



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT 1993

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ANNO TRICESIMO SECUNDO

ELIZABETHAE II REGINAE

A.D. 1993

No. 76 of 1993

An Act to provide for the protection of the environment; to establish the Environment Protection Authority and define its functions and powers; to repeal the Beverage Container Act 1975, the Clean Air Act 1984, the Environmental Protection Council Act 1972, the Marine Environment Protection Act 1990, the Noise Control Act 1977, and the Waste Management Act 1987; to amend the Water Resources Act 1990, the Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993 and the Development Act 1993; and for other purposes.

[Assented to 27 October 1993]

The Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

**PART 1
PRELIMINARY**

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Environment Protection Act 1993*.

Commencement

2. This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

Interpretation

3. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

“activity” includes the storage or possession of a pollutant;

“air” includes any layer of the atmosphere;

“amenity value” of an area includes any quality or condition of the area that conduces to its enjoyment;

“appointed member” in relation to the Authority or Forum, means a member appointed by the Governor;

“associate”—*see subsection (2)*;

“authorised officer” means a person appointed to be an authorised officer under Division 1 of Part 10;

“the Authority” means the Environment Protection Authority established under Division 1 of Part 3;

“beverage container approval” means an approval for the purposes of Division 2 of Part 8;

“business” includes a business not carried on for profit or gain and any activity undertaken by government or a public authority;

“clean-up authorisation” means a clean-up authorisation issued under Division 4 of Part 10;

“clean-up order” means a clean-up order issued under Division 4 of Part 10;

“coastal waters of the State” means any part of the sea that is from time to time included in the coastal waters of the State by virtue of the *Coastal Waters (State Powers) Act 1980* of the Commonwealth;

“condition” includes a limitation;

“contravene” includes fail to comply with;

“council” means a municipal or district council;

“director” of a body corporate includes a person occupying or acting in the position of a director or member of the governing body of the body corporate, by whatever name called and whether or not validly appointed to occupy or duly authorised to act in the position, and includes any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors or members of the governing body are accustomed to act;

“document” means a paper or record of any kind, including a disk, tape or other article from which information is capable of being reproduced (with or without the aid of another article or device);

“domestic activity” means an activity other than an activity undertaken in the course of a business;

“environment” means land, air, water, organisms and ecosystems, and includes—

- (a) human-made or modified structures or areas; and
- (b) the amenity values of an area;

“environmental authorisation” means a works approval, licence or exemption;

“environmental harm”—see section 5;

“environmental nuisance” means—

- (a) any adverse effect on an amenity value of an area that—
 - (i) is caused by noise, smoke, dust, fumes or odour; and
 - (ii) unreasonably interferes with or is likely to interfere unreasonably with the enjoyment of the area by persons occupying a place within, or lawfully resorting to, the area; or
- (b) any unsightly or offensive condition caused by waste;

“environment performance agreement” means an environment performance agreement entered into under Part 7;

“environment protection order” means an environment protection order issued under Division 2 of Part 10;

“environment protection policy” means an environment protection policy made under Part 5;

“the Environment, Resources and Development Court” means the Court of that name established under the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993*;

“exemption” means an exemption under Part 6 from the application of a specified provision of this Act;

“the Forum” means the Environment Protection Advisory Forum established under Division 2 of Part 3;

“the general environmental duty” means the duty under Part 4;

“information discovery order” means an information discovery order issued under Division 3 of Part 10;

“injury” includes illness;

“land” means, according to context—

- (a) land as a physical entity, including land covered with water; or
- (b) any legal estate or interest in, or right in respect of, land;

“licence” means a licence under Part 6 to undertake a prescribed activity of environmental significance;

“mandatory provisions” of an environment protection policy—see Part 5;

“marine waters” means the coastal waters of the State or any part of the sea that is within the limits of the State, and includes any estuary or tidal waters;

“material environmental harm”—*see section 5*;

“national environment protection measure” means a national environment protection measure made under the prescribed national scheme laws;

“noise” includes vibration;

“occupier” in relation to a place, includes a licensee and the holder of any right at law to use or carry on operations at the place, but does not include a mortgagee in possession unless the mortgagee assumes active management of the place;

“officer”, in relation to a body corporate, means—

- (a) a director of the body corporate; or
- (b) the chief executive officer of the body corporate; or
- (c) a receiver or manager of any property of the body corporate or a liquidator of the body corporate,

and includes, in relation to a contravention or alleged contravention of this Act by the body corporate, an employee of the body corporate with management responsibilities in respect of the matters to which the contravention or alleged contravention related;

“owner” of land means—

- (a) if the land is unalienated from the Crown—the Crown; or
- (b) if the land is alienated from the Crown by grant in fee simple—the owner (at law or in equity) of the estate in fee simple; or
- (c) if the land is held from the Crown by lease or licence—the lessee or licensee; or
- (d) if the land is held from the Crown under an agreement to purchase—the person who has the right to purchase;

“place” includes any land, water, premises or structure;

“pollutant” means—

- (a) any solid, liquid or gas (or combination thereof) including waste, smoke, dust, fumes and odour; or
- (b) noise; or
- (c) heat; or
- (d) anything declared by regulation to be a pollutant;

“pollute” means—

- (a) discharge, emit, deposit or disturb pollutants; or
- (b) cause or fail to prevent the discharge, emission, depositing, disturbance or escape of pollutants,

and **“pollution”** has a corresponding meaning;

“prescribed activity of environmental significance” means an activity specified in Schedule 1 as amended from time to time by regulation;

“the prescribed national scheme laws” means—

- (a) the prescribed law of the Commonwealth; and
- (b) the prescribed law of this State; and
- (c) the laws of other States or Territories of the Commonwealth corresponding to the prescribed law of this State,

under which national environment protection measures may be made;

“public authority” includes a Minister, statutory authority or council;

“related body corporate” has the same meaning as in the *Corporations Law*;

“repealed environment law” means an Act or provision repealed by this Act;

“sell” includes—

- (a) supply on a gratuitous basis for commercial promotional purposes; and
- (b) offer or display for sale or such supply;

“serious environmental harm”—see section 5;

“spouse” includes putative spouse (whether or not a declaration of the relationship has been made under the *Family Relationships Act 1975*);

“vehicle” includes any vessel or aircraft;

“waste” includes any solid, liquid or gas (or combination thereof) that is left over, surplus or an unwanted by-product from any business or domestic activity, whether of value or not;

“water” includes water underground;

“works approval” means a works approval under Part 6 to carry out works in respect of a building, structure, plant or equipment for use for a prescribed activity of environmental significance.

- (2) For the purposes of this Act, a person is an **associate** of another if—
- (a) they are partners; or
 - (b) one is a spouse, parent or child of another; or
 - (c) they are both trustees or beneficiaries of the same trust, or one is a trustee and the other is a beneficiary of the same trust; or
 - (d) one is a body corporate or other entity (whether inside or outside Australia) and the other is a director or member of the governing body of the body corporate or other entity; or
 - (e) one is a body corporate or other entity (whether inside or outside Australia) and the other is a person who has a legal or equitable interest in five per cent or more of the share capital of the body corporate or other entity; or
 - (f) they are related bodies corporate; or
 - (g) a relationship of a prescribed kind exists between them; or
 - (h) a chain of relationships can be traced between them under any one or more of the above paragraphs.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), a **beneficiary** of a trust includes an object of a discretionary trust.

Note: For definition of divisional penalties and divisional expiation fees see Appendix.

Responsibility for pollution

4. For the purposes of this Act, the occupier or person in charge of a place or vehicle at or from which a pollutant escapes or is discharged, emitted or deposited will be taken to have polluted the environment with the pollutant (but without affecting the liability of any other person in respect of the escape, discharge, emission or depositing of the pollutant).

Environmental harm

5. (1) For the purposes of this Act, **environmental harm** is any harm, or potential harm, to the environment (of whatever degree or duration), and includes an environmental nuisance.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, **potential harm** includes risk of harm and future harm.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, the following provisions are to be applied in determining whether environmental harm is **material environmental harm** or **serious environmental harm**:

- (a) environmental harm is to be treated as material environmental harm if—
 - (i) it consists of an environmental nuisance of a high impact or on a wide scale;
or

- (ii) it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings that is not trivial, or other actual or potential environmental harm (not being merely an environmental nuisance) that is not trivial; or
 - (iii) it results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding \$5 000;
- (b) environmental harm is to be treated as serious environmental harm if—
- (i) it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings that is of a high impact or on a wide scale, or other actual or potential environmental harm (not being merely an environmental nuisance) that is of a high impact or on a wide scale; or
 - (ii) it results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding \$50 000.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), loss includes the reasonable costs and expenses that would be incurred in taking all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or mitigate the environmental harm and to make good resulting environmental damage.

(5) For the purposes of this Act, environmental harm is caused by pollution—

- (a) whether the harm is a direct or indirect result of the pollution; and
- (b) whether the harm results from the pollution alone or from the combined effects of the pollution and other factors.

Act binds Crown

6. (1) This Act binds the Crown in right of the State and also, so far as the legislative power of the State extends, in all its other capacities.

(2) No criminal liability attaches to the Crown itself (as distinct from its agents, instrumentalities, officers and employees) under this Act.

Interaction with other Acts

7. (1) Subject to this section, this Act is in addition to and does not limit or derogate from the provisions of any other Act.

(2) This Act does not apply to circumstances to which—

- (a) the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1984*; or
- (b) the *Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987*; or
- (c) the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982*,

applies.

(3) This Act is subject to—

- (a) the *Pulp and Paper Mills Agreement Act 1958*; and
- (b) the *Pulp and Paper Mill (Hundreds of Mayurra and Hindmarsh) Act 1964*; and
- (c) the *Roxby Downs (Indenture Ratification) Act 1982*.

(4) This Act does not apply in relation to—

- (a) petroleum exploration activity undertaken under the *Petroleum Act 1940* or the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*; or
- (b) wastes produced in the course of an activity (not being a prescribed activity of environmental significance) authorised by a lease or licence under the *Mining Act 1971*, the *Petroleum Act 1940* or the *Roxby Downs (Indenture Ratification) Act 1982* when produced and disposed of to land and contained within the area of the lease or licence; or
- (c) wastes produced in the course of an activity (not being a prescribed activity of environmental significance) authorised by a lease under the *Mining Act 1971* when disposed of to land and contained within the area of a miscellaneous purposes licence under that Act adjacent to the area of the lease.

Civil remedies not affected

8. The provisions of this Act do not limit or derogate from any civil right or remedy and compliance with this Act does not necessarily indicate that a common law duty of care has been satisfied.

Territorial and extra-territorial application of Act

9. (1) This Act extends in application to the coastal waters of the State and the air above and land beneath those waters.

(2) Where—

- (a) a person causes a pollutant to come within the State or causes environmental harm within the State, by conduct engaged in outside the State; and
- (b) the conduct would, if engaged in within the State, constitute an offence against this Act,

the person is guilty of that offence as if the conduct were engaged in by the person within the State.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)—

- (a) a reference to **the State** includes a reference to the coastal waters of the State and the air above and land beneath those waters; and
- (b) a reference to **engaging in conduct** includes a reference to failure to act.

PART 2
OBJECTS OF ACT

Objects of Act

10. (1) The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to promote the following principles (“principles of ecologically sustainable development”):
- (i) that the use, development and protection of the environment should be managed in a way, and at a rate, that will enable people and communities to provide for their economic, social and physical well-being and for their health and safety while—
 - (A) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and
 - (B) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, land and ecosystems; and
 - (C) avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment;
 - (ii) that proper weight should be given to both long and short term economic, environmental, social and equity considerations in deciding all matters relating to environmental protection, restoration and enhancement; and
- (b) to ensure that all reasonable and practicable measures are taken to protect, restore and enhance the quality of the environment having regard to the principles of ecologically sustainable development, and—
- (i) to prevent, reduce, minimise and, where practicable, eliminate harm to the environment—
 - (A) by programmes to encourage and assist action by industry, public authorities and the community aimed at pollution prevention, clean production and technologies, reduction, re-use and recycling of material and natural resources, and waste minimisation; and
 - (B) by regulating, in an integrated, systematic and cost-effective manner—
 - activities, products, substances and services that, through pollution or production of waste, cause environmental harm; and
 - the generation, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste; and
 - (ii) to co-ordinate activities, policies and programmes necessary to prevent, reduce, minimise or eliminate environmental harm and ensure effective environmental protection, restoration and enhancement; and

- (iii) to facilitate the adoption and implementation of environment protection measures agreed on by the State under intergovernmental arrangements for greater uniformity and effectiveness in environment protection; and
- (iv) to apply a precautionary approach to the assessment of risk of environmental harm and ensure that all aspects of environmental quality affected by pollution and waste (including ecosystem sustainability and valued environmental attributes) are considered in decisions relating to the environment; and
- (v) to require persons engaged in polluting activities to progressively make environmental improvements (including reduction of pollution and waste at source) as such improvements become practicable through technological and economic developments; and
- (vi) to allocate the costs of environment protection and restoration equitably and in a manner that encourages responsible use of, and reduced harm to, the environment with polluters bearing an appropriate share of the costs that arise from their activities, products, substances and services; and
- (vii) to provide for monitoring and reporting on environmental quality on a regular basis to ensure compliance with statutory requirements and the maintenance of a record of trends in environmental quality; and
- (viii) to provide for reporting on the state of the environment on a periodic basis; and
- (ix) to promote—
 - (A) industry and community education and involvement in decisions about the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment; and
 - (B) disclosure of, and public access to, information about significant environmental incidents and hazards.

(2) The Minister, the Authority, the Forum, and all other bodies and persons involved in the administration of this Act must have regard to, and seek to further, the objects of this Act.

PART 3
AUTHORITY, FORUM AND FUND

DIVISION 1—ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

Establishment of Authority

11. (1) The *Environment Protection Authority* is established.

(2) The Authority—

- (a) is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal; and
- (b) is capable of suing and being sued in its corporate name; and
- (c) is capable of acquiring, holding or dealing with real or personal property in its corporate name; and
- (d) has the functions and powers assigned or conferred under this Act.

(3) The Authority is an instrumentality of the Crown and holds its property on behalf of the Crown.

(4) In the exercise of its powers, functions or duties, the Authority is subject to the direction of the Minister except in relation to—

- (a) the making of a recommendation or report to the Minister; or
- (b) the performance of its functions under Part 6; or
- (c) the enforcement of this Act.

(5) Any direction given to the Authority by the Minister must be in writing.

Membership of Authority

12. (1) The Authority is to consist of six members, of whom—

- (a) five will be persons appointed by the Governor; and
- (b) one (who will be the deputy of the person appointed to chair the Authority) will be the person for the time being assigned to a position in the Public Service designated by the Governor by proclamation for the purposes of this paragraph.

(2) Of the persons appointed to the Authority by the Governor—

- (a) one will be appointed to chair the Authority, being a person with qualifications and experience relevant to environmental protection and management or natural resources management that are, in the opinion of the Governor, appropriate to the functions and duties of that office; and

- (b) one will be a person with practical knowledge of, and experience in, industry, commerce or economic development; and
 - (c) one will be a person with practical knowledge of, and experience in, environmental conservation and advocacy on environmental matters on behalf of the community; and
 - (d) one will be a person with practical knowledge of, and experience in, the reduction, re-use, recycling and management of waste or the environmental management industry; and
 - (e) one will be a person with practical knowledge of, and experience in, local government chosen from a panel of three such persons submitted to the Minister by the Local Government Association of South Australia.
- (3) The Governor may, by proclamation—
- (a) designate a position in the Public Service for the purposes of subsection (1)(b); and
 - (b) vary or revoke a proclamation under this subsection.
- (4) At least one member of the Authority must be a woman and at least one must be a man.
- (5) The Governor may appoint a suitable person to be deputy of a member of the Authority (other than the person appointed to chair the Authority) and a person so appointed may act in the place of the member of whom he or she has been appointed deputy during any absence of that member.

Functions of Authority

13. (1) The Authority has the following functions:

- (a) to prepare draft environment protection policies;
- (b) to review environment protection policies and other measures and practices under this Act regularly to ensure that they are adequate and effective to secure the objects of this Act;
- (c) to contribute to the development of national environment protection measures;
- (d) to promote the pursuit of the objects of this Act by Commonwealth, State and local government bodies, the private sector and the public;
- (e) to institute or supervise environmental monitoring and evaluation programmes;
- (f) to encourage and assist the development and implementation of best environmental management practices and for that purpose encourage environmental audits, emergency planning, environment improvement programmes, environment performance agreements, and similar measures;
- (g) to promote the development of the environment management industry of the State;

- (h) to conduct or promote investigations, research, public education and other programmes and projects in relation to the protection, restoration or enhancement of the environment;
 - (i) to administer and enforce this Act and perform any other functions assigned to the Authority by or under any other Act.
- (2) In performing its functions, the Authority should consult—
- (a) with other agencies of the State, agencies of the Commonwealth and of the other States and Territories of the Commonwealth, and intergovernmental agencies, that have functions corresponding to those of the Authority; and
 - (b) with local government and relevant industry, environment and community organisations.

Powers of Authority

14. The Authority may, for the purpose of performing its functions, exercise any powers that are necessary or expedient for, or incidental to, the performance of its functions and in particular may—

- (a) obtain expert or technical advice from a person on such terms and conditions as the Authority thinks fit; and
- (b) with the approval of the Minister administering an administrative unit of the Public Service of the State, on terms mutually arranged, make use of the services of any employee of the administrative unit assigned to assist the Authority or make use of any of the facilities of the administrative unit; and
- (c) with the approval of a council, make use of the services of officers or employees of that council.

Terms and conditions of office

15. (1) The person appointed to chair the Authority is to be appointed for a term, not exceeding three years, specified in the instrument of appointment and is, on the expiration of a term of office, eligible for re-appointment.

(2) An appointed member of the Authority (other than the person appointed to chair the Authority) is to be appointed for a term, not exceeding two years, specified in the instrument of appointment and is, on the expiration of a term of office, eligible for re-appointment.

(3) An appointed member of the Authority is entitled to such remuneration, allowances and expenses as may be determined by the Governor.

- (4) The Governor may remove an appointed member of the Authority from office for—
- (a) misconduct; or
 - (b) neglect of duty; or

- (c) incapacity to carry out satisfactorily the duties of his or her office; or
- (d) failure to carry out satisfactorily the duties of his or her office.

(5) An appointed member of the Authority neglects his or her duty if the member fails to attend three consecutive meetings without the leave of the Authority.

(6) The office of an appointed member of the Authority becomes vacant if the member—

- (a) dies; or
- (b) completes a term of office and is not reappointed; or
- (c) resigns by written notice addressed to the Minister; or
- (d) is removed from office by the Governor under subsection (4).

(7) On the office of an appointed member of the Authority becoming vacant, a person must be appointed in accordance with this Act to the vacant office.

Proceedings of Authority

16. (1) The Authority must meet at least monthly or more frequently where necessary for the performance of its functions.

(2) The person appointed to chair the Authority, or in his or her absence the deputy of that person, must preside at meetings of the Authority.

(3) Three members constitute a quorum for a meeting of the Authority and no business may be transacted at such a meeting unless a quorum is present.

(4) Subject to subsection (3), the Authority may act notwithstanding vacancies in its membership or a defect in appointment of a member.

(5) A decision carried by a majority of the votes cast by the members present at a meeting is a decision of the Authority.

(6) Each member present at a meeting of the Authority has one vote on a matter arising for decision and, if the votes are equal, the member presiding at the meeting may exercise a casting vote.

(7) A telephone or video conference between members will, for the purposes of this section, be taken to be a meeting of the Authority at which the participating members are present.

(8) A proposed resolution of the Authority becomes a valid decision of the Authority despite the fact that it is not voted on at a meeting of the Authority if—

- (a) notice of the proposed resolution is given to all members in accordance with procedures determined by the Authority; and

(b) a majority of the members express their concurrence in the proposed resolution by letter, telegram, telex, facsimile transmission or other written communication setting out the terms of the resolution.

(9) The Authority must have accurate minutes kept of its proceedings and make them available to all members of the Authority.

(10) A person who is not a member of the Authority may be present during a meeting with the consent of the Authority but not otherwise.

(11) Subject to this Act, the Authority may determine its own procedures.

Committees and subcommittees of Authority

17. (1) The Authority—

- (a) must establish the committees or subcommittees required by the regulations; and
- (b) may, with the approval of the Minister, establish such other committees or subcommittees as the Authority thinks fit,

to advise the Authority on any aspect of its functions, or to assist the Authority in the performance of its functions.

(2) A committee or subcommittee established under subsection (1) may, but need not, consist of, or include, members of the Authority.

(3) The procedures to be observed in relation to the conduct of business of a committee or a subcommittee of the Authority will be—

- (a) as prescribed by regulation; or
- (b) insofar as the procedure is not prescribed by regulation—as determined by the Authority; or
- (c) insofar as the procedure is not prescribed by regulation or determined by the Authority—as determined by the relevant committee or subcommittee.

Conflict of interests

18. (1) A member of the Authority or a committee or subcommittee established by the Authority who has a direct or indirect pecuniary or personal interest in a matter decided or under consideration by the Authority or committee or subcommittee—

- (a) must disclose the nature of the interest to the Authority or committee or subcommittee; and
- (b) must not take part in any deliberations or decisions of the Authority or committee or subcommittee on the matter.

Penalty: Division 6 fine or Division 6 imprisonment.

(2) It is a defence to a charge of an offence against subsection (1) to prove that the defendant was not, at the time of the alleged offence, aware of his or her interest in the matter.

(3) A disclosure under this section must be recorded in the minutes of the Authority.

