe baseline conditions**

- Describe existing surface and groundwater quality – an assessment needs to be undertaken for any water resource likely to be affected by the proposal and for all conditions (e.g. a wet weather sampling program is needed if runoff events may cause impacts).  
*Note: Methods of sampling and analysis need to conform with an accepted standard (e.g. Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW (DEC 2004) or be approved and analyses undertaken by accredited laboratories).*
- Provide site drainage details and surface runoff yield.
- State the ambient Water Quality and River Flow Objectives for the receiving waters. These refer to the community's agreed environmental values and human uses endorsed by the Government as goals for the ambient waters. These environmental values are published on the website: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm>. The EIS should state the environmental values listed for the catchment and waterway type relevant to your proposal. NB: A consolidated and approved list of environmental values are not available for groundwater resources. Where groundwater may be affected the EIS should identify appropriate groundwater environmental values and justify the choice.
- State the indicators and associated trigger values or criteria for the identified environmental values. This information should be sourced from the ANZECC 2000 *Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality* (<http://www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/quality/nwqms-guidelines-4-vol1.html>) (Note that, as at 2004, the NSW Water Quality Objectives booklets and website contain technical criteria derived from the 1992 version of the ANZECC Guidelines. The Water Quality Objectives remain as Government Policy, reflecting the community's environmental values and long-term goals, but the technical criteria are replaced by the more recent ANZECC 2000 Guidelines). NB: While specific guidelines for groundwater are not available, the ANZECC 2000 Guidelines endorse the application of the trigger values and decision trees as a tool to assess risk to environmental values in groundwater.
- State any locally specific objectives, criteria or targets, which have been endorsed by the government e.g. the Healthy Rivers Commission Inquiries or the NSW Salinity Strategy (DLWC, 2000) (<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/salinity/government/nswstrategy.htm>).
- Where site specific studies are proposed to revise the trigger values supporting the ambient Water Quality and River Flow Objectives, and the results are to be used for regulatory purposes (e.g. to assess whether a licensed discharge impacts on water quality objectives), then prior agreement from the EPA on the approach and study design must be obtained.
- Describe the state of the receiving waters and relate this to the relevant Water Quality and River Flow Objectives (i.e. are Water Quality and River Flow Objectives being achieved?). Proponents are generally only expected to source available data and information. However, proponents of large or high risk developments may be required to collect some ambient water quality / river flow / groundwater data to enable a suitable level of impact assessment. Issues to include in the description of the receiving waters could include:
  - a) lake or estuary flushing characteristics

- b) specific human uses (e.g. exact location of drinking water offtake)
- c) sensitive ecosystems or species conservation values
- d) a description of the condition of the local catchment e.g. erosion levels, soils, vegetation cover, etc
- e) an outline of baseline groundwater information, including, but not restricted to, depth to watertable, flow direction and gradient, groundwater quality, reliance on groundwater by surrounding users and by the environment
- f) historic river flow data where available for the catchment.

### **Assess impacts**

- No proposal should breach clause 120 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (i.e. pollution of waters is prohibited unless undertaken in accordance with relevant regulations).
- Identify and estimate the 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.
- Include a rationale, along with relevant calculations, supporting the prediction of the discharges.
- Describe the effects and significance of any pollutant loads on the receiving environment. This should include impacts of residual discharges through modelling, monitoring or both, depending on the scale of the proposal. Determine changes to hydrology (including drainage patterns, surface runoff yield, flow regimes, wetland hydrologic regimes and groundwater).
- Describe water quality impacts resulting from changes to hydrologic flow regimes (such as nutrient enrichment or turbidity resulting from changes in frequency and magnitude of stream flow).
- Identify any potential impacts on quality or quantity of groundwater describing their source.
- Identify potential impacts associated with geomorphological activities with potential to increase surface water and sediment runoff or to reduce surface runoff and sediment transport. Also consider possible impacts such as bed lowering, bank lowering, instream siltation, floodplain erosion and floodplain siltation.
- Identify impacts associated with the disturbance of acid sulfate soils and potential acid sulfate soils.
- Containment of spills and leaks shall be in accordance with EPA's guidelines section 'Bunding and Spill Management' at <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/mao/bundingspill.htm> and the most recent versions of the Australian Standards referred to in the Guidelines. Containment should be designed for no-discharge.
- The significance of the impacts listed above should be predicted. When doing this it is important to predict the ambient water quality and river flow outcomes associated with the proposal and to demonstrate whether these are acceptable in terms of achieving protection of the Water Quality and River Flow Objectives. In particular the following questions should be answered:
  - a) will the proposal protect Water Quality and River Flow Objectives where they are currently achieved in the ambient waters; and
  - b) will the proposal contribute towards the achievement of Water Quality and River Flow Objectives over time, where they are not currently achieved in the ambient waters.
- Consult with the EPA as soon as possible if a mixing zone is proposed (a mixing zone could exist where effluent is discharged into a receiving water body, where the quality of the water being discharged does not immediately meet water quality objectives. The mixing zone could result in dilution, assimilation and decay of the effluent to allow water quality objectives to be met further downstream, at the edge of the

