

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING DOCUMENT

Proposal name:	Esperance Waste Management Facility
Proponent:	Shire of Esperance
Assessment number:	2152
Location:	Lot 12 Kirwan Road
Local Government Area:	Shire of Esperance
Public review period:	Environmental Review Document – 6 weeks

1. Introduction

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) has determined that the above Proposal is to be assessed under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

The purpose of the Environmental Scoping Document (ESD) is to define the form, content, timing and procedure of the environmental review, required by section 40(3) of the EP Act. The Shire of Esperance (the Proponent) has prepared this revised draft ESD according to the procedures in the EPA's *Procedures Manual*.

Form

The EPA requires that the form of the report on the environmental review required under s. 40 (Environmental Review Document, ERD) is according to the Environmental Review Document template (refer to the EPA's Instructions on how to prepare an Environmental Review Document (2018)).

Content

The EPA requires that the environmental review includes the content outlined in sections 2 to 6 of this ESD.

Timing

Table 1 sets out the timeline for the assessment of the Proposal agreed between the Proponent and the EPA.

Table 1 Assessment timeline

Key assessment milestones	Completion Date
EPA approves Environmental Scoping Document	December 2018
Proponent submits first draft Environmental Review Document	February 2019
EPA provides comment on first draft Environmental Review Document (6 weeks from receipt of ERD)	February 2019
Proponent submits revised draft Environmental Review Document	March 2019
EPA authorises release of Environmental Review Document for public review (2 weeks from EPA approval of ERD)	March 2019
Proponent releases Environmental Review Document for public review for 6 weeks	May 2019
Close of public review period	June 2019
EPA provides Summary of Submissions (3 weeks from close of public review period)	June 2019
Proponent provides Response to Submissions	July 2019
EPA reviews the Response to Submissions (4 weeks from receipt of Response to Submissions)	August 2019
EPA prepares draft assessment report and completes assessment (6 weeks from EPA accepting Response to Submissions)	September 2019
EPA finalises assessment report (including two weeks consultation on draft conditions) and gives report to Minister (6 weeks from completion of assessment)	October 2019

*The Assessment Timeline is yet to be agreed to between the Proponent and the EPA. This will be confirmed once the EPA has endorsed the final ESD.

Procedure

The EPA requires the Proponent to undertake the environmental review according to the procedures in the *Administrative Procedures* and the *Procedures Manual*, including requirements for public review.

This ESD will not be released for public review. The ESD will be available on the EPA website (www.epa.wa.gov.au) upon endorsement and must be appended to the ERD.

2. The Proposal

The Shire of Esperance (the Shire) currently operates the Wylie Bay waste management facility (WMF), which includes a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and a Class II (putrescible) landfill. The Wylie Bay WMF has been in operation since 1988, however, the current landfill cell at the site is approaching the end of its operational lifespan. Licence L6882/1997/13 for the landfilling operations at Wylie Bay issued by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) is scheduled to conclude in 2019 in accordance with the Closure and Post-Closure Plan endorsed by the Council and the DWER.

The proposed EWMF will provide a critical piece of infrastructure for the domestic and commercial communities of Esperance and will be a key asset of the Shire's waste management system. The proposed EWMF is a Class I, II and III Putrescible landfill (Prescribed Premises Category 64) which can accept cleanfill, type 1 and 2 inert wastes, putrescible waste, type 1 and 2 special waste and certain contaminated solid wastes over a lifespan of 30 years.

It is estimated, based on current volumes and those projected into the future, that the facility will receive a total of less than 20,000 tonnes per annum (tpa). The Shire are currently assessing the viability of removing the organic component of the waste content by processing greenwaste and possibly food organics therefore, the volumes of waste may be significantly reduced which will assist in extending the lifespan of the facility and further minimise potential environmental and social impacts.

The EWMF will require the progressive clearing of a total of 54 hectares (ha) over the lifespan of the facility inclusive of firebreaks. A breakdown of the disturbance areas is provided in Table 3.

2.1 Regional Context

Lot 12 Kirwan Road is 331.58 ha in size and is located approximately 13 kilometres (km) north east of the town of Esperance. The site has been historically cleared and now contains a Tasmanian Blue Gum Plantation that is approximately 8-9 years old. The Proposed Landfill Development Footprint within the site inclusive of firebreaks equates to 54 ha and 26 ha exclusive of fire breaks.