DIVISION 2—ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ADVISORY FORUM

Establishment of Forum

19. The *Environment Protection Advisory Forum* is established.

Membership of Forum

20. (1) The Forum is to consist of 20 members, of whom—

- (a) one will be the deputy of the person appointed to chair the Authority; and
- (b) the remainder will be persons appointed by the Governor.

(2) Of the persons appointed to the Forum by the Governor—

- (a) seven will be persons with experience in, and membership of organisations representing, the following sectors of industry:
 - (i) manufacturing industry;
 - (ii) mining and energy industry;
 - (iii) waste management industry;
 - (iv) chemical industry;
 - (v) environmental management industry;
 - (vi) primary industry;
 - (vii) packaging industry; and
- (b) three will be persons with experience in, and membership of organisations whose charters include, environment protection and conservation of whom one must be a person nominated by the Conservation Council of South Australia Incorporated; and
- (c) one will be a person representing a local community environment group; and
- (d) one will be a person with experience in community health and associated community services; and
- (e) one will be a person with experience in, and membership of an organisation whose charter includes, environmental law; and
- (f) four will be persons representing authorities of the State with responsibility for the following:

- (i) water resource or natural resource management;
 - (ii) economic development;
 - (iii) public and environmental health;
 - (iv) State co-ordination for the purposes of the *State Disaster Act 1980*; and
- (g) one will be a person nominated by the Local Government Association of South Australia; and
- (h) one will be a person nominated by the United Trades and Labor Council.

(3) The Minister must seek nominations of persons for appointment to the Forum from relevant Ministers and organisations.

(4) The Governor will appoint one member of the Forum to chair the Forum and one member to be the deputy of that member.

(5) In making appointments to the Forum, the Governor must have regard to the need for the Forum to be sensitive to cultural diversity in the population of the State.

(6) The membership of the Forum must include both women and men.

(7) A member of the Forum may, by written notice addressed to the Minister, nominate a person to be the deputy of the member and a person so nominated may act as a member of the Forum in the absence of the member of whom he or she has been nominated deputy.

Function of Forum

21. The Forum has the function of advising the Authority and the Minister and presenting the views of interested organisations and the community concerning issues, proposals and policies related to the protection, restoration or enhancement of the environment within the scope of this Act.

Terms and conditions of office

22. (1) An appointed member of the Forum is to be appointed for a term, not exceeding three years, specified in the instrument of appointment.

(2) An appointed member of the Forum is entitled to such allowances and expenses as may be determined by the Governor.

(3) The Governor may remove an appointed member of the Forum from office for—

- (a) misconduct; or
- (b) neglect of duty; or
- (c) incapacity to carry out satisfactorily the duties of his or her office; or
- (d) failure to carry out satisfactorily the duties of his or her office.

(4) An appointed member of the Forum neglects his or her duty if the member fails to attend three consecutive meetings without the leave of the Forum.

(5) The office of an appointed member of the Forum becomes vacant if the member—

- (a) dies; or
- (b) completes a term of office and is not reappointed; or
- (c) resigns by written notice addressed to the Minister; or
- (d) is removed from office by the Governor under subsection (3).

(6) On the office of an appointed member of the Forum becoming vacant, a person must be appointed in accordance with this Act to the vacant office.

Proceedings of Forum

23. (1) The Forum must meet at least once in every three months or more frequently as determined by the Forum.

(2) The person appointed to chair the Forum, or in his or her absence the deputy of that person, must preside at meetings of the Forum.

(3) Nine members constitute a quorum for a meeting of the Forum and no business may be transacted at a meeting of the Forum unless a quorum is present.

(4) Subject to subsection (3), the Forum may act notwithstanding vacancies in its membership or a defect in appointment of a member.

(5) A decision carried by a majority of the votes cast by the members present at a meeting is a decision of the Forum.

(6) Where a member of the Forum has a direct or indirect pecuniary or personal interest in a matter decided or under consideration by the Forum—

- (a) the member must, as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the interest, disclose the nature of the interest to the Forum; and
- (b) the disclosure must be recorded in the minutes of the Forum.

Penalty: For a contravention of paragraph (a)—Division 8 fine.

(7) Each member present at a meeting of the Forum has one vote on a matter arising for decision and, if the votes are equal, the member presiding at the meeting may exercise a casting vote.

(8) A person who is not a member of the Forum may be present during a meeting of the Forum unless the Forum determines that it is necessary to exclude the person for the orderly conduct of its business.

(9) The Forum must have accurate minutes kept of its proceedings and make them available to all members of the Forum.

(10) The minutes of the Forum must be kept available for inspection, on payment of the prescribed fee, by members of the public during ordinary office hours at the principal office of the Authority.

(11) A member of the public may, on payment of the prescribed fee, obtain a copy of any part of the minutes of the Forum.

(12) Subject to this Act and to the directions of the Authority, the Forum may determine its own procedures.

DIVISION 3—ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION FUND

Environment Protection Fund

24. (1) The *Environment Protection Fund* is established.

(2) The Fund must be kept as directed by the Treasurer.

(3) The Fund is to consist of the following money:

- (a) the prescribed percentage of fees (other than expiation fees) paid under this Act;
- (b) expiation fees and the prescribed percentage of penalties recovered in respect of offences against this Act (other than expiation fees or penalties to which a council is entitled);
- (c) any money required to be paid into the Fund by way of a financial assurance under Division 5 of Part 6;
- (d) any amount paid to the Authority, or the value of anything forfeited to the Authority, as a result of exercise of the power of seizure under Division 1 of Part 10;
- (e) the prescribed percentage of money paid to the Authority by way of a levy under Part 15;
- (f) any money appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of the Fund;
- (g) any money paid into the Fund at the direction or with the approval of the Minister and the Treasurer;
- (h) any money received by way of grant, gift or bequest for the purposes of the Fund;
- (i) any income from investment of money belonging to the Fund.

(4) The Fund may be applied by the Minister or by the Authority with the approval of the Minister (without further appropriation than this subsection)—

-
- (a) in making any payment required in connection with a financial assurance under Division 5 of Part 6; or
 - (b) in making any payment required by the terms of an environment performance agreement under Part 7; or
 - (c) in making payments for or towards the cost of action taken to deal with an environmental emergency or its effects; or
 - (d) for the purposes of education and training programmes in relation to the protection, restoration or enhancement of the environment; or
 - (e) for the purposes of any investigations, research, pilot programmes or other projects relating to the protection, restoration or enhancement of the environment.

(5) The Authority must consult with the Forum on an annual basis as to the proposed expenditure of money from the Fund.

(6) The Authority may, with the approval of the Treasurer, invest any of the money belonging to the Fund that is not immediately required for the purposes of the Fund in such manner as is approved by the Treasurer.

PART 4
GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL DUTY

General environmental duty

25. (1) A person must not undertake an activity that pollutes, or might pollute, the environment unless the person takes all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise any resulting environmental harm.

(2) In determining what measures are required to be taken under subsection (1), regard is to be had, amongst other things, to—

- (a) the nature of the pollution or potential pollution and the sensitivity of the receiving environment; and
- (b) the financial implications of the various measures that might be taken as those implications relate to the class of persons undertaking activities of the same or a similar kind; and
- (c) the current state of technical knowledge and likelihood of successful application of the various measures that might be taken.

(3) In any proceedings (civil or criminal), where it is alleged that a person failed to comply with the duty under this section by polluting the environment, it will be a defence—

- (a) if—
 - (i) maximum pollution levels were fixed for the particular pollutant and form of pollution concerned by mandatory provisions of an environment protection policy or conditions of an environmental authorisation held by the person, or both; and
 - (ii) it is proved that the person did not by so polluting the environment contravene the mandatory provisions or conditions; or
- (b) if—
 - (i) an environment protection policy or conditions of an environmental authorisation provided that compliance with specified provisions of the policy or with specified conditions of the authorisation would satisfy the duty under this section in relation to the form of pollution concerned; and
 - (ii) it is proved that the person complied with the provisions or with such conditions of an environmental authorisation held by the person.

(4) Failure to comply with the duty under this section does not of itself constitute an offence, but—

- (a)* compliance with the duty may be enforced by the issuing of an environment protection order; and
- (b)* a clean-up order or clean-up authorisation may be issued, or an order may be made by the Environment Resources and Development Court under Part 11, in respect of non-compliance with the duty.

**PART 5
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION POLICIES**

DIVISION 1—GENERAL

Interpretation**26. In this Division—**

- (a) a reference to a **draft environment protection policy** includes a reference to a draft amendment to, or a draft revocation of, an environment protection policy previously made under this Division;
- (b) a reference to an **environment protection policy** includes a reference to an amendment to, or a revocation of, an environment protection policy previously made under this Division.

Nature and contents of environment protection policies

27. (1) Environment protection policies may be made in accordance with this Division for any purpose directed towards securing the objects of this Act.

(2) An environment protection policy may do one or more of the following according to its terms:

- (a) set out matters to be taken into account by the Authority—
 - (i) in determining matters required to be determined by the Authority under Part 6 in relation to environmental authorisations or applications for environmental authorisations;
 - (ii) in determining matters required to be determined by the Authority under Part 6 in relation to applications for development authorisations referred to the Authority under the *Development Act 1993*;
 - (iii) in determining any other specified matters required to be determined by the Authority for the purposes of this Act;
 - (b) set out controls or requirements (“**mandatory provisions**”) to be enforceable as offences under Division 2;
 - (c) set out policies that may be given effect to by the issuing of environment protection orders under Part 10.
- (3)** Where an environment protection policy contains a mandatory provision, the policy—
- (a) must declare whether contravention of the mandatory provision will be a category A, category B or category C offence for the purposes of Division 2; and

- (b) may contain provisions that—
 - (i) prevent the granting of an exemption under Part 6 from compliance with the mandatory provision; or
 - (ii) specify the circumstances in which such an exemption may be granted or the conditions that must be attached to it, or both.

(4) The provisions of an environment protection policy may—

- (a) be of general application or limited application;
- (b) make different provisions according to the matters or circumstances to which they are expressed to apply;
- (c) refer to or incorporate, wholly or partially and with or without modification, a standard or other document prepared or published by a body specified in the policy, as in force from time to time or as in force at a specified time;
- (d) provide that a matter or thing is to be determined according to the discretion of the Authority.

Normal procedure for making policies

28. (1) This section sets out the normal procedure to be followed in making environment protection policies.

(2) The Authority may prepare draft environment protection policies.

(3) The Authority must, before commencing to prepare a draft environment protection policy, cause an advertisement to be published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating generally in the State giving notice of its intention to prepare the draft policy and describing the general purpose of the proposed policy.

(4) The Authority must, when it has prepared a draft environment protection policy, prepare a report containing—

- (a) an explanation of the purpose and effect of the draft policy; and
- (b) a summary of any background and issues relevant to the draft policy and of the analysis and reasoning applied in formulating the policy.

(5) The draft policy and the report prepared in relation to it under subsection (4) must then be referred by the Authority—

- (a) to the Forum; and
- (b) to any public authority whose area of responsibility is, in the opinion of the Authority, particularly affected by the policy.

(6) The Authority must, when it refers the draft policy and related report to the Forum, cause an advertisement to be published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating generally in the State—

- (a) giving notice of places at which the draft policy and the report, or copies of the draft policy and the report, are to be available for inspection and, if copies are to be available for purchase, of places at which copies may be purchased; and
- (b) inviting interested persons to make written submissions in relation to the draft policy within a period specified in the advertisement (being not less than two months from the date of publication of the advertisement); and
- (c) stating that the submissions will be available for inspection by interested persons as provided by subsection (8); and
- (d) subject to subsection (7), appointing a place and time at which a public hearing will be commenced by the Authority in which interested persons may appear to be heard in relation to the draft policy and the submissions.

(7) The Authority may, in relation to any particular draft policy, with the approval of the Minister, dispense with the requirement for the holding of a public hearing if satisfied that it is not warranted in the circumstances.

(8) Where written submissions are made in response to an advertisement published under subsection (4), a copy of those submissions must be made available for inspection by interested persons during ordinary business hours at the principal office of the Authority from the end of the period specified for the making of submissions until the Authority reports to the Minister on the draft policy under subsection (11).

(9) At the time and place appointed for a public hearing under subsection (6)(d), any interested person may appear and make submissions to the Authority that are relevant to the draft policy or the written submissions relating to the draft policy.

(10) The Authority must consult with and consider the advice of—

- (a) the Forum; and
- (b) any public authority to whom the draft policy has been referred,

on the provisions of the draft policy, on all matters raised as a result of public consultation under this section and on any alterations that the Authority proposes should be made to the draft policy.

(11) The Authority must then report to the Minister and the Minister may, after taking into account the report and any recommendations of the Authority on the matter—

- (a) approve the draft policy; or

- (b) alter the draft policy and approve the draft policy as altered; or
- (c) decline to approve the draft policy.

(12) A draft policy approved by the Minister under subsection (11) may be referred to the Governor and the Governor may, by notice in the *Gazette*—

- (a) declare the draft to be an authorised environment protection policy under this Act; and
- (b) fix a day on which it will come into operation.

Simplified procedure for making certain policies

29. (1) Where the Minister is satisfied that a draft environment protection policy refers to or incorporates without substantial modification the whole or part of a standard or other document prepared by a body prescribed for the purposes of this section—

- (a) the normal procedure for making environment protection policies does not apply in relation to the draft policy; and
- (b) the Minister may refer the draft policy directly to the Governor.

(2) The Governor may, on reference of a draft policy under subsection (1), by notice in the *Gazette*—

- (a) declare the draft to be an authorised environment protection policy under this Act; and
- (b) fix a day on which it will come into operation.

Reference of policies to Parliament

30. (1) When the Governor declares a draft environment protection policy to be an authorised environment protection policy under this Act, the Minister must—

- (a) within 14 days, refer the policy to the Environment, Resources and Development Committee of the Parliament; and
- (b) within 14 sitting days, cause the policy to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(2) If the Environment, Resources and Development Committee, after receipt of the policy under subsection (1), resolves to suggest an amendment to the policy, the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette*, proceed to make such an amendment.

(3) If either House of Parliament passes a resolution disallowing the policy, the policy ceases to have effect.

(4) If an amendment suggested by resolution under subsection (2) has been made to the policy by the Governor under that subsection, a resolution may nevertheless be passed under subsection (3) disallowing the policy as amended.

(5) A resolution is not effective for the purposes of subsection (3) unless passed in pursuance of a notice of motion given within 14 sitting days (which need not fall within the same session of Parliament) after the day on which the policy was laid before the House.

(6) Where a policy that revokes the whole or part of another policy is disallowed, the policy or part sought to be revoked revives.

(7) Where a policy is disallowed by resolution of either House, notice of the resolution must forthwith be published in the *Gazette*.

Interim policies

31. (1) Where the Governor is of the opinion that it is necessary for the proper administration of this Act that a draft environment protection policy should come into operation without delay, the Governor may, at the same time as, or at any time after, the draft and related report is referred to the Forum in accordance with the normal procedure, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare that the policy will come into operation on an interim basis on a day specified in the notice.

(2) Where a notice has been published under subsection (1), the policy comes into operation on the day specified in the notice.

(3) The Minister must, as soon as practicable after the publication of a notice under subsection (1), prepare a report on the matter and cause copies of the report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(4) A policy that has come into operation under this section ceases to operate—

- (a) if the Governor, by notice published in the *Gazette*, terminates the operation of the policy; or
- (b) if either House of Parliament passes a resolution disallowing the policy after copies of the policy have been laid before both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the normal procedure; or
- (c) if the policy has not been authorised by the Governor in accordance with the normal procedure within 12 months from the day on which it came into operation; or
- (d) if the policy is superseded by another policy that comes into operation under this Division.

(5) If a policy ceases to operate by virtue of subsection (4)(b) or (c), notice of the cessation must forthwith be published in the *Gazette*.

(6) If a policy that revokes the whole or part of another policy ceases to operate by virtue of subsection (4)(a), (b), or (c), the policy or part sought to be revoked revives.

Certain amendments may be made without following normal procedure

32. (1) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, amend an environment protection policy—

- (a) in order to correct an error in the policy; or
- (b) in order to make a change of form (not involving a change of substance) in the policy; or
- (c) if the policy itself or the regulations provide that a change of a specified kind may be made to the policy by amendment under this section—in order to make a change of that kind.

(2) An amendment under this section comes into operation on the day fixed in the notice of the amendment.

Availability and evidence of policies

33. (1) Copies of each environment protection policy and of each standard or other document referred to in an environment protection policy must be kept available for inspection and purchase by the public during ordinary office hours at the principal office of the Authority.

(2) In any legal proceedings, evidence of the contents of an environment protection policy or of a standard or other document referred to in an environment protection policy may be given by production of a document certified by the Authority as a true copy of the policy, standard or other document.

DIVISION 2—CONTRAVENTION OF MANDATORY PROVISIONS**Offence to contravene mandatory provisions of policy**

34. (1) A person who intentionally or recklessly contravenes a mandatory provision of an environment protection policy is guilty of an offence.

- Penalty:
- (a) For a category A offence if the offender—
 - (i) is a body corporate—\$250 000;
 - (ii) is a natural person—\$120 000 or Division 5 imprisonment, or both;
 - (b) For a category B or C offence—Division 3 fine.

(2) A person who contravenes a mandatory provision of an environment protection policy is guilty of an offence.

- Penalty:
- (a) For a category A offence if the offender—
 - (i) is a body corporate—\$120 000;
 - (ii) is a natural person—Division 1 fine;

(b) For a category B offence—Division 6 fine;

(c) For a category C offence—Division 9 fine.

Expiation fee: (a) For a category B offence—Division 6 fee;

(b) For a category C offence—Division 9 fee.

(3) For the purposes of this section, contravention of a mandatory provision of an environment protection policy is a category A offence, category B offence or category C offence if the policy declares that such contravention will be an offence of that category.

(4) If in proceedings for an offence against subsection (1) the court is not satisfied that the defendant is guilty of the offence charged but is satisfied that the defendant is guilty of an offence against subsection (2), the court may find the defendant guilty of the latter offence.

PART 6
ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORISATIONS

DIVISION 1—REQUIREMENT FOR WORKS APPROVAL

Requirement for works approval

35. (1) Subject to this section, a person must not carry out works for—

- (a) the construction or alteration of a building or structure for use for a prescribed activity of environmental significance; or
- (b) the installation or alteration of any plant or equipment for use for a prescribed activity of environmental significance,

except as authorised by an environmental authorisation in the form of a works approval under this Part.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—\$120 000.
If the offender is a natural person—Division 1 fine.

(2) A works approval is not required under subsection (1) for—

- (a) works in respect of a building, structure, plant or equipment for use for an activity that is authorised by a licence under this Part; or
- (b) works for which development authorisation is required under the *Development Act 1993*.

DIVISION 2—REQUIREMENT FOR LICENCE

Requirement for licence

36. A person must not undertake a prescribed activity of environmental significance except as authorised by an environmental authorisation in the form of a licence under this Part.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—\$120 000.
If the offender is a natural person—Division 1 fine.

DIVISION 3—EXEMPTIONS

Exemptions

37. Subject to this Part and the regulations, a person may obtain an environmental authorisation in the form of an exemption exempting the person from the application of a specified provision of this Act in respect of a specified activity.

DIVISION 4—GRANT, RENEWAL, CONDITIONS AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS**Applications for environmental authorisations**

38. (1) An application for an environmental authorisation must be made to the Authority in such manner and form as is determined by the Authority and must be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.

(2) The Authority may, as it considers appropriate, accept a single application from an applicant in respect of different activities of the applicant or activities of the applicant at different locations or may require separate applications.

(3) An application for an exemption may be combined with an application for some other environmental authorisation.

(4) Where the Authority requires further information to determine the application, the Authority may, by notice in writing served on the applicant no later than two months after the application is made, require the applicant to furnish further specified information in writing.

(5) Where further information is required in respect of an application, the application is to be taken not to have been duly made until the information is furnished as required by the Authority.

Public notice and submissions in respect of applications for environmental authorisations

39. (1) Subject to this section, the Authority must, on receipt of an application for the grant of an environmental authorisation—

- (a) cause public notice of the application to be published in a newspaper circulating generally in the State; and
- (b) in the public notice invite interested persons to make written submissions in relation to the application within a period specified in the notice (being not less than 14 days from the date of publication of the notice).

(2) The Authority must, if it considers it appropriate in the circumstances, cause the public notice to be published, in addition, in a local newspaper circulating in the area in which activity would be undertaken pursuant to the environmental authorisation if it were granted.

(3) No public notice is required in respect of—

- (a) an application for an exemption from the application of a provision of Division 3 of Part 8; or
- (b) an application for a licence to conduct a waste transport business (category B) as described in Part A of Schedule 1.

Grant of environmental authorisations

40. (1) Subject to this Act, the Authority may grant an environmental authorisation to a person who has made due application for the authorisation and paid the authorisation fee prescribed or determined under the regulations.

(2) The Authority must, by notice in writing served on the applicant, advise the applicant of its decision on the application and, in the case of a decision refusing a works approval or licence, state in the notice the reasons for the refusal.

(3) Where the Authority grants an exemption under this Part, the Authority must forthwith cause notice of the exemption to be published in the *Gazette*.

Authorisations may be held jointly

41. (1) An environmental authorisation may be held jointly by two or more persons.

(2) Where an environmental authorisation is held jointly by two or more persons, those persons are jointly and severally liable where any civil or criminal liability attaches to the holder of the authorisation under this Act.

Time limit for determination of applications

42. If the Authority has not advised an applicant for an authorisation of its decision on the application within the prescribed period after the application is made, the applicant may, after giving 14 days notice in writing to the Authority, apply to the Environment, Resources and Development Court for an order requiring the Authority to make its decision on the application within a time fixed by the Court.

