NSW GOVERNMENT | Office of Environment & Heritage

Your reference: MP10_0035
Our reference: FIL10/3530 DOC11/36490
Contact: Julian Thompson, 02 6229 7002

Mr Glenn Snow
A/ Director – Infrastructure Projects
Department of Planning and Infrastructure
GPO Box 39
Sydney NSW 2001

29 September 2011

Dear Mr Snow

RE: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR DALTON POWER PROJECT (MP10_0035)

I refer to your letter to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) received on 10 August 2011 which enclosed the *AGL Dalton Power Project Environmental Assessment* prepared by URS Australia Pty Ltd.

AGL Energy Limited proposes to construct a 1500MW gas turbine power plant north-east of Dalton, NSW. You invited the OEH to review the Environmental Assessment (EA), make a submission on the project and provide advice on recommended conditions of approval to the Department of Planning and Infrastructure. I apologise for the delay in responding.

After reviewing the EA, the OEH has decided it could issue an Environment Protection Licence in relation to the proposal if our recommended conditions are incorporated into any project approval. In summary, OEH makes the following points on the proposal and the EA:

Noise

- Tonality and low frequency noise are likely and accordingly, adjustment should be made in noise limits for the project;
- consideration be given to a C-weighted (low frequency) noise limit;
- The use of TAPM data needs to be demonstrated as not under predicting temperature inversions and light winds;
- Site based meteorological monitoring is recommended.

Air

- Emission limits and monitoring program are recommend

Water

- Project required to achieve nil-discharge to the environment.

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Flora and fauna

- Mechanism for securing the biodiversity offset needs to be identified;
- Further survey work required for certain threatened species prior to construction.

Cultural Heritage

- Assessment and its recommendations supported.

The OEH's detailed comments and recommendations are in **Attachment A** to this letter.

Should DoPI be minded to approve the project, the OEH would appreciate an opportunity to review any draft approval conditions developed. The proponent will also need to make a separate application to the OEH to obtain an Environment Protection Licence should project approval be granted. If approved the OEH would use these recommended conditions of approval in developing any Licence.

OEH is happy to discuss these comments further with the Department of Planning and Infrastructure and the proponent, including meeting if required. Please contact me 02 6229 7002 if you have any queries in relation to this matter.

Yours sincerely

JULIAN THOMPSON
Unit Head – South East Region
Environment Protection and Regulation Group

Att.

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE
COMMENTS AND RECCOMENDATIONS
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DALTON POWER PROJECT

SEPTEMBER 2011

Noise Impacts

OEH has undertaken a review of the "Noise Impact Assessment Report" prepared by URS Australia Pty Ltd dated 20 July 2011 ("the NIA") contained at Appendix G of the EA. This review has identified the following the issues:

Tonality

- The NIA does not demonstrate whether there is potential for tonality of noise emissions from the power station, stating that it was not possible to perform an analysis. It is further stated that it is not anticipated that the operation of the gas fired turbines will exhibit tonal components. As noted in the OEH's adequacy review of the draft EA (20 April 2011), the (operational) Uranquinty gas fired power station had tonal components which meant that 5 dB was added to the predicted A weighted noise level at the receivers during the environmental approval process. The NIA demonstrates under the current NSW policy for assessing low frequency noise (the *NSW Industrial Noise Policy*- INP) that there is potential for a low frequency component from the proposed power station, which also means adding 5 dB(A) to the predicted levels at the receivers in setting noise limits. Both the tonality and low frequency characteristics could result in +10 dB(A) being added to the predicted levels in Table 5-10 in the NIA (if the tone is not in the low frequency range). This means at three receivers (B,C and D – Table 5.10 of the NIA), the predicted noise levels from the operating power station could be greater than 5 dB(A) above the INP criteria for these receivers – a level to which OEH would not normally Licence. The low frequency correction alone results in a 3 dB(A) exceedence of the INP criterion at these three receivers. Given the power station is a stationary source with minimal options for noise management post-commissioning, the OEH recommends that the noise limit for the nearest sensitive receivers is 35 dB(A). The OEH suggests to DoPI that the negotiated agreements option (Chapter 8 – INP) is available to the proponent for any receiver location where the 35 dB(A) criterion cannot be met.

