

Annexure



Buffer Assessment Criteria



Attachment 1 - Criteria and rules for assessment of risk

Measures of Consequence (Severity of Environmental Impact)

Level	Descriptor	Description	Examples/Implications
1	Major	 Serious and/or long-term impact to the environment/public health and/or amenity Long term management implications 	 Water, soil or air impacted seriously, possibly in the long term Limited damage to animals fish or birds or plants Many public complaints including odour and noise Contravenes the conditions of Councils licences, permits and the relevant environmental protection and management Acts Likely prosecution
2	Moderate	 Moderate and/or medium-term impact to the environment/public health and/or amenity Some ongoing management implications 	 Water, soil or air known to be affected, probably in the short term No damage to plants or animals Public unaware and no complaints to Council May contravene the conditions of Council's Licences and the relevant environmental protection and management Acts Unlikely to result in prosecution
3	Negligible	 Very minor impact to the environment/ public health and/or amenity Can be effectively managed as part of normal operations 	 No measurable or identifiable impact on the environment/public health and /or amenity

Probability (Measure of Likelihood of Risk)

Level	Descriptor	Description
A	Very Likely	Common or repeating occurrence
в	Likely	Known to occur, or it has happened
с	Unlikely	Could occur in some circumstances, but not likely to occur

Risk Ranking Table

PROBABILITY	A	В	C
Consequence			
1	25	24	22
2	23	21	18
3	20	17	13

A risk ranking of 25-20 would normally be deemed as an unacceptable risk.

A risk ranking of less than 20 would normally be deemed as an <u>acceptable</u> risk.



Attachment 2 - extract of Table 1 page from Lovett, S. & Price, P. 2001, Managing Riparian Lands in the Sugar Industry: A Guide to Principles and Practices, Sugar Research & Development Corporation/Land & Water Australia, Brisbane. ISBN 0-9579313-0-1

Region and annual rainfall (mm/y)	Rainfall erosivity ¹	Soil erodibility ²	Slope ³	Expected soil loss⁴ (t/ha/y)	Buffer width (m)	Perennial crops soil loss⁴ (t/ha/y)	Buffe width (m)
Burdekin 500-1200	very high	low	low medium high	15 36 65	5 23 >30	1 2 3	2 2 2
		medium	low medium high	29 71 130	15 >30 >30	1 4 7	2 2 2
		high	low medium high	44 107 195	27 >30 >30	2 5 10	5 6 10
Brigalow 500–1200	medium	medium	low medium high	8 20 37	2 13 24	0 1 2	2 2 2
		high	low medium high	13 31 56	7 22 >30	1 2 3	5 5 5
	hìgh	medium	low medium high	17 41 74	7 26 >30	1 2 4	2 2 2
		high	low medium high	25 61 112	15 >30 >30	1 3 6	5 5 5
outh East 00–2000	medium	medium	low medium high	8 20 37	2 13 24	1 1 2	2 2 2
	high	high	low medium high	8 20 37	2 13 24	1 1 2	2 2 2
		medium	low medium high	17 41 74	7 26 >30	1 2 4	2 2 2
		high	low medium high	25 61 112	15 >30 >30	1 3 6	5 5 5

- 1. Rainfall erosivity R: low = 850, medium = 2000, high = 4000, very high = 7000, extreme = 9000. See map next page for details.
- 2. Soil erodibility K: high = 0.045, medium = 0.030, low = 0.015. For K you need to work out your soil type from local or national soil maps, or know the texture of the soil. Your local QDNRM office should be able to assist you. If not, conversion tables can be found on page 26-27 of the Karssies/Prosser report at the following website address: http://www.clw.csiro.au/publications/technical99/tr32-99.pdf
- 3. Slope S: high = 9%, medium = 6%, low = 2%.
- 4. Average cover of plant material over the area draining into the stream. Poor cover C = 0.2 (typical cover for conventional annual cover techniques); good cover C = 0.01 of drainage area (is representative of soil conservation techniques of minimum tillage, trash blanketing etc).
- > = more than

Source: Karssies, L. & Prosser, I. 1999. *Guidelines for Riparian Buffer Strips for Queensland Irrigators*. CSIRO Land & Water Technical Report 32/99. Can also be found at the website http://www.clw.csiro.au/publications/technical99/tr32-99.pdf