Term and renewal of environmental authorisations

43. (1) Subject to this Act, an environmental authorisation remains in force for a term determined by the Authority and specified in the authorisation on its grant or renewal.

(2) An application for the renewal of an environmental authorisation must be made to the Authority in such manner and form as is determined by the Authority and must be accompanied by the prescribed application fee.

(3) An application for renewal must be made not less than the prescribed number of days before the date of expiry of the environmental authorisation.

(4) The Authority may, in its discretion, grant a late application for renewal provided that the applicant pays the prescribed late application fee.

(5) Subject to any condition of the authorisation excluding or limiting the right of renewal under this section, an environmental authorisation must be renewed by the Authority on due application under this section and payment of the authorisation fee prescribed or determined under the regulations.

(6) The Authority may, of its own initiative and without application by the holder of an environmental authorisation, renew the authorisation if the Authority is satisfied that it is necessary for the protection or restoration of the environment that the holder of the authorisation continue to be bound by conditions of the authorisation.

(7) The Authority may renew an authorisation on a late application or under subsection (6) despite the fact that the authorisation has expired and, in that event, the renewal has effect from the end of the term for which the authorisation was previously granted or renewed.

Applicants may lodge proposed environment improvement programmes

44. (1) Subject to this section, an applicant under this Part may lodge with the Authority a proposed environment improvement programme to be carried out by the applicant.

(2) A proposed environment improvement programme may—

(a) be lodged in association with an application for—

- (i)** an exemption from compliance with the general environmental duty under Part 4 in relation to a specified activity; or
- (ii)** an exemption from specified mandatory provisions of an environment protection policy; and

(b) consist of a programme (the carrying out of which may be required by conditions of the exemption) setting out action to be taken within specified periods to achieve compliance with the general environmental duty in relation to that activity, or with the mandatory provisions, as the case may be.

(3) A proposed environment improvement programme may—

(a) be lodged in association with an application for the grant or renewal of a licence; and

(b) consist of a programme (the carrying out of which may be required by conditions of the licence) setting out action to be taken within specified periods—

- (i)** to achieve compliance with specified mandatory provisions of an environment protection policy that are to come into operation on a specified future day; or
- (ii)** for the protection, restoration or enhancement of the environment beyond standards required by or under this Act.

Conditions

45. (1) The Authority may impose conditions of an environmental authorisation with respect to such matters as are contemplated by this Act or as the Authority considers necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Authority may impose a condition of an environmental authorisation, or vary or revoke a condition previously imposed by the Authority, by notice in writing to the person holding the authorisation.

(3) The Authority may impose or vary a condition of an environmental authorisation—

(a) on the granting or renewal of the authorisation; or

(b) at any time—

- (i)** with the consent of the person holding the authorisation; or

- (ii) where the Authority considers that it is necessary to impose or vary the condition in consequence of—
 - (A) contravention of this Act by the person holding the authorisation; or
 - (B) risk of material or serious environmental harm; or
 - (C) the making or amendment of an environment protection policy; or
- (iii) as provided by a condition of the authorisation or a provision of this Act or the regulations under this Act.

(4) The Authority may revoke a condition at any time.

(5) The holder of an environmental authorisation must not contravene a condition of the authorisation.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—\$120 000.

If the offender is a natural person—Division 1 fine.

Public notice and submissions in respect of proposed variations of conditions

46. (1) Subject to this section, if the Authority proposes to vary the conditions of an environmental authorisation, the Authority must first—

- (a) give notice in writing of the proposed variation to the holder of the authorisation—
 - (i) setting out the reasons for the proposed variation; and
 - (ii) inviting the holder of the authorisation to make written submissions in relation to the proposed variation within a period specified in the notice (being not less than 14 days from the day on which the notice is given to the holder); and
- (b) cause public notice of the proposed variation to be published in a newspaper circulating generally in the State—
 - (i) setting out the reasons for the proposed variation; and
 - (ii) inviting interested persons to make written submissions in relation to the proposed variation within a period specified in the notice (being not less than 14 days from the date of publication of the notice).

(2) The Authority must, if it considers it appropriate in the circumstances, cause the public notice to be published, in addition, in a local newspaper circulating in the area in which activity is or is to be undertaken pursuant to the environmental authorisation.

(3) Notice of a proposed variation is not required to be given to the holder of the environmental authorisation if—

- (a) the proposed variation is to be made with consent of the holder; or

(b) the proposed variation consists of the revocation of a condition.

(4) Public notice of a proposed variation is not required if the proposed variation does not result in any relaxation of the requirements imposed for the protection or restoration of the environment by or under this Act on the holder of the environmental authorisation.

(5) No notice is required in respect of—

(a) a proposed variation of conditions of an exemption from a provision of Division 3 of Part 8; or

(b) a proposed variation of conditions of a licence to conduct a waste transport business (category B) as described in Part A of Schedule 1; or

(c) a proposed variation to be made to correct an error or make a change of form (not involving a change of substance); or

(d) a proposed variation of a kind prescribed by regulation.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a reference to the **variation of conditions** includes a reference to the revocation of a condition or the imposition of a condition or further condition after the grant of the authorisation.

Criteria for grant and conditions of environmental authorisations

47. (1) In determining—

(a) whether to grant or refuse an environmental authorisation; or

(b) what should be the term or conditions of an environmental authorisation,

the Authority must—

(c) have regard to, and seek to further, the objects of this Act; and

(d) have regard to the general environmental duty; and

(e) have regard to any relevant environment protection policy, and, in relation to an application for exemption from mandatory provisions of an environment protection policy, give effect to any provisions of the policy governing the granting of such exemptions; and

(f) have regard to any relevant environmental impact statement, Assessment Report or development authorisation under the *Development Act 1993*; and

(g) have regard to any relevant environment improvement programme or environment performance agreement or any such proposed programme or agreement; and

- (h) have regard to any public submissions made to the Authority under this Part that are relevant to the matters to be determined; and
- (i) in relation to any proposed variation of the conditions of an environmental authorisation, have regard to any submissions made by the holder of the authorisation to the Authority under this Part.

(2) Despite subsection (1) but subject to subsections (3) and (4), where a person—

(a) has been granted—

- (i) a works approval authorising works for the purposes of a prescribed activity of environmental significance; or
- (ii) a development authorisation under Division 1 of Part 4 of the *Development Act 1993* authorising a development for the purposes of a prescribed activity of environmental significance on each application in respect of that development referred to the Authority in accordance with that Division; or
- (iii) a development authorisation under Division 2 of Part 4 of the *Development Act 1993* authorising a development or project for the purposes of a prescribed activity of environmental significance; and

(b) has complied with the conditions (if any) of the works approval or development authorisation imposed by or at the direction of the Authority,

the Authority may not, on due application for such a licence, refuse to grant a licence authorising the person to undertake that prescribed activity of environmental significance.

(3) The Authority may refuse an environmental authorisation if the Authority is not satisfied that the applicant is a suitable person to be granted the authorisation.

(4) In particular, without limiting the effect of subsection (3), the Authority may refuse an environmental authorisation—

- (a) if the applicant has contravened this Act or any prescribed Act, or has held an environmental authorisation or other authority that has been cancelled or suspended under this Act or any such prescribed Act; or
- (b) if the applicant is a body corporate and a director of the body corporate—
 - (i) has contravened this Act or any prescribed Act, or has held an environmental authorisation or other authority that has been cancelled or suspended under this Act or any such prescribed Act; or
 - (ii) is or has been the director of another body corporate that has contravened this Act or any prescribed Act, or has held an environmental authorisation or other authority that has been cancelled or suspended under this Act or any such prescribed Act; or

(c) on any ground prescribed by regulation.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4), any Act including an Act that has been repealed or an Act of a place other than this State may be declared by regulation to be a prescribed Act.

Annual fees and returns

48. (1) This section—

(a) applies to an environmental authorisation granted or renewed for a term of two years or more; and

(b) does not apply to an environmental authorisation of a prescribed class.

(2) The holder of an environmental authorisation must—

(a) in each year lodge with the Authority, before the date prescribed for that purpose, an annual return containing the information required by the Authority by condition of the authorisation or by notice in writing; and

(b) in each year (other than a year in which the authorisation is due to expire) pay to the Authority, before the date prescribed for that purpose, the annual authorisation fee prescribed or determined under the regulations.

(3) Where an annual authorisation fee is to be determined by the Authority under the regulations, the Authority must, not less than one month before the date prescribed for payment of the fee, notify the holder of the authorisation of the fee so determined.

(4) Where the holder of an authorisation fails to lodge the annual return or pay the annual authorisation fee in accordance with subsection (2), the Authority may, by notice in writing, require the holder to make good the default and, in addition, to pay to the Authority the amount prescribed as a penalty for default.

(5) An annual authorisation fee (including any penalty for default) payable under this section is recoverable by the Authority as a debt due to the Authority.

(6) In this section—

“holder” of an environmental authorisation includes the holder of an authorisation that has been suspended.

Transfer of environmental authorisations

49. (1) Subject to this section and any condition of the authorisation excluding or limiting the right of transfer under this section, the Authority must approve the transfer of an environmental authorisation on due application under this section.

(2) The Authority may refuse to approve the transfer of an authorisation if the Authority is not satisfied that the proposed transferee is a suitable person to hold the authorisation.

(3) In particular, without limiting the effect of subsection (2), the Authority may refuse to approve the transfer of an authorisation—

- (a) if the proposed transferee has contravened this Act or any prescribed Act, or has held an environmental authorisation or other authority that has been cancelled or suspended under this Act or any such prescribed Act; or
- (b) if the proposed transferee is a body corporate and a director of the body corporate—
 - (i) has contravened this Act or any prescribed Act, or has held an environmental authorisation or other authority that has been cancelled or suspended under this Act or any such prescribed Act; or
 - (ii) is or has been the director of another body corporate that has contravened this Act or any prescribed Act, or has held an environmental authorisation or other authority that has been cancelled or suspended under this Act or any such prescribed Act; or
- (c) on any ground prescribed by regulation.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), any Act including an Act that has been repealed or an Act of a place other than this State may be declared by regulation to be a prescribed Act.

(5) An application for approval of the transfer of an environmental authorisation must be made to the Authority in such manner and form as is determined by the Authority and must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(6) Where the Authority requires further information to determine the application, the Authority may, by notice in writing served on the applicant no later than one month after the application is made, require the applicant to furnish further specified information in writing.

(7) Where further information is required in respect of an application, the application is to be taken not to have been duly made until the information is furnished as required.

(8) If the Authority has not advised an applicant for the transfer of an authorisation of its decision on the application within two months after the application is made, the applicant may, after giving 14 days notice in writing to the Authority, apply to the Environment, Resources and Development Court for an order requiring the Authority to make its decision on the application within a time fixed by the Court.

Death of person holding environmental authorisation

50. Where the person holding an environmental authorisation dies, a person approved by the Authority is to be taken to hold that authorisation (on the same conditions as were applicable to the deceased) as from the date of the death until the expiration of six months from that date, or until such later day as may be fixed by the Authority.

DIVISION 5—SPECIAL CONDITIONS**Conditions requiring financial assurance to secure compliance with Act**

51. (1) Subject to this section, the Authority may, by conditions of an environmental authorisation, require the holder of the authorisation to lodge with the Authority a financial assurance in the form of a bond (supported by a guarantee, insurance policy or other security approved by the Authority), or a specified pecuniary sum, the discharge or repayment of which is conditional on the holder of the authorisation—

- (a) not committing any contravention of this Act of a specified kind during a specified period; or
- (b) taking specified action within a specified period to achieve compliance with this Act.

(2) The Authority may not impose conditions requiring the lodgement of a bond or pecuniary sum unless satisfied—

- (a) that imposition of the conditions is justified in view of the degree of risk of environmental harm associated with the activities that may be undertaken pursuant to the environmental authorisation or the likelihood of action being required to make good resulting environmental damage; or
- (b) that—
 - (i) the holder of the authorisation has on one or more occasions contravened this Act in relation to the activity undertaken pursuant to the authorisation; and
 - (ii) the imposition of the conditions is justified in view of the nature of the contravention, or the nature, number or frequency of the contraventions; or

(c) as to any other matters prescribed by regulation.

(3) The Authority may not, by conditions under subsection (1), require the lodgment of a bond or a pecuniary sum of an amount greater than the amount that, in the opinion of the Authority, represents the total of the likely costs, expenses, loss and damage that might be incurred or suffered by persons as a result of failure by the holder of the authorisation to satisfy the conditions of discharge or repayment of the bond or pecuniary sum.

(4) A pecuniary sum lodged with the Authority in accordance with conditions under subsection (1) must be paid into the Environment Protection Fund, and the amount of the pecuniary sum that has not been repaid or forfeited to the Fund must, on satisfaction of the conditions of repayment, be repaid to the holder of the authorisation together with an amount representing interest calculated in accordance with the regulations.

(5) Where the holder of an authorisation fails to satisfy the conditions of discharge or repayment of a bond or pecuniary sum lodged with the Authority, the Authority—

- (a) may determine that the whole or part of the amount of the bond or pecuniary sum is forfeited to the Environment Protection Fund;
- (b) may apply from the Fund any money so forfeited in payments for or towards the costs, expenses, loss or damage incurred or suffered by the Crown, a public authority or other person as a result of the failure by the holder of the authorisation;
- (c) may, in the case of a pecuniary sum, on the expiry or termination of the authorisation and when satisfied that there is no reasonable likelihood of any or further valid claims in respect of costs, expenses, loss or damage incurred or suffered as a result of the failure of the holder of the authorisation, repay any amount of the pecuniary sum that has not been repaid or forfeited to the Fund.

Conditions requiring tests, monitoring or audits

52. (1) Subject to this section, the Authority may, by conditions of an environmental authorisation, require the holder of the authorisation to do either or both of the following:

- (a) to carry out specified tests and environmental monitoring relating to the activity undertaken pursuant to the authorisation and to make specified reports to the Authority on the results of such tests and monitoring;
- (b) to comply with the requirements of an environmental audit and compliance programme to the satisfaction of the Authority.

(2) An environmental audit and compliance programme may contain requirements of the following kinds:

- (a) requirements for a comprehensive evaluation of the performance of the holder of the authorisation in endeavouring to achieve compliance with this Act, including evaluation of the management practices, production processes and technical systems and equipment adopted or used by the holder of the authorisation;
- (b) requirements as to the qualifications of the person undertaking the evaluation process;
- (c) requirements as to reporting of the results of the evaluation process to the Authority;
- (d) requirements as to implementation of changes to management practices, production processes, technical systems or equipment or other matters recommended by the person undertaking the evaluation process or otherwise determined by the Authority to be appropriate in light of the results of the evaluation process.

(3) The Authority may not impose conditions requiring the conduct of an environmental audit and compliance programme unless the Authority is satisfied—

- (a) that the holder of the authorisation has on one or more occasions contravened this Act in relation to the activity undertaken pursuant to the authorisation; and
- (b) that the imposition of the conditions is justified in view of the nature of the contravention, or the nature, number or frequency of the contraventions.

Conditions requiring preparation and publication of plan to deal with emergencies

53. The Authority may, by conditions of an environmental authorisation—

- (a) require the holder of the authorisation to prepare to the satisfaction of the Authority a plan of action to be taken in the event of emergencies that might foreseeably arise out of the activity undertaken pursuant to the authorisation and involve the risk of material or serious environmental harm; and
- (b) specify the inquiries to be made prior to the preparation of the plan; and
- (c) specify the qualifications of the person who may be appointed or engaged by the holder of the authorisation to conduct the inquiries and prepare the plan; and
- (d) require the holder of the authorisation to publish the approved plan or an outline of the plan in a manner specified in the conditions.

Conditions requiring environment improvement programme

54. (1) The Authority may, by conditions of an environmental authorisation, require the holder of the authorisation—

- (a) to develop to the satisfaction of the Authority an environment improvement programme containing requirements of a kind specified by the Authority in accordance with this section; and
- (b) to comply with the requirements of the environment improvement programme as developed by the holder of the authorisation and approved by the Authority.

(2) An environment improvement programme may contain requirements of the following kinds:

- (a) requirements specifying action to be taken within specified periods by the holder of the authorisation to achieve compliance with the general environmental duty under Part 4 in relation to the activity undertaken pursuant to the authorisation;
- (b) where mandatory provisions of an environment protection policy that apply to the activity undertaken pursuant to the authorisation are to come into operation on a specified future day—requirements specifying action to be taken within specified periods by the holder of the authorisation to achieve compliance with the mandatory provisions on or before that day;
- (c) requirements specifying action to be taken within specified periods by the holder of the authorisation to give effect to non-mandatory provisions of an environment protection policy.

DIVISION 6—SUSPENSION, CANCELLATION AND SURRENDER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS**Suspension or cancellation of environmental authorisations**

55. (1) The Authority may, if satisfied that—

- (a) the holder of an environmental authorisation obtained the authorisation improperly; or
- (b) the holder of an environmental authorisation has contravened a requirement imposed by or under this Act in connection with an activity undertaken pursuant to the authorisation; or
- (c) in the case of an environmental authorisation of a prescribed class—the holder of the authorisation, or, if the holder is a body corporate, a director of the body corporate, has been guilty of misconduct (whether in this State or elsewhere) of a prescribed kind; or
- (d) the holder of an environmental authorisation has ceased to undertake the activity authorised by the authorisation,

suspend the authorisation or cancel the authorisation and, if the Authority thinks fit, impose a disqualification under this section.

(2) A suspension under this section may be for a specified period, or until the fulfilment of specified conditions, or until further order of the Authority.

(3) A disqualification under this section may disqualify the holder of the cancelled authorisation, or, if the holder is a body corporate, any director of the body corporate, from obtaining any environmental authorisation, or an environmental authorisation of a specified kind, permanently or for a specified period, or until the fulfilment of specified conditions, or until further order of the Authority.

(4) Before the Authority acts under this section, the Authority must—

- (a) notify the holder of the environmental authorisation in writing of its proposed action specifying the reasons for the proposed action; and
- (b) allow the holder of the authorisation at least 14 days within which to make submissions to the Authority in relation to the proposed action.

Surrender of environmental authorisations

56. (1) An environmental authorisation may be surrendered with the approval of the Authority.

(2) The Authority may, on application for approval of the surrender of an environmental authorisation—

- (a) approve the surrender of the authorisation; or

- (b) if satisfied that it is necessary for the protection or restoration of the environment—
 - (i) impose further conditions of the authorisation; and
 - (ii) approve the surrender of the authorisation on the holder of the authorisation satisfying the Authority that the conditions have been fulfilled or that satisfactory arrangements have been made for their fulfilment.

DIVISION 7—CRITERIA FOR DECISIONS OF AUTHORITY IN RELATION TO DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

Criteria for decisions of Authority in relation to development applications

57. Where an application for development authorisation is referred to the Authority under the *Development Act 1993*, the Authority must, in determining—

- (a) whether or not to concur in the granting of the application for development authorisation; or
- (b) whether or not to direct the refusal of the application or to direct the imposition of conditions of any development authorisation granted on the application and, if so, what conditions should be imposed; or
- (c) what response should be made to the development assessment authority,

have regard to, and seek to further, the objects of this Act and have regard to the general environmental duty and any relevant environment protection policies.

PART 7
VOLUNTARY AUDITS AND ENVIRONMENT PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS

Protection for information produced in voluntary environmental audits

58. (1) A person may apply to the Authority to obtain the protection of this section in respect of a proposed voluntary environmental audit programme.

(2) The application may be made by lodging with the Authority a detailed outline of action proposed to be taken by the person for the evaluation of the person's performance in endeavouring to achieve compliance with this Act, including evaluation of the management practices, production processes and technical systems and equipment adopted or used by the person.

(3) On application by a person under this section, the Authority may, in its discretion, issue to the person a determination conferring the protection of this section in respect of a report of the results of the audit programme but subject to such conditions as the Authority thinks fit, which may include—

- (a) conditions limiting the kinds of information that may be included in the report; and
- (b) conditions requiring that the report be compiled and kept in a specified manner and form; and
- (c) conditions requiring the person to lodge with the Authority evidence (supported, if the Authority so requires, by statutory declaration) as to the time of completion of the audit programme and as to the compilation and keeping of the report.

(4) Despite any other provisions of this Act but subject to this section and compliance with the conditions of the determination, a report defined in a determination of the Authority issued to a person under this section—

- (a) is not admissible in evidence against the person in any proceedings under this Act or any other proceedings for the enforcement of this Act; and
- (b) may not be seized or obtained without the person's consent by the Authority, an authorised officer or any other person for any purpose connected with the administration or enforcement of this Act.

(5) A person to whom a determination has been issued under this section in respect of a report of the results of an audit programme must not claim the protection of this section based on that determination in respect of any information knowing that the information may not, in accordance with the conditions of the determination, be included in the report of the results of the audit programme.

Penalty: Division 2 fine.

(6) This section does not limit or derogate from—

- (a) the obligation of the holder of an environmental authorisation to comply with conditions of the authorisation (imposed under Division 5 of Part 6) requiring reporting of the results of tests or monitoring or reporting of the results of an environmental audit and compliance programme; or
- (b) the obligation of a person under Part 9 to notify the Authority of an incident causing or threatening serious or material environmental harm.

Environment performance agreements

59. (1) Subject to this section, the Authority may enter into an environment performance agreement with any other person or persons (including a Minister or public authority).

(2) An environment performance agreement entered into under this section—

- (a) must be in writing and duly executed by the parties to the agreement; and
- (b) may contain terms providing for any matter that the Authority considers appropriate for securing the objects of this Act, including terms—
 - (i) binding a party other than the Authority to undertake programmes of any kind directed towards protection, restoration or enhancement of the environment; or
 - (ii) binding the Authority to provide financial or other assistance of any kind to the other party or parties or any of them; or
 - (iii) providing a party other than the Authority with remission of rates or taxes.

