

Environment Protection (General) Environment Protection Policy 2016

Notifiable instrument NI2016—253

made under the

Environment Protection Act 1997, s 27 (Making of environment protection policy)

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Environment Protection (General) Environment Protection Policy 2016**.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after its notification day.

3 Environment Protection Policy

I make the Environment Protection Policy as set out in the schedule.

4 Revocation

This instrument revokes the *Environment Protection (General) Environment Protection Policy 2012 (No 1)* (NI2012-325).

Brett Phillips

Environment Protection Authority

25 May 2016

*Name amended under Legislation Act, s 60

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel—also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au



GENERAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION POLICY

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY
MAY 2016

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1. WHAT ARE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION POLICIES

Environment Protection Policies (EPPs) are policies and guidelines, which help to explain and apply the *Environment Protection Act 1997* (the Act) and the Environment Protection Regulation 2005 (the Regulation) made under that Act.

To explain the context for policy, **EPPs** often summarise or explain and apply the Act. However, the Act, Regulation and other legislation remain the authoritative statement of the law and readers should refer to the actual text of the legislation whenever necessary.

This **EPP** is one of several issued to explain and apply with the Act. The **Environment Protection Authority (EPA)** intends to update **EPPs** regularly, to ensure they are relevant, useful, reflect both experience and current best environmental practice and in line with community expectations.

1.1 WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EPPS, THE ACT AND THE REGULATION?

The Act and the Regulation are legislative instruments passed by the Legislative Assembly and are legally binding. As policies and guidelines, the **EPPs** are not legally binding. They support the operation of the legislation by providing certainty and transparency in its administration.

For example, the **EPA** will consider any relevant **EPPs** in determining the condition of an **Environmental Authorisation** or **Environmental Protection Agreement**.

1.2 HOW DO ALL THREE COMPONENTS (ACT, REGULATION AND EPPS) FIT TOGETHER?

The Act, Regulation and **EPPs** all work together to provide an integrated framework for environment protection as follows:

- the Act is a general legislative framework, which establishes the machinery necessary for environment protection. For example, it establishes the independent statutory role of the **EPA** and provides for instruments like **environmental authorisations**
- the Regulation contains rules and standards about specific aspects of the environment. Examples of matters dealt with in the Regulation are setting environmental standards for water quality and particular noise levels for areas of the ACT
- the **EPPs** contain guidance on meeting the requirements of the Act and the Regulation
- Section 2 of the Act sets out the Objects and Principles of the Act, and requires that the Act shall be construed and administered so as to be consistent with the Objects and Principles. As the Regulation and the **EPPs** are made under the Act, this principle applies with equal force to those instruments.

1.3 HOW ARE EPPS PRODUCED AND WHO HAS INPUT?

The **EPA** develops draft **EPPs**, but before these are finalised, the **EPA** must advertise the release of drafts and give members of the public 40 working days (8 weeks) to comment on them.

The **EPA** must consider these comments and may incorporate them into the **EPP** if appropriate. An **EPP** can only be made with the consent of the Minister responsible for the Act.

1.3.1 How will people know about changes to policies?

The **EPA** must publish a notice in the Legislation Register and provide additional public notice when an **EPP** is finalised, changed or revoked, except when changes are only editorial.

For example, if the name of a government agency has changed, the name can be changed in the **EPPs** without public consultation or notification in the Legislation Register.

The **EPA** cannot vary or revoke an **EPP** without the Minister's consent.

1.4 HOW MANY EPPS ARE THERE?

Currently, there are eight **EPPs**:

- General (this **EPP**)
- Water Quality
- Air
- Noise
- Contaminated Sites
- Hazardous Materials
- Motor Sport Noise
- Outdoor Concert Noise.

The **EPA** may develop other **EPPs** over time as required to meet emerging issues or community expectations.

1.5 HOW ARE THE EPPS STRUCTURED?

The **EPPs** are generally structured on the following lines:

- Background - this part sets out the context and underlying policy objectives of the **EPP**
- Policies and Guidelines - this part explains how relevant provisions of the Act and Regulation work and contain the substantive policies and guidelines of the **EPP**
- Appendix - this part contains detailed or technical information separated from policies and guidelines for easy reference
- Glossary - this part contains explanations of words and abbreviations, particularly those specific to the particular **EPP**. Terms used in more than one **EPP** are included in the Glossary for this General **EPP**.

1.6 TO WHOM AND WHERE DO THE EPPS APPLY?

The **EPPs** apply to all persons and things for activities on all land within the ACT including land owned by the Commonwealth, to which the Act applies. This includes the ACT Government and its agencies and government-owned companies. At present the Act does not bind the Commonwealth Government, however, generally Commonwealth agencies have committed to comply with the Act.

1.7 HOW ARE EPPS KEPT UP TO DATE?

EPPs can be amended at any time, to keep them up to date. All amendments other than those of an editorial nature only must go through the public consultation process above.

2. ROLE OF THIS EPP

2.1 BACKGROUND

This General **EPP** is designed to help people understand the Act and the Regulation. This **EPP** contains information and policies common to several areas of environment protection. Information particular to a specific area (such as Water) is contained in the relevant specific **EPP** (such as the Water Quality **EPP**).

