



Environment Protection Authority

Special Activation Precincts Information Package

The EPA's licensing role and sample assessment requirements for proponents in Special Activation Precincts using the complying development pathway



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1. Introduction

1.1 What this document covers

This document aims to help people within Special Activation Precincts understand environment protection licence (licence) requirements. It summarises the assessment pathway for developments in Special Activation Precincts using the complying development pathway that require a licence under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act). It also outlines the process to apply for a licence within Special Activation Precincts, provides sample environmental assessment requirements, and includes a list of NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) guidance materials.

This information is intended as a guide only and should be read in conjunction with the [*Guide to Licensing* \(2022\)](#), which provides more detailed information to help you decide if you need to hold a licence and contains information on how to apply for one. The [*Guide to Licensing* \(2022\)](#) takes precedence, as it is regularly updated. This document should also be read in conjunction with the POEO Act and *Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022* (POEO General Regulation), as well as other regulations under the POEO Act, as changes to these instruments may occur after the publication of this document. Details of the POEO Act and relevant environmental legislation can be found at [the EPA's legislation webpage](#).

1.2 Who this document is for

This document is for anyone who intends to carry out an activity in a Special Activation Precinct which may require a licence where the proposal will be going through the complying development pathway.

It will also be of interest to local and state government, including land-use planners, consent authorities, and development assessors.

2. What is an environment protection licence?

2.1 What is a licence?

A licence is a regulatory approval tool issued by the EPA to occupiers of various industrial premises in NSW to authorise them doing activities listed under the POEO Act. Every licence has conditions, outlining the legal obligations on the licence-holder, such as operating capacity, discharge limits, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

2.2 Who needs a licence?

You will need a licence if doing

- premises-based scheduled activities, being one or more activities listed in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act
- 'scheduled development work', being work that enables any premises-based scheduled activities as listed in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act (e.g. the construction of a facility that will need a licence to operate)
- scheduled activities that are not premises based as listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act
- non-scheduled activities that result in water pollution. This type of licence provides a defence against a pollution of waters offence for those pollutants specifically regulated under the licence, as long as the pollutants discharged to waters are within the limits specified in the licence.

Most activities listed in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act specify a threshold above which a licence is needed.

You must apply for a single licence if you are doing more than one scheduled activity on your premises.

Further information on licensing requirements and who needs to apply for one can be found within the [*Guide to Licensing* \(2022\)](#).

2.3 Importance of holding a licence

It is your responsibility to decide whether your activity needs a licence. You must apply for and hold one before doing any scheduled development work or scheduled activity.

If you are the occupier of a premises where a licence is needed and you don't hold a valid licence, you will be committing an offence which can result in regulatory action from the EPA. This can include court-imposed fines up to \$1,000,000 (for corporations) or \$250,000 (for individuals). These are continuing offences.

You should seek professional and independent legal advice if you're not sure about your obligations under the POEO Act.

3. Applying for a licence in Special Activation Precincts

3.1 Background

The NSW government has developed a simplified planning process for developments within Special Activation Precincts. Many developments now have the option to go through a complying development pathway under the *Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1997* once they have an Activation Precinct Certificate. For these developments, the process to get a licence for development within Special Activation Precincts has also been modified.

Regional Growth NSW Development Corporation (RGDC) provides a business concierge service that will help you through the Activation Precinct Certificate, development approval, and licence process. As part of this, RGDC will coordinate engagement between you, RGDC, and the EPA. You may wish to seek advice from a suitably qualified consultant to help with this.

The process to get a licence in a Special Activation Precinct, if you are going through the complying development pathway, is described below and outlined in section 3.11. It is important that you regularly consult with RGDC and the EPA, to make sure you prepare the correct technical assessment documentation. Regular consultation should mean that your licence application proceeds efficiently.

3.2 What to do at the development enquiry stage

In developing your proposal, you should

- refer to Chapter 3, especially Part 3.1, and Schedule 1 of the POEO Act to consider if your proposal will need a licence
- identify if you wish to go through the complying development pathway.