mixing zone). The EPA will advise the proponent under what conditions a mixing zone will and will not be acceptable, as well as the information and modelling requirements for assessment.

*Note: The assessment of water quality impacts needs to be undertaken in a total catchment management context to provide a wide perspective on development impacts, in particular cumulative impacts.*

- Where a licensed discharge is proposed, provide the rationale as to why it cannot be avoided through application of a reasonable level of performance, using available technology, management practice and industry guidelines.
- Where a licensed discharge is proposed, provide the rationale as to why it represents the best environmental outcome and what measures can be taken to reduce its environmental impact.
- Reference should be made to *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction* (Landcom, 2004), *Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality ANZECC 2000*, *Environmental Guidelines: Use of effluent by Irrigation* (DEC, 2004).

### ***Describe management and mitigation measures***

- Outline stormwater management to control pollutants at the source and contain them within the site. Also describe measures for maintaining and monitoring any stormwater controls.
- Outline erosion and sediment control measures directed at minimising disturbance of land, minimising water flow through the site and filtering, trapping or detaining sediment. Also include measures to maintain and monitor controls as well as rehabilitation strategies.
- Describe waste water treatment measures that are appropriate to the type and volume of waste water and are based on a hierarchy of avoiding generation of waste water; capturing all contaminated water (including stormwater) on the site; reusing/recycling waste water; and treating any unavoidable discharge from the site to meet specified water quality requirements.
- Outline pollution control measures relating to storage of materials, possibility of accidental spills (e.g. preparation of contingency plans), appropriate disposal methods, and generation of leachate.
- Describe hydrological impact mitigation measures including:
  - a) site selection (avoiding sites prone to flooding and waterlogging, actively eroding or affected by deposition)
  - b) minimising runoff
  - c) minimising reductions or modifications to flow regimes
  - d) avoiding modifications to groundwater.
- Describe groundwater impact mitigation measures including:
  - a) site selection
  - b) retention of native vegetation and revegetation
  - c) artificial recharge
  - d) providing surface storages with impervious linings
  - e) monitoring program.
- Describe geomorphological impact mitigation measures including:

- a) site selection
  - b) erosion and sediment controls
  - c) minimising instream works
  - d) treating existing accelerated erosion and deposition
  - e) monitoring program.
- Any proposed monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW* (DEC 2004).

## 5. Soils and contamination

### ***Describe baseline conditions***

- Provide any details (in addition to those provided in the location description - Section C) that are needed to describe the existing situation in terms of soil types and properties and soil contamination.

### ***Assess impacts***

- Identify any likely impacts resulting from the construction or operation of the proposal, including the likelihood of:
  - a) disturbing any existing contaminated soil
  - b) contamination of soil by operation of the activity
  - c) subsidence or instability
  - d) soil erosion
  - e) disturbing acid sulfate or potential acid sulfate soils.
- Reference should be made to *Contaminated Sites – Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites* (OEH, 2011); *Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997* (EPA, 2015).

### ***Describe management and mitigation measures***

- Describe and assess the effectiveness or adequacy of any soil management and mitigation measures during construction and operation of the proposal including:
  - a) erosion and sediment control measures
  - b) proposals for site remediation – see *Managing Land Contamination, Planning Guidelines SEPP 55 – Remediation of Land* (Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and Environment Protection Authority, 1998)
  - c) proposals for the management of these soils – see *Acid Sulfate Soil Manual* (Acid Sulfate Soil Advisory Committee 1998) and *Acid Sulfate Soils Assessment Guidelines* (Acid Sulfate Soil Advisory Committee 1998).

## 6. Waste and chemicals

### ***Describe baseline conditions***

- Describe any existing waste or chemicals operations related to the proposal.