Overall, **EPPs**, along with the Act, the Regulation and the Magistrates Court (Environment Protection Infringement Notices) Regulation 2005 are designed to provide a framework for environment protection which:

- is outcome-focused and able to be tailored to a variety of specific outcomes
- provides appropriate opportunity for self-regulation (particularly through **Environmental Protection Agreements** and **codes of practice**)
- gives incentives for compliance (for example through longer review periods and reduced fees for holders of **accredited authorisations**)
- promotes business certainty, by for example, allowing **Environmental Authorisations** to be granted for an indefinite period in many cases (subject to review) and also by requiring that the policies and procedures used to make decisions are publicly available
- is based on the principles of “polluter-pays” and “user-pays” charging for fees, consistent with the ACT’s commitment to the Inter-Governmental Agreement on the Environment (May 1992)
- makes the administration of environment protection transparent
- provides a better and more appropriate range of contemporary risk based “tools” to regulate activities (for example, on-the-spot fines for minor infringements).

EPPs are documents prepared by the **EPA** in accordance with Part 4 of the Act and relevant best practice, setting out:

- guidelines that the EPA must have regard to in administering the Act or
- guidelines for effective environment protection and management both for a particular industry or the community generally or
- matters that the **EPA** may take into account in relation to decision making in the exercise of a discretion under the Act.

This **EPP** has been prepared in accordance with the Act.

2.2 ADMINISTRATION CONSISTENT WITH OBJECTS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ACT

Section 2 of the Act requires that the Act be construed and administered consistently with the Objects and Principles of the Act. This **EPP** should be read and applied to best give effect to the Objects and Principles of the Act.

2.3 WHAT ABOUT OTHER LEGISLATION?

EPPs are complemented by other environmental programs and legislation aimed at protecting the environment. Readers are encouraged to consider whether other legislation and policies may be relevant to an issue dealt within the General **Environment Protection Policy** or another **EPP**. For example, the *Planning and Development Act 2007* and the Territory Plan made under that Act are often relevant to environmental issues (e.g. the plan sets environmental values for water bodies and noise zones).

Further examples are shown below; however this is not an exhaustive list.

Activity	Act	Contact
General environmental duty	<i>Environment Protection Act 1997</i>	EPA by calling Access Canberra on 132281
Handling and storage of dangerous substances	<i>Dangerous Substances Act 2004</i>	WorkSafe ACT by calling Access Canberra on 132281
Littering	<i>Litter Act 2004</i>	City Rangers by calling Access Canberra on 132281
Disposal of hazardous waste material	<i>Environment Protection Act 1997</i>	EPA by calling Access Canberra on 132281
Dams/ponds construction, waterway works and water abstraction licences	<i>Water Resources Act 2007</i>	EPA by calling Access Canberra on 132281

2.4 NOTES ON READING THIS EPP

1. Where the **EPP** refers to a legal requirement, it will give the source of this requirement for reference. References to ‘the Act’ refer to the *Environment Protection Act 1997* (as amended) while ‘the Regulation’ refers to the Environment Protection Regulation 2005 (as amended).
2. Wherever a term is used that is defined in the Act or the Regulation, it appears in **bold**.
3. Copies of this **EPP** may be inspected at the following locations:
 - » **Environment Protection Authority**
Dame Pattie Menzies House –
Level 2 North, 16 Challis Street, Dickson, ACT
 - » ACT Public Libraries
 - » Access Canberra Shopfronts
 - » Website: www.environment.act.gov.au

3. POLICY OBJECTIVE

The objective of the General **EPP** is to provide a simplified explanation of the Act, the Regulation, and their administration.

4. COMPLIANCE WITH THIS EPP

EPPs are not legally binding in themselves; they are statements of policy, guidelines and explanations of legal requirements. Where something is legally required, this **EPP** refers to the source legal document (usually the Act or Regulation). **EPPs** have been developed to help people comply with the legal requirements of the Act and Regulation and the **general environmental duty**, which requires people to take practicable and reasonable steps to minimise **environmental harm or environmental nuisance**.

The **EPA** has produced a range of educational information, including industry specific information, guidelines and codes of practice, to inform the public of their obligations under, and promote a high level of compliance with, the Act and the Regulation.

5. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The **EPA** has a range of administrative, civil and criminal enforcement actions available to ensure compliance with, and enforcement of, the Act and the Regulation. Section 10 of this **EPP** outlines the enforcement actions available under the legislation. Compliance and enforcement action taken by the **EPA** is guided by the environment protection compliance framework.

6. REVIEW OF EPA DECISIONS

Certain decisions made by the **EPA** are reviewable. There are two types of reviewable decisions:

1. Internally reviewable decisions (a decision is reviewed by the **EPA**)
2. Reviewable decisions (a decision is reviewed by the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT)).

Under Section 135 of the Act, which specifies both the internally reviewable decision and reviewable decisions, an eligible person can make an application either to the **EPA** or to ACAT for review of a decision.

7. PUBLIC INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

Certain documents are available for public inspection under Section 19 of the Act. For example **environmental authorisations**, codes of practice, environmental protection agreements any **environment protection orders** and the contaminated sites register.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL DUTIES

The Act creates environmental duties:

- a **general environmental duty**
- the duty to notify the **EPA** of actual or threatened **environmental harm**
- the duty to notify the existence of contaminated land (Sections 22, 23 and 23A of the Act).