During this stage, known as the development enquiry stage (see 3.11), you should contact and discuss your proposal with RGDC. RGDC will give you a Special Activation Precinct site proposal form to fill out. Your completed form will help

- RGDC determine if your proposal is suitable for the relevant Special Activation Precinct
- EPA to decide whether you are likely to need a licence.

3.3 What information to provide at the concept design stage

During the concept design stage (see 3.11), you should provide RGDC with concept design plans and an overview of your proposal. If needed, RGDC will connect you with the EPA to further discuss licensing requirements for your proposal.

Based on the information from this stage, the EPA will give you technical assessment requirements for your specific proposal. Complete these technical assessments before going on to the next stage.

Information about the EPA's technical assessments can be found in [Part 5 of this document](#). A list of sample technical assessment requirements is provided in [Appendix A](#).

3.4 What information to provide at the pre-lodgement stage

During the pre-lodgement stage (see 3.11), you should lodge your reports responding to the EPA's technical assessment requirements requested at the concept design stage with RGDC (see 3.3).

RGDC will discuss the documentation with the EPA, and you may be asked to provide further assessment information before an Activation Precinct Certificate application can be lodged.

3.5 What to give RGDC when you apply for an Activation Precinct Certificate

Once you have satisfied RGDC's application requirements, you should apply for an Activation Precinct Certificate via the NSW Planning Portal, including all technical assessment reports requested by the EPA.

You may be asked for more information during this stage, and we encourage you to provide it as soon as possible to prevent delays.

3.6 How your information is assessed by RGDC and the EPA

RGDC will review your application to make sure it is consistent with the relevant Special Activation Precinct Master Plan and Delivery Plan and do a preliminary evaluation of your technical assessment reports. RGDC will consult with the EPA to make sure its technical assessment requirements are generally met and may ask you for more information.

Once RGDC is satisfied that the information provided meets the application requirements it will issue you with an Activation Precinct Certificate.

3.7 Getting development consent in Special Activation Precincts

RGDC will give advice on the development consent pathway for your proposal during the Activation Precinct Certificate process.

3.8 How to apply for a licence in Special Activation Precincts

You will need to lodge your licence application through the EPA's licensing portal at [eConnect EPA](#). The EPA may ask for further information.

3.9 Other information about licensing

The [Guide to Licensing](#) (2022) is the EPA's primary guide to licensing. It has information on

- what to provide with a licence application
- licence application fees
- lodging your licence application
- matters considered when deciding a licence application
- other important legislative requirements.