Low frequency noise

- The OEH notes that the prediction in the NIA of C-weighted noise levels includes estimated data down to 20Hz. Whilst OEH recognises that this is likely to result in a more accurate prediction of low frequency noise, OEH also understands from the Uranquinty power station that the dominant frequency in the low frequency bandwidth was around 16Hz. Therefore the C-weighted levels in the NIA may be under predicted if there was significant noise in frequencies lower than 20Hz. The NIA refers to Dr Broner's findings in this regard, however, OEH notes that Dr Broner recommends that A and C weighted levels be measured/predicted down to 10Hz.

- Supplementary to the INP derived noise limits which are recommended below, the OEH suggests that DoPI give consideration to the imposition of C-weighted noise limits in any project approval as gas turbines are known to produce low frequency noise emissions. Such limits could be introduced on a project basis, until a broader, industry wide approach can be agreed. OEH notes that discussions about low frequency noise have commenced between industry and government, but are not yet sufficiently progressed to have an agreed industry standard. Any low frequency noise limits introduced on a project basis could then be adapted to any future standard to ensure consistency across the sector. If such limits were

introduced in a project approval, OEH would reflect these in any Environment Protection Licence issued for that project.

- In our adequacy review, OEH noted that the use of TAPM meteorological data in noise assessment has been known to underestimate the occurrence of conditions most likely to enhance noise propagation (inversions and low wind speeds). OEH recommended that the proponent demonstrate that this potential underestimation is not occurring by presenting cumulative distribution functions of wind speeds for the TAPM-generated "site" data versus cumulative distribution functions of wind speeds from surrounding "real" meteorological stations. This information does not appear to have been included in the exhibited NIA, therefore unless the proponent provides further information regarding the occurrence of inversions, OEH has included by way of the suggested conditions below that the noise limits apply under all Stability Class temperature inversions conditions, including G class.

Given the above comments, OEH's recommended noise limits for the project and conditions based on the assessment in the NIA are therefore:

Recommended Noise Conditions

L6 Noise Limits

L6.1 Noise generated at the Dalton Power Station premises must not exceed the noise limits presented in the table below. The localities are those described in the *"AGL Dalton Power Project – Environmental Assessment"* – Appendix G prepared by URS dated July 2011.

Noise Limits dB(A)				
Locality	Day	Evening	Night	
	$L_{Aeq, (15\ minute)}$	$L_{Aeq, (15\ minute)}$	$L_{Aeq, (15\ minute)}$	$L_{A, (Max)}$
Receivers A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J.	35dB(A)	35dB(A)	35dB(A)	45dB(A)

L6.2 For the purpose of condition L6.1;

- Day is defined as the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday and 8am to 6pm Sunday and Public Holidays.
- Evening is defined as the period 6pm to 10pm.
- Night is defined as the period from 10pm to 7am Monday to Saturday and 10pm to 8am Sunday and Public Holidays.

L6.3 The noise limits set out in condition L6.1 apply under all meteorological conditions (including all stability class temperature inversions) except for wind speeds greater than 3 metres/second at 10 metres above ground level.

L6.4 For the purpose of condition L6.3:

a) The data to be used for determining meteorological conditions is the data recorded by the meteorological weather station established at the site for the purposes of this Environment Protection Licence and identified as EPA Identification Point A

b) Temperature inversion conditions (stability category) are to be determined by the sigma-theta method referred to in Part E4 of Appendix E to the NSW Industrial Noise Policy.

L6.5 For the purposes of determining the noise generated at the premises:

a) Class 1 or 2 noise monitoring equipment that is calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications must be used according to AS IEC61672.1-2004 and AS IEC61672.2-2004;

b) The noise monitoring equipment used at a location must be placed in a position that is:

i. that is, where applicable:

- approximately on a location's property boundary that is closest to the premises, where any dwelling at the location is within 30 metres of the location's property boundary that is closest to the premises; or
- within 30 metre of a dwelling façade where any dwelling at a location is situated more than 30 metres from the location's property boundary that is closest to the premises; or

ii. that is within 1 metre of a dwelling façade at a location to determine compliance with the L_{Amax} noise limits in condition L6.1; and

L6.6 For the purposes of determining the noise generated at the premises the modification factors in Section 4 of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy must be applied, as appropriate, to the noise levels measured by the monitoring equipment.