8.1 WHAT IS THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL DUTY?

The **general environmental duty** requires all people to take practicable and reasonable steps to prevent or minimise any **environmental harm** or **environmental nuisance** their actions may cause.

This section is intended to encourage everyone in the community to take personal responsibility for protecting the environment. Failing to comply with this provision is not, by itself, an offence under the Act. Nor does it give rise to a civil liability. However, if necessary, compliance with this duty can be enforced by an Environment Protection Officer issuing an **Environment Protection Order**. Failing to comply with such an order is an offence (Section 126).

8.1.1 Can you give me an example?

For example, the installation of an air conditioning unit in a position which, due to the noise emitted by the unit, could cause **environmental harm**. To install the unit in this position would be a breach of the environmental duty because of the harm it may cause.

Whilst the installation of the air conditioning unit in itself would not constitute an offence, operating the unit, when it causes noise to be emitted above the noise standard and an affected person has made a complaint, would be an offence.

If an Environment Protection Officer, acting on a complaint, issued an order not to operate the unit unless it complied with the noise standard, it would be an offence (with a penalty for an individual of up to \$30,000) not to comply.

A further example would be installing lighting, for example security lighting, which emits light onto your neighbour's property may be a breach of your environmental duty because of the **environmental nuisance** this might cause. Whilst the installation of lighting in itself would not constitute an offence, if an Environment Protection Officer, acting on a complaint, issued an order not to use the lights until they were repositioned to reduce the light spill into your neighbours property, it would be an offence not to comply.

8.1.2 What are the benefits of complying with the duty?

People complying with the **general environmental duty** are doing the right thing by the environment as well as meeting a legal obligation. But there is an extra benefit, particularly for a business conducting an activity with the potential to cause significant **environmental harm**. Under Section 143 of the Act, a number of the major offences under Part 15 of the Act are taken not to have been committed by a person who is complying with the **general environmental duty**. In other words, if you are complying with the **general environmental duty** and otherwise acting lawfully, it is unlikely that you are committing an offence involving **environmental harm**.

8.2 DUTY TO NOTIFY ACTUAL OR THREATENED ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

The second environmental duty arises where a person realises that their actions have caused or are likely to cause **serious** or **material environmental harm** from pollution. Section 23 of the Act requires a person in this situation (an “activity manager”) to report the matter to the **EPA** as soon as possible. This requirement would apply even if reporting an incident might involve admitting to something unlawful.

8.3 DUTY TO NOTIFY THE EXISTENCE OF CONTAMINATED LAND

The third environmental duty arises when a person realises that the land which they are the owner, or occupier of is contaminated in a way that presents or is likely to present a significant risk of harm to human health or a risk of **material** or **serious environmental harm**. Section 23A of the Act requires the person to notify the EPA as soon as practicable. Refer to the Contaminated Sites **EPP** for further information.

9. THE CONCEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

The concept of **environmental harm** is central to the Act, underpinning both environmental management measures such as **improvement plans** and the major offence provisions. The definitions of **environmental harm**, **material environmental harm** and **serious environmental harm** are set out in Section 3 of the Act. The definitions operate to create a form of “sliding scale” of harm, ranging from **environmental harm**, through **material environmental harm** to **serious environmental harm**.

A number of the environmental management instruments outlined below can be invoked if the level of **environmental harm** involved is **material** or **serious**. A notable exception is **environment protection orders**, which can be made on the basis of any breach of the Act or breach of an authorisation (Sections 125 and 126).

It is an offence under Sections 137, 138 and 139 of the Act to cause **environmental harm**, **material environmental harm**, **serious environmental harm** or likely **environmental harm**, likely **material environmental harm** or likely **serious environmental harm**.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

The Act creates a number of environmental management instruments such as **environmental improvement plans** and **environmental audits**. In many cases these instruments will be prepared at the instigation of an activity manager, but the Act also allows the **EPA** to require the use of an instrument where necessary. These instruments are:

- **environmental protection agreements** (Part 7 of the Act)
- **environmental authorisations** (Part 8 of the Act)
- **environmental improvement plans** (Division 1 of Part 9 of the Act)
- **environmental audits** (Division 2 of Part 9 of the Act)
- an **emergency plan** (Division 3 of Part 9 of the Act)
- **financial assurances** (Division 4 of Part 9 of the Act)
- **environment protection orders** (Division 2 of Part 13 of the Act)
- **enforceable undertakings** (Part 14A of the Act).

10.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGREEMENTS

10.1.1 What are environmental protection agreements?

Environmental protection agreements are formal, but non-contractual, agreements between the **EPA** and businesses (see Sections 39 and 40 of the Act). They are intended to allow businesses to manage their environmental performance in partnership with the **EPA**.

10.1.2 When are environmental protection agreements used?

Section 38 of the Act provides that the **EPA** can enter into **environmental protection agreements** for Schedule 1 Class B activities in lieu of an **environmental authorisation** (Subsection 42(2) of the Act) and generally for giving effect to the Objects and Principles of the Act.