(3) The Authority may not enter into an environment performance agreement under this section except with the prior approval of the Minister.

(4) An environment performance agreement may not—

- (a) make provision for remission of any rates or taxes payable to the Crown except with the prior approval of the Treasurer; or
- (b) make provision for remission of any rates or taxes payable to a council except with the prior approval of the council,

but any provision for remission of rates or taxes made by an environment performance agreement in accordance with this section will have effect according to its terms and notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act.

(5) Subject to this section, an environment performance agreement may not have effect to relieve a party to the agreement from any duty under this or any other Act, and any obligations imposed under such an agreement have effect in addition to and not in derogation of the requirements imposed by or under this or any other Act.

(6) Subject to subsection (5), an environment performance agreement entered into under this section has effect as a contract binding on the parties to the agreement.

Registration of environment performance agreements in relation to land

60. (1) Subject to this section, where an environment performance agreement under this Part relates to land, a party to the agreement may, if the agreement so provides, lodge a copy of the agreement with the Registrar-General, and, in that event, the Registrar-General must register the agreement in relation to the land by making such entries in any register book, memorial or other book or record in the Lands Titles Registration Office or in the General Registry Office as he or she thinks fit.

(2) An environment performance agreement may not be registered under this section in relation to land except with the consent of all persons (not being party to the agreement) who have a registered interest in or caveat over the land.

(3) While an environment performance agreement remains registered under this section in relation to land, the agreement is binding on each owner and occupier from time to time of the land as if the owner or occupier were a party to the agreement.

(4) While an environment performance agreement remains registered under this section in relation to land, an owner or occupier of the land who ceases to own or occupy the land must notify the Authority in writing of the name and address of the new owner or occupier.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(5) On the termination of an environment performance agreement that is registered under this section in relation to land, the Authority must lodge with the Registrar-General a document executed by the Authority certifying as to the termination of the agreement and, in that event, the Registrar-General must cancel the registration of the agreement and make such endorsements to that effect in the appropriate register book, memorial or other book or record in respect of the land as he or she thinks fit.

**PART 8
SPECIAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION PROVISIONS**

DIVISION 1—WATER QUALITY IN WATER PROTECTION AREAS

Interpretation

61. In this Division—

“**water protection area**” means an area that is a water protection area for the purposes of Part V of the *Water Resources Act 1990*;

“**Water Resources Minister**” means the Minister for the time being administering the *Water Resources Act 1990*.

Authorised officers under Water Resources Act

62. (1) A person who is an authorised officer under the *Water Resources Act 1990* is an authorised officer under this Act.

(2) The powers of a person who is an authorised officer by virtue of subsection (1) are subject to such conditions (if any) as may be determined by the Authority with the approval of the Minister and the Water Resources Minister.

Water Resources Minister may exercise Authority’s enforcement powers

63. (1) The Water Resources Minister may, after consultation with the Authority, exercise such powers of the Authority under Part 10 as the Water Resources Minister considers necessary for the protection of the quality of surface or underground water within a water protection area.

(2) The provisions of this Act apply in relation to the exercise of a power by the Water Resources Minister under subsection (1) as if a reference to the Authority includes a reference to the Water Resources Minister.

Certain matters to be referred to Water Resources Minister

64. (1) Where an application is made under Part 6 for an environmental authorisation in respect of an activity to be undertaken in a water protection area—

- (a) the application must be referred to the Water Resources Minister together with a copy of any relevant information provided by the applicant; and
- (b) subject to subsection (2), the Authority must not make a decision on the application until it receives a response from the Water Resources Minister.

(2) If a response is not received from the Water Resources Minister within the period prescribed by regulation, it will be presumed that the Water Resources Minister does not wish to make a response, but the period prescribed will, if the Water Resources Minister notifies the Authority of the need for such extension, be extended by a period of time equal to the time taken by the applicant to furnish further information in compliance with a requirement under subsection (3).

(3) Where the Water Resources Minister requires further information before giving a response under this section, the Water Resources Minister may, by notice in writing served on the applicant no later than two months after the application was made, require the applicant to furnish further specified information in writing.

(4) The Water Resources Minister may require any further information required under subsection (3) to be verified by statutory declaration.

(5) Where further information is required under this section in respect of an application, the application is to be taken not to have been duly made for the purposes of Part 6 until the information is furnished as required by the Water Resources Minister.

(6) The regulations may—

(a) provide that the Authority must not make a decision on an application referred to the Water Resources Minister under this section—

- (i) without having regard to the response of the Water Resources Minister; or
- (ii) without the concurrence of the Water Resources Minister (which concurrence may be given on such conditions as the Water Resources Minister thinks fit);

(b) empower the Water Resources Minister to direct the Authority—

- (i) to refuse the application; or
- (ii) if the Authority decides to grant the application—to impose such conditions as the Water Resources Minister thinks fit,

(and the Authority must comply with any such direction).

(7) Where the Authority acting by direction of the Water Resources Minister refuses an application or imposes conditions in respect of an environmental authorisation, the Authority must notify the applicant that the application was refused, or the conditions imposed, by direction under this section.

(8) Where a refusal or condition referred to in subsection (7) is appealed against to the Environment, Resources and Development Court under this Act, the Water Resources Minister will be a party to the appeal.

DIVISION 2—BEVERAGE CONTAINERS**Interpretation****65. In this Division—**

“beverage” means—

- (a) brandy, gin, rum, whisky, cordials containing spirits, wine, cider, perry, mead, ale, porter, beer or any other spiritous, malt, vinous or fermented liquors; or
- (b) any carbonated soft drink or waters; or
- (c) any other liquid intended for human consumption by drinking declared by regulation to be a beverage for the purposes of this Division;

“category A container” means a container of a class approved under this Division as category A containers;

“category B container” means a container of a class approved under this Division as category B containers;

“collection area”, in relation to containers of a particular class, means an area comprising a part of the State approved under this Division as a collection area for containers of that class;

“collection depot”, in relation to containers of a particular class, means a collection depot approved under this Division for containers of that class;

“container” means a container of any kind made for the purpose of containing a beverage, being a container that when filled with the beverage is sealed for the purposes of storage, transport and handling prior to its sale or delivery for the use or consumption of its contents;

“glass container” means a container made of glass whether alone or in combination with any other substance or thing;

“refund amount”, in relation to a container of a particular class, means an amount prescribed as the refund amount for containers of that class;

“refund marking”, in relation to a container, means marking or labelling the container by any method (including embossment) with a statement of, and other marks or features as to, the refund amount for the container;

“retailer” means a person whose business is or includes that of selling a beverage for the purpose of the use or consumption of that beverage and, in the case of such sale by means of a vending machine, includes the owner of that vending machine unless the owner has let out the machine on hire to some other person, in which case the expression includes that other person;

“spirit-based beverage” means a beverage that—

- (a) contains any spirit; and
- (b) contains less than the prescribed percentage of alcohol;

“wine-based beverage” means a beverage that—

- (a) contains wine; and
- (b) contains less than the prescribed percentage of alcohol.

Division not to apply to certain containers

66. This Division does not apply to glass containers made for the purpose of containing wine or spiritous liquor other than glass containers made for the purpose of containing a wine-based beverage or spirit-based beverage.

Exemption of certain containers by regulation

67. The Governor may, by regulation, exempt containers of a specified class from the application of this Division, or specified provisions of this Division, either unconditionally or subject to conditions specified in the regulations.

Approvals, markings, etc., required before sale or supply of beverages in containers

68. (1) A retailer must not sell a beverage in a container unless—

- (a) the Authority has approved a class of containers to which the container belongs as category A containers or category B containers or both; and
- (b) the Authority has approved the refund marking for a class of containers to which the container belongs and the container bears the refund marking so approved.

Penalty: Division 7 fine.

Expiation Fee: Division 7 fee.

(2) A person must not—

- (a) supply a beverage in a container to a retailer for sale by the retailer; or
- (b) sell a beverage in a container for consumption,

unless the requirements of subsection (1) have been satisfied in respect of a class of containers to which the container belongs.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

Expiation Fee: Division 6 fee.

- (3) A retailer must not sell a beverage in a category B container unless—
- (a) the retailer's premises are situated within a collection area for which a collection depot has been approved by the Authority for containers of a class to which the container belongs; and
 - (b) if the retailer has been requested by the Authority, by notice in writing, to do so—the retailer has a sign (in a form specified by the Authority) prominently displayed in the retailer's premises so as to be readily visible to purchasers stating the location of the collection depots so approved.

Penalty: Division 7 fine.
Expiation fee: Division 7 fee.

(4) In proceedings for an offence against subsection (3), an allegation in the complaint that specified premises were not at a specified time situated within a collection area for which a collection depot had been approved by the Authority for containers of a specified class is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, proof of the matters so alleged.

Grant, variation or revocation of approvals

69. (1) An application for an approval for the purposes of this Division must be made to the Authority in such manner and form as is determined by the Authority and must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(2) An applicant for an approval must, if so required by the Authority, provide the Authority with such further information as it may require to determine the application.

(3) The Authority may refuse to grant an approval in respect of a class of containers unless satisfied that proper arrangements have been made under which empty containers of that class would, after being returned in consideration of payment of refund amounts under this Division, be aggregated and reused or their materials recycled or otherwise disposed of in a manner that the Authority considers appropriate having regard to the objects of this Act and any relevant environment protection policy.

(4) If the Authority refuses an application for an approval, the Authority must give written notice to the applicant of the reasons for the refusal.

(5) An approval—

- (a) must be notified in the *Gazette*; and
- (b) is subject to such conditions as the Authority considers appropriate and specifies in the notice of approval.

(6) The Authority may, by notice in the *Gazette*, vary an approval, or vary or revoke any condition of an approval, or impose a condition or further condition.

(7) The Authority must, on application by the person for the time being operating a collection depot, by notice in the *Gazette*, revoke the approval of the depot.

(8) The Authority may, by notice in the *Gazette*, revoke an approval in respect of a class of containers if satisfied that a condition of the approval has been contravened in respect of containers of that class.

(9) A notice under subsection (7) or (8) varying or revoking an approval or the conditions of an approval, or imposing a condition or further condition of an approval—

- (a) has effect from the date of publication of the notice or a future date specified in the notice; and
- (b) may contain requirements or provisions of a transitional nature (which will have effect according to their terms) as to the operation of this Division in relation to containers held by retailers for sale, or sold but remaining to be returned as empty containers under this Division.

Retailers to pay refund amounts for certain empty category A containers

70. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a retailer who sells a beverage in category A containers of a particular class must not refuse or fail, or permit a person acting on the retailer's behalf to refuse or fail—

- (a) to accept delivery of empty containers of that class that bear the refund marking approved by the Authority for containers of that class; or
- (b) in respect of each such container, to pay to the person delivering that container the refund amount for that container.

Penalty: Division 7 fine.

Exemption Fee: Division 7 fee.

(2) A retailer is not required by subsection (1) to accept delivery of any container that is in an unclean condition.

(3) In proceedings for an offence against subsection (1), an allegation in the complaint that the retailer sells beverages in containers of a particular class is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, proof of the matter so alleged.

Collection depots to pay refund amounts for certain empty category B containers

71. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the person operating or in charge of a collection depot must not refuse or fail, or permit a person acting on his or her behalf, to refuse or fail—

- (a) to accept delivery of empty category B containers of a class for which the collection depot is approved, being containers that bear the refund marking approved by the Authority for containers of that class; or
- (b) in respect of each such container, to pay to the person delivering that container the refund amount for that container.

Penalty: Division 7 fine.

Expiation Fee: Division 7 fee.

(2) A person is not required by subsection (1) to accept delivery of any container that is in an unclean condition.

Certain containers prohibited

72. (1) In this section—

“**prohibited container**” means—

- (a) a sealed container (commonly known as a “ring pull container”) that is wholly or mainly constructed of metal (whether or not of more than one kind of metal) and capable of being opened, without the aid of any instrument, by the removal of portion of the container in such a manner as results or may result in severance from the body of the container of the portion so removed; or
- (b) a sealed glass container of a prescribed kind in which the contents are held under pressure; or
- (c) a plastic container of a class prescribed as prohibited containers.

(2) The Governor may not make a regulation prescribing a class of plastic containers as prohibited containers for the purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of “**prohibited container**” in subsection (1) unless satisfied that an effective system of recovery, recycling, reprocessing or reuse of the containers—

- (a) is not assured in advance of introduction of the containers to the market; or
- (b) has not been established or maintained following the introduction of the containers to the market.

(3) A retailer must not sell a beverage in a prohibited container.

Penalty: Division 7 fine.

(4) A person must not—

- (a) supply a beverage in a prohibited container to a retailer for sale by the retailer; or
- (b) sell a beverage in a prohibited container for consumption.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

Evidentiary provisions

73. In proceedings for an offence against this Division, an allegation in the complaint that—

- (a) a specified liquid was a beverage; or
- (b) a specified container was a glass container,

is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, proof of the matter so alleged.

DIVISION 3—OZONE PROTECTION**Interpretation****74. In this Division—**

“the Commonwealth Act” means the *Ozone Protection Act 1989* of the Commonwealth, as amended from time to time;

“prescribed substance” means—

- (a) any substance referred to in schedule 1 of the Commonwealth Act other than a substance excluded by regulation under this Act; or
- (b) any substance prescribed by regulation under this Act;

“service” a product means service, maintain or repair the product, and includes commission or decommission the product by putting a prescribed substance into, or removing it from, the product;

“use” includes recycle.

Prohibition of manufacture, use, etc., of prescribed substances

75. Subject to the regulations and any exemption under Part 6, a person must not—

- (a) manufacture; or
- (b) store; or
- (c) sell; or
- (d) use; or
- (e) service; or
- (f) dispose of or allow the escape of,

a prescribed substance or any product containing a prescribed substance.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—Division 1 fine.

If the offender is a natural person—Division 3 fine.

Authority may prohibit sale or use of certain products

76. (1) The Authority may, by notice in the *Gazette*, prohibit the sale or use within this State of any products, or products of a specified class, that have been manufactured inside or outside of this State by a process involving the use of a prescribed substance.

(2) The Authority may, by notice in the *Gazette*, vary or revoke a notice under this section.

(3) A person who contravenes a notice under this section is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—Division 1 fine.
If the offender is a natural person—Division 3 fine.

Labelling of certain products

77. A manufacturer of products of a prescribed class that contain a prescribed substance must not sell, or supply the products for sale, unless the products are labelled in accordance with the regulations.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—Division 1 fine.
If the offender is a natural person—Division 3 fine.

Requirement for grant of exemptions in certain cases

78. If an applicant for an exemption under Part 6 from the application of a provision of this Division is the holder of a licence or exemption under the Commonwealth Act, the Authority must grant an exemption under that Part to the applicant that is consistent with the terms of that licence or exemption.

**PART 9
GENERAL OFFENCES**

Offences of causing serious environmental harm

79. (1) A person who causes serious environmental harm by polluting the environment intentionally or recklessly and with the knowledge that serious environmental harm will or might result is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—\$1 000 000.

If the offender is a natural person—\$250 000 or Division 4 imprisonment, or both.

(2) A person who by polluting the environment causes serious environmental harm is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—\$250 000.

If the offender is a natural person—\$120 000.

(3) If in proceedings for an offence against subsection (1) the court is not satisfied that the defendant is guilty of the offence charged but is satisfied that the defendant is guilty of an offence against subsection (2), the court may find the defendant guilty of the latter offence.

Offences of causing material environmental harm

80. (1) A person who causes material environmental harm by polluting the environment intentionally or recklessly and with the knowledge that material environmental harm will or might result is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—\$250 000.

If the offender is a natural person—\$120 000 or Division 5 imprisonment, or both.

(2) A person who by polluting the environment causes material environmental harm is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—\$120 000.

If the offender is a natural person—Division 1 fine.

(3) If in proceedings for an offence against subsection (1) the court is not satisfied that the defendant is guilty of the offence charged but is satisfied that the defendant is guilty of an offence against subsection (2), the court may find the defendant guilty of the latter offence.

Alternative finding

81. If in proceedings for an offence against this Part of causing serious environmental harm the court is not satisfied that the defendant is guilty of the offence charged but is satisfied that the defendant is guilty of an offence against this Part of causing material environmental harm, the court may find the defendant guilty of the latter offence.

Offences of causing environmental nuisance

82. A person who causes an environmental nuisance by polluting the environment intentionally or recklessly and with the knowledge that an environmental nuisance will or might result is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 3 fine.

Notification of incidents causing or threatening serious or material environmental harm

83. (1) Where an incident occurs so that serious or material environmental harm from pollution is caused or threatened in the course of an activity undertaken by a person, the person must, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the incident, notify the Authority of the incident, its nature, the circumstances in which it occurred and the action taken to deal with it.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—\$120 000.
If the offender is a natural person—Division 1 fine.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)—

- (a) a person is not required to notify the Authority of such an incident if the person has reason to believe that the incident has already come to the notice of the Authority or any officer engaged in the administration or enforcement of this Act; but
- (b) a person is required to notify the Authority of such an incident despite the fact that to do so might incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.

(3) Any notification given by a person in compliance with this section is not admissible in evidence against the person in proceedings for an offence or for the imposition of a penalty (other than proceedings in respect of the making of a false or misleading statement).

Defence where alleged contravention of Part

84. (1) In any proceedings (criminal or civil) where it is alleged that a person contravened this Part, it will be a defence—

- (a) if—
 - (i) maximum pollution levels were fixed for the particular pollutant and form of pollution concerned in the alleged contravention by mandatory provisions of an environment protection policy or conditions of an environmental authorisation held by the person, or both; and
 - (ii) it is proved that the person did not by so polluting the environment contravene the mandatory provisions or conditions; or

- (b) if—
- (i) an environment protection policy or conditions of an environmental authorisation provided that compliance with specified provisions of the policy or with specified conditions of the authorisation would satisfy the general environmental duty in relation to the form of pollution concerned in the alleged contravention; and
 - (ii) it is proved that the person complied with the provisions or with such conditions of an authorisation held by the person; or
- (c) if it is proved that the pollution resulted in actual or potential harm only to that person or that person's property, or to some other person or some other person's property with that other person's consent.

(2) The defences provided by this section are in addition to and do not derogate from the general defence under Part 15.

PART 10
ENFORCEMENT

DIVISION 1—AUTHORISED OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS

Appointment of authorised officers

85. (1) The Authority may, with the approval of the Minister, appoint persons to be authorised officers for the purposes of this Act.

(2) All members of the police force are authorised officers for the purposes of this Act.

(3) A council may, after consultation with the Authority, appoint as authorised officers specified officers or employees of the council, or officers or employees of the council of a specified class.

(4) An appointment—

(a) may be made subject to conditions specified in the instrument of appointment; and

(b) is, in the case of an appointment by a council or other appointment of a prescribed class, subject to conditions prescribed by regulation.

(5) The Authority or a council may, at any time, revoke an appointment made by the Authority or council, or vary or revoke a condition specified in the instrument of such an appointment or impose a further such condition.

Identification of authorised officers

86. (1) An authorised officer, other than a member of the police force, must be issued with an identity card in a form approved by the Authority—

(a) containing the person's name and a photograph of the person; and

(b) stating that the person is an authorised officer for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Where the powers of an authorised officer have been limited by conditions under this Division or Division 1 of Part 8, the identity card issued to the authorised officer must contain a statement of the limitation on the officer's powers.

(3) An authorised officer must, at the request of a person in relation to whom the authorised officer intends to exercise any powers under this Act, produce for the inspection of the person—

(a) in the case of an authorised officer who is a member of the police force and is not in uniform—his or her certificate of authority; or

(b) in the case of an authorised officer who is not a member of the police force—his or her identity card.

Powers of authorised officers

87. (1) Subject to this Division, an authorised officer may—

- (a) enter and inspect any place or vehicle for any reasonable purpose connected with the administration or enforcement of this Act;
- (b) with the authority of a warrant issued under this Division or in circumstances in which the authorised officer reasonably believes that immediate action is required, use reasonable force to break into or open any part of, or anything in or on any place or vehicle;
- (c) give directions with respect to the stopping or movement of a vehicle as reasonably required in connection with the administration or enforcement of this Act;
- (d) take samples of any substance or thing from any place or vehicle for analysis as reasonably required in connection with the administration or enforcement of this Act;
- (e) require any person to produce any documents, including a written record that reproduces in an understandable form information stored by computer, microfilm or other process, as reasonably required in connection with the administration or enforcement of this Act;
- (f) examine, copy or take extracts from any documents or information so produced or require a person to provide a copy of any such document or information;
- (g) take photographs, films, audio, video or other recordings as reasonably required in connection with the administration or enforcement of this Act;
- (h) examine or test any plant, equipment, vehicle or other thing for the purpose of determining whether a provision of this Act is being or has been complied with, or cause or require it to be so examined or tested, or seize it or require its production for such examination or testing;
- (i) seize and retain, or issue a seizure order in respect of, anything that the authorised officer reasonably suspects has been used in, or may constitute evidence of, a contravention of this Act;
- (j) require a person who the authorised officer reasonably suspects has committed, is committing or is about to commit, a contravention of this Act to state the person's full name and usual place of residence and to produce evidence of the person's identity;
- (k) require a person who the authorised officer reasonably suspects has knowledge of matters in respect of which information is reasonably required for the administration or enforcement of this Act to answer questions in relation to those matters;
- (l) require a person holding or required to hold an environmental authorisation to produce it for inspection;

(m) give any directions reasonably required in connection with the exercise of a power conferred by any of the paragraphs above or otherwise in connection with the administration or enforcement of this Act.

