

# Round Table Conference



2000  
Report

Environment Protection Authority



Government  
of South Australia

**ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY**

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**ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE 2000**

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# THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

## Members of the Authority

The Environment Protection Authority is a body corporate consisting of six members, of whom five are appointed by the Governor and the sixth is the current Executive Director of the Environment Protection Agency. The members at the time of the Round-table Conference 2000 were as follows:

### **Mr Stephen Walsh QC**

Mr Walsh was appointed for his qualifications and experience relevant to environmental protection and management. He is continuing Chair of the Authority.

### **Mr Nicholas Begakis, AM, BTech, FAICD**

Mr Begakis was appointed to the Authority as a person with practical knowledge of, and experience in, industry, commerce and economic development.

### **Ms Jennifer Cashmore, AM**

Ms Cashmore was appointed to the Authority as a person with practical knowledge of, and experience in, environmental conservation and advocacy on environmental matters on behalf of the community.

### **Mrs Anita Aspinall, BA (Social Science)**

Mrs Aspinall was appointed for her practical knowledge of, and experience in, local government. She is now is Deputy Chair of the Authority.

### **Dr David Cruickshanks-Boyd BSc (Hons), PhD**

Dr Cruickshanks-Boyd was appointed to the Authority for his practical knowledge of, and experience in, the reduction, re-use, recycling and management of waste and the environmental management industry.

### **Mr Rob Thomas, BSc (Geology), BSc (Hons) (Zoology), MPhil (Applied Biology)**

(Until 31 July 2000)

Mr Thomas was a member of the Authority by reason of his position as Executive Director of the Environment Protection Agency, to which he was appointed in 1992.

## Role of the Authority

The role of the Authority is established by the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (the Act). The objectives concern the enhancement and restoration of the environment and the administration and enforcement of the Act. The objectives are achieved by continual development and review of environment protection legislation and other measures; by conducting monitoring and evaluation of programs and investigating environmental pollution incidents through its instrument, the Environment Protection Agency (EPA); by promoting the development of the environment management industry; and by providing public education on environmental issues.

## The Round Table Conferences

The Round Table Conferences are held to assist the Authority and the Minister to assess the views of interested bodies and persons on matters that relate to the operation of the Act. The

conferences also consider issues pertaining to the protection, restoration or enhancement of the environment within the scope of the Act.

# **CONTENTS**

<b>THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Members of the Authority</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Role of the Authority</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>The Round Table Conferences</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION TO THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE 2000</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>FEEDBACK AND RESPONSES</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Question 1: What are the major environmental issues that affect you now?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Question 2: In shaping the future of your organisation's relationship with the Environment Protection Authority, what do you see as your future environmental responsibilities?</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Question 3: With reference to the work of the Environment Protection Authority, what would you change now to achieve a significant positive influence on environment quality, and why?</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE 2000 AGENDA</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: LIST OF ATTENDEES</b>	<b>18</b>



## INTRODUCTION TO THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE 2000

The Environment Protection Authority Round Table Conference 2000 was held on Friday, 2 June at the Stamford Grand Hotel, Glenelg. Three hundred delegates from industry, government, conservation groups, and the community gathered to provide their feedback and input into the administration of the Act and the environmental issues that most concerned their organisations. Following a questionnaire that was sent out to all invitees in March 2000, key topics were chosen for consideration at the Round Table. The results from this questionnaire were used as the basis to produce the three presentations put to the attendees on the day.

The key presentation topics in the first session were as follows:

- **Compliance and Enforcement** – Mr Tony Circelli, Manager, Northern Operations, EPA
- **Management of Industrial Wastewater** – Mr Phillip Hazel, Principal Advisor, Catchment Control, EPA
- **Wastewater Treatment, Environment Improvement Programs** – Mr Ray Ledger, Principal Advisor, Wastewater, EPA

This session focused on the presentations. Following all the presentations, the participants were given the opportunity to question the presenters. Some of the questions and discussion from this session have been integrated into the documentation of the discussion of the three questions central to the afternoon session.