The **EPA** encourages the use of **environmental protection agreements** as a means of formalising partnerships for environment protection. Although they have a specific role for Class B activities, **environmental protection agreements** can apply to any activity where this would assist in protecting the environment.

An example of **environmental protection agreements** which are not listed as a Class B activity are:

- assessment and remediation of a complex contaminated site
- institutional control for an ongoing site management plan for contaminated land

10.1.3 What does an environmental protection agreement say?

An outline of a typical agreement is at Appendix 13.1 to this **EPP**. This outline shows the general framework of an agreement with the **EPA**. Bear in mind however that the agreements are intended to be flexible instruments, subject only to the minimal requirements of Part 7 of the Act.

It should be noted that an **environmental protection agreement** can be revoked, refer to Appendix 13.1. Where an **environmental protection agreement** has been revoked for a Class B activity, the agreement holder will be required to apply for an **environmental authorisation** to continue to carry out the activity.

10.2 ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

10.2.1 What is an environmental authorisation?

Environmental authorisations are a form of licence to conduct an activity which has a significant potential to cause **environmental harm**. An authorisation sets out the conditions under which the activity may be conducted.

10.2.2 Grant of authorisation - exemption from public consultation

Under Section 48 of the Act, applications for **environmental authorisations** must be notified in the Legislation Register and additional public notice must also be provided to ensure the public is given the opportunity to make submissions. Section 48 also allows the Minister to make a determination, listing activities which will be exempt from the requirement for public notification, before a decision is made on whether to grant the application and what conditions to impose. (Note however that these exempt applications are still subject to appeal). A determination under Section 48 by the Minister for the Environment is at Appendix 13.2.

10.2.3 Kinds of environmental authorisations

Section 46 of the Act provides for three kinds of **environmental authorisation**:

- **standard environmental authorisation**
- **accredited environmental authorisation**
- **special environmental authorisation**.

10.2.4 What is a standard environmental authorisation?

Standard authorisations are the main category of **environmental authorisation** issued under the Act. Under Section 52 they can be issued for an unlimited period or for a specified period of up to 3 years. They are subject to review under Section 57. Both the decision to grant the authorisation and the decisions flowing from the review are notified and are appealable.

10.2.4.1 What is an accredited environmental authorisation?

An **accredited environmental authorisation** can be given to a person who is applying an **environmental improvement initiative** to an activity (see Section 46 of the Act.) **Environmental improvement initiative** is defined in the Act to mean taking any of the following action:

- entering an **environmental protection agreement** that includes a requirement to comply with an accredited code of practice (see Section 31 of the Act)
- applying an **environmental improvement plan** accredited under Section 72 of the Act
- complying with a prescribed standard of the International Organization for Standardization in conducting the activity or
- any other prescribed initiative endorsed by the **EPA**.

The primary benefit of an accredited **environmental authorisation** is lower fees (see Subsection 53(3)).

10.2.5 What is a special environmental authorisation?

Under Section 46 of the Act, a **special environmental authorisation** is an authorisation issued for up to 3 years (Section 52(1)) for research and development, including trialling special equipment. Policies about **special environmental authorisations** are set out below.

10.2.6 When is an environmental authorisation required?

Sections 42 and 43 of the Act provide that **environmental authorisations** are required if:

- the activity is listed as a Class A activity in Schedule 1 to the Act
- the activity is listed as a Class B activity in Schedule 1 to the Act and an **environmental protection agreement** is not in place or
- the **EPA** requires an **environmental authorisation** on the grounds that in conducting an activity (i.e. any activity) the activity manager has, is or is likely to, contravene a provision of the Act, and as a result, **serious** or **material environmental harm** has, is or is likely to occur.

As a risk based regulator, the **EPA** will not lightly use the last of these powers to require an authorisation on a one-off basis and will generally seek to cooperate with a person who may be in breach of the Act to prevent the problem recurring. The **EPA** will however be prepared to invoke the power if satisfied that the conditions for its use are met and that it is, in the circumstances, the decision that will best advance the Objects and Principles of the Act. An example might be an activity that, while not covered by Schedule 1 of the Act, is being managed poorly with frequent breaches of the Act that the activity manager should be required to operate under an authorisation that sets strict conditions.

10.2.7 When will the EPA grant authorisations for an unlimited period?

Generally the **EPA** will grant **environmental authorisations** for an unlimited period, because the requirement for review under Section 57 ensures regular review of performance and the relevance of current conditions of authorisation. Examples of situations where the **EPA** may set an authorisation period of three (3) years or less are:

- where the activity has a limited life-span (for example a once off concert event)
- where the Regulation or other laws and policies applying to an activity are under review and there can be no assumption of the activity being authorised to continue, such as an activity involving superseded and polluting technology.

10.2.8 What conditions will apply to an environmental authorisation?

10.2.8.1 General approach to conditions

Section 49 of the Act provides that the EPA can grant an **environmental authorisation** subject to specified conditions. The general approach of the **EPA** will be:

- to include only those conditions that are necessary to achieve the Objects and Principles of the Act
- to tailor the conditions to the specific circumstances.

There may be some conditions that are relevant to whole classes of activity. The more important of these are explained in subject-specific **EPPs** such as the Hazardous Materials **EPP**.