The road network surrounding the site includes Kirwan Road to the west, Merivale Road to the south west and Copley Lane located to the south. Approximately 300m of the site's south western boundary borders Merivale Road.

Large areas of cleared agricultural land are located east, south east and west of the Site and recently harvested tree plantations are located immediately north of the Site. The nearest single residence is approximately 920m south east from the proposed landfill footprint. The next closest sensitive receptor is 1.6km south west of the proposed landfill development footprint area. Myrup Airport is located approximately 9km west and the Wylie Bay WMF is approximately 15km west of the Site boundary.

The site is located within two distinct catchment areas. The northern portion of the site (approximately 30%) is located in the Lake Warden Catchment Area which represents approximately 0.02% of the total catchment. The remainder of the site (approximately 70%) is located in the Doombup Catchment Area which represents approximately 2.5% of the total catchment area. The landfill development footprint is located within the Doombup Catchment which represents approximately 0.2% of the total catchment. Approximately 90% of the Doombup Catchment has been previously cleared for pastoral purposes.

Ramsar wetlands are located to west of the site which consist of Lake Warden Nature Reserve (Lake Warden), a portion of Woody Lake Nature Reserve (part of Windabout Lake, Woody Lake and Lake Wheatfield) and a portion of Mullet Lake Nature Reserve (Station Lake, Mullet Lake and Ewans Lake). The closest lake within the Mullet Lake Reserve (Ewans Lake) is located approximately 7.5km from the south western corner of the site.

Two regionally significant lakes Doombup Lake and Bannitup Lake are located approximately 2km and 3.5km south and south east respectively and are located within a large area of Crown Reserve land.

The location of the site is shown in Figure 1 and the proposed layout of the Esperance WMF in Figure 2 is attached.

Table 2 Summary of the Proposal

Proposal title	Esperance Waste Management Facility (WMF)
Proponent name	Shire of Esperance
Short description	<p>The proposed Esperance WMF will consist of a Class I, II III facility that will be designed and constructed to the BPEM Landfill Standard (and above where possible).</p> <p>The facility is located within Lot 12 Kirwan Road, Merivale approximately 13km north east of Esperance.</p> <p>The proposed landfill development footprint equates to a total of 26ha. The EWMF will require the progressive clearing of a total of 54 ha over the lifespan of the facility inclusive of firebreaks. It is estimated the facility will receive 20,000 tpa. This volume may be reduced with the implementation of greenwaste recycling processing.</p>

Table 3 Location and proposed extent of physical and operational elements

Element	Location	Proposed Extent (This Proposal)
Physical Elements		
Landfill Cells	Figure 2	Clearing of no more than 16.97ha of plantation within the Proposed Landfill Development Footprint
Evaporation ponds	Figure 2	Clearing of no more than 2.143 ha of plantation within the Proposed Landfill Development Footprint
Surface water ponds	Figure 2	Clearing of no more than 3.092 ha of plantation within the Proposed Landfill Development Footprint
Internal roads and weighbridge	Figure 2	Clearing of no more than 2.919 ha of plantation within the Proposed Landfill Development Footprint
Office	Figure 2	Clearing of no more than 0.003 ha of plantation within the Proposed Landfill Development Footprint
Maintenance Shed	Figure 2	Clearing of no more than 0.163 ha of plantation within the Proposed Landfill Development Footprint
Stockpile Area	Figure 2	Clearing of no more than 1.56 ha of plantation within the Proposed Landfill Development Footprint
Fire breaks	Figure 2	Clearing of no more than 28 ha of plantation within the Proposed Landfill Development Footprint
Operational Elements		
Landfilling of waste	Landfill	Estimated 20,000 tpa

3. Preliminary key environmental factors and required work

The EPA determined that the preliminary key environmental factors for the environmental review are:

1. Hydrological Processes and Inland Waters Environmental Quality (Inland Waters);
2. Terrestrial Environment; and
3. Social Surrounds.

As the factors Hydrological Processes and Inland Waters Environmental Quality are interrelated, these factors have been combined to avoid duplication of required works. Table 4 outlines the work required for each preliminary key environmental factor and contains the following elements for each factor:

- **EPA factor and EPA objective** for that factor.
- **Relevant activities** – the Proposal activities that may have a significant impact on that factor.
- **Potential impacts and risks** to that factor.
- **Required work** for that factor.
- **Relevant policy and guidance** – EPA (and other) guidance and policy relevant to the assessment.