In the afternoon session, attendees had the opportunity to voice their views and ideas in respect of the following three questions:-

- Question 1: What are the major environmental issues that affect you now?
- Question 2: In shaping the future of your organisation's relationship with the Environment Protection Authority, what do you see as your future responsibilities?
- Question 3: With reference to the work of the Environment Protection Authority, what would you change now to achieve a significant positive influence on environmental quality and why?

This report provides a summary of the views of the attendees on these three questions. During the afternoon, participants divided into groups for discussion from which the main issues emerged. The main areas of discussion and concern have been presented in sections, which address key points associated with the issues. These points are highlighted and are identified by diamond points. Consideration of these points and appropriate feedback follow the highlighted diamond points. Together, these segments represent the direction of the discussion during the session.





## FEEDBACK AND RESPONSES

### Question 1: What are the major environmental issues that affect you now?

Five groups of participants examined this question and five areas of concern emerged:

- waste disposal
- air quality
- water
- compliance and enforcement
- planning.

#### Waste disposal

- ◆ Great difficulty and cost are involved in all aspects of waste management. The initiator of the waste should be responsible for the cost of disposal. The rising costs of waste disposal are causing an increase in illegal dumping.

In regard to domestic waste, the charges are made indirectly through council rates. Therefore the initiator is indirectly paying. Industrial waste is levied at the landfill site. Adelaide's landfill supply issues have been largely resolved, and the costs of disposal are still amongst the cheapest of all states and territories.

Overall, it is estimated that about 70% of the waste that is currently disposed to landfills in Adelaide is potentially recyclable or compostable. Although there are costs associated with composting and recycling, such as collection and transport costs, as well as infrastructure costs to process materials collected, there are also increased opportunities for employment and improved environmental outcomes.

- ◆ When will the Waste Management Strategy be implemented?

There are currently two publications that relate to waste management: *Waste management in South Australia: background paper* and *Discussion paper: leading to development of an Environment Protection (Waste) Policy*. These papers enforce previous proposals and also propose new ones to reflect the rapid rate of change in the issues confronting the management of waste. They build on the Integrated Waste Strategy for Metropolitan Adelaide 1996–2015 and other government initiatives in waste management.

- ◆ The metropolitan area is running out of space for landfills and is simply passing the problem on to rural areas. Landfills in both metropolitan and rural areas are being over-used. The siting of landfills needs closer attention—for example, the impact of five landfills in the Inkerman area.

It is correct to say the metropolitan area is running out of space for landfills. The matter is not, however, being 'passed on' to rural areas without appropriate planning. The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) has produced *Guidelines for major solid waste landfill depots* (October 1998). These guidelines were produced as a safeguard and to enforce uniform conditions on new and existing sites regardless of the locations. They apply to all new major solid waste landfill depots and, wherever reasonable and practicable, both lateral and vertical expansions of existing solid waste landfills that require development approval or authorisation from the Environment Protection Authority. All new major solid waste landfills and expansions will be designed and constructed in accordance with best available control technology (BACT) and operated in accordance with an approved landfill environmental management plan.

- ◆ Why allow the building of a large structure on top of a landfill whilst limiting the height of a nearby landfill? For example, a transfer station was given approval to be built on top of the Integrated Waste Services landfill at Wingfield, but there is an Act in place which limits the height of the Adelaide City Council landfill at Wingfield.

The restrictions placed on the Wingfield site relate to the height of landfill. The limitations mean that mounds of landfill cannot exceed specific heights *not* the structures built there. Excessive amounts of piled-up landfill will obviously have a variety of environmental implications. Simply put, the transfer station was approved because it had no environmental impact.

- ◆ The cost of recycling is too high. Who controls the recycling depots? How is recycling from households stored and sorted? The cost of recycling oil should be the responsibility of the user. There is a lack of recycling options in rural areas.