L6.7 All construction work at the premises must only be conducted between Monday to Friday 7am to 6pm; Saturday 8am to 1pm; no work on Sundays or Public Holidays.

L6.8 The following activities may be carried out at the premises outside the hours specified in conditions L6.7:

(a) the delivery of materials as requested by Police or other authorities for safety reasons;

(b) emergency work to avoid the loss of lives, property and/or to prevent environmental harm.

L6.9 The licensee shall prepare and implement a Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan with reference to the guidelines contained in the Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECCW, 2009).

L6.10 Vibration resulting from construction and operation at the premises must not exceed the evaluation criteria presented in British Standard BS6472 for low probability of adverse comment, at any affected residential dwelling.

M7 Monitoring Conditions

M7.1 A meteorological weather station must be established and maintained at the site so as to be capable of continuously monitoring the parameters specified in condition M7.2.

M7.2 For each monitoring point specified in the table below the licensee must monitor (by sampling and obtaining results by analysis) the parameters specified in Column 1. The licensee must use the sampling method, units of measure, averaging period and sample at the frequency, specified opposite in the other columns.

Point (TBA)

Parameter	Units of Measure	Frequency	Averaging Period	Sampling Method
Air temperature	°C	Continuous	1 hour	AM-4
Wind direction	°	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Wind speed	m/s	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Sigma theta	°	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Rainfall	Mm	Continuous	15 minute	AM-4
Relative humidity	%	Continuous	1 hour	AM-4

M8 Requirement to Monitor Noise

M8.1 To assess compliance with Condition L6.1, attended noise monitoring must be undertaken in accordance with Conditions L6.5 and:

a) at each one of the locations listed in Condition L6.1;
b) occur at least Quarterly in the first annual reporting period, any annually thereafter;
c) occur during each day, evening and night period as defined in the NSW Industrial Noise Policy for a minimum of:

- 1.5 hours during the day;
- 30 minutes during the evening; and
- 1 hour during the night.

d) occur for three consecutive operating days, and
e) must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced acoustical consultant and undertaken in accordance with the NSW Industrial Noise Policy.

Air quality

OEH has undertaken a review of the "Air Quality Impact Assessment" report prepared by URS Australia Pty Ltd dated 20 October 2009 contained at Appendix C of the EA.

Recommended Air Conditions

Discharges to Air

P1 Location of monitoring/discharge points and areas

P1.1 The following points referred to in the table below are identified for the purposes of monitoring and/or the setting of limits for the emission of pollutants to the air from the point.

EPA Identification No	Type of Monitoring Point	Type of Discharge Point	Description of Location
1,2,3,4,5,6	Air emissions monitoring	Discharge to Air	Stacks Serving Turbines 1-6

Note: A detailed site map must be provided with any Environment Protection Licence application identifying the location of the new discharge and monitoring point.

P2 Air

Stack Sampling Positions

P2.1 The proponent must ensure that ensure that the design and construction of the facility includes sampling positions that comply with TM-1 as set out in the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW* or as otherwise agreed in writing by the EPA.

Approved Fuels

P2.2 Natural gas is the only fuel approved for firing of the power station turbines.

L2 Air

Emission Limits

L2.1 For each monitoring/discharge point specified in the table below the emission of a pollutant discharged at that point must not exceed the emission limits specified for that pollutant in the table.

Points

Emission Point(s)	Pollutant	Units of measure	100 percentile concentration limit	Reference conditions
1-6	Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) or nitric oxide (NO) or both, as NO_2 equivalent	Milligrams per cubic metre	51	Dry, 273 K, 101.3 kPa, 15% oxygen (O_2)

L2.2 The concentration limits prescribed in Condition L2.1 above do not apply to the emissions from an individual turbine during the following periods:

(a) a start-up period – that is, while a turbine is being brought up to normal operation following a period of inactivity; or

(b) a shutdown period – that is, while a turbine is being taken out of service from normal operation to inactivity.