Some conditions will relate to the nature of the particular activity conducted, such as the amount of a substance that can be discharged into the air. Other conditions will relate to the way in which the activity is or has been conducted, such as a requirement to conduct an **environmental audit** (section 76), prepare an **environmental improvement plan** (section 69) or an **emergency plan** (section 82). The condition may even relate to the person or business conducting the activity, such as requiring a **financial assurance** (Section 85) from a person with a poor environmental record.

As a risk based regulator, the **EPA** wishes to work in partnership with business and the community and encourages activity managers to be proactive in proposing **environmental protection agreements**, voluntary **environmental audits** and the like. Except where an activity manager has a poor environmental record, it would be rare for the **EPA** to set conditions of authorisation at the outset that include compulsory audits, **improvement plans** or the like. It will however be common for conditions to include a requirement for monitoring by the activity manager - see below.

10.2.8.2 Conditions relating to monitoring

In many cases regular scientific monitoring is the only way to measure the extent of **environmental harm** resulting from an activity and the effectiveness of measures aimed at minimising **environmental harm**. **Environmental authorisations** will therefore often include a condition that the activity manager conduct or commission monitoring and supply results to the **EPA**. This data is publicly available from the **EPA**, as required by Section 19 of the Act. The **EPA** will usually undertake monitoring directly only in specific circumstances, such as to obtain evidence for a prosecution or in an emergency.

10.2.9 When will the EPA grant an accredited authorisation?

While the Act sets preconditions to the grant of an **accredited environmental authorisation**, the decision to confer this beneficial status is a discretionary one for the **EPA**. One precondition apparent from Section 46 of the Act is that an **environmental improvement initiative** must already have been implemented or being implemented; a proposal to take a relevant initiative is not sufficient.

The Act confers significant benefits on holders of **accredited authorisations**. **Accredited authorisations** are intended to act as an incentive to achieve environmental best practice. Bearing these factors in mind, the **EPA** adopts a cautious risk based approach to agreeing to applications for **accredited authorisations**. The **EPA** will look for demonstrated action of a type that clearly meets the requirements of the Act and significantly advances its objects, as relevant to the activity concerned. The **EPA** will however be conscious of the need to give encouragement to those who strive for environmental best practice and will not administer this provision so as to make **accredited authorisations** unobtainable.

10.2.10 When will the EPA issue a special authorisation?

Special environmental authorisations are intended to cater for those who wish to pursue new technologies or techniques in the quest for better environmental outcomes. The **EPA** would welcome discussions with any activity manager pursuing such a course and would be prepared to contemplate conditions of authorisation that make allowance for the nature of the research and development proposed in the interests of beneficial medium and long-term outcomes.

10.2.11 When will the EPA vary, suspend or cancel an authorisation?

Given that **environmental authorisations** are subject to review, and given also the need to keep pace with developments in environmental technology, standards and risk profiles, the **EPA** expects that variation of conditions after review of an authorisation will be a relatively frequent occurrence. If the **EPA** proposes to vary an authorisation, Sections 60-62 of the Act contain a procedure and grounds that ensure that activity managers are treated fairly and protected from capricious action. Decisions to vary are appealable.

A decision to suspend or cancel an authorisation is usually regarded by the **EPA** as being close to a last resort, especially given the likely impact on the income of the activity manager. Again, Sections 63-65 of the Act contain a procedure and grounds that ensure that activity managers are treated fairly and protected from capricious action. Decisions to suspend or cancel are appealable.

10.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

10.3.1 What is an environmental improvement plan?

An **environmental improvement plan** is a formal plan under Part 9.1 of the Act to improve the environmental performance of an activity and achieve best environmental practice over time. Voluntary plans can be accredited by the **EPA**, who can also require a person to submit a plan.

10.3.2 Content of an environmental improvement plan

Under Section 68 of the Act an **environmental improvement plan** must say how the activity will be conducted differently to minimise or reduce environmental impacts and ensure compliance with the Act. It must include a timetable for implementation and may also provide for monitoring.

10.3.3 How is a voluntary environmental improvement plan accredited?

Any person may submit a draft **environmental improvement plan** to the **EPA** for accreditation. To be approved, the plan has to meet the requirements of Section 68, above. Under Sub-Section 72(3), the **EPA** can accredit the plan if satisfied that implementing the plan over the specified time will reduce **environmental harm** to the maximum extent reasonably possible.

This section sets a high standard. In assessing what is reasonably possible, the **EPA** will have particular regard to the use of best available technology economically achievable.

10.3.4 When can the EPA require an environmental improvement plan?

Section 69 of the Act provides that the **EPA** can require a person conducting an activity to submit an **environmental improvement plan** on having reasonable grounds for believing:

- the person has contravened, or is likely to contravene, an **environmental authorisation**, an **environment protection order** or a provision of the Act so as to cause **serious** or **material environmental harm**
- that changes in the way the activity is run would reduce this likelihood of harm.