Depots are usually privately owned or owned by local council. Recycling, recovery and re-use of waste results in tangible environmental benefits including reduced greenhouse gas emissions, energy conservation, and avoidance of disposal to landfill. These benefits in turn will result in cost benefits. Increasing landfill levies should also provide the incentive to recycle and re-use.

About 12.5 million litres of waste oil is available for collection in South Australia each year. The Authority worked with the Oil Recyclers Association of Australia to develop an Environmental Code of Practice for the Management of Used Oil, which was released in 1997. This code encourages the safe management, recovery and re-use of used oil.

- ◆ The container deposit legislation must be maintained and increased.

The range and style of take-away drinks has increased enormously over the years but the legislation has never been amended to reflect the strong changes in the consumer market. To this end, the Minister for Environment and Heritage, Hon Iain Evans, has announced a proposal to amend the Beverage Containers provisions of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* in State Parliament to include additional beverages such as flavoured milk, 'sports drinks', and other flavoured waters, which are not presently covered by the legislation.

The Government is also proposing to remove the exemptions that presently apply to popular drinks such as alcoholic ciders and other alcoholic fruit drinks as these products continue to appear in the litter stream and should no longer enjoy a competitive and legislative preference.

- ◆ There is a lack of available options for hazardous waste disposal. Transport of hazardous waste is not policed sufficiently at present.

There are various available sites for disposal, including treatment plants, ChemCollect, and the EPA Depot. Radioactive waste is the responsibility of the Department of Human Services.

According to Schedule 1 of the Environment Protection Act, a company transporting hazardous waste *must* be licensed. The EPA does not do spot checks as such, but all complaints are followed up immediately.

- ◆ There is no range of disposal options for intractable waste.

As suggested above, the range of sites for disposal of intractable waste includes treatment plants like Collex and Cleanaway as well as ChemCollect and the EPA Depot.

- ◆ Safer methods are needed for disposing of liquid waste especially from dairies.

Following extensive industry and community consultation, the Environment Protection (Milking Shed Effluent Management) Policy 1997 came into effect. All dairy farmers, in all areas of South Australia, were expected to have installed some sort of effluent management system

by 1 January 1999. Since late 1999, the EPA has been conducting an audit of compliance with this policy and a regional-based program developed to follow up non-complying dairies.

It is evident that many operators are able to manage dairy shed effluent in a diligent and professional manner, particularly if the effluent is seen as a resource and not considered a waste product. Capture of the effluent on farm and re-use of both the solid and liquid portions as a fertiliser, soil conditioner and as a supplementary irrigation water source provide tangible benefits for the farmer.

Re-use on-site is necessarily limited by the ability of available pasture to take up the nutrients, but in the case of dairies, there is an on-farm nutrient deficit as milk is exported from the farm. On farm re-use therefore also conserves energy otherwise used to transport waste away and fertiliser in.

The EPA has recently begun the audit process in the Mount Lofty Ranges. It plans to extend to the southern Fleurieu and Barossa areas by early 2001.

- ◆ There needs to be a database for waste types available for re-use and a system for identification and encouragement of re-use.

The most comprehensive source of this kind of information is located in the *Resource recovery & recycling information directory*, which is published by the Waste Management Committee. Other sources may include KESAB and local government.

### **Air quality**

- ◆ Odour and dust emissions, especially from coal, foundries, spray painters, sandblasting and motor vehicles, need greater control. The buffer zones imposed are inadequate. The approach from the authorities is inconsistent and the EPA takes too long to fix the problems. These problems all have an impact on the health and quality of life of the community.

The activities listed do have the potential to impact on community health and quality of life. Large-scale coal handling and storage operations and medium to large foundries are subject to EPA licences and the close liaison associated with the licensing regime.

