ntepa Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION LICENCE

(Pursuant to section 34 of the *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act*)

Licensee	CLEANAWAY OPERATIONS PTY LTD
Licence Number	**EPL255 - 01**
Registered Business Address	CLEANAWAY OPERATIONS PTY LTD 441 St Kilda Road Melbourne VIC 3004
ABN	40 010 745 383
Premises Address	Lot 01372 Town of Katherine plan(s) S 79/191 2 MURRAY ST, KATHERINE SOUTH
Anniversary Date:	08 October
Commencement Date:	08/10/2023
Expiry Date:	07/10/2033
Scheduled Activity	Collecting, transporting, storing, re-cycling, treating or disposing of a **listed waste** (as per Table 1) on a commercial or fee for service basis, other than in or for the purpose of a sewage treatment plant. Operating **premises**, other than a sewage treatment plant, associated with collecting, transporting, storing, re-cycling, treating or disposing of a **listed waste** (as per Table 1) on a commercial or fee for service basis.
Description	Collection, transport and storage of listed waste at the premises.

Table 1 - Listed Wastes Authorised to be Handled

Listed Waste	Collection	Transport	Storage	Treatment	Recycling	Disposal
Cyanides (organic)	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Acidic solutions or acids in solid form	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Animal effluent and residues	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Antimony, antimony compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Arsenic, arsenic compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Asbestos	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Barium compounds other than barium sulphate	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Basic solutions or bases in solid form	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Beryllium, beryllium compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Boron compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Cadmium, cadmium compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Ceramic-based fibres with physio-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Chlorates	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Chromium compounds that are hexavalent or trivalent	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Clinical and related wastes	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Cobalt compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Containers that are contaminated with residues of a listed waste	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Copper compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Cyanides (inorganic)	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Encapsulated, chemically fixed, solidified or polymerised wastes	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Ethers	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗

Listed Waste	Collection	Transport	Storage	Treatment	Recycling	Disposal
Filter cake	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Fire debris and fire washwaters	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Fly ash	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Grease trap waste	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Halogenated organic solvents	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Highly odorous organic chemicals (including mercaptans and acrylates)	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Inorganic sulfides	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Isocyanate compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Lead, lead compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Mercury, mercury compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Metal carbonyls	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Nickel compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Non-toxic salts	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Organic phosphorus compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Organohalogen compounds that are not otherwise specified in this Schedule	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Perchlorates	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenols	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Phosphorus compounds other than mineral phosphates	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (any congener)	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (any congener)	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗

Listed Waste	Collection	Transport	Storage	Treatment	Recycling	Disposal
Residue from industrial waste treatment or disposal operations	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Selenium, selenium compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Sewage sludge and residues including nightsoil and septic tank sludge	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Soils contaminated with a listed waste	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Surface active agents (surfactants) that contain principally organic constituents and that may contain metals and inorganic materials	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Tannery wastes (including leather dust, ash sludges and flours)	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Tellurium, tellurium compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Thalium, thallium compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Triethylamine catalysts for setting foundry sands	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Tyres	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Vanadium compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste chemical substances arising from R&D or teaching activities where the effects on human health and/or the environment are not known	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Wastes containing peroxides other than hydrogen peroxide	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste containing cyanides from heat treatment and tempering operations	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnish	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste from the production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗

Listed Waste	Collection	Transport	Storage	Treatment	Recycling	Disposal
Waste from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste mineral oils unfit for their original intended use	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste mixtures, or waste emulsions, of oil and water or hydrocarbon and water	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste pharmaceuticals, waste drugs and waste medicines	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with PCBs, PCNs, PCTs and/or PBBs	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Waste of an explosive nature not subject to the Dangerous Goods Act	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Wool scouring waste	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Zinc compounds	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗

✓ Activity authorised by this licence

✗ Activity not authorised by this licence

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ATTACHMENTS

INFORMATION ABOUT THIS LICENCE

- This licence does not in any way relieve the licence holder from its obligations to comply with the WMPC Act, including the general environmental duty in section 12 of the WMPC Act and the duty to notify of incidents causing or threatening to cause pollution under section 14 of the WMPC Act.

Duration of a licence (section 40, 43 and 45 of the WMPC Act)

- A licence will remain in force until its expiry date or until it is surrendered by the licensee or is suspended or cancelled in accordance with the WMPC Act.
- The licensee must notify the Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (NT EPA) within 14 days after ceasing to conduct the activity.
- The licensee may, with the approval of the NT EPA, surrender the licence to the NT EPA.

Amendment or Revocation of a licence (section 37 of the WMPC Act)

- The licensee may apply to amend or revoke a condition of this licence.
- A fee applies and the application must be made using the designated form via NT EPA Online.
- The NT EPA may also amend or revoke a condition of this licence as set out in section 38 of the WMPC Act.

Transfer of a licence (section 46 of the WMPC Act)

- The licensee can apply to transfer their licence to another person.

Renewal of a licence (section 40 of the WMPC Act and section 3 of the Regulations)

- The licensee may apply for the renewal of their licence not earlier than 90 days, and not later than 30 days, before their licence expires.
- A fee applies and the application must be made via NT EPA Online.

Public Register

- A copy of environment protection licences and any plans for environmental management, reports, submissions or documents required as a condition of an environment protection licence, will be placed on a register in accordance with section 9 of the WMPC Act.
- A copy of the Annual Return will be placed on the register.
- The NT EPA makes this register freely available from the NT EPA website.

Environment Protection Objectives (Part 4 of the WMPC Act), and Water Quality Standards (section 73 of the *Water Act 1992*)

- An Environment Protection Objective (EPO) is a statutory instrument to establish principles on which:
  a. environmental quality is to be maintained, enhanced, managed or protected;
  b. pollution, or environmental harm resulting from pollution, is to be assessed, prevented, reduced, controlled, rectified or cleaned up; and
  c. effective waste management is to be implemented or evaluated.
- In accordance with section 18 of the WMPC Act a beneficial use, quality standard, criteria or objective declared under section 73 of the *Water Act 1992* and in force is an environment protection objective for the purposes of the WMPC Act.

- The following EPOs and Beneficial Use Declarations (BUDs) are relevant to this licence:
  - Nil
  - The transport activity will occur across the Northern Territory and multiple BUDs will be relevant. For advice, refer to the NTG website: Beneficial use declarations.

Environmental Interests

- This section highlights sensitivity of the surrounding land use and environment associated with the location of the approved activity.

- Sites of Conservation Significance:
  - Nil
  - As the activities within this licence occur across the Northern Territory multiple Sites of Conservation Significance will be relevant. Refer to: Sites of conservation significance list

- Ramsar Wetland:
  - Nil - Refer to the NTG website for advice: Ramsar wetland sites

Cultural Interests

- It is the licensee's responsibility to contact the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority, appropriate land council or other governing body and ensure that any Authority Certificates required as a result of conducting the licenced activity are obtained and complied with.

RULES FOR INTERPRETING THE CONDITIONS OF THIS LICENCE

- Where there is a discrepancy between the conditions of this licence and any plan, standard, guideline or other document referred to in this licence, the conditions of this licence prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.
- Any reference to any standard (Australian or international) in this licence means the relevant parts of the current version of that standard.
- A reference to any guideline or code of practice (or to the relevant parts of any guideline or code of practice) in this licence means the current version of the guideline or code of practice.
- Under section 39 of the WMPC Act, any contravention of or failure to comply with this licence by the licensee may be an offence.
- In determining whether the licensee has committed an offence, the licensee may be liable for the conduct of its directors, employees or agents.
- The licensee should ensure that each of its directors, employees, contractors or agents are aware of, and comply with, this licence.
- In this licence, unless the contrary intention appears, words that are defined in the WMPC Act are intended to have the meaning given to them in that Act.