(2) An authorised officer may not exercise the power of entry under this section in respect of premises except where—

(a) the premises are business premises being used at the time in the course of business; or

(b) the authorised officer reasonably suspects that—

(i) a contravention of this Act has been, is being, or is about to be, committed in the premises; or

(ii) something may be found in the premises that has been used in, or constitutes evidence of, a contravention of this Act.

(3) An authorised officer may not exercise the power to enter or inspect a vehicle except—

(a) in relation to a vehicle of a class prescribed by regulation; or

(b) where the authorised officer reasonably suspects that—

(i) a contravention of this Act has been, is being, or is about to be, committed in relation to the vehicle; or

(ii) something may be found in or on the vehicle that has been used in, or constitutes evidence of, a contravention of this Act.

(4) Where—

(a) a person whose native language is not English is suspected of having committed an offence against this Act; and

(b) the person is not reasonably fluent in English,

the following provisions apply:

(c) the person is entitled to be assisted by an interpreter during any questioning conducted by an authorised officer in the course of an investigation of the suspected offence;

(d) where it appears that the person may be entitled to be assisted by an interpreter, an authorised officer must not proceed with any questioning, or further questioning, until the person has been informed of the right to an interpreter;

(e) if the person requests the assistance of an interpreter, an authorised officer must not proceed with any questioning, or further questioning, until an interpreter is present.

(5) In the exercise of powers under this Act an authorised officer may be assisted by such persons as he or she considers necessary in the circumstances.

(6) An authorised officer may require an occupier of any place or a person apparently in charge of any plant, equipment, vehicle or other thing to give to the authorised officer or a person assisting the authorised officer such assistance as is reasonably required by the authorised officer for the effective exercise of powers conferred by this Act.

(7) Where a person gives assistance to an authorised officer as required under subsection (6), the person must, if he or she so requires, be reimbursed by the authorised officer or the Authority for any reasonable costs and expenses incurred in giving the assistance.

Issue of warrants

88. (1) Where, on the application of an authorised officer, a justice is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe—

- (a) that a contravention of this Act has been, is being, or is about to be, committed in or on a place or vehicle; or
- (b) that something may be found in or on a place or vehicle that has been used in, or constitutes evidence of, a contravention of this Act,

the justice may issue a warrant in respect of the place or vehicle authorising an authorised officer, with such assistants as he or she consider necessary, to use reasonable force to break into or open any part of, or anything in or on, the place or vehicle as specified in the warrant.

(2) An application for the issue of a warrant may be made either personally or by telephone.

(3) The grounds of an application for a warrant must be verified by affidavit.

(4) An application for the issue of a warrant may not be made by telephone unless in the opinion of the applicant a warrant is urgently required and there is insufficient time to make the application personally.

(5) Where an application for the issue of a warrant is made by telephone, the following provisions apply:

- (a) the applicant must inform the justice of his or her name and identify himself or herself as an authorised officer, and the justice, on receiving that information, is entitled to assume, without further inquiry, that the applicant is an authorised officer;
- (b) the applicant must inform the justice of the grounds on which he or she seeks the issue of the warrant;

- (c) if it appears to the justice from the information furnished by the applicant that there are proper grounds for the issue of a warrant, the justice must inform the applicant of the facts on which he or she relies as grounds for the issue of the warrant, and must not proceed to issue the warrant unless the applicant undertakes to make an affidavit verifying those facts;
- (d) if the applicant gives such an undertaking, the justice may then make out and sign a warrant, noting on the warrant the facts on which he or she relies as grounds for the issue of the warrant;
- (e) the warrant will be taken to have been issued, and will come into force, when signed by the justice;
- (f) the justice must inform the applicant of the terms of the warrant;
- (g) the applicant must, as soon as practicable after the issue of the warrant, forward to the justice an affidavit verifying the facts referred to in paragraph (c).

(6) A justice by whom a warrant is issued must file the warrant, or a copy of the warrant, and the affidavit verifying the grounds on which the application for the warrant was made, in the Environment, Resources and Development Court.

(7) An authorised officer who executes a warrant must, as soon as practicable after execution of the warrant—

- (a) prepare a notice in the prescribed form containing—
 - (i) his or her own name and a statement that he or she is an authorised officer under this Act; and
 - (ii) the name of the justice who issued the warrant and the date and time of its issue; and
 - (iii) a description of the place or vehicle to which the warrant relates and of the authority conferred by the warrant; and
- (b) give the notice to the occupier or person apparently in charge of the place or vehicle in respect of which the warrant was issued or leave it for him or her in a prominent position on the place or vehicle.

(8) A warrant, if not executed at the expiration of one month from the date of its issue, then expires.

Provisions relating to seizure

89. (1) A seizure order under this Division—

- (a) must be in the form of a written notice served on the owner or person in control of the thing to which the order relates; and
- (b) may be varied or revoked by further such written notice.

(2) Where a seizure order is issued under this Division, a person who removes or interferes with the thing to which the order relates without the approval of the Authority before an order is made under subsection (3)(b) in respect of the thing or the seizure order is discharged under subsection (3)(c) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(3) Where a thing has been seized or made subject to a seizure order under this Division the following provisions apply:

- (a) the thing must, if it has been seized, be held pending proceedings for an offence against this Act related to the thing seized, unless the Authority, on application, authorises its release to the person from whom it was seized, or to any person who had legal title to it at the time of its seizure, subject to such conditions as the Authority thinks fit (including conditions as to the giving of security for satisfaction of an order under paragraph (b)(ii));
 - (b) where proceedings for an offence against this Act relating to the thing are instituted within the prescribed period after its seizure or the issuing of the seizure order and the defendant is convicted or found guilty of the offence, the court may—
 - (i) order that it be forfeited to the Authority; or
 - (ii) where it has been released pursuant to paragraph (a) or is the subject of a seizure order—order that it be forfeited to the Authority or that the person to whom it was released or the defendant pay to the Authority an amount equal to its market value at the time of its seizure or the issuing of the seizure order, as the court thinks fit;
 - (c) where—
 - (i) proceedings are not instituted for an offence against this Act relating to the thing within the prescribed period after its seizure or the issuing of the seizure order; or
 - (ii) proceedings have been so instituted and—
 - (A) the defendant is found not guilty of the offence; or
 - (B) the defendant is convicted or found guilty of the offence but no order for forfeiture is made under paragraph (b),
- then—
- (iii) in the case of a thing seized—the person from whom the thing was seized, or any person with legal title to it, is entitled to recover from the Authority (if necessary, by action in a court of competent jurisdiction) the thing itself, or if it has been damaged or destroyed, compensation of an amount equal to its market value at the time of its seizure; or

(iv) in the case of a thing subject to a seizure order—the order is discharged.

(4) In subsection (3)—

“the prescribed period” means six months or such longer period as the Environment, Resources and Development Court may, on application by the Authority, allow.

Offence to hinder, etc., authorised officers

90. (1) A person who—

- (a) hinders or obstructs an authorised officer, or a person assisting an authorised officer, in the exercise of powers conferred by this Act; or
- (b) uses abusive, threatening or insulting language to an authorised officer, or a person assisting an authorised officer; or
- (c) refuses or fails to comply with a requirement or direction of an authorised officer under this Division; or
- (d) when required by an authorised officer under this Division to answer a question, refuses or fails to answer the question to the best of the person’s knowledge, information and belief; or
- (e) falsely represents, by words or conduct, that he or she is an authorised officer,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(2) A person who assaults an authorised officer, or a person assisting an authorised officer in the exercise of powers under this Act, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 5 fine or division 5 imprisonment, or both.

Self-incrimination

91. (1) It is not an excuse for a person to refuse or fail to answer a question or to produce, or provide a copy of, a document or information as required under this Division on the ground that to do so might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.

(2) If compliance by a person with a requirement to answer a question or to produce, or provide a copy of, a document or information might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty, then—

- (a) in the case of a person who is required to produce, or provide a copy of, a document or information—the fact of production, or provision of a copy of, the document or the information (as distinct from the contents of the document or the information); or
- (b) in any other case—the answer given in compliance with the requirement,

is not admissible in evidence against the person in proceedings for an offence or for the imposition of a penalty (other than proceedings in respect of the making of a false or misleading statement).

Offences by authorised officers, etc.

92. (1) An authorised officer, or a person assisting an authorised officer, who—

- (a)* addresses offensive language to any other person; or
- (b)* without lawful authority, hinders or obstructs or uses or threatens to use force in relation to any other person,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

DIVISION 2—ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ORDERS**Environment protection orders**

93. (1) The Authority may issue an environment protection order under this Division—

(a) for the purpose of securing compliance with—

- (i) the general environmental duty; or**
- (ii) mandatory provisions of an environment protection policy; or**
- (iii) a condition of an environmental authorisation; or**
- (iv) a condition of a beverage container approval; or**
- (v) any other requirement imposed by or under this Act; or**

(b) for the purpose of giving effect to an environment protection policy.

(2) An environment protection order—

(a) must be in the form of a written notice served on the person to whom the notice is issued;

(b) must—

- (i) specify the person to whom it is issued (whether by name or a description sufficient to identify the person);**
- (ii) if the order is issued for the purpose of securing compliance with the general environmental duty—state the purpose and specify the environmental harm that it is directed towards preventing or minimising;**
- (iii) if the order is issued for the purpose of securing compliance with mandatory provisions of an environment protection policy, a condition or any other requirement imposed by or under this Act—state the purpose and specify the mandatory provisions, condition or requirement;**
- (iv) if the order is issued for the purpose of giving effect to an environment protection policy—state the purpose and specify the policy;**

(c) may impose any requirement reasonably required for the purpose for which the order is issued including one or more of the following:

- (i) a requirement that the person discontinue, or not commence, a specified activity indefinitely or for a specified period or until further notice from the Authority;**

- (ii) a requirement that the person not carry on a specified activity except at specified times or subject to specified conditions;
- (iii) a requirement that the person take specified action within a specified period;
- (d) must state that the person may, within 14 days, appeal to the Environment, Resources and Development Court against the order.

(3) An authorised officer may, if of the opinion that urgent action is required for the protection of the environment, issue an emergency environment protection order imposing requirements of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(c) as reasonably required for the protection of the environment.

(4) An emergency environment protection order may be issued orally, but, in that event, the person to whom the order is issued must be advised forthwith of the person's right to appeal to the Environment, Resources and Development Court against the order.

(5) Where an emergency environment protection order is issued to a person, the order will cease to have effect on the expiration of 72 hours from the time of its issuing unless confirmed by a written environment protection order issued by the Authority and served on the person.

(6) The Authority or an authorised officer may, if of the opinion that it is reasonably necessary to do so in the circumstances, include in an emergency or other environment protection order a requirement for an act or omission that might otherwise constitute a contravention of this Act and, in that event, a person incurs no criminal liability under this Act for compliance with the requirement.

(7) The Authority may, by written notice served on a person to whom an environment protection order has been issued, vary or revoke the order.

(8) A person to whom an environment protection order is issued must comply with the order.

- Penalty:
- (a) If the order was issued for the purpose of securing compliance with a requirement imposed by or under this Act and a penalty is fixed by this Act for contravention of that requirement—that penalty;
 - (b) If the order was issued in relation to a domestic activity for the purpose of securing compliance with the general environmental duty, or giving effect to an environment protection policy—Division 9 fine;
 - (c) In any other case—Division 6 fine.

Expiation Fee:

- (a) If the order was issued for the purpose of securing compliance with a requirement imposed by or under this Act and an expiation fee is fixed by this Act for contravention of that requirement—that expiation fee;

- (b) If the order was issued in relation to a domestic activity for the purpose of securing compliance with the general environmental duty, or giving effect to an environment protection policy, in relation to a domestic activity—Division 9 fee;
- (c) In any other case—Division 6 fee.

(9) A person must not hinder or obstruct a person complying with an environment protection order.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

Registration of environment protection orders in relation to land

94. (1) Where an environment protection order has been issued under this Division, the Authority may do either or both of the following:

- (a) if the order was issued in relation to an activity carried on on land—apply to the Registrar-General for registration of the order in relation to that land;
- (b) apply to the Registrar-General for registration of the order in relation to land owned by the person to whom the order was issued.

(2) The application must—

- (a) define the land to which it relates; and
- (b) state that registration of the environment protection order in relation to the land—
 - (i) will, by virtue of subsection (4), result in the order becoming binding on each owner and occupier from time to time of the land; or
 - (ii) is to operate as the basis for a charge on the land, as provided by this Division, securing payment to the Authority of costs and expenses incurred in the event of non-compliance with the requirements of the order,

or both, as the case may require.

(3) The Registrar-General must on—

- (a) application by the Authority under subsection (1); and
- (b) lodgement of a copy of the environment protection order,

register the order in relation to the land by making such entries in any register book, memorial or other book or record in the Lands Titles Registration Office or in the General Registry Office as he or she thinks fit.

(4) Where—

- (a) an environment protection order has been issued in relation to an activity carried on on land; and
- (b) the order is registered under this section in relation to the land,

the following provisions apply:

- (c) the order is binding on each owner and occupier from time to time of the land and this Division (including subsection (1)(b)) applies as if the order had been issued to each such person;
- (d) an owner or occupier of the land who ceases to own or occupy the land must, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify the Authority in writing of the name and address of the new owner or occupier.

(5) An owner or occupier who fails to comply with subsection (4)(d) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(6) The Registrar-General must, on application by the Authority, cancel the registration of an environment protection order in relation to land and make such endorsements to that effect in the appropriate register book, memorial or other book or record in respect of the land as he or she thinks fit.

(7) The Authority may, if it thinks fit, apply to the Registrar-General for cancellation of the registration of an environment protection order in relation to land, and must do so—

- (a) on revocation of the order; or
- (b) on full compliance with the requirements of the order; or
- (c) where the Authority takes action under this Division to carry out the requirements of the order—on payment to the Authority of the amount recoverable by the Authority under this Division in relation to the action so taken.

Action on non-compliance with environment protection order

95. (1) If the requirements of an environment protection order are not complied with, the Authority may take any action required by the order.

(2) Any action to be taken by the Authority under subsection (1) may be taken on the Authority's behalf by authorised officers or by other persons authorised by the Authority for the purpose.

(3) Where a person other than an authorised officer is authorised to take action under subsection (1), the following provisions apply:

- (a) the Authority must issue the person with an instrument of authority;

- (b) the person may exercise such powers of an authorised officer as are reasonably required for the purpose of taking action under that subsection;
- (c) the provisions of this Act apply in relation to the exercise of such powers by the person in the same way as in relation to an authorised officer;
- (d) the person must produce the instrument of authority for the inspection of any person in relation to whom the person intends to exercise powers of an authorised officer.

(4) The reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Authority in taking action under this section may be recovered by the Authority as a debt from the person who failed to comply with the requirements of the environment protection order.

(5) Where an amount is recoverable from a person by the Authority under this section—

- (a) the Authority may, by notice in writing to the person, fix a period, being not less than 28 days from the date of the notice, within which the amount must be paid by the person, and, if the amount is not paid by the person within that period, the person is liable to pay interest charged at the prescribed rate per annum on the amount unpaid; and
- (b) the amount together with any interest charge so payable is until paid a charge in favour of the Authority on any land owned by the person in relation to which the environment protection order is registered under this Division.

(6) A charge imposed on land by this section has priority over—

- (a) any prior charge on the land (whether or not registered) that operates in favour of a person who is an associate of the owner of the land; and
- (b) any other charge on the land other than a charge registered prior to registration of the environment protection order in relation to the land.

DIVISION 3—POWER TO REQUIRE OR OBTAIN INFORMATION

Information discovery orders

96. (1) The Authority may issue an information discovery order under this Division for the purpose of obtaining information reasonably required by the Authority for the administration or enforcement of this Act.

(2) An information discovery order may be issued to any person who the Authority reasonably suspects has knowledge of matters, or has possession or control of a document dealing with matters, in respect of which information is required by the Authority.

(3) An information discovery order—

- (a) must be in the form of a written notice served on the person to whom it is issued;

- (b) must specify the person to whom it is issued (whether by name or a description sufficient to identify the person);
- (c) may require information, as specified in the order, to be furnished to the Authority in such manner and within such period as is specified in the order;
- (d) must state the purpose for which the information is required;
- (e) must state that the person may, within 14 days, appeal to the Environment, Resources and Development Court against the order.

(4) The Authority may, by written notice served on the person to whom an information discovery order has been issued, vary or revoke the order.

(5) A person to whom an information discovery order is issued must comply with the order.

Penalty: Division 5 fine.

Obtaining of information on non-compliance with order or condition of environmental authorisation

97. (1) If a person—

- (a) fails to furnish information as required by—
 - (i) an information discovery order; or
 - (ii) a condition of an environmental authorisation; or
- (b) being required by such an order or condition to furnish information, furnishes information that is inaccurate or incomplete,

the Authority may take such action as is reasonably required to obtain the information.

(2) Any action to be taken by the Authority under subsection (1) may be taken on the Authority's behalf by authorised officers or by other persons authorised by the Authority for the purpose.

(3) Where a person other than an authorised officer is authorised to take action under subsection (1), the following provisions apply:

- (a) the Authority must issue the person with an instrument of authority;
- (b) the person may exercise such powers of an authorised officer as are reasonably required for the purpose of taking action under that subsection;
- (c) the provisions of this Act apply in relation to the exercise of such powers by the person in the same way as in relation to an authorised officer;

- (d) the person must produce the instrument of authority for the inspection of any person in relation to whom the person intends to exercise powers of an authorised officer.

(4) The reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Authority in taking action under this section may be recovered by the Authority as a debt from the person whose failure gave rise to the action.

Admissibility in evidence of information

98. (1) A person is required to furnish information in compliance with—

- (a) an information discovery order; or
(b) a condition of an environmental authorisation,

despite the fact that such compliance might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.

(2) If compliance by a person with an information discovery order or a condition of an environmental authorisation might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty, then—

- (a) in the case of a person who is required to produce, or provide a copy of, a document or information—the fact of production, or provision of a copy of, the document or information (as distinct from the contents of the document or the information); or
(b) in any other case—the information furnished in compliance with the requirement,

is not admissible in evidence against the person in proceedings for an offence or for the imposition of a penalty (other than proceedings in respect of the making of a false or misleading statement).

DIVISION 4—ACTION TO DEAL WITH ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

Clean-up orders

99. (1) Where the Authority is satisfied that a person has caused environmental harm by a contravention of this Act or a repealed environment law, the Authority may issue a clean-up order to the person requiring the person to take specified action within a specified period to make good any resulting environmental damage.

- (2) A clean-up order—
- (a) must be in the form of a written notice served on the person to whom it is issued;
- (b) must specify the person to whom it is issued (whether by name or a description sufficient to identify the person);
- (c) must specify the contravention alleged to have caused the environmental harm;

- (d) may include requirements for action to be taken to prevent or mitigate further environmental harm;
- (e) may include requirements for monitoring and reporting to the Authority the effectiveness of action taken in pursuance of the order;
- (f) must state that the person may, within 14 days, appeal to the Environment, Resources and Development Court against the order.

(3) Where an authorised officer is satisfied that a person has caused environmental harm by a contravention of this Act or a repealed environment law and is of the opinion that urgent action is required, the authorised officer may issue an emergency clean-up order containing requirements of a kind referred to in the preceding provisions of this section.

(4) An emergency clean-up order may be issued orally, but, in that event, the person to whom it is issued must be advised forthwith of the person's right to appeal to the Environment, Resources and Development Court against the order.

(5) Where an emergency clean-up order is issued to a person, the order will cease to have effect on the expiration of 72 hours from the time of its issuing unless confirmed by a written clean-up order issued by the Authority and served on the person.

(6) The Authority or an authorised officer may, if of the opinion that it is reasonably necessary to do so in the circumstances, include in an emergency or other clean-up order a requirement for an act or omission that might otherwise constitute a contravention of this Act and, in that event, a person incurs no criminal liability under this Act for compliance with the requirement.

(7) The Authority may, by written notice served on a person to whom a clean-up order has been issued, vary or revoke the order.

(8) A person to whom a clean-up order is issued must comply with the order.

Penalty: If the offender is a body corporate—\$120 000.
 If the offender is a natural person—Division 1 fine.

Clean-up authorisations

100. (1) Where the Authority is satisfied that a person has caused environmental harm by a contravention of this Act or a repealed environment law, the Authority may (whether or not a clean-up order has been issued to the person) issue a clean-up authorisation under which authorised officers or other persons authorised by the Authority for the purpose may take specified action on the Authority's behalf to make good any resulting environmental damage.

(2) A clean-up authorisation—

- (a) must be in the form of a written notice;
- (b) must specify the person alleged to have caused the environmental harm (whether by name or a description sufficient to identify the person);

- (c) must specify the contravention alleged to have caused the environmental harm;
- (d) may include authorisation for action to be taken to prevent or mitigate further environmental harm.

(3) The Authority must, as soon as practicable after issuing a clean-up authorisation, serve a copy of the authorisation on the person alleged to have caused the environmental harm.

(4) The Authority may, by notice in writing, vary or revoke a clean-up authorisation and must, as soon as practicable after doing so, serve a copy of the notice on the person alleged to have caused the environmental harm.

(5) Where a person other than an authorised officer is authorised to take action under subsection (1), the following provisions apply:

- (a) the Authority must issue the person with an instrument of authority;
- (b) the person may exercise such powers of an authorised officer as are reasonably required for the purpose of taking action under that subsection;
- (c) the provisions of this Act apply in relation to the exercise of such powers by the person in the same way as in relation to an authorised officer;
- (d) the person must produce the instrument of authority for the inspection of any person in relation to whom the person intends to exercise powers of an authorised officer.