- **Note 1:** While the concentration limits specified do not apply during start-up or shut down periods, the proponent is subject to the requirements of section 128 (2) of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act* in relation to the prevention and minimisation of air pollution.
- **Note 2:** Condition L2.2 only applies to an individual turbine during a start-up or shut down period for that turbine. The concentration limits specified continue to apply to the other turbines if they are operational during these periods.
- **Note 3:** Emissions from start-up and shut-down periods must be included in Load Based Licensing assessable pollutant load calculations.

Potentially Offensive Odour

L2.3 The licensee must not cause or permit the emission of offensive odour beyond the boundary of the premises.

Note: Section 129 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, provides that the licensee must not cause or permit the emission of any offensive odour from the premises but provides a defence if the emission is identified in the relevant environment protection licence as a potentially offensive odour and the odour was emitted in accordance with the conditions of a licence directed at minimising odour.

L2.4 No condition of this licence identifies a potentially offensive odour for the purposes of Section 129 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

Dust

O3.1 All operations and construction activities occurring at the premises must be carried out in a manner that will minimise dust at the boundary of the premises.

L5 Load Limits

L5.1 The Project will be incorporated into the Load Based Licensing scheme under the fee based classification, *Electricity Generation – Coal and Gas.*

Note: The EPA Load Based Licensing Load Calculation Protocol lists the following assessable pollutants under this activity: air – oxides of nitrogen; water – total suspended solids and salt.

Monitoring and Recording Conditions

M1 Air

Requirement to monitor concentration of pollutants discharged

M1.1 For each monitoring/discharge point specified below, the proponent must monitor (by sampling and obtaining results by analysis) the concentration of each pollutant specified in Column 1. The proponent must use the sampling method, units of measure and sample at the frequency, specified opposite in the other columns:

Monitoring Point(s)	Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Stacks serving turbines 1-6	Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) or nitric oxide (NO) or both, as NO_2 equivalent	milligrams per normalised cubic metre	Continuous	CEM-2
	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	parts per million	Continuous	Other Approved Method 1
	Moisture content	%	Continuous	TM-2
	Oxygen (O2)	%	Continuous	CEM-3
	Solid Particles	Mg/m3	Yearly	TM-15
	Sulphur dioxide	Parts per million	Yearly	TM-4
	Temperature	Degrees Celsius	Continuous	TM-2
	VOC's	Parts per million	Yearly	TM-34
	Volumetric flow rate	Cubic metres per second	Continuous	CEM-6

Note: The sampling methods set out in the above table are those specified in the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW.*

Special Conditions

E1 Long Term Air Emission Benchmark – Operation

E1.1 The purpose of this condition is to ensure the long term proper and efficient operation of the turbines based on emission performance achieved in practice.

E1.2 After 12 months from the end of commissioning of Stage 1, but not longer than 24 months, the proponent must submit a report to the EPA proposing an annual average nitrogen oxides emission benchmark for the turbine stack(s) per the table below. The annual average emission benchmark will reflect the average performance of the power station during normal operation and the proper and efficient operation of the turbines. The benchmark will also:

i. be derived using NO_x emission data from the Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems for the turbine stack(s);
ii. be determined following the collection of a NO_x concentration dataset that is sufficient to represent the likely longer term operating patterns of the power plant;
iii. take into account the variation of NO_x concentrations at different generating loads;
iv. recognise that generating load patterns may vary from year to year due to differences in electricity market demands and include an appropriate allowance for this variation; and
v. include provision for the probable increase in NO_x emissions with time due to reasonable wear and tear of the power plant.

Emission Point(s)	Pollutant	Units of measure	Emission Benchmark	Averaging Period (note 1)	Reference conditions
Stacks serving turbines 1-6	Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) or nitric oxide (NO) or both, as NO_2 equivalent	milligrams per cubic metre	TBD (note 2)	Annual Average	Dry, 273 K, 101.3 kPa, 15% oxygen (O_2)

Note 1: The annual average benchmark applies over each reporting period as defined in the Environment Protection Licence.