LICENCE CONDITIONS

GENERAL

1 The licensee must ensure the contact details recorded in NT EPA Online for this licence are correct at all times.

2 The licensee must at all times have a 24 hour emergency contact.

3 The licensee must pay via NT EPA Online the annual fee calculated in accordance with the method prescribed in the Regulations within 10 business days of the anniversary date of this licence, for each year or part of a year that this licence is in force.

4 The licensee must cause clear and legible signage, in English, to be displayed in a prominent location at each public entrance to the premises that includes the following details:

4.1 environment protection licence number issued under the WMPC Act; and

4.2 24 hour emergency contact details.

5 The licensee must cause a copy of this licence to be available for inspection by any person, in hard copy form, at the premises.

6 The licensee must provide to the NT EPA, within 10 business days of a request, a copy of any document, monitoring data or other information in relation to the activity, in the format requested by the NT EPA.

7 All notices, reports, documents or other correspondence required to be provided as a condition of this licence, unless otherwise specified as a condition of this licence, must be provided in electronic form by uploading the document via NT EPA Online (or by emailing environmentalregulation@nt.gov.au).

8 The licensee must implement, maintain and follow the documents listed in Table 2.

Table 2 - Documents Relevant to the Licensed Activity

Document	Reference
Environmental Management Plan	Version 15/08/2023
Site Emergency Management Plan	Rev 3 15/05/2023

9 Within 10 business days of any amendment being made to a document listed in Table 2 the licensee must provide the amended document to the NT EPA, along with:

9.1 a tabulated summary of the amendment(s) with document references;

9.2 reasons for the amendment(s); and

9.3 an assessment of environmental risk associated with the amendment(s).

10 The NT EPA may require the licensee to revise or amend and resubmit any amended document. Where the NT EPA requires a document to be resubmitted, the licensee must submit it to the NT EPA by the date specified by the NT EPA.

11 The licensee must maintain a Complaint Log for all complaints received by the licensee in relation to the activity.

12 The licensee must ensure that the Complaint Log includes, for each complaint received by the licensee, the following information:

12.1 the person to whom the complaint was made;

12.2 the person responsible for managing the complaint;

12.3 the date and time the complaint was reported;

12.4 the date and time of the event(s) that led to the complaint;

12.5 the contact details of the complainant if known, or where no details are provided a note to that effect;

12.6 the nature of the complaint;

12.7 the nature of event(s) giving rise to the complaint;

12.8 prevailing weather conditions at the time (where relevant to the complaint);

12.9 the action taken in relation to the complaint, including any follow-up contact with the complainant; and

12.10 if no action was taken, why no action was taken.

13 The licensee must implement, maintain and follow an Emergency Response Plan that addresses procedures for responding to emergencies associated with the activity that may cause environmental harm.

EARLY SURRENDER OF LICENCE

14 Any reports, records or other information required or able to be provided by the licensee under this licence must be submitted to the NT EPA prior to the licensee surrendering the licence. If the date on which a report, record or other information is required falls after the date the licensee requests to surrender this licence, the licensee must provide the report, record or information as far as possible using data available to the licensee up to and including the date the request to surrender the licence is made.

OPERATIONAL

15 The licensee must not collect, transport, store, recycle, treat or dispose of listed waste other than the listed waste specified in Table 1.

16 The licensee must ensure any plant and equipment used by the licensee in conducting the activity:

16.1 is reasonably fit for the purpose and use to which it is put;

16.2 is maintained;

16.3 is operated by a person trained to use the plant and equipment; and

16.4 is operated by, or operated by a person accompanied by, a person trained to handle, store or dispose of listed waste in connection with the activity.

17 The licensee must ensure that accurate information about all vehicles used by the licensee in conducting the activity is maintained on the NT EPA Online Vehicle Register.

18 The licensee must cause to be carried with the vehicle used to transport listed waste:

18.1 a legible copy of this licence;

18.2 a legible manifest of the load being carried;

18.3 spill response equipment sufficient to contain the load being carried; and

18.4 for interstate transport, a waste transport certificate.

19 The licensee must cause listed waste to be transported in a manner that ensures listed wastes do not escape, spill or leak from the transport vehicle at any time.

20 The licensee must ensure that wastewater generated from washing plant and equipment associated with the activity does not cause pollution.

21 The licensee must segregate waste at the premises in clearly designated areas for recycling, re-use or disposal.

22 The licensee must ensure that litter:

22.1 is contained within the boundary of the premises;

22.2 is not deposited or allowed to accumulate in stormwater drain(s), water or leachate dam(s); and

22.3 does not accumulate along the boundary of the premises.

23 The licensee must ensure that all materials that are likely to cause environmental harm are handled and stored in areas with a containment system in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard. Where no relevant Australian Standard exists, the containment system must be sized to contain 110% of the volume of the largest container within the area.

24 The licensee must only handle asbestos containing material which is packed and contained in accordance with Section 4.8 of the NT Worksafe and Safe Work Australia How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice.

25 The licensee must not store asbestos containing material at the premises for more than 5 business days.

26 The licensee must cause storage of the asbestos containing material at the premises to be:

26.1 contained within a secure, locked building with access restricted to persons authorised by the licensee;

26.2 protected from the weather; and

26.3 placarded with signage, at all entrances to the asbestos containing material storage area, which includes the following information:

26.3.1 asbestos containing material; and

26.3.2 authorised access only.

27 The licensee must keep a log of all asbestos containing material stored at the premises which includes the following information:

27.1 date stored;

27.2 quantity; and

27.3 date transported for disposal.

28 The licensee must store all asbestos containing material in storage containers which are:

28.1 used for the storage of asbestos containing material only;

28.2 contained within a secure, locked, perimeter fence at least 1.8 metres in height;

28.3 maintained to withstand extreme weather events (e.g. cyclones);

28.4 monitored to ensure the integrity of the container is maintained; and

28.5 placarded with clear and legible signage, which is displayed in a prominent location at all entrances to the asbestos containing material storage area and which includes the following information:

28.5.1 asbestos containing material; and

28.5.2 authorised access only.

29 The licensee must keep a log of all asbestos containing material storage containers used for the storage of asbestos containing material at the premises which includes the following information:

29.1 asbestos containing material storage container identification;

29.2 date stored;

29.3 quantity stored; and

29.4 nature of material. (e.g. bonded asbestos containing material or asbestos fibre.)

30 The licensee must implement, maintain and follow a disposal schedule for stored asbestos containing material.

31 The licensee must ensure that all listed waste being transported to and from the premises is transported by a person licenced under section 30 of the WMPC Act to transport the listed waste.

32 The licensee must ensure that all listed waste is delivered to a premises licenced under section 30 of the WMPC Act to receive that listed waste.

33 The licensee must comply with the National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Wastes between States and Territories) Measure.

DISCHARGES AND EMISSIONS

34 The licensee must ensure there is no migration or overflow of a contaminant or waste, which causes or may cause environmental harm, beyond the boundary of the land on which the premises are located. (For the avoidance of doubt, this condition is not intended to authorise the discharge of a contaminant or waste to any land or water which discharge has not been specifically authorised by another condition of this licence.)

35 The licensee must not allow a contaminant or waste, which causes or may cause environmental harm, to enter water.

36 The licensee must ensure that stormwater does not come into contact with a contaminant or waste, which causes or may cause environmental harm.

MONITORING

37 The licensee must conduct stormwater monitoring in accordance with the Stormwater Management Plan (Monitoring Plan) in Attachment 3.