The EPA deals with spray painters and sandblasting operations at the planning stage. Advice is given to councils and the Development Assessment Commission to minimise the impacts of these operations. These activities range in capacity from very small, intermittent operations to continuous enterprises. The small ones do not warrant the attention associated with licensing and are therefore dealt with on a complaint basis to maximise effectiveness of regulatory action.

Motor vehicles emissions are not addressed directly by the Environment Protection Act because the *Road Traffic Act 1961* deals specifically with all aspects of vehicles on the road. Nevertheless, the EPA has a strong interest in this matter and currently participates in the Smoky Vehicles Program by issuing notices on behalf of police, Transport SA and EPA-authorized officers who observe breaches of the relevant sections of the Road Traffic Act.

The Environment Protection Authority is directly involved in the statutory bodies that develop national standards and legislation relating to new vehicle standards for emissions, noise, and fuel composition.

Buffer zones have been reviewed since the Round Table Conference 2000; the draft guidelines for separation distances have been released for two months' public consultation.

The EPA, on behalf of the Environment Protection Authority, is working with the Local Government Association to establish protocols for council involvement in the administration of the Environment Protection Act. This collaboration should result in a more consistent approach by councils and the EPA to the management of environmental issues.

- ◆ The amount of greenhouse gases used needs to be reduced by more efficient methods and by finding alternative energies. This reduction could involve education programs for industry, local government and the community.

Nationally, net greenhouse emissions increased by 17% over the period 1990 to 1998 (not including those from land clearing where uncertainties are excessively high). The energy sector accounted for about 80% of national net emissions in 1998 – an increase of 21% since 1990.

South Australians contribute nearly 30 million tonnes of greenhouse gases expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents to the atmosphere per year. Twenty-seven per cent is from electricity, 21% from agriculture and 19% from transport. Domestic energy and transport use results in a significant proportion of total greenhouse emissions.

South Australia has committed to the National Greenhouse Strategy 1998 through the Council of Australian Governments. This approach is the primary mechanism for coordinating action nationally on greenhouse gas reduction. In total, there are 86 individual measures, of which 55 are primarily the responsibility of the Commonwealth and 31 have been addressed by each of the states and territories.

Of the 31 measures for which South Australia has prepared implementation plans:

- one is the responsibility of the Department of Education, Training and Employment (DETE)
- nine are the responsibility of the Department of Primary Industries and Resources (PIRSA) (predominantly energy-related)
- 11 are administered by the Department for Transport, Urban Planning and the Arts (DTUPA) (predominantly transport-related)
- three are the responsibility of the Department for Administrative and Information Services (DAIS)
- seven are administered by the Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH).

The National Greenhouse Strategy can be accessed at <http://www.greenhouse.gov.au/>.

## **Water**

- ◆ As the number of connections to septic tank effluent disposal schemes (STEDS) increase, due to the pressure from increasing development, the size of the treatment lagoons must then also increase. This increase involves performance limitations, as money is needed to increase the size of the lagoons.

The lagoons are not being increased in size: rather, the Authority is licensing any facility with more than 100 (River Murray) connections. Often, councils allow for connections and disregard the potential overload. The STEDS is paid for via council levies. The Authority's input prior to licensing is limited. The Authority can impose an Environment Improvement Program to allow councils time to raise revenue required to expand the lagoons in future.

- ◆ There needs to be greater control of septic tanks, especially in areas situated near the River Murray, as some septic tanks are often not maintained. This lack of maintenance results in a discharge from the soakage pits to waterways and also results in groundwater contamination.

It is understood that effluent disposal is not being required by STEDS, despite proponents being part of large shack areas and as has been the case for most Crown land freeholding of shack sites. A liquid waste disposal contractor for individual septic systems connects to holding tanks and has contractual agreement for pump out proposals.

There is considerable evidence that this system is easily abused. It is considered to have a high potential for detrimental impact on the River Murray water resource.