Note 2: If the emission benchmark in the table above is exceeded, the proponent must provide an initial report to EPA within 1 month and an action plan within 3 months of the exceedence. The action plan will include:

i. a review of all practicable measures to reduce NOx emissions,

ii. an evaluation of the marginal cost of incremental NOx reductions and;

iii. proposed modifications to plant / operation that produce NOx reductions consistent with i and ii above.

E2 Notification of Commissioning Schedule

E2.1 Prior the commencement of commissioning the proponent must notify the EPA in writing of the proposed timing of commissioning the Power Station and how all plant and equipment will be brought on line to ensure compliance with all relevant environment protection requirements.

E3 Air Quality Verification

E3.1 Within three months following the end of commissioning the Proponent must submit an Air Quality Verification Report which includes, but need not be limited to, air emissions monitoring results (including test methods and full results) to confirm that the emissions performance of each turbine is consistent with the emissions used in air quality modelling for Environmental Assessment of the power station. The monitoring required by this condition is set out in the following table:

Monitoring Point(s)	Pollutant	Units of measure	Sampling Method
Stacks serving turbines 1-6	Carbon monoxide (CO)	milligrams per normalised cubic metre	TM-32
	Dry gas density	kilograms per cubic metre	TM-23
	Fine particles (PM_{10})	milligrams per normalised cubic metre	OM-5
	Moisture content	percent	TM-22
	Molecular weight of stack gases	grams per gram mole	TM-23
	Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) or nitric oxide (NO) or both, as NO_2 equivalent	milligrams per normalised cubic metre	TM-11
	Oxygen (O_2)	percent	TM-25
	Speciated volatile organic compounds	milligrams per normalised cubic metre	TM-34
	Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	milligrams per normalised cubic metre	TM-4
	Temperature	degrees Celsius	TM-2
	Velocity	metres per second	TM-2
	Volumetric flowrate	cubic metres per second	TM-2

Note: The sampling methods set out in the above table are those specified in the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW*.

E3.2 The monitoring required by Condition E3.1 must be undertaken at such time(s) as is necessary to provide an adequate characterisation of the emissions from each turbine during normal operation.

Water

Recommended Water Conditions

L1 Water

L1.1 Except as expressly provided by an Environment Protection Licence for the project, the Proponent shall comply with Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 which prohibits the pollution of waters.

L1.2 Process wastewater; wastewater generated from equipment washing, cleaning, domestic sources or maintenance; or contaminated water from bunded areas must not be discharged to the environment unless permitted by an Environment Protection Licence or otherwise agreed in writing by the EPA.

L1.3 Any process water or wastewater storage dams constructed as part of the project must be lined with an appropriate High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) liner so as to achieve a permeability of less than $k= 1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/sec.

L1.4 Prior to the commencement of construction a Construction Soil and Water Management Plan must be prepared by the proponent. The Plan must include, but need not be limited to:

i. details on how soil erosion and sediment pollution will be managed following the guidelines and recommendations in Volume 1 of *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction* (the Blue Book) during the construction phase;
ii. plan drawings showing the locations for sediment and erosion measures in accordance with (i) for the construction site during all construction stages;
iii. details on the installation, monitoring and maintenance requirements for each of the recommended measures for erosion and sediment control;
iv. detailed drawings of any engineering structures such as sediment and evaporation ponds, including design standards and management regimes.

Flora and Fauna Assessment

Mechanism for Conservation of Biodiversity Offset

OEH has reviewed the "Flora and Fauna Assessment" report prepared by URS (July 2011). Neither the Assessment or the EA give any guidance as to how the proponent will protect the proposed Biodiversity Offset in perpetuity. It appears that the proponent has made the commitment to offset the predicted impacts of the project on biodiversity by offering an appropriate option for a biodiversity offset to be secured on the project lands.

Whilst the proponent has agreed in-principle to protect the proposed biodiversity offset land, it has not agreed to a method to ensure this land is conserved in perpetuity and in accordance with the "DECCW Principles for the use of biodiversity offsets in NSW" which states that "13. Offsets and their actions must be enforceable through development consent conditions, licence conditions, conservation agreements or a contract."