38 The licensee must ensure that all samples and field environmental data are representative of the conditions at the time of sampling.

39 The licensee must ensure that all samples and field environmental data are collected in accordance with recognised Australian Standards and guidelines (such as AS/NZS 5667, ANZECC/ARMCANZ)

40 The licensee must ensure that all monitoring samples are analysed at a laboratory with current NATA accreditation or equivalent, for the parameters to be measured.

41 The licensee must implement, maintain and follow the Monitoring Plan from the commencement date of this licence.

42 The licensee must ensure that any proposed revisions to the Monitoring Plan (other than typographical changes or revisions to formatting or referencing) are:

42.1 reviewed by a suitably qualified professional/qualified person/expert panel/reference panel [delete options not suitable], who must produce a written report about their review;

42.2 submitted to the NT EPA with justification for revisions; and

42.3 submitted to the NT EPA, in both hard copy and electronic form (with a complete copy of the qualified professional's/qualified person's/expert panel's/reference panel's written review), 20 business days prior to the proposed implementation date.

43 The NT EPA may require the licensee to revise or amend and resubmit the Monitoring Plan. Where the NT EPA requires the Monitoring Plan to be resubmitted, the licensee must submit it to the NT EPA by the date specified by the NT EPA.

44 The licensee must for all land based monitoring points specified in the Monitoring Plan:

44.1 install and maintain appropriate identification signage so that they are reasonably identifiable at all times; and

44.2 maintain safe access and egress, as is reasonably practicable.

45 The licensee must ensure any samples collected in accordance with the Monitoring Plan or in connection with the activity or this licence, are obtained by, or under the supervision of a qualified sampler.

46 The licensee must ensure that, for each sample collected in accordance with the Monitoring Plan or the activity the following information must be recorded and retained:

46.1 the date on which the sample was collected;

46.2 the time at which the sample was collected;

46.3 the location at which the sample was collected;

46.4 the name of the person who collected the sample;

46.5 the chain of custody forms relating to the sample;

46.6 the field measurements (if any) and analytical results (if any) relating to the sample; and

46.7 laboratory quality assurance and quality control documentation.

RECORDING AND REPORTING

47 The licensee must maintain records of the nature, quantities and source of waste, other than listed waste, received at the premises in each successive 12 month period following the commencement date of this licence.

48 The licensee must keep and maintain records relating to the activity undertaken and the listed waste handled by the licensee in each successive 12 month period following the commencement of this licence, which include:

48.1 the date of collection;

48.2 the source of the listed waste;

48.3 the name of the transport company, if not the licensee;

48.4 the vehicle registration;

48.5 a description of the listed waste;

48.6 the quantity of the listed waste;

48.7 the final destination of the listed waste; and

48.8 whether the listed waste was stored, recycled, treated or disposed of.

49 The licensee must retain records relating to waste, including listed waste, as required by the conditions of this licence, for a period of 2 years after the end of the 12 month period to which the record relates.

50 The licensee must keep records of all non-compliances with this licence. These records must be adequate to enable the licensee to comply with the non-compliance notification conditions of this licence.

51 The licensee must notify the NT EPA of any non-compliance with this licence by completing the Non-Compliance Notification via NT EPA Online (or by emailing environmentalregulation@nt.gov.au), as soon as practicable after (and in any case within 24 hours after) first becoming aware of the non-compliance.

52 The licensee must include in the notification of non-compliance the following information:

52.1 when the non-compliance was detected and by whom;

52.2 the date and time of the non-compliance;

52.3 the actual and potential causes and contributing factors to the non-compliance;

52.4 the risk of environmental harm arising from the non-compliance;

52.5 the action(s) that have or will be undertaken to mitigate any environmental harm arising from the non-compliance;

52.6 corrective actions that have or will be undertaken to ensure the non-compliance does not reoccur;

52.7 if no action was taken, why no action was taken; and

52.8 a date when an incident investigation report will be submitted to the NT EPA.

53 The licensee must submit a completed Annual Return form to environmentalregulation@nt.gov.au within 10 business days after each anniversary date of this licence, which relates to the preceding 12 month period.

54 The licensee must complete and provide to the NT EPA a Monitoring Report, as prescribed by this licence, within 10 business days after each anniversary date of this licence.

55 The licensee must ensure that each Monitoring Report:

55.1 is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the NT EPA 'Guideline for Reporting on Environmental Monitoring' (or any other guideline as adopted by the NT EPA from time to time);

55.2 includes a tabulation, in Microsoft ® Excel ® format, of all monitoring data required as a condition of this licence;

55.3 includes long term trend analysis of monitoring data to demonstrate any environmental impact associated with the activity over a minimum period of three years (where the data is available); and

55.4 includes an assessment of environmental impact from the activity.

56 The NT EPA may require the licensee to revise or amend and resubmit any Monitoring Report. Where the NT EPA requires the Monitoring Report to be resubmitted, the licensee must submit it to the NT EPA by the date specified by the NT EPA.

END OF LICENCE CONDITIONS

This licence is not valid unless signed below:

Ben McTavish
Manager Environmental Operations (Industry)
Delegate of the Northern Territory
Environment Protection Authority
Dated: 06/10/2023

DEFINITIONS

All terms in the Licence which are defined in the *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act* have the meaning given in that Act unless otherwise or further defined in this section.

DEFINITION	In this licence, unless a contrary intention appears:
24 hour emergency contact	the phone number of a person who can be contacted at any time and be capable of responding to and providing information about any incident associated with the activity.
Activity	the Scheduled activity as described on the covering page of this licence.
Air	includes any layer of the atmosphere.
Annual fee	yearly fee payable in respect of the activity as specified in the WMPC Act and the Regulations.
Annual Return	an NT EPA prescribed format for demonstrating and reporting compliance with the conditions of this licence and providing information on waste volumes for the preceding 12 month period.
ANZECC/ARMCANZ	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council and Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand, 2000: National Water Quality Management Strategy: Australian Guidelines for Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting.
Asbestos containing material	any material that contains asbestos.
Business days	a day not Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday, in the Northern Territory.
Complaint Log	a register of complaints to be maintained by the Licensee that records the details of each complaint received in relation to the activity.
Contact details	includes the 24 hour emergency contact, and name, position title and phone number of a representative of the licensee who can be contacted about the licence and activity.
Contaminant	a solid, liquid or gas or any combination of such substances and includes: (a) noise, odour, heat and electromagnetic radiation; (b) a prescribed substance or prescribed class of substances; and (c) a substance having a prescribed property or prescribed class of properties.
Discharges	allow a liquid, gas or other substance to flow out from where it has been confined.
Disposal schedule	a plan for disposing of asbestos containing material such that asbestos containing material is not stored in perpetuity.
Emergency Response Plan	a written plan documenting the licensee's procedures for responding to emergencies caused by, resulting from or associated with the activity and that may cause environmental harm.
Environmental audit	has the meaning given in section 47 of the WMPC Act.
Environmental harm	(a) any harm to or adverse effect on the environment; or (b) any potential harm (including the risk of harm and future harm) to or potential adverse effect on the environment, of any degree or duration and includes