Registration of clean-up orders or clean-up authorisations in relation to land

101. (1) Where a clean-up order has been issued under this Division, the Authority may do either or both of the following:

- (a) if the order was issued to a person requiring action to be taken in relation to land owned or occupied by the person—apply to the Registrar-General for registration of the order in relation to that land;
- (b) apply to the Registrar-General for registration of the order in relation to land owned by the person to whom the order was issued.

(2) Where a clean-up authorisation has been issued under this Division, the Authority may apply to the Registrar-General for registration of the authorisation in relation to land owned by the person whose contravention gave rise to the issuing of the authorisation.

(3) An application under this section must—

- (a) define the land to which it relates; and
- (b) in the case of—
 - (i) an application for registration of a clean-up order—state that registration of the order in relation to the land—

(A) will, by virtue of subsection (5), result in the order becoming binding on each owner and occupier from time to time of the land; or

(B) is to operate as the basis for a charge on the land, as provided by this Division, securing payment to the Authority of costs and expenses incurred in the event of non-compliance with requirements of the order,

or both, as the case may require; or

(ii) an application for registration of a clean-up authorisation—state that registration of the authorisation in relation to the land is to operate as the basis for a charge on the land, as provided by this Division, securing payment to the Authority of costs and expenses incurred in taking action in pursuance of the authorisation.

(4) The Registrar-General must on—

(a) application by the Authority under subsection (1) or (2); and

(b) lodgement of a copy of the clean-up order or clean-up authorisation,

register the order or authorisation in relation to the land by making such entries in any register book, memorial or other book or record in the Lands Titles Registration Office or in the General Registry Office as he or she thinks fit.

(5) Where—

(a) a clean-up order has been issued to a person requiring action to be taken in relation to land owned or occupied by the person; and

(b) the order is registered under this section in relation to the land,

the following provisions apply:

(c) the order is binding on each owner and occupier from time to time of the land and this Division (including subsection (1)(b)) applies as if the order had been issued to each such person;

(d) an owner or occupier of the land who ceases to own or occupy the land must, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify the Authority in writing of the name and address of the new owner or occupier.

(6) An owner or occupier who fails to comply with subsection (5)(d) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(7) The Registrar-General must, on application by the Authority, cancel the registration of a clean-up order or clean-up authorisation in relation to land and make such endorsements to that effect in the appropriate register book, memorial or other book or record in respect of the land as he or she thinks fit.

(8) The Authority may, if it thinks fit, apply to the Registrar-General for cancellation of the registration of a clean-up order or clean-up authorisation in relation to land, and must do so—

- (a) on revocation of the order or authorisation; or
- (b) in relation to—
 - (i) an order—
 - (A) on full compliance with the requirements of the order; or
 - (B) where the Authority takes action under this Division to carry out the requirements of the order—on payment to the Authority of the amount recoverable by the Authority under this Division in relation to the action so taken; or
 - (ii) an authorisation—on payment to the Authority of the amount recoverable by the Authority under this Division in relation to the action taken in pursuance of the authorisation.

Action on non-compliance with clean-up order

102. (1) If the requirements of a clean-up order are not complied with, the Authority may take any action required by the order.

(2) Any action to be taken by the Authority under subsection (1) may be taken on the Authority's behalf by authorised officers or by other persons authorised by the Authority for the purpose.

(3) Where a person other than an authorised officer is authorised to take action under subsection (1), the following provisions apply:

- (a) the Authority must issue the person with an instrument of authority;
- (b) the person may exercise such powers of an authorised officer as are reasonably required for the purpose of taking action under that subsection;
- (c) the provisions of this Act apply in relation to the exercise of such powers by the person in the same way as in relation to an authorised officer;
- (d) the person must produce the instrument of authority for the inspection of any person in relation to whom the person intends to exercise powers of an authorised officer.

Recovery of costs and expenses incurred by Authority

103. (1) Where action has been taken by the Authority on non-compliance with the requirements of a clean-up order, the Authority may recover the reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Authority in taking that action as a debt from the person who failed to comply with those requirements.

(2) Where action has been taken by the Authority in pursuance of a clean-up authorisation, the Authority may recover the reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Authority in taking that action as a debt from the person whose contravention gave rise to the issuing of the authorisation.

(3) Where an amount is recoverable from a person by the Authority under this section—

- (a) the Authority may, by notice in writing to the person, fix a period, being not less than 28 days from the date of the notice, within which the amount must be paid by the person, and, if the amount is not paid by the person within that period, the person is liable to pay interest charged at the prescribed rate per annum on the amount unpaid; and
- (b) the amount together with any interest charge so payable is until paid a charge in favour of the Authority on any land owned by the person in relation to which the clean-up order or clean-up authorisation is registered under this Division.

(4) A charge imposed on land by this section has priority over—

- (a) any prior charge on the land (whether or not registered) that operates in favour of a person who is an associate of the owner of the land; and
- (b) any other charge on the land other than a charge registered prior to registration of the clean-up order or clean-up authorisation in relation to the land.

**PART 11
CIVIL REMEDIES**

Civil remedies

104. (1) Applications may be made to the Environment, Resources and Development Court for one or more of the following orders:

- (a) if a person has engaged, is engaging or is proposing to engage in conduct in contravention of this Act—an order restraining the person from engaging in the conduct and, if the Court considers it appropriate to do so, requiring the person to take any specified action;
- (b) if a person has refused or failed, is refusing or failing or is proposing to refuse or fail to take any action required by this Act—an order requiring the person to take that action;
- (c) if a person has caused environmental harm by a contravention of this Act or a repealed environment law—an order requiring the person to take specified action to make good any resulting environmental damage and, if appropriate, to take specified action to prevent or mitigate further environmental harm;
- (d) if the Authority or any other public authority has incurred costs or expenses in taking action to prevent or mitigate environmental harm caused by a contravention of this Act or a repealed environment law, or to make good resulting environmental damage—an order against the person who committed the contravention for payment of the reasonable costs and expenses incurred in taking that action;
- (e) if a person has suffered injury or loss or damage to property as a result of a contravention of this Act, or incurred costs and expenses in taking action to prevent or mitigate such injury, loss or damage—an order against the person who committed the contravention for payment of compensation for the injury, loss or damage, or for payment of the reasonable costs and expenses incurred in taking that action;
- (f) if the Court considers it appropriate to do so, an order against a person who has contravened this Act for payment (for the credit of the Consolidated Account) of an amount in the nature of exemplary damages determined by the Court;
- (g) an order for enforcement of the provisions of an environment performance agreement.

(2) The power of the Court to make an order restraining a person from engaging in conduct of a particular kind may be exercised—

- (a) if the Court is satisfied that the person has engaged in conduct of that kind—whether or not it appears to the Court that the person intends to engage again, or to continue to engage, in conduct of that kind; or

- (b) if it appears to the Court that, in the event that an order is not made, it is likely that the person will engage in conduct of that kind—whether or not the person has previously engaged in conduct of that kind and whether or not there is an imminent danger of substantial harm or damage if the first-mentioned person engages in conduct of that kind.

(3) The power of the Court to make an order requiring a person to take specified action may be exercised—

- (a) if the Court is satisfied that the person has refused or failed to take that action—whether or not it appears to the Court that the person intends to refuse or fail again, or to continue to refuse or fail, to take that action; or
- (b) if it appears to the Court that, in the event that an order is not made, it is likely that the person will refuse or fail to take that action—whether or not the person has previously refused or failed to take that action and whether or not there is an imminent danger of substantial harm or damage if the first-mentioned person refuses or fails to take that action.

(4) In assessing an amount to be ordered in the nature of exemplary damages, the Court must have regard to—

- (a) any environmental harm or detriment to the public interest resulting from the contravention; and
- (b) any financial saving or other benefit that the respondent stood to gain by committing the contravention; and
- (c) any other matter it considers relevant.

(5) The power to order payment of an amount in the nature of exemplary damages may only be exercised by a Judge of the Court.

(6) The power of the Court to make an order for enforcement of an environment performance agreement includes any power to make orders or provide relief that the District Court has in relation to a contract.

(7) An application under this section may be made—

- (a) by the Authority; or
- (b) by any person whose interests are affected by the subject matter of the application; or
- (c) by any other person with the leave of the Court.

(8) Before the Court may grant leave for the purposes of subsection (7)(c), the Court must be satisfied that—

- (a) the proceedings on the application would not be an abuse of the process of the Court; and
- (b) there is a real or significant likelihood that the requirements for the making of an order under subsection (1) on the application would be satisfied; and
- (c) it is in the public interest that the proceedings should be brought.

(9) If an application is made by a person other than the Authority—

- (a) the applicant must serve a copy of the application on the Authority within three days after filing the application with the Court; and
- (b) the Court must, on application by the Authority, join the Authority as a party to the proceedings.

(10) An application under this section may be made in a representative capacity (but, if so, the consent of all persons on whose behalf the application is made must be obtained).

(11) An application may be made *ex parte* and, if the Court is satisfied on the application that the respondent has a case to answer, it may grant leave to the applicant to serve a summons requiring the respondent to appear before the Court to show cause why an order should not be made under this section.

(12) An application under this section must, in the first instance, be referred to a conference under section 16 of the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* (and the provisions of that Act will then apply in relation to the application).

(13) If, on an application under this section or before the determination of the proceedings commenced by the application, the Court is satisfied that, in order to preserve the rights or interests of parties to the proceedings or for any other reason, it is desirable to make an interim order under this section, the Court may make such an order.

(14) An interim order—

- (a) may be made on an *ex parte* application; and
- (b) may be made whether or not the proceedings have been referred to a conference; and
- (c) will be made subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit; and
- (d) will not operate after the proceedings in which it is made are finally determined.

(15) Where the Court makes an order requiring the respondent to take any specified action to make good any environmental damage or to prevent or mitigate further environmental harm, the provisions of Division 4 of Part 10 relating to—

- (a) registration of a clean-up order in relation to land; and
- (b) the taking of action by the Authority on non-compliance with a clean-up order; and
- (c) the recovery of costs and expenses by the Authority,

apply in relation to the Court's order in the same way as in relation to a clean-up order issued by the Authority under that Division.

(16) The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn proceedings under this section in order to permit the respondent to make an application for an environmental authorisation that should have been but was not made, or to remedy any other default.

(17) The Court may order an applicant in proceedings under this section—

- (a) to provide security for the payment of costs that may be awarded against the applicant if the application is subsequently dismissed;
- (b) to give an undertaking as to the payment of any amount that may be awarded against the applicant under subsection (18).

(18) If, on an application under this section alleging a contravention of this Act or a repealed environment law, the Court is satisfied—

- (a) that the respondent has not contravened this Act or a repealed environment law; and
- (b) that the respondent has suffered loss or damage as a result of the actions of the applicant; and
- (c) that in the circumstances it is appropriate to make an order under this provision,

the Court may, on the application of the respondent (and in addition to any order as to costs), require the applicant to pay to the respondent an amount, determined by the Court, to compensate the respondent for the loss or damage suffered by the respondent.

(19) The Court may, if it considers it appropriate to do so, either on its own initiative or on the application of a party, vary or revoke an order previously made under this section.

(20) Proceedings under this section based on a contravention of this Act or a repealed environment law may be commenced at any time within three years after the date of the alleged contravention or, with the authorisation of the Attorney-General, at any later time.

(21) An apparently genuine document purporting to be under the hand of the Attorney-General and to authorise the commencement of proceedings under this section will be accepted in any legal proceedings, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as proof of the authorisation.

(22) The Court may, in any proceedings under this section, make such orders in relation to the costs of the proceedings as it thinks just and reasonable.

PART 12
EMERGENCY AUTHORISATIONS

Emergency authorisations

105. (1) The Authority or an authorised officer may issue an authorisation in writing to a person authorising an act or omission that might otherwise constitute a contravention of this Act if the Authority or authorised officer is satisfied—

- (a) that circumstances of urgency exist such that it is not practicable for the person to obtain an exemption; and
- (b) that authorisation of the act or omission is justified by the need to protect life, the environment or property.

(2) An authorisation under this section may be issued subject to such conditions as the Authority or authorised officer considers appropriate and specifies in the authorisation.

(3) A person incurs no criminal liability in respect of an act or omission authorised under this section.

(4) A person who would, but for an authorisation under this section, be guilty of an offence of contravening a provision of this Act is, despite the authorisation, to be taken to have contravened that provision for the purposes of—

- (a) any civil proceedings under this Act in respect of the contravention; and
- (b) the issuing or enforcement of a clean-up order or clean-up authorisation under this Act in respect of the contravention.

**PART 13
APPEALS TO COURT**

Appeals to Court

106. (1) The following appeals may be made to the Environment, Resources and Development Court:

- (a) a person who applied for a works approval or licence may appeal to the Court against a decision of the Authority—
 - (i) refusing to grant the approval or licence; or
 - (ii) determining the term of the approval or licence; or
 - (iii) imposing a condition of the approval or licence;
- (b) an applicant for the transfer of a works approval or licence may appeal to the Court against a decision of the Authority to refuse to approve the transfer;
- (c) the holder of a works approval or licence may appeal to the Court against a decision of the Authority—
 - (i) determining the term of the approval or licence on application for its renewal; or
 - (ii) varying or imposing a condition of the approval or licence or determining a matter in relation to such a condition (including a matter relating to a financial assurance lodged with the Authority); or
 - (iii) suspending or cancelling the approval or licence or imposing a disqualification on the holder; or
 - (iv) refusing to approve the surrender of the approval or licence;
- (d) a person to whom an environment protection order, information discovery order or clean-up order has been issued by the Authority or an authorised officer may appeal to the Court against the order or any variation of the order.

(2) An appeal must be made in a manner and form determined by the Court, setting out the grounds of the appeal.

(3) Subject to this section, an appeal must be made—

- (a) in the case of an appeal against an environment protection order, information discovery order or clean-up order or variation of such an order—within 14 days after the order is issued or the variation is made;
- (b) in any other case—within two months after the making of the decision.

(4) The Court may, if it is satisfied that it is just and reasonable in the circumstances to do so, dispense with the requirement that an appeal be made within the period fixed by this section.

(5) An appeal must be referred in the first instance to a conference under section 16 of the *Environment Resources and Development Court Act 1993* (and the provisions of that Act will then apply in relation to the appeal).

Operation and implementation of decisions or orders subject to appeal

107. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the making of an appeal to the Environment, Resources and Development Court against a decision or order does not affect the operation of the decision or order or prevent the taking of action to implement the decision or order.

(2) The Court may, on application by a party to an appeal, make an order staying or otherwise affecting the operation or implementation of the whole or a part of the decision or order appealed against if the Court is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so having regard to—

- (a) the possible environmental consequences and the interests of any persons who may be affected by the appeal; and
- (b) the need to secure the effectiveness of the hearing and determination of the appeal.

(3) An order under this section—

- (a) may be varied or revoked by the Court by further order;
- (b) is subject to such conditions as are specified in the order;
- (c) has effect until—
 - (i) the end of the period of operation (if any) specified in the order; or
 - (ii) the decision of the Court on the appeal comes into operation,whichever is the earlier.

(4) The Court must not make an order under this section unless each party to the appeal has been given a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in relation to the matter.

Powers of Court on determination of appeals

108. The Environment, Resources and Development Court may, on hearing an appeal under this Part—

- (a) confirm, vary or reverse any decision or order appealed against;
- (b) order or direct a person or body to take such action as the Court thinks fit, or to refrain (either temporarily or permanently) from such action or activity as the Court thinks fit;
- (c) make any consequential or ancillary order or direction, or impose any condition, that it considers necessary or expedient.

**PART 14
PUBLIC REGISTER**

Public register

109. (1) The Authority must keep a register in accordance with this section.

(2) The register is to be in a form determined by the Authority.

(3) The Authority must record in the register the following:

- (a) such information as the Authority considers appropriate relating to each application for an environmental authorisation, each application for development authorisation referred to the Authority under the *Development Act 1993* and each application for approval of a transfer of an environmental authorisation;
- (b) each determination of the Authority made in respect of an application referred to in paragraph (a);
- (c) the name and address of each person holding an environmental authorisation and each person granted a development authorisation on an application referred to the Authority under the *Development Act 1993*;
- (d) the locations at which activities are or are proposed to be undertaken pursuant to environmental authorisations or pursuant to development authorisations referred to the Authority under the *Development Act 1993*;
- (e) the conditions of each environmental authorisation and the conditions of each development authorisation imposed at the direction of the Authority;
- (f) details of any suspension, cancellation or surrender of an environmental authorisation or any disqualification imposed in relation to an environmental authorisation;
- (g) details of beverage container approvals and applications for beverage container approvals;
- (h) details of incidents causing or threatening serious or material environmental harm that come to the notice of the Authority;
- (i) details of any environment protection order, clean-up order or clean-up authorisation issued under this Act and of any consequent action taken by the person to whom such an order was issued or by the Authority;
- (j) details of prosecutions and other enforcement action under this Act;
- (k) details of civil proceedings before the Environment, Resources and Development Court under this Act;
- (l) such other information as is prescribed.

(4) The Authority must ensure that information required to be recorded in the register is recorded in the register as soon as practicable, but, in any event, within three months, after the information becomes available to the Authority.

(5) The register must be kept available for inspection, on payment of the prescribed fee, by members of the public during ordinary office hours at the principal office of the Authority.

(6) A member of the public may, on payment of the prescribed fee, obtain a copy of any part of the register.

**PART 15
MISCELLANEOUS**

Constitution of Environment, Resources and Development Court

110. The following provisions apply in respect of the constitution of the Environment, Resources and Development Court when exercising jurisdiction under this Act:

- (a) the Court may be constituted in a manner provided by the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* or may, if the Presiding Member of the Court so determines, be constituted of a Judge and one commissioner;
- (b) the provisions of the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* apply in relation to the Court constituted of a Judge and one commissioner in the same way as in relation to a full bench of the Court;
- (c) the Court may not be constituted of or include a commissioner unless—
 - (i) the commissioner's appointment was on the basis that he or she has, in the opinion of the Governor, wide practical knowledge of, and experience in, environmental protection and management; and
 - (ii) the commissioner has been designated by the Governor, by instrument in writing, as a commissioner for the purposes of the Court's jurisdiction under this Act.

Annual reports by Authority

111. (1) The Authority must, on or before 30 September in each year, deliver to the Minister a report on the administration of this Act during the period of 12 months that ended on the preceding 30 June.

(2) The Authority must include in the report—

- (a) an audited statement of the income and expenditure of the Environment Protection Fund, together with details of the items of income and expenditure of the Fund, for the period to which the report relates; and
- (b) any direction given to the Authority by the Minister during the period to which the report relates.

(3) The Minister must cause a copy of the report to be laid before each House of Parliament within 12 sitting days after his or her receipt of the report.

State of environment reports

112. (1) The Authority must prepare and publish at least every five years a report on the state of the environment.

(2) The report must be delivered to the Minister who must cause a copy of the report to be laid before each House of Parliament within 12 sitting days after his or her receipt of the report.

(3) The report must—

- (a) include an assessment of the condition of the major environmental resources of South Australia; and
- (b) identify significant trends in environmental quality based on an analysis of indicators of environmental quality; and
- (c) review significant programmes, activities and achievements of public authorities relating to the protection, restoration or enhancement of the environment; and
- (d) review the progress made towards achieving the objects of this Act; and
- (e) identify any significant issues and make any recommendations that, in the opinion of the Authority, should be drawn to the attention of the Minister.

(4) The public authorities of the State must co-operate in furnishing to the Authority any information required by the Authority for inclusion in the report.

Waste depot levy

113. (1) The holder of a licence to conduct a waste depot must pay the prescribed levy to the Authority in respect of waste received at the depot.

(2) Differential levies may be prescribed for the purposes of subsection (1).

(3) The levy must be paid at such intervals and in such manner as the Authority by notice in writing directs.

(4) Where the holder of a licence fails to pay a levy as required under this section, the Authority may, by notice in writing, require the holder to make good the default and, in addition, to pay to the Authority the amount prescribed as a penalty for default.

(5) A levy (including any penalty for default) payable by a person under this section is recoverable by the Authority as a debt due to the Authority and is, until paid, a charge on any land owned by the person.

(6) In this section—

“waste depot” means a waste depot as described in Part A of Schedule 1.

Waste facilities operated by Authority

114. (1) The Authority may, with the approval of the Minister and subject to such conditions as the Minister may impose, carry on operations for the collection, storage, treatment and disposal of domestic and rural waste chemicals and containers.

(2) The Authority does not require a licence or other authorisation under any other provisions of this Act in order to carry on operations referred to in subsection (1) and compliance with the conditions of the Minister’s approval will be taken to constitute compliance with the other provisions of this Act.

Delegations

115. (1) The Authority may, by instrument executed by the Authority, delegate to a specified public authority or other person or committee of persons, or the person for the time being holding or assigned to a specified office or position, any power or function of the Authority under this Act.

(2) A delegation under this section may be given subject to conditions specified in the instrument of delegation.

(3) A delegation under this section is revocable at will and does not prevent the Authority from acting in any matter.

Waiver or refund of fees and payment by instalments

116. The Authority may, in cases of a kind approved by the Minister—

- (a) waive the payment of, or refund, the whole or part of a fee otherwise required to be paid to the Authority under this Act; or
- (b) allow the payment of a fee by instalments.

Notices, orders or other documents issued by Authority or authorised officers

117. (1) A notice, order or other document to be issued or executed by the Authority must—

- (a) be under the common seal of the Authority affixed in accordance with this section; or
- (b) be signed on behalf of the Authority by a person or persons in accordance with authority conferred under this section.

(2) The common seal of the Authority must not be affixed to a document except in pursuance of a decision of the Authority, and the affixing of the seal must be attested by the signatures of two members of the Authority.

(3) The Authority may, by instrument under its common seal, authorise a member of the Authority, an authorised officer or a Public Service employee assigned to assist the Authority to execute documents on behalf of the Authority.