10.3.5 How is a compulsory environmental improvement plan approved?

When issuing a notice requiring a plan, the **EPA** can specify matters to be addressed. Section 71 of the Act is not explicit as to the basis on which the **EPA** should approve a draft plan. Applying the general directive of Section 2 of the Act to administer it according to its objects, the **EPA** takes the view that approval cannot be given unless the **EPA** is satisfied that the plan addresses any matters specified in the notice, meets the content requirements above of Section 68 and is consistent with the objects of the Act.

10.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

10.4.1 What is an environmental audit?

Environmental audits are defined in Section 74 of the Act as an assessment of an activity to:

- identify source, cause or extent of **environmental harm** or breaches of the Act resulting from the activity
- determine the need for any change in management practices to reduce environmental impact
- identify the extent and nature of any contravention or likely contravention.

Note: **Environmental audits** are different to site audits of contaminated land. For further information regarding site audits of contaminated land refer to the Contaminated Sites **EPP**.

10.4.2 Voluntary environmental audits

To encourage activity managers to take a proactive approach to improving environmental performance, and to encourage voluntary disclosure of breaches of the Act, **environmental audits** may be undertaken on a voluntary basis.

Under Section 78 of the Act, a person proposing to commission a voluntary audit may apply to the **EPA** for legal protection for the findings of the audit. If granted, the findings of the protected audit are not admissible in evidence to support the prosecution of the activity manager for breach of the Act.

The **EPA** may grant protection to the findings of the voluntary audit under Section 78 of the Act or may grant protection subject to certain conditions, including:

- that the audit report must address, and may only address, certain matters
- that the report be prepared in a specified manner.

The **EPA** encourages activity managers to use this provision and takes the view that full disclosure and cooperation in addressing deficiencies is much more likely to advance the Objects and Principles of the Act, than prosecution or other pecuniary approach. The **EPA** notes however that on occasion a grant of protection will not advance the Objects and Principles of the Act and that in such cases enforcement proceedings will be pursued.

10.4.3 When can the EPA require an environmental audit?

To cover situations where activity managers do not take advantage of the protection given to voluntary audits, or where it is not appropriate to give that protection, Section 76 of the Act provides that the **EPA** can require people conducting or proposing to conduct an activity to submit an **environmental audit** if:

- the person has contravened, is contravening or is likely to contravene an **environmental authorisation**, an **environment protection order**; or a provision of the Act; or has breached, is breaching or is likely to breach an environmental protection agreement
- **serious** or **material environmental harm** has or may result.

The **EPA** can specify particular matters to be addressed in the **environmental audit**.

In addition, under Section 51, the **EPA** can require an **environmental audit** as a condition of an **environmental authorisation**. The Act does not set any explicit preconditions to the exercise of this latter power, but given the expense of an audit the **EPA** will generally only require an audit as an authorisation condition if satisfied that it is likely to identify ways of achieving significant reductions in **environmental harm** (or risk of harm) without excessive cost.

10.4.4 Who can conduct an environmental audit?

An **environmental audit** may only be conducted by a qualified **auditor** who is approved by the **EPA** under Section 75 of the Act. An **auditor** approved in another jurisdiction under a corresponding law is considered to be a qualified auditor under Section 75 of the Act.

10.4.5 What are the requirements for an environmental auditor

Under Section 75 of the Act, the **EPA** must not approve a person to conduct a proposed **environmental audit** unless satisfied that the person:

- has appropriate qualifications and experience
- is on a list of persons who meet prescribed criteria.

In considering whether an eligible **environmental auditor** has appropriate qualifications and experience to conduct the proposed audit, the **EPA** will have regard to the person's:

- knowledge of and experience in relation to the relevant industry or activity
- understanding of and experience in dealing with the relevant regulatory requirements and technical or other relevant standards

The **EPA** will also have regard to the person's:

- membership of a relevant professional association
- status as a certified environmental practitioner.

As yet there are no criteria prescribed under the Regulation. However, Section 75 (6) provides that persons registered under corresponding laws of a State or another Territory as **environmental auditors** are taken to be on the list of persons who meet the criteria.

For both voluntary and compulsory **environmental audits**, the **EPA** would expect the **environmental auditor** engaged to be an **EPA** approved **auditor**.

10.5 EMERGENCY PLANS

10.5.1 What is an emergency plan and what does it contain?

Emergency plans are defined in Section 80 as plans for dealing with the foreseeable but unplanned entry into the environment of unauthorised pollutants, where they may cause **serious** or **material environmental harm**.

Section 81 of the Act deals with the content of an **emergency plan**. An **emergency plan** specifies what an activity-manager will do in the event of specified environmental emergencies. The plan may also specify a course of action for possible future emergencies and may specify a timetable for the implementation of any preparation requirements.

10.5.2 When are emergency plans required?

Under Section 82, **emergency plans** can also be required if the **EPA** has reasonable grounds for believing that environmental emergencies could occur during the conduct of the activity.

Under Section 81 of the Act the **EPA** may specify certain matters to be addressed by the plan, how the plan is to be prepared and by whom including:

- specifying the environmental emergencies to be addressed
- specifying certain preparation requirements to be included
- requiring that the draft plan be prepared on the person's behalf by a person who holds specialist qualifications.

The **EPA** can also require the preparation of an **emergency plan** as a condition of an **environmental authorisation** (see Section 51). Typically the **EPA** would set such a condition on similar grounds to those required for a separate decision under Section 82 to require an **emergency plan**.