	environmental nuisance.
Environmental nuisance	means: (a) an adverse effect on the amenity of an area that: (i) is caused by noise, smoke, dust, fumes or odour; and (ii) unreasonably interferes with or is likely to unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of the area by persons who occupy a place within the area or are otherwise lawfully in the area; or (b) an unsightly or offensive condition caused by contaminants or waste.
Incident	includes: (a) an accident, emergency or malfunction; and (b) a deliberate action, whether or not that action was taken by the person conducting the activity in the course of which the incident occurred.
Land	includes water and air on, above or under land.
Leachate	any liquid produced by the action of water percolating through waste, and that contains contaminants.
Listed waste	a waste included under Schedule 2 of the Regulations.
Litter	litter, garbage, rubbish, refuse or waste matter, and includes the body of a dead animal.
Maintain	kept in a manner that it does not present or cause a risk of environmental harm or a hazard to persons or property or, for the purposes of documents including plans, a process of reviewing and amending documentation to ensure it is relevant.
Material environmental harm	environmental harm that: (a) is not trivial or negligible in nature; (b) consists of an environmental nuisance of a high impact or on a wide scale; (c) results, or is likely to result, in not more than $50,000 or the prescribed amount (whichever is greater) being spent in taking appropriate action to prevent or minimise the environmental harm or rehabilitate the environment; or (d) results in actual or potential loss or damage to the value of not more than $50,000 or the prescribed amount (whichever is greater).
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia.
Non-compliance	failure or refusal to comply, whether by act or omission, with obligations or requirements and includes any exceedance of a licence limit.
Non-compliance notification	an NT EPA prescribed format for notifying the NT EPA of a non-compliance.
NT EPA Online	online system for Environment Protection Licence (EPL), Environment Protection Approval (EPA) and Waste Discharge Licence (WDL) lodgement and maintenance.
NT EPA Online Vehicle Register	the vehicle register found at NT EPA Online.
Plant and equipment	all material items used in association with the activity, including (but not limited to) storage vessels and containers, pipe work and hosing, vehicles (including vessels), tools, and measuring equipment.
Point source discharge	means any discernible, confined or discrete conveyance from which contaminants or waste are or may be discharged.
Pollute	(a) emit, discharge, deposit, or disturb, directly or indirectly, a contaminant or

	waste; or (b) cause, permit, or fail to prevent, directly or indirectly, the emission, discharge, deposition, disturbance or escape of a contaminant or waste.
Pollution	(a) a contaminant or waste that is emitted, discharged, deposited or disturbed or that escapes; or (b) a contaminant or waste, effect or phenomenon, that is present in the environment as a consequence of an emission, discharge, deposition, escape or disturbance or a contaminant or waste.
Premises	the premises identified in this licence which includes equipment, plant and structures, whether stationary or portable, and the land on which premises are situated.
Public entrance	access to the premises that is utilised by the public.
Putrescible waste	the component of the waste stream liable to become putrid. For example, organic matter that has the potential to decompose with the formation of malodorous substances, usually refers to vegetative, food and animal products.
Qualified person	a person registered under Section 68 of the WMPC Act.
Qualified sampler	a person who has training and experience in obtaining samples from the relevant environmental medium.
Regulations	*Waste Management and Pollution Control (Administration) Regulations*.
Serious environmental harm	environmental harm that is more serious than material environmental harm and includes environmental harm that: (a) is irreversible or otherwise of a high impact or on a wide scale; (b) damages an aspect of the environment that is of a high conservation value, high cultural value or high community value or is of special significance; (c) results or is likely to result in more than $50,000 or the prescribed amount (whichever is greater) being spent in taking appropriate action to prevent or minimise the environmental harm or rehabilitate the environment; or (d) results in actual or potential loss or damage to the value of more than $50,000 or the prescribed amount (whichever is greater).
Solid inert waste	solid waste that has no active chemical or biological properties. These wastes do not undergo environmentally significant physical, chemical or biological transformation.
Stormwater	water flowing over ground surfaces, in natural streams and drains as a direct result of rainfall over a catchment and consists primarily of rainfall runoff.
Waste	(a) a solid, a liquid or a gas; or (b) a mixture of such substances, that is or are left over, surplus or an unwanted by-product from any activity (whether or not the substance is of value) and includes a prescribed substance or class of substances.
Waste transport certificate	the NT EPA waste tracking documentation used to track listed waste being transported interstate as required in accordance with the National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste Between States and Territories) Measure.
Wastewater	water that contains a contaminant or waste.
Water	includes:

	(a) surface water, ground water and tidal waters; (b) coastal waters of the Territory, within the meaning of the *Coastal Waters (Northern Territory Powers) Act 1980* of the Commonwealth; and (c) water containing an impurity.
WMPC Act	the Northern Territory *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998*.

Cleanaway Operations Pty Ltd

2 Murray Street, Katherine NT 0850
Lot 1372 Town of Katherine

Site Layout Plan

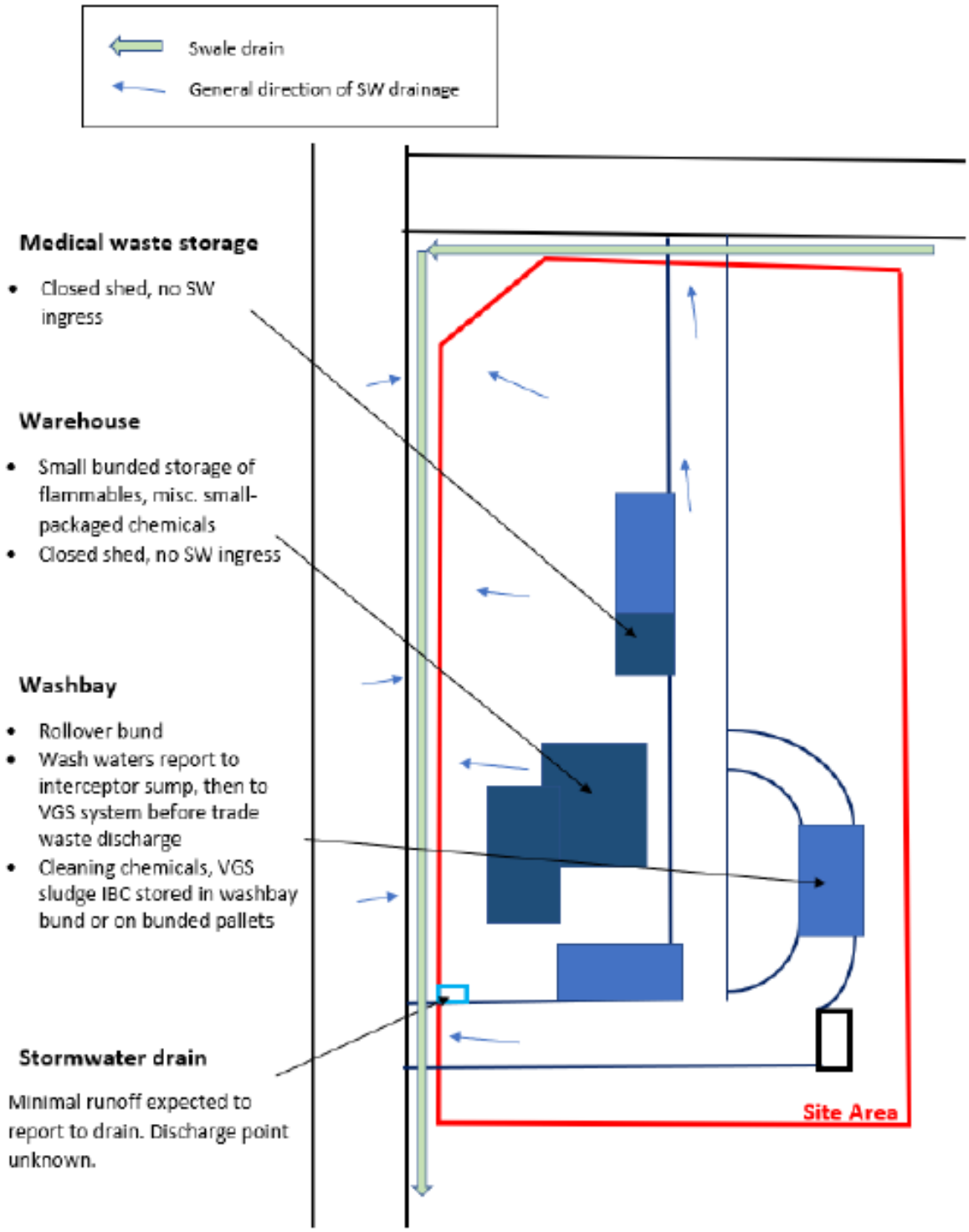


Figure 3: Cleanaway Katherine Site Stormwater Pathway

Stormwater Management Plan

Cleanaway Katherine - Solid Waste Services

ADDRESS: 2 Murray Street, Katherine, NT, 0850

PHONE: 08 8935 1195

SITE MANAGER: Jason Gornall (Regional Manager)