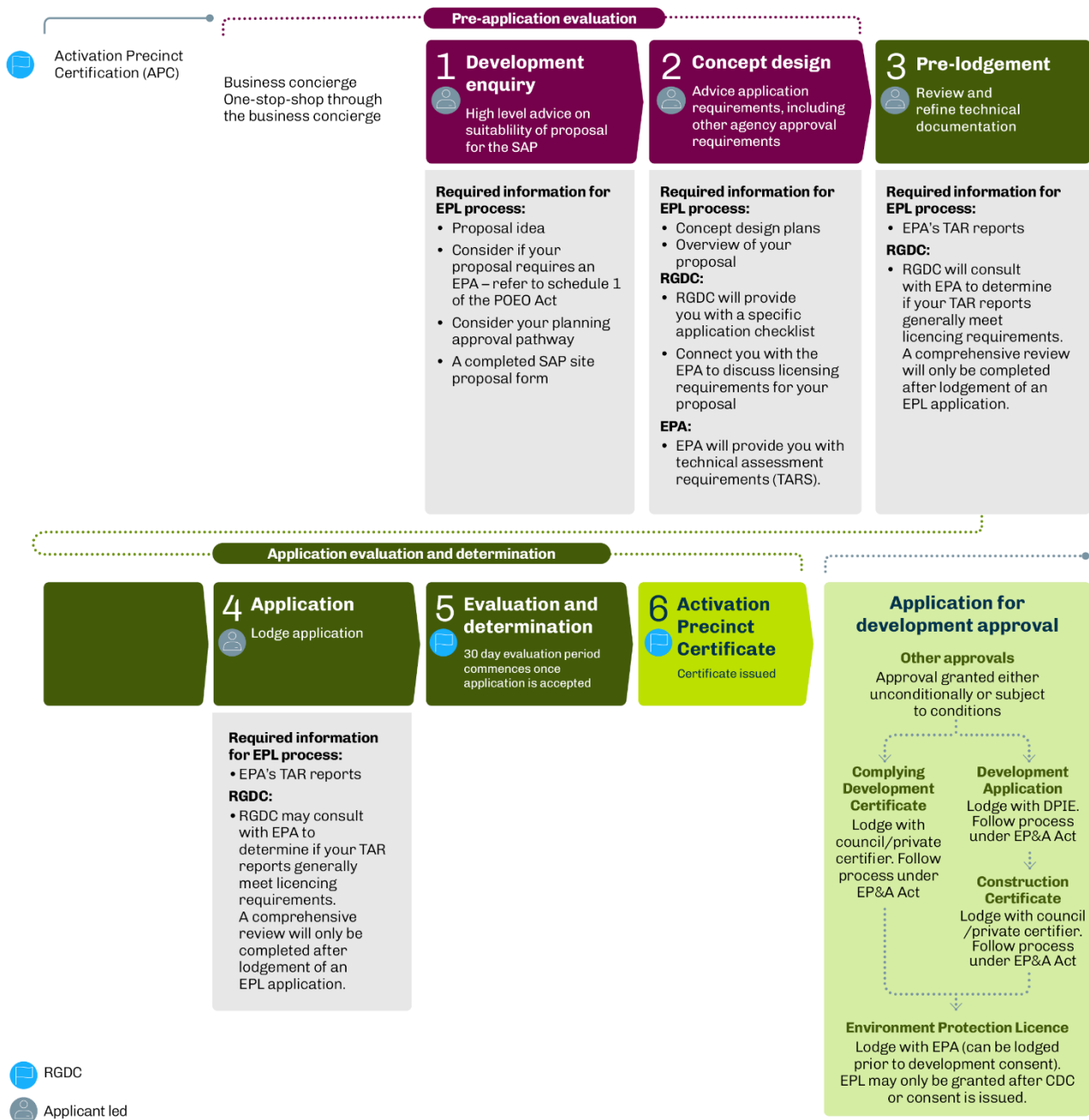
We recommend you read this guide before submitting a form at the development enquiry stage or applying for a licence.

3.10 Contact information

If you need further help or have any technical enquires, contact:

- RGDC on 1300 73 44 66 or email activationprecincts@regional.nsw.gov.au
- EPA on 131 555 or email info@epa.nsw.gov.au

3.11 What is the process to get a licence in Special Activation Precincts?



RGDC

Applicant led

4 Varying a licence in a Special Activation Precinct

Your licence conditions relate to the type and scale of activity described in your licence. If you wish to change the nature of your activity, you will need to complete an application form to have your licence varied.

The EPA considers a range of matters before varying a licence within or outside of a Special Activation Precinct, such as if the change in activity is supported by a development consent and appropriate technical assessment documentation.

The EPA must invite and consider public submissions to vary a licence where an activity was allowed as complying development and the proposed variation would authorise a significant increase in the environmental impact of the activity.

Licence variation application forms should be submitted through [eConnect EPA](#).

5 Technical assessment requirements

The EPA may require specific information with your application to understand the type and scale of activity, potential risks to the environment, and any specific controls proposed.

For example, a licence application may need to be supported by a range of technical assessments. These can include, but are not limited to, air, noise, and water quality impact assessments. These must be prepared by suitably qualified people in accordance with the EPA's guidance and technical documents.

When considering extra assessment requirements for development proposals within Special Activation Precincts, the EPA will take into consideration any precinct-wide technical studies that have been completed. You should talk with RGDC about precinct-wide technical studies that may assist with your application.

[Appendix A](#) provides a sample of the EPA's technical assessment requirements. This is provided for general information purposes only. You must get assessment requirements for each individual proposal as the specific requirements must be tailored to the proposal. Any technical assessment must be done in accordance with the EPA's standards and guidance materials. A list of these documents is provided in [Appendix B](#).

Please contact RGDC for advice from the EPA about technical assessment requirements relating to your proposal. RGDC will work with the EPA to prepare your technical assessment requirements and answer any related queries.