Table 4 Preliminary key environmental factors and required work

Hydrological Processes and Inland Waters Environmental Quality (Inland Waters)	
EPA objective	To maintain the hydrological regimes of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values are protected. To maintain the quality of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values are protected.
Relevant activities	Excavation, clearing activities required to establish the EWMF. Construction of the landfill, the acceptance of waste and surface water management system.
Potential impacts and risks	Excavation and clearing activities may cause disturbance to subsurface flows and groundwater regimes. The establishment of the EWMF may disrupt surface water flows in the site and surrounds. Changes in hydrological regimes may also indirectly impact aquatic biota, flora and vegetation and terrestrial fauna. Potential impacts on groundwater quality may occur from seepage from the landfill. Nearby surface waters/creek lines may be contaminated from surface water flows from the facility. Potential for Doombup Lake and the southern ocean to be impacted from surface and groundwater emissions from the site.
Required work	1. Characterise baseline surface, hydrological and hydrogeological regimes and the sites geological characteristics, both in a local and regional context, including but not limited to water levels, water chemistry, stream and groundwater flows and flood patterns.

2. Undertake an adequate Hydrogeological Investigation and Hydrogeological Risk Assessment to inform the Phase 2 Hydrogeological Risk Assessment.
3. Conduct monthly groundwater monitoring and quarterly sampling for a minimum period of twelve months to determine the baseline water quality beneath the site. The water parameters to be measured will include, but will not be limited to: standing water level, pH, electrical conductivity, metals and organic chemicals and per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances.
4. Provide a detailed description and location of the proposal including an outline of the current (evidenced based) understanding of surface water and groundwater systems and their interactions, and detail how the development might alter these processes, including the potential surface water or groundwater impacts. This includes the provision of a detailed figure depicting the sensitive receptors within the locality (including Ramsar wetlands, Wetlands of National Importance and local surface water bodies).
5. Undertake surface EM geophysical survey to identify any shallow bedrock to allow better characterisation of the site's hydrogeology.
6. Undertake an appropriate Geotechnical Investigation (including geophysical techniques such as microgravity techniques and multichannel analysis of surface waves (MASW) to identify the presence of karst-like features in spongelite beneath the site that could form conduits for landfill leachate and gases in accordance with Australian Standards.
7. Assess the properties of the aquifers through appropriate tracer testing (colour, chemical, isotopes) to determine residence times, groundwater mixing and flow pathways.
8. Provide a conceptual model of the surface and groundwater systems including the extent of the seasonal connectivity between surface and groundwater systems, as well as connectivity to sensitive receptors (Ramsar Wetlands, Wetlands of National Importance and local surface waterbodies) and demonstrate that any migration of seepage from the site will not have a detrimental impact on these sensitive receptors.
9. Provide a geochemical risk characterisation of the waste material to be placed within the Class III landfill.
10. Undertake a Geotechnical Investigation in accordance with Australian Standards.
11. Undertake a Phase 2 Hydrogeological Risk Assessment using an appropriate technique determined in consultation with DWER to determine potential impacts to nearby sensitive receptors.
12. Demonstrate the effectiveness and appropriateness of contingency actions through a numerical groundwater flow and solute transport simulation model, which must be developed in accordance with the Australian Groundwater Modelling Guidelines.
13. Prepare a Contingency Action Plan to prevent contaminated water from migrating into surrounding aquifers. The plan should Outline the outcomes/objectives, management, monitoring, trigger/threshold and contingency actions (incl. interception bores) to ensure potential impacts (direct and indirect) are managed.
14. Undertake a robust Peer Reviewed pump testing program conducted by a qualified and experienced hydrogeologist in accordance with AS 2368-1990 to further understand the site hydrological regime.
15. Commission a qualified and experienced hydrogeologist to undertake an independent peer review of all hydrogeological and geological information and characterisation and commit to any works arising from the peer review.