PHONE: 08 8997 5208
MOBILE: 0419 090 298

EMERGENCY RESPONSE COORDINATOR: Joel Mellor (Leading Hand)

PHONE: 08 8935 1195
MOBILE: 0439 800 106

Prepared by: Sarah Bagster

Reviewed & approved by: Tom Robertson & Paulo Castro

Date: 01/08/2023

Next Review Due: 28/2/2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cleanaway has an operation based at 2 Murray Street, Katherine. The site includes one Cleanaway Business unit: Solid Waste Services, with the operations managed via the Leading Hand based at the facility, as well as remote management from Operations Supervisor and Branch Manager in Darwin.

Site activities include:

- Collection and transport of solid and liquid wastes
- Vehicle parking & washbay
- Clinical waste transport and temporary storage
- Bin storage

The site is licensed under NT EPA EPL No. 255 for Cleanaway Operations Pty Ltd for the following: *"**Scheduled Activity** Collecting, transporting, storing, re-cycling, treating or disposing of a listed waste (as per Table 1) on a commercial or fee for service basis, other than in or for the purpose of a sewage*
treatment plant.
***Description** At the leased premises at 2 Murray St., Katherine, Cleanaway Operations Pty Ltd organises the collection, storage and treatment of wastes, including those Listed Wastes in Table 1."*
[Table 1 summary: All listed wastes are authorised by the licence to be collected, transported, and stored, but not to be treated, recycled or disposed of on the site]

The Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) applies to all rain which falls onto or is directed onto the site including stormwater from site roadways, lawns, roofs, and stormwater drains. The SWMP also applies to the management of any leachate/process waters that may be generated onsite, which are a distinctive and separate waste streams to the stormwater. Process water should not be discharged offsite via the onsite stormwater system.

This Stormwater Management Plan provides a plan for the site to control and manage the risk of discharging contaminated water offsite and to provide to staff, contractors and visitor's informative guidance relating to the facility.

2.0 REFERENCES

This Stormwater Management Plan seeks to ensure compliance with the guidance laid down by the relevant Australian / South Australian / Local legislation, regulations, and guidelines in terms of ensuring the quality of stormwater being discharged from site.

These include:

- EPL255 (NT EPA, 2019) *expiry 7/10/2023*
- Water Act (NT EPA, 1992)
- Waste Management and Pollution Control Act (NT EPA, 1998)
- Environment Protection Act (NT EPA, 2019)
- Cleanaway Enterprise Level Procedure: Stormwater Management (Cleanaway, 2020)
- National Water Quality Management Strategy – No. 10 Australian Guidelines for Urban Stormwater Management (ARMCANZ/ANZECC, 2000)

3.0 DEFINITIONS

Bund – an impervious wall and/or containment device for liquid and solid storage

EPL – Environment Protection License

Relevant statutory authority – any local government authority, the SA EPA or equivalent local, state or federal entity that has imposed conditions or limits in relation to stormwater quality for the site or for releasing of water to environment

Stormwater – all natural occurring rainfall within the site that is captured and directed to local stormwater system.

SWMP – stormwater management plan.

4.0 GOALS

The specific goals of this SWMP are:

- To prevent contamination of waters entering the stormwater system in line with the requirements of the relevant statutory authority licence / consent conditions for stormwater quality.
- To stimulate the continuous monitoring, maintenance, and improvement of the site stormwater system.
- To continue the implementation of stormwater sampling and analysis as per company procedure, regulations, and best practice.
- To increase stormwater awareness among staff by way of training associated with this plan.

Stormwater-related conditions, EPL 254:

20. The licensee must ensure that wastewater generated from washing plant and equipment associated with the activity does not cause pollution.

23. *The licensee must ensure that all materials that are likely to cause environmental harm are handled and stored in areas with a containment system in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard. Where no relevant Australian Standard exists, the containment system must be sized to contain 110% of the volume of the largest container within the area.*

35. The licensee must ensure there is no migration or overflow of a contaminant or waste, which causes or may cause environmental harm, beyond the boundary of the land on which the premises are located. (For the avoidance of doubt, this condition is not intended to authorise the discharge of a contaminant or waste to any land or water which discharge has not been specifically authorised by another condition of this licence.)

36 The licensee must not allow a contaminant or waste, which causes or may cause environmental harm, to enter water.

37 The licensee must ensure that stormwater does not come into contact with a contaminant or waste, which causes or may cause environmental harm.

5.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND LAYOUT

A current site plan is attached in **Appendix A – Site Plan & Stormwater Drainage,** on which the stormwater system is indicated including reference to all key locations.

Rainfall in the Katherine region is characterised by seasonal storm events of variable intensity, which can occur from late October to early April, with the remainder of the year being dry.

6.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The below sub-sections provide a summary of the specific areas of the site and how stormwater is managed in those locations.

Further detail regarding the specific risk mitigation and control strategies are listed in Section 7.

As shown in the site plan (Appendix A) the main yard area of the site is used for truck parking and storage of empty bins, scrap metal, and portable toilets. This is a clean area, with little risk of harm to stormwater, but some maintenance is required to keep this area clean and of no risk to stormwater, such as the cleaning of any spills.

The site is generally flat, with some drainage to the western and northern portions of the site (see Appendix B), at which stormwater is expected to flow overland towards a grassed swale drain which lies between the roads and borders of the site to the north and west. This drain continues to the south adjacent to Victoria Highway, collecting water from the road and surrounding properties along the flow path. The site is located within the Katherine River Catchment (~0.35km west of site), with the site water discharge point unknown.

There is a single stormwater drain onsite adjacent to the front gate. It is expected that only a small portion of the site's stormwater reports to this drain as there is little sloping towards the drain from the road. The discharge point of this drain is unknown.

Medical waste is stored within an enclosed shed in bins, preventing stormwater being able to contact the waste. A small amount of packaged cleaning/maintenance chemicals are stored in the warehouse in a bunded area. Water from all roofs onsite report to downpipes and to the site surface.

Washbay

The washbay is a roofed area, with a shallow concrete bund (rollover at entry and exit). Waters reporting from the vehicle washbay report to a central interceptor sump. This sump is approx. 1m^3 and is covered with a grating and lined with a geotextile fabric filter, which catches some oil and dirt particles. From the interceptor, water is pumped via underground pipework to the vertical gravity separator (VGS); sludge from the separator is fed into a bunded IBC and the processed water reports directly to a Trade Waste Water line for Power and Water.

Although this is a 'dirty' area with contaminated wash waters, the washbay bund should be kept as clean as practicable (from dirt, spills) to protect the associated water processing systems, the quality of trade waste discharge, as well as stormwater and land in the case of bund failure:

- Any spills should be cleaned immediately with normal spill protocol.
- The interceptor drain guard and pit should be checked and cleaned regularly.