6 Further information

EPA website: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/>

EPA eConnect webpage: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing-and-regulation/licensing/econnect-epa>

EPA Environment protection licences webpage: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing-and-regulation/licensing/environment-protection-licences>

EPA Guide to Licensing webpage: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing-and-regulation/licensing/environment-protection-licences/guide-to-licensing>

EPA Guide to Licensing pdf: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/licensing/licensing-guide-160369.pdf>

NSW Department of Planning and Environment webpage: <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/Special-Activation-Precincts>

NSW Regional Growth NSW Development Corporation webpage: <https://www.nsw.gov.au/specialactivationprecincts>

Appendix A: Sample technical assessment requirements

Different proposals need a different level and type of assessment based on the environmental risk posed. The EPA will provide specific technical assessment requirements for your project. Examples of assessment requirements are provided below as guidance only.

A.1 Air and odour

Applicants may be required to

- provide an air quality impact assessment prepared in accordance with the relevant EPA guidelines where air emissions during operation have the potential to cause off-site impacts.

Any assessment should include but not be limited to

- identification of significant air emission sources at the proposed development (during construction and operation)
- assessment of their potential to cause off-site impacts
- details of the proposed management and mitigation measures that would be put in place.

A.2 Noise

Applicants may be required to

- provide a noise and vibration assessment prepared in accordance with the relevant EPA guidelines.

Any assessment should include but not be limited to

- details of the construction and operational noise and vibration impacts on nearby sensitive receivers and structures
- details of the proposed management and mitigation measures that would be implemented.

A.3 Water

Applicants may be required to

- provide a water pollution discharge assessment prepared in accordance with the relevant EPA guidelines to show that all practical measures to prevent water pollution and protect human health and the environment from harm are investigated and put in place.

Any assessment should include but not be limited to

- the level of assessment should reflect the level of risk to the environmental values of a waterway
- identification of the ambient *NSW Water Quality and River Flow Objectives* and environmental values for the receiving waters affected by the work or activity. Where groundwater may be impacted, the assessment should identify the appropriate groundwater environmental values
- the indicators and associated trigger values or criteria for the identified environmental values

- characterisation of the expected quality of any proposed discharges in terms of the concentrations of all pollutants expected to be present at non-trivial levels. This should be done for typical or average and worst-case scenarios
- an assessment of the potential impact of any discharges on the environmental values of the receiving waterways consistent with the *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality* (ANZG, 2018)
- demonstration of how the proposal will be designed and operated to protect the *NSW Water Quality and River Flow Objectives* for receiving waters where they are currently being achieved and contribute towards achievement of the NSW Water Quality Objectives over time where they are not being achieved
- where relevant, propose practical measures to further minimise and mitigate any identified impacts.

A.4 Waste

Applicants may be required to

- describe the waste that will be transported, generated, received or processed as part of carrying out the activity
- identify any waste stream that forms an input into the proposed activities
- classify these wastes in accordance with the relevant guidelines
- show that waste will be minimised and managed (including storage) in a way that protects the environment.

Any assessment should include but not be limited to

- identification of the quantity and classification of likely waste to be generated during construction and operation
- measures to be put in place to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of this waste
- a hazardous materials survey if buildings are proposed to be demolished or altered.

A.5 Contaminated sites

Applicants may be required to

- identify potentially affected media (soil, sediment, groundwater, surface water, soil vapour and indoor and outdoor air) and indicate all contaminants of potential concern, in accordance with the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021*
- consider whether an accredited site auditor should be appointed to oversee the site assessment and any remediation works.

Any assessment should include but not be limited to

- demonstration that the site is suitable (or will be suitable, after remediation) for the intended site use
- the ecological and human health risks posed by any contamination present, in the context of past, existing and future land uses
- consideration of whether any contamination present requires notification to the EPA under section 60 of the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*, or if any remediation required should be subject to a development application.

A.6 Climate change

Applicants may be required to

- undertake a greenhouse gas and climate change adaptation assessment, depending on your proposed activity. The EPA will advise you and RGDC of this requirement.