Recommendation

Before clearance of vegetation commences, the conservation mechanism for the proposed offset must finalised in a Biodiversity Offset Strategy. Protection must be afforded to the land proposed in the EA as a Biodiversity Offset in perpetuity and OEH recommends that the mechanism be chosen from the following list: Biobanking Agreement (under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995), Dedication of land to the public reserve system, Conservation Agreement (under the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974), Trust Agreement with the Nature Conservation Trust, Voluntary Planning Agreement (under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979) or a Conservation Property Vegetation Plan (under the Native Vegetation Act 2003.)

Threatened Species Surveys and Impacts

As identified in OEH's adequacy assessment of the draft EA, a number of threatened species which could potentially occur at the proposed development site have not been surveyed for in accordance with OEH's published survey requirements. It is also not clear about what might occur if the promised future survey for the Golden Sun Moth (or any other future surveys) detects this species (or other threatened species) within the development footprint. The survey window for the Striped Legless Lizard *Delma impar* has already closed for this year (tiles needed to have been in place by August 2011) and the optimum survey period for the Pink Tailed Worm Lizard *Aprasia parapulchella* is at the present time.

Recommendations

- *OEH considers that the lack of spring surveys for grassland reptile species is insufficient to properly determine the impacts of the project on certain threatened species. Additional surveys for* Aprasia parapulchella *and* Delma impar *(the latter in accordance with the EPBC referral guidelines - http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/pubs/striped-legless-lizard-referral-guidelines.pdf) be undertaken during spring prior to commencement of construction.*
- *OEH notes the commitment to undertake additional surveys for the Golden Sun Moth within the appropriate season. We have concerns however, that the Environmental Assessment does not adequately assess the impacts on the project on this species (or the reptiles discussed above) if it is detected prior to vegetation clearance or during pre-clearance surveys. We recommend that if threatened species are detected within the development footprint or proposed offset prior to construction that OEH and the Commonwealth (SEWPaC) be consulted to determine appropriate actions.*

Consultation on Plans

Recommendation

All plans relevant to the management of Biodiversity proposed in the EA and Statement of Commitments (particularly the Flora and Fauna Management and Complementary Planting and Rehabilitation Plans) should be developed in consultation with OEH and SEWPaC before clearing commences.

Management actions in the Biodiversity Offset area

The Flora and Fauna Assessment states that the no vegetation will be cleared during the management of the biodiversity offset and existing fencelines will be used. It is not clear to OEH, based on aerial imagery of the development site, how this might be achieved. Therefore, the following condition should be included in order to avoid any doubt.

Recommendation

During creation of the biodiversity offset no vegetation, particularly of the two Endangered Ecological Communities present on the site, is to be cleared as part of management requirements (such as fencing and tracks) for the establishment of the biodiversity offset.

Cultural Heritage

OEH has completed a review of the report titled "*Dalton Peaking Power Plant - Cultural Heritage Assessment*" (June 2009) and "*Dalton Peaking Power Plant – Gas Pipeline Archaeological Assessment*" (February 2011) prepared by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd. The reports meet the OEH's requirements to assess the likely impact to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage by the proposal.

- OEH is satisfied that the Aboriginal consultation process for the Dalton Power Project is consistent with the "Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation" (DEC, July 2005).
- OEH concurs with the recommendations in the above reports and the management actions recommended in the reports and replicated in the draft Statement of Commitments.

General Conditions

Administrative Conditions

A1 Information supplied to the EPA

A1.1 Except as expressly provided by these recommended conditions of approval, works and activities must be carried out in accordance with the proposal contained in:

1. Project application and accompanying Environmental Assessment AGL Dalton Power Project, Project Application Number MP10_0035.

Bunding

O1 All liquid chemicals, fuels and oils must be stored in containers inside suitable bund(s). Bund(s) are to be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with EPA Technical Guidelines "Bunding and Spill Management".

Waste

O2 All wastes generated or stored at the premises must be assessed, classified and managed in accordance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act* 1997 and the *DECC Waste Classification Guidelines*, as in force from time to time.

** As a general note any reference to the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (or DECCW) should be read as a reference to the Office of Environment and Heritage (or OEH as applicable), except where reference is made to a publication published prior to 4 April 2011.