- The bund should not be used for storage of contaminating materials not associated with washbay use (e.g. wastes, hazardous liquid storage).
- Cleaning chemicals and VGS waste IBCs may be stored in the washbay bund OR on bunded pallets outside the washbay, as long as bunded pallets are checked regularly and drained of stormwater.

7.0 STORMWATER CONTROLS

The following sub-sections document the series of controls and activities completed onsite to ensure that the quality of stormwater discharged from site is not impacted by the facilities operations.

Section 8 will address the requirements needed to be met in the event stormwater is required to be released from the facility.

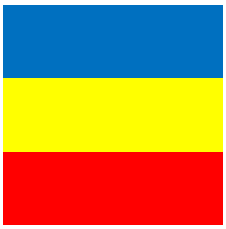
6.1 Marking of Drains & Pits

Drains are to be clearly marked to indicate they are outlets to stormwater (or outlets to treatment devices or sewer). Drains are required to be either painted or signposted by other means (i.e. road reflectors) in accordance with the appropriate water corporation by-law and the Cleanaway standard for the marking of stormwater drains. The following colour guidelines are required to be followed:

All drains† discharging to stormwater will be painted Blue

All drains† discharging to treatment devices will be painted Yellow

All drains† discharging to sewer will be painted Red*



† *Including blind sumps that are discharged to the respective system.*

* *Process related discharges (including wash waters) must not be discharged to sewer unless a Trade Waste Agreement (or similar) is in place with the relevant regulatory authority.*

6.2 Spill Kits

Spill kits have been strategically placed around the site. A review of the placement, type and sizing of spill kits is undertaken on an ongoing basis and additional spill kits provided, as necessary.

Spill kits are clearly identified onsite with brightly coloured bins located in prominent locations. Tooling has also been provided at these locations to assist with the cleaning up of any spill incidents that may occur.

Spill awareness training is incorporated into the training of employees.

6.3 Bunding

The site has bunding in the following locations to ensure in the event of a spill this material can be contained and cleaned up quickly:

- Warehouse chemical storage
- Washbay rollover bund
- Bunding for washbay associated effluent and cleaning products.

The integrity of this bunding is important to ensure no impact to stormwater occurs and any process / contaminated waters that may be generated are managed separately.

6.4 Workplace Inspections

The site has established and undertakes a structured wholistic monthly workplace inspection. During these inspections, storage practices and the risk, or if applicable, any evidence of a spill potentially impacting stormwater is assessed. Rectification or improvements to the site can then be undertaken immediately.

8.0 STORMWATER RELEASE PROCEDURE

Stormwater is generated from any rain episode which falls around the site. The stormwater system consists of the roof areas, roof and road gutters, downpipes, gratings, sump pits, underground pipes and all sealed and unsealed run off areas.

There is potential for leaks, spillages, fires or other contaminating events to occur onsite, which may result in the contamination of the site's stormwater quality. ***Contaminated or potentially contaminated water must be managed separately and not be discharged offsite with stormwater.*** Contaminated stormwater is to be collected as best as possible and transported to an appropriately licensed waste receival facility, *or* may be treated by VGS and released to trade waste on site if this is deemed as an appropriate disposal pathway upon discussion with the site manager and/or the Environmental Business Partner.

7.1 Sampling Events

The site must complete a stormwater sampling and analysis event at least annually. Samples must be collected prior to the point/s of discharge from the site, and analysis must be performed by a

NATA certified laboratory. Sampling should ideally be taken early in the wet season (i.e. Nov-Jan) directly after/during a heavy rainfall event when the site has captured an adequate amount of water.

Stormwater sampling is currently conducted annually through Land & Water consulting via a local subcontractor after the site contacts Land & Water and raises a PO. Stormwater sampling and analysis is performed alongside VGS effluent sampling, which is conducted to ensure continuing suitability for Trade Waste discharge. During a sampling event, a sample is taken from the VGS discharge point, as well as obtaining a sample upstream of the site and one onsite from a point of discharge from the northern area of the site near the gate (or a point of pooling near the gate if not possible). Appendix C outlines the procedure for sampling as followed by the site and consultants prior to and during a sampling event.

For future sampling events, the analysis suite must include *at least* those outlined in Appendix D. If any sample analysis results exceed the criteria as outlined in Appendix D or as recommended by Land & Water, the Environmental Business Partner must be notified to discuss any required actions.

7.2 Contaminated Offsite Discharge / Emergency Response Procedure

In the event of an offsite discharge of contaminates that may cause material harm to the environment the team onsite MUST activate the Site Emergency Management Plan (SEMP).

Following the activation of the SEMP, the following activities, but not limited to, must occur:

- Notification of the incident to the relevant internal business contacts, including the Environmental Business Partner;
- Notification of external authorities and a request for emergency services to attend (if required);
- If safe to do so, contain the incident onsite and begin clean-up works;
- If safe to do so, mobilise containment devices (i.e. booms) to the offsite stormwater location in Appendix B and begin clean-up works;
- If required, request additional internal and external resources to assist in the incident response and clean up.

Consult the site SEMP for additional information and the specific actions required to be completed.

9.0 INSPECTION / MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Cleanaway has developed the following inspection & maintenance schedule for the stormwater drainage system onsite:

Frequency	Inspection / Maintenance Task	Responsibility
Monthly	Monthly inspection conducted, including inspection and required actions involving stormwater elements such as: - Bund integrity & presence of stormwater - Storage practices - Spills - Inspection of washbay sump & filter	Leading Hand/ Site Supervisor/ Regional Manager/ HSE
12 Monthly	Annual stormwater and Trade Waste sampling and testing event. Annual update of the SWMP, including an audit of all existing stormwater systems (physical and process) and implementation of any reasonable and practical or otherwise required improvements.	Site Supervisor or Regional Manager with HSE assistance
As required	Additional checks of stormwater in portable bunds and washbay sump after rain events to determine if emptying is required.	Site staff/ leading hand

10.0 TRAINING

Training of all personnel on site includes environmental awareness and further ongoing awareness training built into the Operator Training Programs. Other environmental issues are incorporated into Emergency Preparedness (i.e. SEMP documentation) along with other procedures & work instructions, where necessary, within the normal operating practices of the site.

New employees receive training and inductions to ensure they are aware of the different water systems on site and the need to ensure complete cleanliness of the stormwater system.

A Toolbox for this SWMP has therefore been developed and distributed to the site for completion.

11.0 DOCUMENT REVIEW

This document is to be reviewed Annually (12 monthly), or where there has been a change to the processes, design or stormwater management infrastructure onsite.