(4) An authority under subsection (3) may be given—

- (a) subject to conditions specified in the instrument of authority;
- (b) so as to authorise two or more persons to execute documents jointly.

(5) A notice or other document to be issued by an authorised officer must be signed by the authorised officer and state his or her name and that he or she is an authorised officer under this Act.

Service

118. (1) A notice, order or other document required or authorised by this Act to be given to or served on a person by the Authority or an authorised officer may be given or served—

- (a) by delivering it personally to the person or an agent of the person; or
- (b) by leaving it for the person at the person's place of residence or business with someone apparently over the age of 16 years; or
- (c) by posting it to the person or agent of the person at the person's or agent's last known place of residence or business.

(2) Without limiting the effect of subsection (1), a notice, order or other document required or authorised to be given to or served on a person may—

- (a) if the person is the holder of an environmental authorisation—be given to or served on the person—
 - (i) by posting it to the person at the address last provided to the Authority by the person for that purpose; or
 - (ii) by transmitting it to the person by facsimile transmission to the number last provided to the Authority by the person for that purpose; or
- (b) if the person is a company—be given to or served on the person in accordance with section 220 of the *Corporations Law*.

False or misleading information

119. A person must not make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of the inclusion or omission of any particular) in any information furnished, or record kept, under this Act.

Penalty: Division 5 fine.

Statutory declarations

120. Where a person is required by or under this Act to furnish information to the Authority, the Authority may require that the information be verified by statutory declaration and, in that event, the person will not be taken to have furnished the information as required unless it has been verified in accordance with the requirements of the Authority.

Confidentiality

121. A person must not divulge any information relating to trade processes or financial information obtained (whether by that person or some other person) in the administration or enforcement of this Act except—

- (a) as authorised by or under this Act; or
- (b) with the consent of the person from whom the information was obtained or to whom the information relates; or

- (c) in connection with the administration or enforcement of this Act; or
- (d) for the purpose of any legal proceedings arising out of the administration or enforcement of this Act.

Penalty: Division 5 fine.

Immunity from personal liability

122. (1) No personal liability attaches to a member of the Authority, an authorised officer or any other person engaged in the administration of this Act for an honest act or omission in the exercise or discharge, or purported exercise or discharge, of a power, function or duty under this Act.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a liability that would, but for subsection (1), lie against a person lies instead against the Crown.

(3) A liability that would, but for subsection (1), lie against an authorised officer who is an officer or employee of a council lies instead against the council.

Continuing offences

123. (1) Where an offence against a provision of this Act is committed by a person by reason of a continuing act or omission—

- (a) the person is liable, in addition to the penalty otherwise applicable to the offence, to a penalty for each day during which the act or omission continues of not more than an amount equal to one-fifth of the maximum penalty prescribed for that offence; and
- (b) if the act or omission continues after the person is convicted of the offence, the person is guilty of a further offence against that provision and liable, in addition to the penalty otherwise applicable to the further offence, to a penalty for each day during which the act or omission continues after that conviction of not more than an amount equal to one-fifth of the maximum penalty prescribed for that offence.

(2) For the purposes of this section, an obligation to do something is to be regarded as continuing until the act is done notwithstanding that any period within which, or time before which, the act is required to be done has expired or passed.

General criminal defence

124. (1) It will be a defence to a charge of an offence against this Act, including—

- (a) an offence by a body corporate or a natural person where conduct or a state of mind is imputed to the body or person under this Part; and
- (b) an offence by an officer of a body corporate under this Part,

if it is proved that the alleged offence did not result from any failure on the defendant's part to take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent the commission of the offence or offences of the same or a similar nature.

(2) Without limiting the effect of subsection (1), the defence provided by that subsection includes the defence that the act or omission alleged to constitute the offence was justified by the need to protect life, the environment or property in a situation of emergency and that the defendant was not guilty of any failure to take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or deal with such an emergency.

(3) Where a body corporate or other employer seeks to establish the defence provided by this section by proving the establishment of proper workplace systems and procedures designed to prevent a contravention of this Act, that proof must be accompanied by proof—

- (a) that proper systems and procedures were also in place whereby any such contravention or risk of such contravention of this Act that came to the knowledge of a person at any level in the workforce was required to be reported promptly to the governing body of the body corporate or to the employer, or to a person or group with the right to report to the governing body or to the employer; and
- (b) that the governing body of the body corporate or the employer actively and effectively promoted and enforced compliance with this Act and with all such systems and procedures within all relevant areas of the workforce.

(4) A person who would, but for the defence provided by this section, be guilty of an offence of contravening a provision of this Act is, despite that defence, to be taken to have contravened that provision for the purposes of—

- (a) any civil proceedings under this Act in respect of the contravention; and
- (b) the issuing or enforcement of any clean-up order or clean-up authorisation under this Act in respect of the contravention; and
- (c) the making by a court of an order under section 133 in proceedings for an offence in respect of the contravention.

Notice of defences

125. A person who intends to rely on the general defence under this Part or any other defence under this Act may only do so if the person gives notice in writing of that intention to the Authority—

- (a) in relation to a charge of a summary offence—within 28 days after the summons to answer to the charge is served on the person; or
- (b) in relation to a charge of a minor indictable offence where the charge is to be dealt with in the same way as a charge of a summary offence—not less than 28 days before the date for hearing of the charge; or
- (c) in any other case—within seven days after the person is committed for trial.

Proof of intention, etc., for offences

126. Subject to any express provision in this Act to the contrary, it will not be necessary to prove any intention or other state of mind in order to establish the commission of an offence against this Act.

Imputation in criminal proceedings of conduct or state of mind of officer, employee, etc.

127. (1) For the purposes of proceedings for an offence against this Act—

- (a) the conduct and state of mind of an officer, employee or agent of a body corporate acting within the scope of his or her actual, usual or ostensible authority will be imputed to the body corporate;
- (b) the conduct and state of mind of an employee or agent of a natural person acting within the scope of his or her actual, usual or ostensible authority will be imputed to that person.

(2) Where—

- (a) a natural person is convicted of an offence against this Act; and
- (b) the person would not have been convicted of the offence but for the operation of subsection (1),

the person is not liable to be punished by imprisonment for the offence.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a reference to **conduct** or **acting** includes a reference to failure to act.

Statement of officer evidence against body corporate

128. In proceedings for an offence against this Act by a body corporate, a statement made by an officer of the body corporate is admissible as evidence against the body corporate.

Criminal liability of officers of body corporate

129. (1) Where a body corporate commits an offence against this Act, a person who is an officer of the body corporate is—

- (a) subject to the general defence under this Part, guilty of an offence; and
- (b) subject to subsection (2), liable to the same penalty as may be imposed for the principal offence when committed by a natural person.

(2) Where an officer of a body corporate is convicted of an offence under subsection (1), the officer is not liable to be punished by imprisonment for the offence.

(3) Where a body corporate commits an offence of contravening a provision of this Act, an officer of the body corporate who knowingly promoted or acquiesced in the contravention is also guilty of an offence against that provision.

(4) An officer of a body corporate may be prosecuted and convicted of an offence pursuant to subsection (1) or (3) whether or not the body corporate has been prosecuted or convicted of the offence committed by the body corporate.

Reports in respect of alleged contraventions

130. Where a person reports to the Authority an alleged contravention of this Act, the Authority must, at the request of the person, advise the person as soon as practicable of the action (if any) taken or proposed to be taken by the Authority in respect of the allegation.

Commencement of proceedings for summary offences

131. (1) Proceedings for a summary offence against this Act may only be commenced by an authorised officer.

(2) Proceedings for a summary offence against this Act may be commenced at any time within three years after the date of the alleged commission of the offence or, with the authorisation of the Attorney-General, at any later time within 10 years after the date of the alleged commission of the offence.

(3) An apparently genuine document purporting to be signed by the Attorney-General authorising the commencement of proceedings under this Act must be accepted in legal proceedings, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as proof of the authorisation.

(4) Where proceedings for a summary offence against this Act are commenced by an authorised officer who is an officer or employee of a council, any penalty imposed in respect of the offence is payable to and may be retained by the council.

Offences and Environment, Resources and Development Court

132. Offences constituted by this Act lie within the criminal jurisdiction of the Environment, Resources and Development Court.

Orders by court against offenders

133. (1) Where, in proceedings for an offence against this Act, the court finds the defendant guilty of a contravention of this Act that resulted in environmental harm, the court may, in addition to any penalty it may impose, do one or more of the following:

- (a) order the person to take specified action to make good any resulting environmental damage and, if appropriate, to take specified action to prevent or mitigate further environmental harm;
- (b) order the person to carry out a specified project for the restoration or enhancement of the environment in a public place or for the public benefit;
- (c) order the person to take specified action to publicise the contravention and its environmental and other consequences and any other orders made against the person;
- (d) order the person to pay—
 - (i) to any public authority that has incurred costs or expenses in taking action to prevent or mitigate the environmental harm or to make good any resulting environmental damage; and

- (ii) to any person who has suffered injury or loss or damage to property as a result of the contravention, or incurred costs or expenses in taking action to prevent or mitigate such injury, loss or damage,

the reasonable costs and expenses so incurred, or compensation for the injury, loss or damage so suffered, as the case may be, in such amount as is determined by the court.

(2) The court may, by an order under this section, fix a period for compliance and impose any other requirements the court considers necessary or expedient for enforcement of the order.

Appointment of analysts

134. The Authority may, with the approval of the Minister, appoint a person to be an analyst for the purposes of this Act.

Recovery of technical costs associated with prosecutions

135. Where a person is convicted of an offence against this Act, the court must, on application by the Authority, order the convicted person to pay to the Authority the reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Authority in the taking of any samples or the conduct of tests, examinations or analyses in the course of the investigation and prosecution of the offence.

Assessment of reasonable costs and expenses

136. For the purposes of this Act, the reasonable costs and expenses that have been or would be incurred by the Authority or some other public authority or person in taking any action are to be assessed by reference to the reasonable costs and expenses that would have been or would be incurred in having the action taken by independent contractors engaged for that purpose.

Recovery from related bodies corporate

137. Where—

- (a) an amount is payable by a body corporate pursuant to this Act or an order of a court made under this Act; and
- (b) at the time of the contravention giving rise to that liability, that body and another body were related bodies corporate,

the related bodies corporate are jointly and severally liable to make the payment.

Enforcement of charge on land

138. (1) If any default is made in payment of an amount that is, by virtue of this Act, a charge on land in favour of the Authority, the Authority has the same powers in respect of the land charged as are given by the *Real Property Act 1886* to a mortgagee under a mortgage in respect of which default has been made in payment of money secured by the mortgage.

(2) This section and the other provisions of this Act relating to registration by the Registrar-General and the priority of charges apply notwithstanding the provisions of the *Real Property Act 1886*.

Evidentiary provisions

139. (1) In any proceedings, a certificate executed by the Authority certifying as to a matter relating to—

- (a) an environmental authorisation or other authorisation under this Act; or
- (b) the appointment or non-appointment of a person as an authorised officer or an analyst or otherwise under this Act; or
- (c) a delegation or authority under this Act; or
- (d) a notice, order, requirement or direction of the Authority under this Act; or
- (e) any other decision of the Authority; or
- (f) the receipt or non-receipt by the Authority of a notification or information required to be given or furnished to the Authority under this Act,

constitutes proof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, of the matters so certified.

(2) In any proceedings for the recovery of reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Authority or some other public authority under this Act, a certificate executed by the Authority or other public authority detailing the costs and expenses and the purpose for which they were incurred constitutes proof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, of the matters so certified.

(3) An allegation in a complaint that specified matter was a pollutant constitutes proof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, of the matters so alleged.

(4) In any proceedings for an offence against this Act where it is alleged that the defendant caused an environmental nuisance by the emission of noise, smoke, dust, fumes or odour, evidence by an authorised officer that he or she formed the opinion based on his or her own senses—

- (a) that noise, smoke, dust, fumes or odour was emitted from a place occupied by the defendant and travelled to a place occupied by another person; and
- (b) that the level, nature or extent of the noise, smoke, dust, fumes or odour within the place occupied by the other person was such as to constitute an unreasonable interference with the person's enjoyment of the place,

constitutes proof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the defendant caused an environmental nuisance by the emission of the noise, smoke, dust, fumes or odour.

(5) In any proceedings, a certificate executed by a person appointed by the Authority as an analyst for the purposes of this Act and setting out details as to an analysis carried out by or under the direction of the person and the results of the analysis constitutes proof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, of the matters so certified.

(6) An apparently genuine document purporting to be an authorisation, notice, order, certificate or other document, or a copy of an authorisation, notice, order, certificate or other document, issued or executed—

- (a) by the Authority or an authorised officer under this Act; or
- (b) by a public authority for the purpose of recovering costs and expenses incurred by the public authority under this Act; or
- (c) by an analyst appointed by the Authority for the purposes of this Act,

will be accepted as such in the absence of proof to the contrary.

Regulations

140. (1) The Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by, or as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of, this Act.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may—

- (a) vary the provisions of Schedule 1;
- (b) exempt classes of persons or activities from the application of this Act or specified provisions of this Act, either unconditionally or subject to specified conditions;
- (c) prescribe forms for the purposes of this Act;
- (d) prescribe fees, or provide for the Authority to determine fees, to be paid in respect of any matter under this Act and provide for the recovery of those fees;
- (e) authorise the release or publication of information of a specified kind obtained in the administration of this Act;
- (f) prescribe fines (not exceeding a division 6 fine) for contravention of a regulation.

(3) Regulations under this Act—

- (a) may be of general application or limited application;
- (b) make different provision according to the matters or circumstances to which they are expressed to apply;
- (c) provide that a matter or thing in respect of which regulations may be made is to be determined according to the discretion of the Authority.

(4) A regulation under this Act may prescribe differential fees for the purposes of this Act or may provide for fees to be determined by reference to factors related to the quality and quantity of pollution caused or likely to be caused by the persons liable to pay the fees or by reference to other factors.

(5) A regulation under this Act may make provisions of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of this Act or the commencement of specified provisions of this Act or specified regulations or environment protection policies under this Act.

(6) A provision referred to in subsection (5) may, if the regulations so provide, take effect from the date of assent to this Act or a later day.

(7) To the extent to which a provision referred to in subsection (5) takes effect from a date that is earlier than the date of its publication in the *Gazette*, the provision does not operate so as—

- (a) to affect, in a manner prejudicial to any person (other than the Crown), the rights of that person existing before the date of its publication; or
- (b) to impose liabilities on any person (other than the Crown) in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the date of its publication.

(8) Section 10a of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1978* applies to a regulation under this Act as if references in that section to the Legislative Review Committee of the Parliament were references to the Environment, Resources and Development Committee of the Parliament.

SCHEDULE 1
Prescribed Activities of Environmental Significance

PART A
ACTIVITIES

1. Petroleum and Chemical

(1) Chemical Storage and Warehousing Facilities: the storage or warehousing of chemicals or chemical products that are, or are to be, stored or kept in bulk or in containers at facilities with a total storage capacity exceeding 1 000 cubic metres.

(2) Chemical Works: the conduct of works with a total processing capacity exceeding 100 tonnes per year at which one or more of the following operations are carried out:

- (a) manufacture (through chemical reaction) of any inorganic chemical, including sulphuric acid, inorganic fertilisers, soap, sodium silicate, lime or other calcium compound;
- (b) manufacture (through chemical reaction) or processing of any organic chemical or chemical product or petrochemical, including the separation of such materials into different products by distillation or other means;
- (c) salt production.

(3) Coke Works: the production, quenching, cutting, crushing and grading of coke.

(4) Oil Refineries: the conduct of works at which crude petroleum oil or shale oil is refined, or where lubricating oil is produced.

(5) Petroleum Production, Storage or Processing Works or Facilities: the conduct of works or facilities—

- (a) at which petroleum products are stored in tanks with a total storage capacity exceeding 2 000 cubic metres; or
- (b) with a total petroleum production rate exceeding 20 tonnes per hour.

(6) Wood Preservation Works: the conduct of works for the treatment or preservation of timber by chemicals (including chemicals containing copper, chromium, arsenic or creosote).

2. Manufacturing and Mineral Processing

(1) Abrasive Blasting: the cleaning of materials by the abrasive action of any metal shot or mineral particulate propelled in a gaseous or liquid medium (otherwise than solely by using blast cleaning cabinets less than 5 cubic metres in volume or totally enclosed automatic blast cleaning units).

(2) **Hot Mix Asphalt Preparation:** the conduct of works at which crushed or ground rock aggregates are mixed with bituminous or asphaltic materials for the purposes of producing road building mixtures.

(3) **Cement Works:** the conduct of works for the use of argillaceous and calcareous materials in the production of cement clinker or the grinding of cement clinker.

(4) **Ceramic Works:** the conduct of works for the production of any products such as bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery goods, refractories, or glass that are manufactured or are capable of being manufactured in furnaces or kilns fired by any fuel, being works with a total capacity for the production of such products exceeding 100 tonnes per year.

(5) **Concrete Batching Works:** the conduct of works for the production of concrete or concrete products that are manufactured or are capable of being manufactured by the mixing of cement, sand, rock, aggregate or other similar materials, being works with a total capacity for production of such products exceeding 0.5 cubic metres per production cycle.

(6) **Drum Reconditioning:** the conduct of drum reconditioning works, including associated storage facilities.

(7) **Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metal Melting:** the melting of ferrous or non-ferrous metal in a furnace or furnaces that alone or in aggregate have the capacity to melt in excess of 500 kilograms of metal during the normal cycle of operation.

(8) **Metallurgical Works:** the conduct of works at which ores are smelted or reduced to produce metal.

(9) **Mineral Works:** the conduct of works for processing mineral ores, sands or earths to produce mineral concentrates.

(10) **Pulp or Paper Works:** the conduct of works at which paper pulp or paper is manufactured or is capable of being manufactured, being works with a total capacity for production of such products exceeding 100 tonnes per year.

(11) **Scrap Metal Recovery:** the conduct of works at which scrap metals are treated in any type of fuel burning equipment or electrically heated furnaces or are disintegrated by mechanical means for recovery of metal, but excluding commercial printing establishments at which type metal is melted or re-melted in thermostatically controlled pots for the purpose of type casting.

(12) **Surface Coating:** including the conduct of—

(a) works for metal finishing, in which metal surfaces are prepared or finished by means of electroplating, electrolyse plating, anodising (chromating, phosphating and colouring), chemical etching or milling, or printed circuit board manufacture, being works producing more than 5 kilolitres per day of effluent; or

(b) works for hot dip galvanising; or

(c) works for spray painting and powder coating with a capacity to use more than 100 litres per day of paint or 10 kilograms per day of dry powder.

(13) Wood Processing Works: the conduct of works (other than works at a builders supply yard or a home improvement centre) at which timber is sawn, cut, chipped, compressed, milled or machined, being works with a total processing capacity exceeding 4 000 cubic metres per year.

3. Waste Treatment and Disposal

(1) Incineration: the conduct of works for incineration by way of thermal oxidation using fuel burning equipment, being—

- (a) works for the destruction of chemical wastes (including halogenated organic compounds); or
- (b) works for the destruction of medical wastes produced by hospitals, or by pathology, medical, dental or veterinary practices or laboratories, or of cytotoxic wastes, or for the destruction of quarantine wastes; or
- (c) works for the cremation of bodies; or
- (d) works for the destruction of solid municipal waste; or
- (e) works for the disposal of solid trade waste with a processing capacity exceeding 100 kilograms per hour.

(2) Sewage Treatment Works: the conduct of sewage treatment works that involve the discharge of treated or untreated sewage or septic tank effluent to land or water, being works with a peak loading capacity designed for more than 100 persons per day.

(3) Waste Depots: the conduct of a depot for the reception, storage, treatment or disposal of waste other than—

- (a) temporary storage at the place at which the waste is produced while awaiting transport to another place; or
- (b) storage, treatment or disposal of domestic waste at residential premises.

(4) Activities Producing Listed Wastes: an activity in which any of the substances or things listed in Part B of this Schedule are produced as or become waste other than any of the following activities:

- (a) a domestic activity;
- (b) an activity in which the waste produced is lawfully disposed of to a sewer;
- (c) an activity consisting only of storing or distributing goods;
- (d) building work;
- (e) carpentry or joinery;

- (f) retail pharmacy;
- (g) film processing;
- (h) dental practice;
- (i) plumbing or gas fitting;
- (j) dry cleaning;
- (k) primary or secondary school education;
- (l) agriculture or horticulture;
- (m) french polishing;
- (n) manufacturing jewellery;
- (o) medical practice, not being the practice of pathology;
- (p) painting or decorating;
- (q) panel beating and associated spray painting;
- (r) operation of a nursing home;
- (s) veterinary practice;
- (t) operation of an immunisation clinic;
- (u) operation of a hospital with a capacity of less than 40 beds;
- (v) an activity producing waste oil at a rate of less than 50 000 litres per year;
- (w) an activity authorised by a lease or licence under the *Mining Act 1971*, the *Petroleum Act 1940* or the *Roxby Downs (Indenture Ratification) Act 1982* where the waste is disposed of to land and contained within the area of the lease or licence;
- (x) an activity authorised by a lease under the *Mining Act 1971* where the waste is disposed of to land and contained within the area of a miscellaneous purposes licence under that Act adjacent to the area of the lease.

(5) Waste transport business (category A): the collection or transport for fee or reward of—

- (a) waste substances or things listed in Part B of this schedule; or
- (b) liquid waste (not being such waste lawfully disposed of to a sewer) arising from any commercial or industrial premises or from any teaching or research institution.