	<p>16. Prepare a Surface Water Management Plan to cater for 1 in 300 year rainfall events</p> <p>17. Prepare a Leachate Management Plan (LMP) to cater for 1 in 300 year rainfall events.</p> <p>18. Demonstrate how the EPA's objective for this factor can be met.</p>
<p>Relevant policy and guidance</p>	<p><u>EPA Policy and Guidance</u></p> <p>EPA Statement of Environmental Principles, Factors and Objectives (2016).</p> <p>EPA Environmental Factor Guideline: Hydrological Processes (2016).</p> <p>EPA Environmental Factor Guideline: Inland Waters Environmental Quality (2016).</p> <p>EPA Instructions on how to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plans (2016).</p> <p><u>Other policy and guidance</u></p> <p>EPA Victoria Environmental Protection Agency, Hydrogeological Assessment (Groundwater Quality) Guidelines (VEPA, 2006).</p> <p>EPA Victoria BPEM Siting, Design, Operation and Rehabilitation of Landfills (2015)</p> <p>AS 2368-1990 Australian Standard test pumping of water wells</p> <p>ASTM: D5092-04 Standard practise for the design and installation of groundwater monitoring wells</p> <p>AS 5667.1.1998 Water Quality Sampling Guidance on the Design of Sampling Programs, Sampling Techniques and the Preservation and Handling of Samples</p> <p>AS 5667.11.1998 Water Quality Sampling Guidance on Sampling Groundwater</p> <p>Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (2000)</p> <p>AS1289 Soil Classification Test Series (all relevant sub series)</p> <p>AS2870-2011 Residential slabs and footings</p> <p>AS31000:2009 Risk Management - Principles and Guidelines.</p> <p>Assessing risk posed by hazardous ground gases to buildings (CIRIA, 2007)</p> <p>AS1726:2017 Geotechnical Site Investigations</p> <p>Department of Environment Regulations, 2014-Assessment and Management of Contaminated sites, Contaminated sites guidelines (DER, 2014)</p> <p>DoW - WQPN 51: Industrial wastewater management and disposal</p> <p>DoW - WQPN 52: Stormwater management at industrial sites</p> <p>DoW - WQPN 30: Groundwater Monitoring Bores.</p> <p>National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure, 1999-amended 2013 (NEPM, 2013);</p> <p>UK Environment Agency - Landfill Directive, Landfill Technical Guidance Note 01 (LFTGN01), Hydrogeological Risk Assessments for Landfills (2003)</p>

Terrestrial Environmental Quality	
EPA objective	To maintain the quality of land and soils so that environmental values are protected.
Relevant activities	Excavation works, installation of basal lining system, landfilling, leachate storage and the operation of machinery.
Potential impacts and risks	Contamination of soil may occur from leachate seepage from the landfill and evaporation ponds. Spills may occur due to equipment or machinery faults causing soil contamination.
Required work	<p>19. Characterise the baseline geology, geotechnical and hydrogeological attributes at the site.</p> <p>20. Demonstrate conformance with internationally and/or interstate recognised design criteria for containment cell design. The design of cells should ensure long term encapsulation of waste that reduces risk to the environment and environmental values to an acceptable level.</p> <p>21. Undertake a Stability Risk Assessment to determine the potential stability risks and engineering requirements for the facility.</p> <p>22. Determine the proposed management, monitoring and mitigation methods to minimise land and soil impacts as a result of implementing the proposal.</p> <p>23. Outline the outcomes/objectives, management, monitoring, trigger and contingency actions to ensure potential impacts (direct and indirect) are managed.</p> <p>24. Demonstrate how the EPA's objective for this factor can be met.</p>
Relevant policy and guidance	<p><u>EPA Policy and Guidance</u></p> <p>Environmental Protection Authority 2016, Environmental Factor Guideline: Terrestrial Environmental Quality, EPA, Western Australia.</p> <p><u>Other policy and guidance</u></p> <p>EPA Victoria BPEM Siting, Design, Operation and Rehabilitation of Landfills (2015).</p> <p>AS 2368-1990 Australian Standard test pumping of water wells</p> <p>ASTM: D5092-04 Standard practise for the design and installation of groundwater monitoring wells</p> <p>AS 5667.1.1998 Water Quality Sampling Guidance on the Design of Sampling Programs, Sampling Techniques and the Preservation and Handling of Samples</p> <p>AS 5667.11.1998 Water Quality Sampling Guidance on Sampling Groundwater</p> <p>Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (2000)</p> <p>AS1289 Soil Classification Test Series (all relevant sub series)</p> <p>AS2870-2011 Residential slabs and footings</p> <p>AS31000:2009 Risk Management-Principles and Guidelines.</p> <p>Assessing risk posed by hazardous ground gases to buildings (CIRIA, 2007)</p> <p>AS 1726: 2017 Geotechnical site investigations</p>