The review is to be completed by the relevant Branch / Operations Manager with the support of a local Safety and/or Environmental Business Partner

12.0 ATTACHMENTS

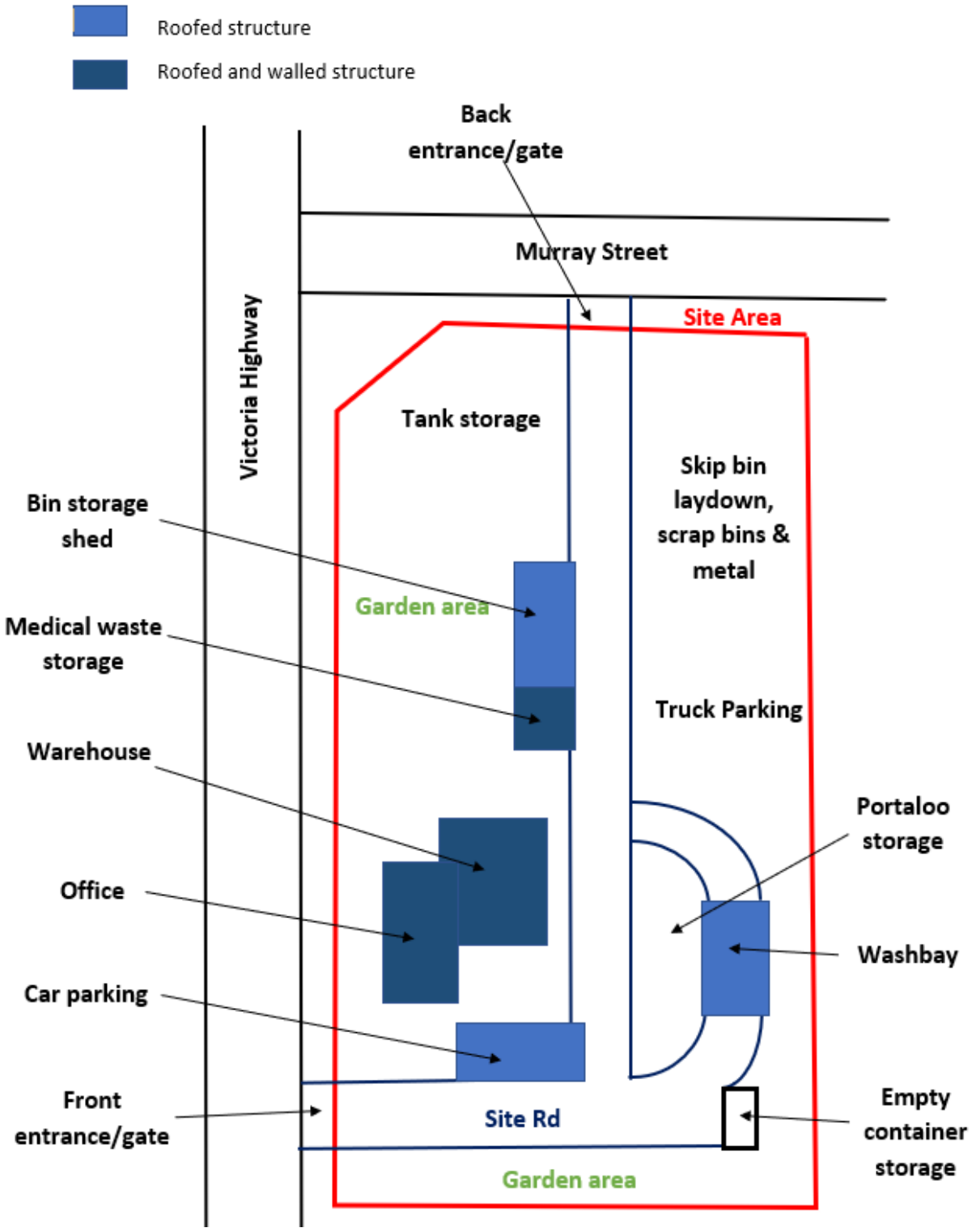
Appendix A - Site Plan

Appendix B – Site Stormwater & Storage Plan

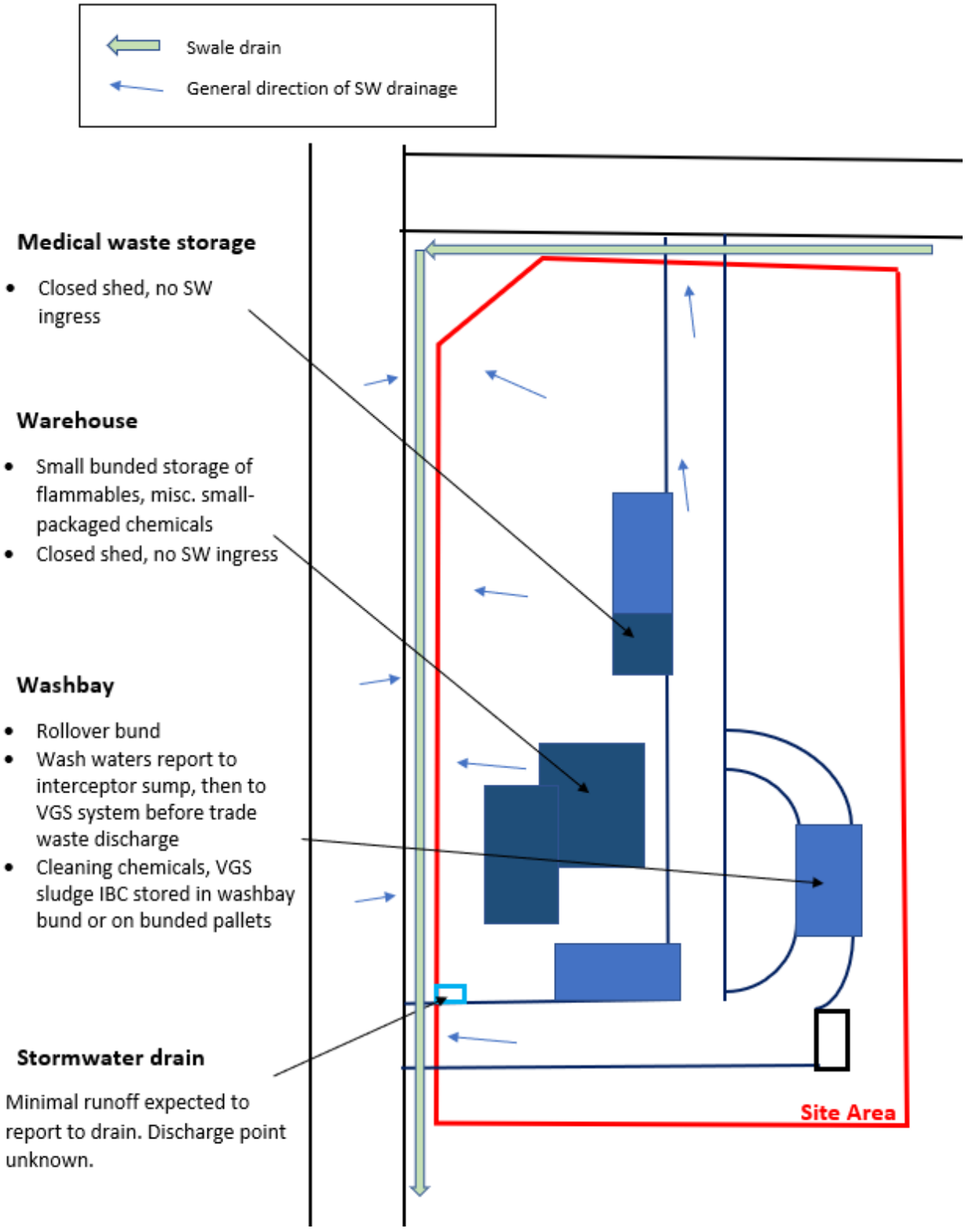
Appendix C – Stormwater Sampling Procedure

Appendix C – Stormwater Analysis Parameters

13.0 Appendix A – Site Plan



14.0 Appendix B – Stormwater & Storage Plan



15.0 Appendix C – Stormwater Sampling Procedure

Stormwater sampling is performed by the site, with results analysed by Land & Water consulting. Land & Water have provided the below guideline/procedure for sampling, which provides reference for both Katherine and Holtze sites.

Guideline for the Collection of Surface Water and Stormwater Samples

1 Introduction

The collection and assessment of the stormwater samples is required to satisfy commitments under the Environment Protection Licence for the Site. First flush surface water sampling is required during the first (or one of the first) rainfall events of the wet season.