Appendix B: EPA standards and guidance material

The guidance listed below provides the basis for the EPA's technical assessment requirements for developments that need a licence.

The information listed is a guide, it is not exhaustive and may change from time to time. For the more current information, please refer to our website. Where guidance has been updated, a reference to the former document should be taken as a reference to the latest version of the document.

You must always get project-specific guidance from the EPA to make sure the technical guidelines you are using are up to date and relevant to your project.

Air and odour

Title	Description
<u>Approved methods for modelling and assessment of air pollutants in NSW (2022)</u>	This document lists the statutory methods to be used for modelling and assessing emissions of air pollutants in NSW. The EPA refers to these methods for air quality impact assessments submitted as part of a planning application and may also refer to them in licences and notices issued under the POEO Act.
<u>Technical framework: Assessment and Management of Odour from Stationary Sources in NSW: Technical Framework (2006)</u> Technical notes: Assessment and management of odour from stationary sources in NSW (2006)	The framework and the companion technical notes provide guidance for dealing with odour issues. The documents also recommend ongoing environmental improvement and best management practices to prevent or minimise odour and promote sustainable land use planning and management to minimise odours and avoid land use conflicts.
Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2022	Parts 5 and 6 of the Regulation deals with air impurities emitted from plant and equipment for industrial, agricultural and commercial activities. This includes, but is not limited to, setting maximum emission standards from activities and plant for a number of air impurities.
<u>Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air</u>	This document lists the methods that must be used when sampling and analysing air pollutants in NSW for statutory purposes. The document covers pollutant emissions from stationary sources,

Title	Description
<u>Pollutants in New South Wales (2022)</u>	including stacks, exhaust pipes and vents at industrial premises and smoky vehicles.
<u>Generic Guidance and Optimum Model Settings for the CALPUFF Modelling System for Inclusion into the 'Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessments of Air Pollutants in NSW, Australia (2011)</u>	<p>This guideline provides generic guidance and optimum model settings for the CALPUFF Modelling System for inclusion into the <i>Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW</i>.</p> <p>This guideline can be used for regulatory applications in NSW where the AUSPLUME dispersion model is not approved or suitable for use.</p>
<u>Tiered procedure for estimating ground-level ozone impacts from stationary sources (2011)</u>	This framework provides a tiered approach for assessing ozone impacts from industry. When assessing the air quality impacts from emissions of oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds from their premises, industry needs to consider the potential generation of ground-level ozone.
<u>Level 1 assessment – screening procedure tool (2015)</u>	This screening procedure tool provides an initial screening to decide whether detailed analysis is needed.

Noise

Title	Description
<u>Interim Construction Noise Guideline (2009)</u>	This guideline is primarily aimed at managing noise from construction works regulated by the EPA.
<u>Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline (2006)</u>	This guideline presents preferred and maximum vibration values for use in assessing human responses to vibration and provides recommendations for measurement and evaluation techniques. It should be used by both the EPA and industry in assessing vibration impacts from licensed activities.
<u>Noise Policy for Industry (2017)</u>	The purpose of the policy is to make sure noise impacts from particular industrial developments are evaluated and managed in a consistent and transparent manner. It provides levels for assessing the potential impact of noise from industry and includes a framework for considering feasible and reasonable noise mitigation measures.
<u>NSW Road Noise Policy (2011)</u>	This policy is used by road project authorities and regulators, planners and acoustic specialists to assess and mitigate the impacts of traffic noise from new and redeveloped road projects, and traffic-generating developments on residential and other sensitive lands.

Title	Description
<u>NSW Rail Infrastructure Noise Guideline (2013)</u>	This guideline is to make sure noise and vibration impacts from rail development projects are evaluated in a consistent and transparent manner. It applies to heavy and light rail infrastructure projects including the construction of new rail lines and upgrades to existing lines.
<u>Technical Basis for Guidelines to Minimise Annoyance due to Blasting Overpressure and Ground Vibration (1990)</u>	This document specifies recommended comfort criteria to minimise annoyance and discomfort to persons at noise sensitive sites caused by blasting.