10.6 FINANCIAL ASSURANCES

10.6.3 What is a financial assurance?

A **financial assurance** is a type of bond or security and acts as a financial guarantee that certain **environmental harm** will not result from the actions of the activity manager. An assurance can take several forms, including a bank guarantee, bond, or insurance policy (see Section 85). **Financial assurances** are held by the **EPA** and are only claimed in circumstances where the **EPA** has incurred certain costs in remedying **serious** or **material environmental harm** caused by the activities concerned (see Section 88).

10.6.4 When can the EPA require a financial assurance?

Under Section 85 of the Act, the **EPA** can require a **financial assurance** as a condition of an **environmental authorisation** if, after considering:

- the likelihood of the activity causing **serious** or **material environmental harm**
- the likelihood of action being needed to remedy such harm
- the activity manager's environmental record.

10.6.5 What is the EPA's approach to financial assurances?

The **EPA** takes the view that **financial assurances** will be required in relatively unusual situations, involving a fine balancing of risks, benefits, rights and interests. One example would be where the activity manager had a poor environmental record, but not poor enough to justify rejecting the application for authorisation. Another example would be where a proposed activity offered significant public benefits, but also entailed atypically high risks of **serious** or **material environmental harm**. Note that the Act provides the usual procedural protections such as a requirement for "show cause" notice, together with appeal rights.

11. ENFORCEMENT

11.1 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ORDERS

11.1.1 What are environment protection orders and what do they do?

Environment protection orders are instruments issued by the **EPA** under Section 125 of the Act where the **EPA** is satisfied that the person has breached the Act or an **environmental authorisation** condition. The order requires the person to do, or not do, specified things to remedy the breach of the Act or **environmental authorisation**.

In this context, contravening the Act includes failing to comply with the **general environmental duty**.

Environment protection orders can impose a variety of requirements on people, as long as they are reasonably necessary for the purposes for which the order is served. For example, orders can require people to:

- stop or not commence certain action
- provide information
- undertake environmental restoration of a public place.

11.1.2 When will the EPA issue an environment protection order?

Environment protection orders are flexible instruments suitable for use in a variety of circumstances, from minor domestic breaches of the **general environmental duty** such as tipping paint-wash down the drain to major breaches of an **environmental authorisation** by industry. The contravention of an **environment protection order** carries a maximum penalty of 200 penalty units or a monetary penalty of \$30,000 for an individual or \$150,000 for a corporation.

11.2 INJUNCTIVE ORDERS

The Act contains provisions that allow the **EPA** to apply to the ACT Supreme Court for injunctive orders. The Supreme Court can make an injunctive order against a person/s where it is satisfied that the person/s has, is or is likely to contravene an **environmental authorisation**, **environment protection order** or a provision of the Act and **serious** or **material environmental harm** has happened, is happening or is likely to happen. An injunctive order can prevent, stop or remedy contraventions of the Act.

The Supreme Court can also make interim orders where an application for an injunctive order has been made, but is yet to be determined and the Supreme Court is satisfied that there is a real or significant likelihood of **serious** or **material environmental harm** occurring before the application is determined.

Note: There are significant grounds under the Act that distinguish an environment protection order from an injunctive order and how they should be applied.

11.3 INFORMATION DISCOVERY ORDERS

The Act provides for **information discovery orders** which can be served on a person by the **EPA** where it is suspected that the person has information reasonably required for the administration or enforcement of the Act or has possession or control of a document containing this information. The **information discovery order** requires the person to provide the information or document. It is an offence to contravene an **information discovery order**.

11.4 ENFORCEABLE UNDERTAKINGS

Enforceable undertakings are an alternative to **infringement notices** and criminal prosecutions. They are voluntary binding agreements that must be proposed by an alleged offender and accepted by the **EPA**.

An **enforceable undertaking** requires the alleged offender to undertake tasks to settle an alleged contravention of the Act and remedy the harm to the environment and the community.

The application and granting of **enforceable undertakings** is not an admission of liability or fault. Proceedings may not be brought against a person that has entered into an **enforceable undertaking** for the alleged offence, if the person has complied with the undertaking or during the period in which the undertaking is in force. If an undertaking is contravened, the **EPA** may apply to the Magistrates Court for an order, to compel the person to perform the conditions under the **enforceable undertaking**, to pay an amount the court determines to be the value of the benefits anyone has derived from its contravention or any other order. Failure to comply with an order is an offence under the Act. The **EPA** uses **environment protection orders** if approaches based on cooperation, education, and in appropriate cases, formal warning, have failed.

11.5 INFRINGEMENT NOTICES

Infringement notices are imposed under the Magistrates Court (Environment Protection Infringement Notices) Regulation 2005. The offences against the Act and the Regulation for which **infringement notices** can be issued are found at Schedule 1 of the Magistrates Court (Environment Protection Infringement Notices) Regulation 2005.

Infringement notices do not fit easily into the traditional divisions of the law. An **infringement notice** is issued because an offence has allegedly been committed, but payment of the fine does not lead to a criminal conviction being recorded. On the other hand, if a person elects to have the matter heard, criminal proceedings are commenced in respect of the relevant minor environmental offence.