2 Purpose

The purpose of this guideline is to inform Cleanaway personnel how to collect and submit stormwater samples for analysis to a National Testing Authorities of Australia Laboratory.

3 Required Equipment

The following sampling equipment is to be provided by the environmental consultant:

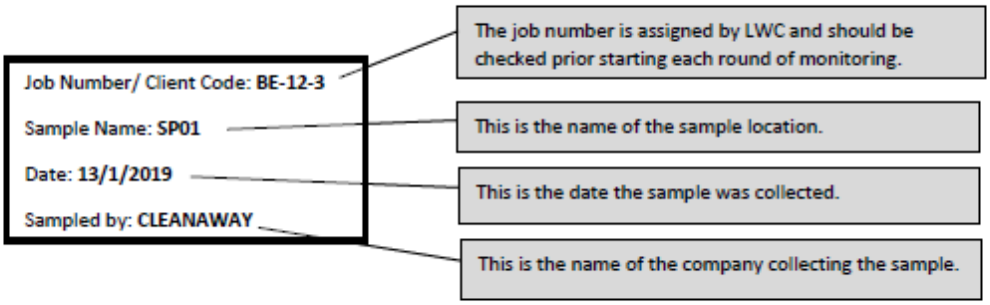
- Bailers (long plastic tubes with ball valves)
- Laboratory sample containers from both the primary (Australian Laboratory Services – ALS) and secondary (Eurofins MGT - Eurofins) laboratories.
- A cooler box with ice bricks
- A blank Chain of Custody (COC) form
- Consignment notes

The following equipment is to be supplied by Cleanaway personnel:

- Rope (to affix to the bailer)
- Gloves

3.1 Sample Containers and Labelling Sample Containers

Using a permanent marker, each sample bottle is to be labelled as per the example below.



The 'sample name' must be consistent between each monitoring event at each stormwater monitoring location i.e. SP01 must always be labelled SP01.

When collecting a duplicate sample, three sets of samples are collected from the same location. The first sample (referred to as the 'primary sample') is labelled with the sample location name. The second sample (referred to as the 'intra-laboratory duplicate' is labelled as "DUP1-Intra". The third sample (referred to as the 'inter-laboratory duplicate' is labelled as "DUP1-Inter". The primary sample and the intra-laboratory duplicate are collected in ALS sample containers. The inter-laboratory duplicate is collected in Eurofins sample containers.

The require containers for each sample have been bagged up individually by LWC for the Cleanaway personnel. Each primary sample will comprise all of the sample containers in one bag.

Guideline for the Collection of Surface Water and Stormwater Samples

4 Approach

Surface water samples are to be collected from the locations as detailed in the maps below.

4.1 Holtze Facility

Surface water samples are to be collected from two locations:

- "SW01" – collected from the grated stormwater drain leading to the western site boundary (grate to be lifted); and
- "SW02" – collected from the earthen stormwater pit located at the north eastern corner of the site.

The locations of these sampling points are shown in Figure 4-1.

4.2 Katherine Facility

Surface water samples are to be collected as follows:

- "SC" - Stormwater Control Sample – located upstream of potentially contaminating activities undertaken at the site
- "SD" - Stormwater Discharge Sample – located where stormwater leaves the site
- "VGS" - Vertical Gravity Separator – located within the vehicle washdown bay

The locations of these sampling points are shown in Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3. Note that the stormwater control sample location is not shown here and is to be determined during the rainfall event.

Figure 4-1 Location of Stormwater Sampling Locations – Holtze Facility

Figure 4-2 Location of Stormwater Sampling Locations – Katherine Facility

Figure 4-3 Sample Point for the Vertical Gravity Separator (grate to be removed during sampling and then replaced)

Guideline for the Collection of Surface Water and Stormwater Samples

5 Sampling Methodology

The method for collecting a sample is as follows:

1. Contact LWC (08 8271 5255 – Vanessa De Chellis) to advise that the sampling event is to be undertaken.
2. Label the required sample containers ensuring that at least one set of Intra-laboratory and inter-laboratory duplicate samples is collected per wet season monitoring event.
3. A dedicated disposable bailer is to be used to collect each sample (where required to be used).
4. Submerge the bailer within the stormwater/ surface water.
5. Retrieve the bailer and using the nozzle that comes with the bailer, fill us each of the sample bottles.
6. Avoid collecting surface scum in the bailer/ sample containers as this will impact upon the reliability of the results.
7. Ensure that bottles are filled to the top and that there is no air within the sample bottle. The bottles can be turned upside down to check if there are air bubbles.
8. Ensure bottles lids are tightly screwed on so that there are no leakages.
9. Place all filled and labelled sample containers for the same sample location in a labelled, clear plastic bag (for example, a re-sealable sandwich bag) and place in a cooler box with cold ice bricks present.

Note that some laboratory analysis has short expiry times, for example 2 days or even 24 hours. These are common for nutrients and microbiological analysis. Where possible, ensure that sampling is undertaken from Monday to Wednesday only with samples to be received at the Darwin branches of ALS and MGT by the next day after sampling and by Thursday noon at the latest (of each week).

6 Sending Samples to the Laboratory

The chain of custody form (COC) is sent to the laboratory with the samples and details the required analysis for each sample. Prior to the sampling event, contact LWC (Vanessa at vdechellis@lwconsulting.com.au or on 08 8271 5255) and a COC with the laboratory analysis marked will be emailed through. This is to be printed and to be sent to the laboratory with the samples. If required, the sample date on the COC may need to be changed.

Samples are to be sent to the laboratories as follows:

- Primary and Intra-Laboratory Duplicate samples are to be sent to ALS
  - 4/16 Charlton Ct, Woolner NT 0820
  - (08) 8942 2608
- Inter-Laboratory Duplicate samples are to be sent to Eurofins
  - 3/83 Coonawarra Rd, Darwin City NT 0820
  - (08) 8947 1557

If there are any issues regarding the transport of samples to the laboratory, contact the laboratory at the numbers included above.

7 Assessment of Results

Once the samples have been sent to the laboratory, LWC will be responsible for all liaison with the laboratory and assessment of analytical results.

Appendix D – Stormwater Analysis Parameters

Testing Requirements	Characteristic	Analyte	Upper Limit or Target range	Units	Reference
All water	Inorganic	Aluminium	200	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Arsenic	50	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Asbestos	No guideline	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Barium	1000	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Boron	1000	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Cadmium	5	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Chloride	400000	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Chromium	50	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Copper	1000	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Cyanide	100	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Hydrocarbons - TRH (c10-40)	5	mg/L	Internal Decision
All water	Inorganic	Hydrocarbons - visual assessment	No visible sheen or odour		Internal Decision
All water	Inorganic	Iron	300	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Lead	50	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Manganese	100	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Mercury	1	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Nickel	100	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Nitrate-N	10000	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Selenium	10	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Silver	50	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Sulfate	400000	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Sulfide	50	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Surfactant (MBAS)	200	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Inorganic	Zinc	5000	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Organic	Ammonia (as N)	10	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3

All water	Organic	Total N	25	mg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 4.2.11
All water	Organic	Total P	0.8	mg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 4.2.11
All water	Physio-Chemical	Dissolved Oxygen	80 - 100	% saturation	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 4.4.2
All water	Physio-Chemical	Electrical Conductivity	3000	µs/cm	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.2
All water	Physio-Chemical	Hardness (as CaCO3)	500000	µg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.3
All water	Physio-Chemical	pH	6-9 (overall)	pH units	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.1
All water	Physio-Chemical	Temperature	40	degress Celcius	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.2
All water	Physio-Chemical	TSS	40	mg/L	ANZECC 2000 - Highly Disturbed Ecosystem - Table 5.2.4