Water

Title	Description
<u>Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW (2022)</u>	This document lists the sampling and analysis methods to be used to test for the presence or concentration of matter in water and the volume, depth and flow of water or wastewater, when complying with statutory requirements.
<u>Using environment protection licensing to control water pollution (2013)</u>	This fact sheet sets out information the EPA requires to make decisions on licences and the conditions that licences may contain that relate to water pollution.
<u>Managing Urban Stormwater soils and construction</u> <u>Volume 1 (Landcom 2004) and Volume 2 (A. Installation of Services; B. Waste Landfills; C. Unsealed Roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and Quarries) (2008)</u>	These documents provide guidance for practitioners to reduce the impacts of land disturbance activities on waterways by better management of soil erosion and sediment control. The emphasis should always be on avoiding and minimising erosion in the first place rather than relying on sediment control measures.
<u>Environmental Guidelines: Use of Effluent by Irrigation (2004)</u>	Effluent can pose environmental, public health or agricultural resource risks if not managed appropriately. The information in this guideline supports the setting up of safe effluent irrigation reuse schemes.

Title	Description
<u>Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW (2022)</u>	This document lists the sampling and analysis methods to be used to test for the presence or concentration of matter in water and the volume, depth and flow of water or wastewater, when complying with statutory requirements.
<u>NSW Water Quality and River Flow Objectives (2006)</u>	This guideline can help decision makers consider water quality in both big picture strategic planning and at the local level in assessing impacts of developments. The objectives help assess the state of our catchments, identify and prioritise risks and threats, develop management action plans, and direct on-ground investment to deal with water quality 'hotspots'.
<u>Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZG 2018)</u>	These guidelines provide water managers with tools and guidance to assess, manage and monitor water quality and is a cornerstone of the National Water Quality Management Strategy.
<u>Using the ANZECC Guidelines and Water Quality Objectives in NSW (2006)</u>	<p>This booklet explains the principles behind the ANZECC guidelines, which contain detailed scientific information and instructions for a vast array of water-quality issues.</p> <p>The guidelines provide government and the community – especially regulators, industry, consultants, community groups and catchment and water managers – with a framework for conserving ambient water quality in our rivers, lakes, estuaries, and marine waters.</p> <p>The guidelines were updated in 2018 (ANZG, 2018), including with revised guideline values for some pollutants. However, the principles for assessing and managing water quality remain broadly unchanged.</p>
<u>Water pollution discharge assessment</u>	This is a link provides guidance for industry and practitioners on the relevant statutory, policy, and technical framework to consider when conducting a water pollution discharge impact assessment.

Waste, chemicals, hazardous materials and radiation

Title	Description
<u>NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041</u>	This strategy sets out the NSW Government's plan to address plastic waste, support infrastructure investment, reduce carbon emissions through more sustainable material use, and protect the community from waste pollution.
<u>NSW Energy from Waste Policy Statement (2021)</u>	This statement sets out the policy framework and overarching criteria that apply to facilities in NSW proposing to thermally treat waste or waste-derived materials for the recovery of energy.

Title	Description
<u>Energy from Waste Infrastructure Plan (2021)</u>	This plan outlines the strategic planning considerations for future energy from waste infrastructure. The plan makes sure waste infrastructure is located in precincts most suitable for managing the state's residual waste, providing innovation and investment opportunities and protecting air quality for communities.
<u>EPA Waste Classification Guidelines (2014)</u>	Produced by the EPA, these guidelines provide a step-by-step process for classifying waste into categories.
<u>Environmental Guidelines: Solid waste landfills guideline (2016)</u>	These guidelines provide guidance for consent authorities on the environmental management of landfills in NSW.
<u>Environmental Guidelines: Use and Disposal of Biosolid Products (2000)</u>	This guideline helps planners, designers and operators of sewerage systems, and those involved with the processing and end-use of biosolids, by setting up requirements for the beneficial use and disposal of biosolids to land in NSW.
<u>Environmental Guidelines: Composting and related organics processing facilities guideline (2004)</u>	These guidelines outline how to turn organics into useful and safe products, without causing harm to the environment, by providing recommendations on appropriate environmental management for organic processing facilities.
<u>Standards for Managing Construction Waste in NSW (2018)</u>	These standards make sure waste facilities handling construction waste put in place appropriate processes and procedures to minimise the risk of harm to human health and the environment posed by construction waste.
<u>Guidelines on resource recovery Orders and Exemptions for the land application of waste materials as fill (2017)</u>	These guidelines should be used to make an application to the EPA for the beneficial land application of waste as fill.
<u>Guidelines on resource recovery Orders and Exemptions for the land application of waste materials as a fertiliser or soil amendment (2017)</u>	These guidelines should be used to make an application to the EPA for the beneficial land application of waste as a fertiliser or soil amendment.
<u>Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial Facilities (2012)</u>	This guide provides advice to help architects, developers, council staff and building managers to incorporate better waste management practice into the design, establishment, operation and ongoing management of waste services in commercial and industrial developments.