### ***Assess impacts***

- Assess the adequacy of proposed measures to minimise natural resource consumption and minimise impacts from the handling, transporting, storage, processing and reprocessing of waste and/or chemicals.
- Reference should be made to: the EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines 2014*.
- If the proposal is an energy from waste facility it must:
  - Describe the sources, types and quantities of all waste types proposed to be received, and handled at the premises.
  - Describe the waste processing capacity of the facility. Give consideration that all wastes must be received, processed and stored indoors.
  - Provide the maximum annual throughput of waste and the maximum amount of waste anticipated to be stored at the premises at any one time. Consider Fire + Rescue NSW's *Fire Safety in Waste Facilities* Guideline 2019.
  - Assess the adequacy of proposed measures to minimise natural resource consumption and minimise
    - Impacts from the handling, transporting, storage, processing and reprocessing of waste and/or chemicals.
    - Assess the requirements for handling and storing different types of hazardous wastes and contaminated soils, including potential impact on employees and visitors at the facility.
    - Assess the impacts of leachate generating wastes which are proposed to be received.
    - Detail procedures for dealing with wastes not permitted to be accepted at the premises.
    - Detail how the proponent will meet the EPA's record keeping and reporting requirements for waste facilities, see the EPA's *Waste Levy Guideline 2018*.

### ***Describe management and mitigation measures***

- Consider specific impacts from the various waste types that are proposed to be received at the facility and that all wastes are to be received and handled indoors.
- Describe sources of waste types proposed, and impacts of wastes leaving the facility being transported to other uses, processing or disposal options and the lawful status of those facilities to receive wastes.
- Outline measures to minimise the consumption of natural resources.
- Outline measures to avoid the generation of waste and promote the re-use and recycling and reprocessing of any waste.
- Outline measures to support any approved regional or industry waste plans.

## 7. Cumulative impacts

- Identify the extent that the receiving environment is already stressed by existing development and background levels of emissions to which this proposal will contribute.
- Assess the impact of the proposal against the long term air, noise and water quality objectives for the area or region.
- Identify infrastructure requirements flowing from the proposal (e.g. water and sewerage services, transport infrastructure upgrades).
- Assess likely impacts from such additional infrastructure and measures reasonably available to the proponent to contain such requirements or mitigate their impacts (e.g. travel demand management strategies).

## **F. List of approvals and licences**

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- Identify all approvals and licences required under environment protection legislation including details of all scheduled activities, types of ancillary activities and types of discharges (to air, land, water).

## **G. Compilation of mitigation measures**

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- Outline how the proposal and its environmental protection measures would be implemented and managed in an integrated manner 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).
- The mitigation strategy should include the environmental management and cleaner production principles which would be followed when planning, designing, establishing and operating the proposal. It should include two sections, one setting out the program for managing the proposal and the other outlining the monitoring program with a feedback loop to the management program.

## **H. Justification for the Proposal**

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- Reasons should be included which justify undertaking the proposal in the manner proposed, having regard to the potential environmental impacts.

## ATTACHMENT B: GUIDANCE MATERIAL

Title	Web address
<b>Relevant Legislation</b>	
<i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i>	<a href="http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1997/140">http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1997/140</a>
<i>Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985</i>	<a href="http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1985/14">http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1985/14</a>
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	<a href="http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1979/203">http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1979/203</a>
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>	<a href="http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1997/156">http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1997/156</a>
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014</i>	<a href="https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2014-0666">https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2014-0666</a>
<i>Water Management Act 2000</i>	<a href="http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2000/92">http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2000/92</a>
<b>Licensing</b>	
Guide to Licensing	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing/licenceguide.htm">www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing/licenceguide.htm</a>
<b>Air Issues</b>	
<b>Air Quality</b>	
Approved methods for modelling and assessment of air pollutants in NSW (2016)	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/air/appmethods.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/air/appmethods.htm</a>
POEO (Clean Air) Regulation 2010	<a href="http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/regulation/2010/428">http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/regulation/2010/428</a>
<b>Noise and Vibration</b>	
NSW Noise Policy for Industry	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/noise-policy-for-industry-(2017)">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/noise-policy-for-industry-(2017)</a>
Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009)	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/constructnoise.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/constructnoise.htm</a>
Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline (DEC, 2006)	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/vibrationguide.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/vibrationguide.htm</a>
NSW Road Noise Policy (DECCW, 2011)	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/transport-noise">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/transport-noise</a>
NSW Rail Infrastructure Noise Guideline (EPA, 2013)	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/transport-noise">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/transport-noise</a>