	<p>Department of Environment Regulations, 2014-Assessment and Management of Contaminated sites, Contaminated sites guidelines (DER, 2014)</p> <p>DoW - WQPN 30: Groundwater Monitoring Bores.</p> <p>National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure, 1999-amended 2013 (NEPM, 2013).</p> <p>UK Environment Agency - Landfill Directive, Landfill Technical Guidance Note 01 (LFTGN01), Hydrogeological Risk Assessments for Landfills (2003)</p>
Social Surroundings	
EPA objective	To protect social surroundings from significant harm.
Relevant activities	The construction and operation of the landfill.
Potential impacts and risks	Odours will occur as result of landfilling waste. Noise and dust will be generated through the construction and operation of the EWMF. The facility and generation of litter may impact local visual amenity.
Required work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Undertake a detailed Site Section Process to identify a suitable site. 26. Characterise the social aspects on and surrounding the site through a Due Diligence Assessment. 27. Characterise the heritage and cultural values of proposed disturbance areas and any other areas that may be indirectly impacted to identify sites of significance and their relevance within a wider regional context. 28. Compare the site attributes with relevant separation distances to ensure it meets the recommended buffer distances. 29. Undertake a Traffic Impact Assessment in accordance with Main Roads and Shire requirements. 30. Undertake a Tourism Impact Assessment in consultation with local tourism operators. 31. Undertake a risk assessment to identify potential impacts to agriculture and aquaculture within the region in consultation with the local land holders and the Department of Agriculture and Food. 32. Undertake a Landfill Gas Risk Assessment and Management Plan. 33. Compare the site attributes with BPEM landfill separation distances to ensure it meets the recommended buffer distances. 34. Undertake an Odour Impact Assessment in accordance with Department of Environment: Air Quality Modelling Guidance Notes (March 2006) to determine potential impacts to nearby sensitive receptors. Assess two potential scenarios for the EWMF: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Scenario One: Assess peak odour emissions based on a tonnages throughput of 20,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) to include food and organics. b. Scenario Two: Assess a reduction (50% - 75%) in putrescibles and green waste organics from the waste stream prior to the landfill, where the landfill will revert to largely an inert configuration. 35. Consult the community at each stage throughout the development of the project through the delivery of workshops, meetings, letters, media releases or other suitable forms of communication as required.

	<p>36. Undertake a Noise Impact Assessment in accordance with Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 and Draft Guidance Note 8 Guideline on Environmental Noise for Prescribed Premises.</p> <p>37. Undertake an Odour Impact Assessment in accordance with Department of Environment: Air Quality Modelling Guidance Notes, March 2006</p> <p>38. Determine the proposed management, monitoring and mitigation methods to minimise social impacts as a result of implementing the proposal.</p> <p>39. Prepare a Community Consultation Report outlining key consultation undertaken on the project, comments raised on the project and the Shire's response.</p> <p>40. Outline the outcomes/objectives, management, monitoring, trigger and contingency actions to ensure potential impacts (direct and indirect) are managed.</p> <p>41. Demonstrate how the EPA's objective for this factor can be met.</p>
<p>Relevant policy and guidance</p>	<p><u>EPA Policy and Guidance</u></p> <p>EPA Statement of Environmental Principles, Factors and Objectives (2016).</p> <p>EPA Environmental Factor Guideline: Social surroundings (2016).</p> <p>EPA Instructions on how to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plans (2016).</p> <p><u>Other policy and guidance</u></p> <p>EPA Victoria BPEM Siting, Design, Operation and Rehabilitation of Landfills (2015)</p> <p>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997.</p> <p>Department of Environment: Air Quality Modelling Guidance Notes, March 2006</p> <p>Draft Guidance Note 8 Guideline on Environmental Noise for Prescribed Premises.</p> <p>Department of Planning (NSW) Social Impact assessment guideline: For State significant mining, petroleum production and extractive industry development (2017)</p>

4. Other environmental factors or matters

During assessment of proposals, other factors or matters may be identified as relevant to the proposal, but not of significance to warrant further assessment by the EPA, or such impacts can be regulated by other statutory processes to meet the EPA's objectives. These factors do not require further work as part of the environmental review, or detailed discussion and evaluation in the ERD, although they must be included in the ERD in a summarised, tabular format noting that the documentation will be subject to public review.