(6) Waste transport business (category B): the collection or transport for fee or reward of—

- (a) waste from domestic premises where the waste is collected or transported for or on behalf of a council; or
- (b) solid waste from any commercial or industrial premises or from any teaching or research institution (other than building or demolition waste); or
- (c) septic tank effluent; or
- (d) waste soil containing substances or things listed in Part B of this schedule in a concentration above that naturally occurring in soil in the area.

4. Activities in Specified Areas

Piggeries: The keeping or husbandry of more than 300 pigs at any one time in confined or roofed structures in a water protection area (as defined for the purposes of the *Water Resources Act 1990*).

5. Animal Husbandry, Aquaculture and Other Activities

(1) Cattle Feedlots: the holding of 50 or more cattle on an ongoing basis in a confined yard where the cattle are principally fed mechanically or by hand for the purpose of production, but not including the holding of cattle for drought or other emergency feeding or at an abattoir, slaughterhouse or saleyard.

(2) Aquaculture or Fish Farming: the propagation or rearing of marine, estuarine or fresh water fish or other marine or freshwater organisms, but not including the propagation or rearing of molluscs or finfish in marine waters.

(3) Saleyards: the commercial conduct of yards at which cattle, sheep or other animals are gathered or confined for the purpose of their sale, auction or exchange, including associated transport loading facilities, being yards with a total holding capacity exceeding 500 animals.

6. Food Production and Animal and Plant Product Processing

(1) Abattoirs or Slaughterhouses: the conduct of slaughtering works for commercial purposes for the production of meat or meat products for human or animal consumption, being works with a capacity exceeding 5 animal units per day.

(2) Breweries: the conduct of works for the production of beer by infusion, boiling or fermentation, being works with a beer production capacity exceeding 5 000 litres per day.

(3) Composting Works: the conduct of works at which mushroom or other compost is produced or is capable of being produced at a rate exceeding 200 tonnes per year.

(4) Fish Processing: the conduct of works for scaling, gilling, gutting, filleting, freezing, chilling, packing or otherwise processing fish for sale.

(5) Milk Processing Works: the conduct of works at which milk is separated, evaporated or otherwise processed for the manufacture of evaporated or condensed milk, cheese, butter, ice cream or other similar dairy products, being works with a processing capacity exceeding 100 kilolitres per day.

(6) **Produce Processing Works:** the conduct of works for processing any agricultural crop material by deep fat frying or roasting or drying through application of heat, being works with a processing capacity exceeding 30 kilograms per hour.

(7) **Rendering or Fat Extraction Works:** the conduct of works at which animal, fish or grease trap wastes or other matter is processed or is capable of being processed by rendering or extraction or by some other means to produce tallow or fat or their derivatives or proteinaceous matter, being works with a total processing capacity exceeding 250 kilograms per hour.

(8) **Curing or Drying Works:** the conduct of works at which meat, fish or other edible products are smoked, dried or cured by the application of heat or smoke with a total processing capacity exceeding 250 kilograms per hour.

(9) **Tanneries or Fellmongeries:** the conduct of works for the commercial preservation or treatment of animal skins or hides.

(10) **Woolscouring or Wool Carbonising Works:** the conduct of works for the commercial cleaning or carbonising of wool.

7. Materials Handling and Transportation

(1) **Bulk Shipping Facilities:** the conduct of facilities for bulk handling of agricultural crop products, rock, ores, minerals, petroleum products or chemicals to or from any wharf or wharf side facility (including sea-port grain terminals), being facilities handling or capable of handling these materials into or from vessels at a rate exceeding 100 tonnes per day.

(2) **Railway Systems:** the conduct of railway systems, including maintenance and other associated works and facilities, but excluding systems operated for heritage value or amusement or scale model systems.

(3) **Crushing, Grinding or Milling:** processing (by crushing, grinding, milling separating into different sizes by sieving, air elutriation or in any other manner) of—

- (a) chemicals or rubber at a rate in excess of 100 tonnes per year; or
- (b) agricultural crop products at a rate in excess of 500 tonnes per year, but excluding non-commercial processing for on farm use; or
- (c) rock, ores or minerals at a rate in excess of 1 000 tonnes per year, but excluding—
 - (i) processing on a mining lease area, or processing of material from a mining lease area on adjacent land subject to a miscellaneous purposes licence, under the *Mining Act 1971*; and
 - (ii) processing of wet sand.

(4) **Dredging:** removing solid matter from the bed of any marine waters by any digging or suction apparatus, but excluding works carried out for the establishment of a visual aid to navigation and any lawful fishing or recreational activity.

(5) **Coal Handling and Storage:** the handling of coal or carbonaceous material by any means or the storage of coal, coke or carbonaceous reject material at facilities with a total handling capacity exceeding 100 tonnes per day or a storage capacity exceeding 5 000 tonnes.

8. Other

(1) **Aerodromes:** the conduct of facilities for commercial or charter aircraft take-off and landing, being facilities used for an average of more than 10 flight movements per month calculated over the preceding period of 12 months.

(2) **Fuel Burning:** any process or combination of processes involving the use of fuel burning equipment, including flaring (other than flaring at petroleum production, storage or processing works or facilities that do not have a total storage capacity or total production rate exceeding the levels respectively specified in clause 1(5)) or incineration, where the equipment alone or in aggregate is capable of burning combustible matter—

(a) at a rate of heat release exceeding 5 megawatts; or

(b) at a rate of heat release exceeding 500 kilowatts and the products of combustion are used—

(i) to stove enamel; or

(ii) to bake or dry any substance that on heating releases dust or air impurities.

(3) **Helicopter Landing Facilities:** the conduct of facilities designed for the arrival and departure of helicopters, but excluding facilities used on not more than 10 days per year and facilities on a tenement under the *Mining Act 1971*, or in an area where petroleum exploration or production is lawfully occurring under the *Petroleum Act 1940* or the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*.

(4) **Marinas and Boating Facilities:** the conduct of facilities providing moorings or dry storage, boat building or boat breaking works, or slipways, hoists or other facilities for the repair and maintenance of vessels.

(5) **Motor Racing or Testing Venues:** the conduct of facilities designed and used for motor vehicle competitions or motor vehicle speed or performance trials.

(6) **Shooting Ranges:** the conduct of facilities for shooting competitions, practice or instruction (being shooting involving the propulsion of projectiles by means of explosion).

PART B
LISTED WASTES

- Acids and acidic solutions
Adhesives (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)
Alkali metals and alkaline earth metals
Alkalis and alkaline solutions
Antimony and antimony compounds and solutions
Arsenic and arsenic compounds and solutions
Asbestos
Barium compounds and solutions
Beryllium and beryllium compounds
Boron and boron compounds
Cadmium and cadmium compounds and solutions
Calcium carbide
Carbon disulphide
Carcinogens teratogens and mutagens
Chlorates
Chromium compounds and solutions
Copper compounds and solutions
Cyanides or cyanide solutions and cyanide complexes
Cytotoxic wastes
Dangerous substances within the meaning of the *Dangerous Substances Act 1979*
Distillation residues
Fluoride compounds
Halogens
Heterocyclic organic compounds containing oxygen, nitrogen or sulphur
Hydrocarbons and their oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur compounds (including oils)
Isocyanate compounds (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)
Laboratory chemicals
Lead compounds and solutions
Lime sludges or slurries
Manganese compounds
Medical waste consisting of—
- (a) a needle, syringe with needle, surgical instrument or other article that is discarded in the course of medical*, dental or veterinary practice or research and has a sharp edge or point capable of inflicting a penetrating injury on a person who comes into contact with it; or
 - (b) human tissue, bone, organ, body part or foetus; or
 - (c) a vessel, bag or tube containing a liquid body substance; or
 - (d) an animal carcass discarded in the course of veterinary or medical* practice or research; or
 - (e) a specimen or culture discarded in the course of medical*, dental or veterinary practice or research and any material that has come into contact with such a specimen or culture; or
 - (f) any other article or matter that is discarded in the course of medical*, dental or veterinary practice or research and that poses a significant risk to the health of a person who comes into contact with it.

- * **“medical practice”** includes the practice of pathology and the operation of an immunisation clinic.

Mercaptans

Mercury compounds and equipment containing mercury

Nickel compounds and solutions

Nitrates

Organic halogen compounds (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)

Organic phosphates

Organic solvents

Organometallic residues

Oxidising agents

Paint sludges and residues

Perchlorates

Peroxides

Pesticides (including herbicides and fungicides)

Pharmaceutical wastes and residues

Phenolic compounds (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)

Phosphorus and its compounds

Polychlorinated biphenyls

Poisons within the meaning of the *Drugs Act 1908*

Reactive chemicals

Reducing agents

Selenium and selenium compounds and solutions

Silver compounds and solutions

Solvent recovery residues

Sulphides and sulphide solutions

Surfactants

Thallium and thallium compounds and solutions

Vanadium compounds

Zinc compounds and solutions

SCHEDULE 2
Repeals, Amendments and Transitional Provisions

Acts repealed**1. The following Acts are repealed:**

the *Beverage Container Act 1975*
the *Clean Air Act 1984*
the *Environmental Protection Council Act 1972*
the *Marine Environment Protection Act 1990*
the *Noise Control Act 1977*
the *Waste Management Act 1987*.

Amendment of Water Resources Act**2. The *Water Resources Act 1990* is amended—**

- (a) by inserting after the definition of “committee” in section 4(1) the following definition:

“the Court” means the Environment, Resources and Development Court established under the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993*;

- (b) by striking out from section 4(1) the definition of “**the Tribunal**”;
- (c) by striking out subsection (2) of section 4;
- (d) by striking out from section 8 “**the Tribunal**”;
- (e) by striking out Division IV of Part III and the heading to that Division;
- (f) by striking from section 30(3) “Subject to subsection (4), a” and substituting “A”;
- (g) by striking out subsection (4) of section 30;
- (h) by striking out the heading to Division I of Part V;
- (i) by striking out subsections (3) and (5) of section 41;
- (j) by inserting after section 41 the following section:

Application of Part

41a. This Part applies only in relation to a water protection area.;

- (k) by striking out subsection (1) of section 42;
- (l) by striking out the heading to Division II of Part V;
- (m) by striking out sections 43, 44 and 45;

- (n) by striking out subsections (1) and (2) of section 46 and substituting the following subsection:

(1) The Governor may, by regulation, prohibit, restrict or regulate an act or activity in a water protection area or a part of a water protection area if of the opinion that it is necessary or desirable to do so to protect any surface or underground water.;

- (o) by striking out sections 47 to 54 and the headings to Divisions III and IV of Part V;
- (p) by striking out from section 70 "Tribunal" wherever occurring and substituting, in each case, "Court";
- (q) by striking out paragraph (c) of section 70(1);
- (r) by striking out from section 71 "Tribunal" wherever occurring and substituting, in each case, "Court";
- (s) by inserting after section 71 the following section:

Constitution of Environment, Resources and Development Court

71a. The following provisions apply in respect of the constitution of the Environment, Resources and Development Court when exercising jurisdiction under this Part:

- (a) the Court may be constituted in a manner provided by the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* or may, if the Presiding Member of the Court so determines, be constituted of a Judge and one commissioner;
- (b) the provisions of the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* apply in relation to the Court constituted of a Judge and one commissioner in the same way as in relation to a full bench of the Court;
- (c) the Court may not be constituted of or include a commissioner unless—
- (i) the commissioner's appointment was on the basis that he or she has, in the opinion of the Governor, wide practical knowledge of, and experience in, the use, conservation or management of water resources; and
- (ii) the commissioner has been designated by the Governor, by instrument in writing, as a commissioner for the purposes of the Court's jurisdiction under this Part.;
- (t) by striking out subsection (2) of section 77;
- (u) by striking out subsections (1) and (2) of section 78;

- (v) by striking out paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 79(1);
- (w) by inserting after clause 10 of Schedule 3 the following clause:

11. A reference in any other Act to the Water Resources Appeal Tribunal is, on and after the commencement of clause 2 of Schedule 2 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, to be read as a reference to the Environment, Resources and Development Court established under the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993*.

Amendment of Environment, Resources and Development Court Act

3. The *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* is amended—

- (a) by inserting after section 28 the following sections:

Restraining orders

28a. (1) The Court may make an order (a “restraining order”) preventing or restricting dealing with property of a respondent or defendant in proceedings before the Court if—

- (a) the proceedings appear to have been brought on reasonable grounds; and
- (b) the property may be required to satisfy an order that has been, or may be, made in the proceedings; and
- (c) there is a substantial risk that the respondent or defendant will dispose of the property before the order is made, or before it can be enforced.

(2) A restraining order must be served as directed by the Court.

(3) A person who deals with property subject to a restraining order except as permitted by the order commits a contempt of Court.

(4) The Court may vary or revoke a restraining order at any time.

(5) If it appears to a Court that grounds for making a restraining order exist but the Court requires further evidence to identify property in relation to which the order could be effectively made, the Court may summons the respondent or defendant, or issue a warrant to have the respondent or defendant arrested and brought before the Court, for examination on that subject.

Mediation and conciliation

28b. (1) If it appears to the Court at the commencement or during the course of proceedings, or to the member of the Court presiding at a conference

under section 16, that there would be a reasonable likelihood of settling matters in dispute between the parties by doing so, the Court or member may, with the consent of the parties, appoint a mediator to endeavour to achieve a negotiated settlement of the matters.

(2) The Court may during the course of proceedings, if it appears that there would be a reasonable likelihood of settling matters in dispute between the parties, itself endeavour to achieve a negotiated settlement of the matters.

(3) Except with the consent of the parties, any processes of mediation or conciliation under this section will be conducted in private.

(4) Any settlement to which counsel for or any other representative of a party agrees in processes under this section is binding on the party.

(5) Subject to subsection (7), the Court may record any settlement reached under this section and make a determination or order (including an order under, or for the purposes of, a relevant Act) necessary to give effect to a settlement.

(6) Evidence of anything said or done in the course of processes under this section is inadmissible in proceedings before the Court except by consent of all parties to the proceedings.

(7) The Court—

(a) must not accept a settlement that appears to be inconsistent with a relevant Act (but may adjourn the proceedings to enable the parties to explore the possibility of varying the settlement to comply with a relevant Act); and

(b) may decline to accept a settlement on the basis that the settlement may materially prejudice any person who was not a participant in the processes leading to the settlement but who has a direct or material interest in the matter.

(8) Where the Court appoints a mediator, or itself endeavours to achieve a settlement, under this section, the member or members comprising the Court are not disqualified from continuing to sit for the purpose of hearing and determining the proceedings.

(9) A mediator appointed under this section has the same privileges and immunities as a member of the Court and such of the powers of the Court as the Court may delegate.

Alternative orders

28c. Although a particular form of order is sought by an applicant in proceedings before the Court, the Court may make any other form of order that it considers more appropriate to the circumstances of the case.;

- (b) by inserting in section 39(1) “to give an undertaking as to the payment of” after “costs or”;
- (c) by inserting in section 39(4) “or an undertaking,” after “further security,”;

- (d) by inserting in section 39(5) after “security” (twice occurring), in each case, “, or the giving of an undertaking,”.

Amendment of Development Act

4. *The Development Act 1993* is amended—

- (a) by inserting after the definition of “document” in section 4(1) the following definition:

“**Environment Protection Authority**” means the Environment Protection Authority established under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*;

- (b) by striking out from section 38(2) “The following” and substituting “Subject to subsection (2a), the following”;

- (c) by inserting after subsection (2) of section 38 the following subsection:

(2a) The assignment of a form of development to Category 1 under subsection (2)(a) cannot extend to a particular development if that development involves, or is for the purposes of, a prescribed activity of environmental significance as defined by the *Environment Protection Act 1993*;

- (d) by striking out subsection (6) of section 38 and substituting the following subsection:

(6) Except as otherwise provided by the regulations, the subject matter of—

(a) any notice required under this section; or

(b) any representations under this section; or

(c) any appeal against a decision on a Category 3 development by a person entitled to be given notice of the decision under subsection (12),

must be limited to the following:

(d) what should be the decision of the relevant authority as to provisional development plan consent;

(e) in a case where a prescribed body is empowered to direct that the application be refused, or that conditions be imposed in relation to the development—what should be the decision of the prescribed body in response to the application.;

- (e) by striking out from section 38(7) “submissions” and substituting “representations”;

- (f) by striking out paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 38(10) and substituting the following paragraphs:

(a) in the case of a Category 2 development—the relevant authority may, in its absolute discretion, allow a person who made a representation to appear personally or by representative before it to be heard in support of the representation; and

- (b) in the case of a Category 3 development—the relevant authority must allow a person who made a representation and who, as part of that representation, indicated an interest in appearing before the authority, a reasonable opportunity to appear personally or by representative before it to be heard in support of the representation.;
- (g) by striking out subsections (14) and (15) of section 38 and substituting the following subsections:
- (14) An appeal against a decision on a Category 3 development by a person who is entitled to be given notice of the decision under subsection (12) must be commenced within 15 business days after the date of the decision.
- (15) If an appeal is lodged against a decision on a Category 3 development by a person who is entitled to be given notice of the decision under subsection (12)—
- (a) the applicant for the relevant development authorisation must be notified by the Court of the appeal and will be a party to the appeal; and
- (b) in a case where the decision of a prescribed body in response to the application for the development authorisation could be a subject matter of such an appeal—the prescribed body will be a party to the appeal.;
- (h) by inserting after paragraph (b) of the definition of “environmental impact statement” in section 46(1) the following paragraph:
- (ba) where the development or project involves, or is for the purposes of, a prescribed activity of environmental significance as defined by the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, the extent to which the expected effects of the development or project are consistent with—
- (i) the objects of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*; and
- (ii) the general environmental duty under that Act; and
- (iii) any relevant environment protection policies under that Act.;
- (i) by inserting in section 46(4) “and, in relation to a development or project that involves, or is for the purposes of, a prescribed activity of environmental significance as defined by the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, consult with the Environment Protection Authority” after “require”;
- (j) by inserting before paragraph (a) of section 46(5) the following paragraph:
- (aa) must, where the environmental impact statement relates to a development or project that involves, or is for the purposes of, a prescribed activity of environmental significance as defined by the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, refer the statement to the Environment Protection Authority.;

- (k) by striking out from section 46(8)(a) “and any” and substituting “by the Environment Protection Authority or by any”;
- (l) by inserting in section 46(9)(c) “the Environment Protection Authority or by” after “provided by”;
- (m) by inserting after paragraph (c) of section 48(8) the following paragraph:
- (ca) where the development involves, or is for the purposes of, a prescribed activity of environmental significance as defined by the *Environment Protection Act 1993*—
- (i) the objects of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*; and
- (ii) the general environmental duty under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*; and
- (iii) any relevant environment protection policies under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*; and;
- (n) by striking out from section 85(15) all words after “under this” and substituting the following:
- section—
- (a) to provide security for the payment of costs that may be awarded against the applicant if the application is subsequently dismissed;
- (b) to give an undertaking as to the payment of any amount that may be awarded against the applicant under subsection (16).;
- (o) by striking out from section 86(1)(b) the passage in brackets and substituting “subject to the limitations imposed by that section”.

Transitional provisions

5. (1) Despite the provisions of Part 6, the Authority must grant works approvals and licences (to have effect from the commencement of this Act) as required to enable persons to carry on activities lawfully carried on by those persons immediately before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Where a person would (despite being the holder of the appropriate works approval or licence, if any) be prohibited from carrying on an activity on the commencement of this Act that the person was lawfully carrying on immediately before that commencement, the Authority must, despite the provisions of Part 6, grant that person an exemption from that prohibition to have effect from that commencement.

(3) The Authority is not required to grant a works approval, licence or exemption except on application and payment of the appropriate application fee and authorisation fee under Part 6, but the Authority may, in cases of a kind approved by the Minister, dispense with the requirement for applications and payment of fees.

(4) A works approval, licence or exemption granted pursuant to this clause has effect for a term determined by the Authority and subject to this Act and any conditions of the approval, licence or exemption imposed by the Authority under Part 6.

(5) Public notice is not required to be given under Part 6 in respect of an application for the grant of a works approval, licence or exemption pursuant to this clause.

(6) Where the Minister is satisfied that a draft environment protection policy makes provisions designed to preserve as nearly as practicable the effect of provisions made by or under repealed environment laws—

- (a) the normal procedure for making environment protection policies under Part 5 does not apply in relation to the draft policy; and
- (b) the Minister may refer the draft policy directly to the Governor.

(7) The Governor may, on reference of a draft policy under subclause (6), by notice in the *Gazette*—

- (a) declare the draft to be an authorised environment protection policy under Part 5; and
- (b) fix the day of commencement of this Act as the day on which the policy comes into operation.

(8) The Authority must grant approvals under Division 2 of Part 8 (to have effect from the commencement of this Act and without any requirement for applications) as required to enable persons to carry on activities lawfully carried on by those persons under the *Beverage Container Act 1975* immediately before the commencement of this Act.

(9) An approval granted pursuant to subclause (8) has effect subject to Division 2 of Part 8 and any conditions of the approval specified by the Authority in the notice of approval under that Division.

APPENDIX

DIVISIONAL PENALTIES AND EXPIATION FEES

At the date of assent to this Act divisional penalties and expiation fees are, as provided by section 28a of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1915*, as follows:

Division	Maximum imprisonment	Maximum fine	Expiation fee
1	15 years	\$60 000	—
2	10 years	\$40 000	—
3	7 years	\$30 000	—
4	4 years	\$15 000	—
5	2 years	\$8 000	—
6	1 year	\$4 000	\$300
7	6 months	\$2 000	\$200
8	3 months	\$1 000	\$150
9	—	\$500	\$100
10	—	\$200	\$75
11	—	\$100	\$50
12	—	\$50	\$25

Note: This appendix is provided for convenience of reference only.

In the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, I hereby assent to this Bill.

ROMA MITCHELL Governor