The approach of the **EPA** will generally be to use **infringement notices** only after education and warnings have not been successful. However, in cases of blatant disregard for the environment an **infringement notice** will be used immediately if it is the appropriate enforcement instrument in the circumstances. An example would be when a person is caught tipping used engine oil from their car into a stormwater drain.

A decision to issue an **infringement notice** is a discretionary one and environment protection officers will exercise care to ensure that the issuing of a fine is the appropriate action in the circumstances. For example, it may be more appropriate to issue an **environment protection order** requiring the clean up of a site or to address an ongoing compliance problem by negotiating a change in practice, possibly reflected in a variation of an **environmental authorisation** conditions. An **infringement notice** would not be issued in addition to the taking of other such action. Alternatively, if the facts are complex or unclear, or if it appears that significant criminality is involved, it will be more appropriate to refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) to consider the laying of charges.

Generally an **infringement notice** is issued within 14 days of the **EPA** becoming aware of the alleged breach.

11.6 WHEN WILL A PROSECUTION BE COMMENCED?

Prosecutions in the ACT are the responsibility of the DPP under the *Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1990*, and offences under the Act are no exception to this.

Although a decision on whether to prosecute is always one for the DPP, in routine matters under the Act the decision on whether to refer a matter to the DPP for consideration is one for the **EPA**. Refer to Section 5 of this **EPP** for the **EPA's** general approach to enforcement.

12. ECONOMIC MEASURES

Part 6 of the Act gives the **EPA** power to develop and implement “Economic Measures”, particularly **bubble licences** and **tradeable permits**. **Bubble licences** are licences covering a number of related activities or establishments, such as all the sewerage plants in a river catchment. **Tradeable permit** schemes permit trade in emissions. For example, a scheme may set the total emissions from the ACT for sulfur dioxide (usually the total reduces each year) while allowing trading between emitters, so that emitters who reduce emissions can sell emission rights to those who do not.

13. APPENDIX

13.1 OUTLINE OF POSSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGREEMENT

1. The agreement will identify the parties. A party could include an individual, business or a government agency.
2. It may be appropriate to include a statement of shared objectives of the agreement.
3. The parties will commit themselves to certain actions. In the case of a “Class B” activity this could include the steps the activity manager will take to minimise emissions or other causes of **environmental harm**. It may also include provisions about monitoring the activity manager will undertake. There might also be a commitment to comply with a particular code of practice or to prepare a draft **environment improvement plan** by a specified date.
4. The agreement will provide for termination, usually on 28 days’ notice but on shorter notice if the **EPA** has received notice of a major breach of the agreement that is for example, likely to cause imminent **serious** or **material environmental harm**.
5. There will be provision for service of notices and other formalities.

13.2 CERTAIN ACTIVITIES EXEMPT FROM PUBLIC CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

An application for an **environmental authorisation** for the following activities is exempt from public consultation under section 48(6) of the Act:

- (a) lighting, using or maintaining a fire in the open air, or causing or permitting a fire to be lit, used or maintained in the open air, for the purpose of burning plant matter-
 - (i) to reduce a fire hazard
 - (ii) to clear the land; or
 - (iii) to conserve biological diversity or ecological integrity.
- (b) the commercial use of chemical products registered under the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code as in force for the time being under the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994 of the Commonwealth for pest control or turf management.
- (c) the sale or supply in the ACT of firewood to the person who uses it, unless-
 - (i) the quantity of firewood sold or supplied is less than 100kg; or
 - (ii) the firewood is sold under a scheme in which an annual fee is paid for the right to collect waste softwood in pine plantations.

(d) the transportation, from 1 place in the ACT to another place in the ACT, for fee or reward of:

- (i) 200th or more of regulated waste, other than waste consisting only of stabilised asbestos waste in bonded matrix or
- (ii) 2t or more of used, rejected or unwanted tyres (including shredded tyres and tyre pieces).

The decision by the **EPA** to grant an **environmental authorisation** for these activities is a Notifiable Instrument with the decision reviewable under Schedule 3 of the Act.

14. GLOSSARY

List of Terms

Activity manager	a person managing or otherwise responsible for an activity to which the Act applies
Environment protection officer	the informal name for an authorised officer under Section 14 of the Act - these officers exercise powers of the EPA under delegation

List of Abbreviations

ACAT	ACT Administrative Appeals Tribunal
the Act	the <i>Environment Protection Act 1997</i>
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
EPP	Environment Protection Policy made under Part 4 of the Act
EPA	the Environment Protection Authority a statutory position held by a public servant established under Section 11 of the Act
the Regulation	Environment Protection Regulation 2005 made under the <i>Environment Protection Act 1997</i>

15. REFERENCES

- Contaminated Sites Environment Protection Policy, ACT EPA
- Hazardous Materials Environment Protection Policy, ACT EPA
- General Noise Environment Protection Policy, ACT EPA
- Motor Sport Noise Environment Protection Policy, ACT EPA
- Outdoor Concert Noise Environment Protection Policy, ACT EPA
- Air Environment Protection Policy, ACT EPA
- Water Quality Environment Protection Policy, ACT EPA
- ACT EPA Information Sheets