<b>Human Health Risk Assessment</b>	
Environmental Health Risk Assessment: Guidelines for assessing human health risks from environmental hazards (enHealth, 2012)	<a href="http://www.eh.org.au/documents/item/916">http://www.eh.org.au/documents/item/916</a>
<b>Waste, Chemicals and Hazardous Materials and Radiation</b>	
NSW EPA Immobilisation Technical Notes	<a href="https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/tracking-transporting-hazardous-waste/immobilisation/technical-notes-immobilisation/immobilisation-note1">https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/tracking-transporting-hazardous-waste/immobilisation/technical-notes-immobilisation/immobilisation-note1</a> <a href="https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/tracking-transporting-hazardous-waste/immobilisation/technical-notes-immobilisation/immobilisation-note2">https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/tracking-transporting-hazardous-waste/immobilisation/technical-notes-immobilisation/immobilisation-note2</a>
Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills (EPA, 2016)	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/waste/landfill-sites.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/waste/landfill-sites.htm</a>
Waste Levy Guidelines 2018	<a href="https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/wasteregulation/181272-waste-levy-guidelines">https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/wasteregulation/181272-waste-levy-guidelines</a>
EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines 2014- Part 1, Part 2, Part 3, Part 4	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/classify-guidelines.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/classify-guidelines.htm</a>
Resource recovery orders and exemptions	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/orders-exemptions.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/orders-exemptions.htm</a>
PFAS National Environment Management Plan 2.0	<a href="https://environment.gov.au/protection/publications/pfas-nemp-2">https://environment.gov.au/protection/publications/pfas-nemp-2</a>
EPA's Energy from Waste Policy Statement	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastestrategy/energy-from-waste.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastestrategy/energy-from-waste.htm</a>
NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-2021	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastestrategy/warr.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastestrategy/warr.htm</a>
Chemical Control Orders (regulated through the EHC Act )	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/pesticides/CCOs.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/pesticides/CCOs.htm</a> <a href="https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/pesticides/pcbcco1997">https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/pesticides/pcbcco1997</a> <i>Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management Plan (2003)</i>
<b>Water and Soils</b>	
<b>Acid sulphate soils</b>	
Coastal acid sulfate soils guidance material	<a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/acidsulfatesoil/">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/acidsulfatesoil/</a> and <a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/mao/acidsulfatesoils.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/mao/acidsulfatesoils.htm</a>
Acid Sulfate Soils Planning Maps	<a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/acidsulfatesoil/riskmaps.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/acidsulfatesoil/riskmaps.htm</a>
<b>Contaminated Sites Assessment and Remediation</b>	
Managing land contamination: Planning Guidelines – SEPP 55 Remediation of Land	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/clm/planning.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/clm/planning.htm</a>
Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites (EPA, 2000)	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/clm/20110650consultantsguidelines.pdf">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/clm/20110650consultantsguidelines.pdf</a>

Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme - 2nd edition (DEC, 2006)	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/clm/auditorqlines06121.pdf">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/clm/auditorqlines06121.pdf</a>
Sampling Design Guidelines (EPA, 1995)	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/clm/95059samppgdline.pdf">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/clm/95059samppgdline.pdf</a>
National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (or update)	<a href="http://www.scew.gov.au/nepms/assessment-site-contamination">http://www.scew.gov.au/nepms/assessment-site-contamination</a>
<b>Soils – general</b>	
Managing land and soil	<a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/soils/landandsoil.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/soils/landandsoil.htm</a>
Managing urban stormwater for the protection of soils	<a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm</a>
Landslide risk management guidelines	<a href="http://australiangeomechanics.org/admin/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/LRM2000-Concepts.pdf">http://australiangeomechanics.org/admin/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/LRM2000-Concepts.pdf</a>
Site Investigations for Urban Salinity (DLWC, 2002)	<a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/salinity/booklet3siteinvestigationsforurbansalinity.pdf">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/salinity/booklet3siteinvestigationsforurbansalinity.pdf</a>
Local Government Salinity Initiative Booklets	<a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/salinity/solutions/urban.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/salinity/solutions/urban.htm</a>
<b>Water</b>	
Water Quality Objectives	<a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm</a>
ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality	<a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/quality/nwqms-guidelines-4-vol1.html">http://www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/quality/nwqms-guidelines-4-vol1.html</a>
Applying Goals for Ambient Water Quality Guidance for Operations Officers - Mixing Zones	Contact the EPA on 131555
Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutant in NSW (2004)	<a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/legislation/approved-methods-water.pdf">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/legislation/approved-methods-water.pdf</a>