Title	Description
<u>Chemical Control Orders (regulated through the Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985)</u>	Chemical control orders are used where controls on chemicals or chemical wastes are required beyond current pollution laws to limit their potential or actual impact on the environment.

Contaminated sites

Title	Description
<u>EPA Regulatory Policy 2021</u>	This replaces the <i>Compliance Policy and Contaminated Land Compliance Statement</i> . It guides EPA regulatory decisions, in response to non-compliance and environmental or human health issues. It describes many of the tools we use and regulatory actions we may take under each of the eight elements of our regulatory approach, including for contaminated land.
<u>Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (2017)</u>	This guideline describes the duties of site auditors conducting a site audit and the administrative framework for the site auditor scheme. The guideline applies to site auditors conducting site audits. It is also useful to people with an interest in contaminated land, such as contaminated land consultants and local councils, as guidance on what is expected of site auditors when engaging or reviewing their work.
<u>EPA Contaminated land consultant certification policy (2022)</u>	This policy contains information on engaging a contaminated land consultant, how to find a consultant and recognised consultant certification schemes.
<u>Guidelines on the duty to report contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (2015)</u>	This guideline relates to the <i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i> only, and the reporting of land and groundwater contamination requirements now legally required under section 60 of the Act.
<u>Assessment and management of hazardous ground gases – Contaminated Land Guidelines (2020)</u>	This guideline assists with the assessment of hazardous ground gas issues which are frequently encountered during the assessment and remediation process involved in redeveloping potentially contaminated sites.
<u>Consultants reporting on contaminated land: Contaminated land guidelines (2020)</u>	This guideline provides a reporting framework and information to make sure reports prepared by consultants on the management of contaminated land contain the right information in a suitable format to inform and explain management decisions, document outcomes and

Title	Description
	provide for efficient review by regulators, the site auditor and other interested parties.
<u>Guidelines for the assessment and management of groundwater contamination (2007)</u>	This is a best-practice framework guideline for assessing, managing, and cleaning up contaminated groundwater.
<u>Managing Land Contamination: Planning Guidelines SEPP 55 – Remediation of Land (1998)</u>	<p>This guideline helps planning and consent authorities comply with their responsibilities under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>. The guideline deals with the early identification of contaminated sites, rezoning and development applications, the recording and use of information and the provision of information to the community.</p> <p>Please note that the <i>State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 - Remediation of Land</i> (SEPP 55) has been consolidated into the <i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021</i>. The <i>Managing Land Contamination: Planning Guidelines</i> are still relevant.</p>
<u>Sampling design part 1 – application. Contaminated Land Guidelines (2022)</u> <u>Sampling design part 2 – interpretation. Contaminated Land Guidelines (2022)</u>	<p>These guidelines are designed to assist contaminated land practitioners, site auditors, regulators, planning authorities, landholders, developers and members of the public who have an interest in the assessment and management of contaminated land. The guidelines focus on the development of a statistically based sampling strategy for site characterisation.</p>
<u>National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure</u>	This established a nationally consistent approach to the assessment of site contamination to ensure sound environmental management practices.

Further guidelines approved by the EPA with relation to contamination assessment are listed here: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/contaminated-land/statutory-guidelines>.

Other

Title	Description
<u>Environmental Health Risk Assessment: Guidelines for assessing human health risks from environmental hazards (enHealth, 2012)</u>	This document provides a national approach to environmental health risk assessment.