In some circumstances other factors, while not being considered as preliminary key environmental factors, may require greater emphasis in the ERD. Further studies may be required to address these factors and the proponent will consult with the EPA to determine which factors should be considered and to what extent.

The Shire has considered all other environmental factors for this project including flora and vegetation, subterranean fauna, terrestrial fauna and air quality. Each factor and the required works are outlined below. The outcomes of each of the required works will be summarised in the ERD.

4.1 Subterranean Fauna

It is important to predict the presence of subterranean fauna and although it is unlikely that threatened or priority species are located within the site, this factor has been considered during the development of the project. To determine if there are any recorded threatened or priority species of communities in the site, the following works are required:

- Determine the potential for threatened or priority subterranean fauna species or communities to be located within the development footprint including relevance within a wider regional context through a desktop assessment using DBCA and Western Australian Museum (WAM) database search requests.

4.2 Terrestrial Fauna

Terrestrial fauna is not anticipated to be a concern due to the lack of native vegetation on the site and surrounding fragmented and predominantly cleared landscape. However, it is important terrestrial fauna are considered throughout the development of the project. To determine if there are any potential impacts to fauna, the following works are required:

- Engage a qualified ecologist to conduct a Level 1 terrestrial fauna survey across the site in accordance with EPA Guidance documentation.
- Determine the potential impact on any identified threatened and priority fauna on or immediately surrounding the site.
- Engage a qualified ecologist to undertake baseline feral animal monitoring.
- Assess the potential for increased feral animal activity and the potential impacts of feral animals as a result of operation of the landfill. Describe the best practice management measures to be implemented to ensure feral animals are adequately managed.

4.3 Air Quality

Due to the nature of the project, it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions will be generated and therefore should be considered to ensure any potential impacts are minimised. To understand the potential impacts to air quality the following works are required:

- Provide a detailed description (including quantifying emissions) of the potential impacts to air quality as a result of greenhouse gas emissions generated by the decomposition of landfill material.
- Identify best management practices that may be incorporated into the design of the facility to minimise the release of greenhouse gas emissions from the site.

5. Stakeholder consultation

The Proponent must consult with stakeholders who are affected by, or are interested in the Proposal. This includes the decision-making authorities (see section 6), other relevant state (and Commonwealth) government agencies and local government authorities, the local community and environmental non-government organisations.

The Proponent must document the following in the ERD:

- Identified stakeholders; The following stakeholders engaged throughout the project to date and include:

Sector	Stakeholder
Federal Government	Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE)

State Government	Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER) Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)
Local Government	Shire of Esperance Council
Environmental Interest Groups	South Coast Natural Resource Management (SCNRM) Birdlife Australia Community Reference Group (CRG) Esperance Merivale Tip Action Group (EMTAG)
Other Stakeholders	Esperance Community

- the stakeholder consultation undertaken and the outcomes, including decision-making authorities' specific regulatory approvals and any adjustments to the Proposal as a result of consultation; and
- any future plans for consultation.

6. Decision-making authorities

At this stage, the EPA has identified the authorities listed in Table 6 as decision-making authorities (DMAs) for the Proposal. Additional DMAs may be identified during the course of the assessment.

Table 6 Decision-making authorities

Decision-making authority	Relevant legislation
1. Minister for Environment	Wildlife Conservation Act 1950
2. Director General, Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part V Works Approval and Licence



Figure 1: Site Locality



VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
 HORIZONTAL DATUM: MGA 94 ZONE 51



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Client: SHIRE OF ESPERANCE

NOTES	
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Project: KIRWAN ROAD LANDFILL APPROVALS

Title: CONSTRUCTION STAGING FINAL STAGE PLAN

Drawn by:	CDE	Job No:	TW17041
Checked by:	LM	File No:	TW17041-C-506
Approved by:	LM	Dep. No:	Rev:
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Date:	19.10.2017		B

Figure 2: EWMF Layout