The Authority is strongly of the view that holding tanks, unless connected to STEDS, are inappropriate for such a sensitive environment. The Authority also believes strongly that further development opportunity – that is, development of vacant allotments – in the sensitive environment of the River Murray flood plain is not appropriate. The Crown land freeholding policy and the subsequent Development Plan policy for freehold allotments have not advocated development of vacant sites.

The Authority considers that a moratorium on non-complying development in the flood plain of the River Murray should be invoked, unless development is strictly in accordance with the Government's Shack Freeholding Policy, until an equitable and consistent policy is developed which reflects an appropriate level of environmental protection.

- ◆ There are reports that the water quality of the River Murray is improving at the top end, but downstream, the quality deteriorates due to land run-off. This problem needs to be addressed with the river towns.

The EPA has recently finished an assessment on the data of the River Murray from the last ten years. A report is being produced on this assessment and should be available towards the end of the year.

- ◆ There is a great problem with illegal dumping and littering into the stormwater system and in other waterways. These problems need to be addressed.

Educational programs are constantly being developed to tackle these issues. Currently, KESAB and the EPA, in partnership with the Local Government Association, are introducing a guide to encourage positive litter control, education and enforcement. This initiative also supports the Authority's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Code of Practice for the building and construction industry. The code provides best management practices in environmental protection and, in particular, in reducing impact on stormwater systems. Issues include litter and waste management as well as control of sediment and erosion on building sites.

- ◆ The working relationships between the EPA and water authorities need to be better established and kept strong in order to improve and maintain the quality of our waterways.

There have always been constant ties between the EPA and various water authorities. Until recently, about one-third of the newly formed Department for Water Resources (DWR) was part of the EPA. The current Chief Executive of Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) is a member of the Water Policy Committee. The former Executive Director of the EPA was a Deputy Commissioner for the Murray-Darling Basin Commission while the Minister for Environment and Heritage is a member of the Murray-Darling Basin Commission Ministerial Council. These examples clearly show that the working relationship between the EPA and the water authorities has been ongoing for some time.

### **Compliance and enforcement**

- ◆ There was a general consensus across the board that Environment Protection Orders (EPOs) and the environment protection legislation in general is too complicated for the public to understand.

Environment protection is a complex process. Part of the Round Table Conference exercise is to be able to communicate this process to the public and industry. Legislation and EPOs are considered best practice. The Authority supports and has increased their usage. The current review of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* is also taking into account possible rewording and simplification of the legislation.

- ◆ It was also expressed that the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) needs to increase their on-site inspections and the reporting of these inspections to obtain consistency for enforcement of the environment protection legislation.

The EPA attempts to carry out as many inspections as it can with the resources that are available. The EPA is also conducting more industry-based audits to maximise staff and resources.

- ◆ Economic and sustainable guidelines for compliance with licence conditions need development as the cost of compliance in many cases, especially for small businesses, is often too great to be a viable option.

Licence conditions are designed to be reasonable and practical. If they do cause financial hardship, industry can approach the EPA with their specific concerns.

- ◆ When they have queries regarding legislative compliance, attendees are unsure whom to contact and where.

The first and most effective point of contact for the community is the Environment Protection Complaints line 8204 2004. For licensees, the first point of contact is their licence coordinator as stated on their licence.

- ◆ It is suggested that there should be one licence per company even if the company has more than one premises with the same process: there is no need to have two separate licences for each site.

There is a provision in the *Environment Protection Act 1993* to allow for a company to apply for one licence regardless of the company's having two separate sites. Part 6, Division 1, 38 (2) states: 'The Authority may, as it considers appropriate, accept a single application from an applicant in respect of different activities of the applicant or activities of the applicant at different locations or may require separate applications.'

- ◆ There is a general belief that, when the EPA issues licences, not enough consideration is given to future consequences that might be suffered by the community. It is suggested that making the licences more stringent would help to overcome this problem.

A development application usually has approval before a licence is granted. Therefore, planning authorities need to consult with each other and review all the broader issues to ensure that they are included as part of the proposal. The legislation requires a licence to be granted once the development application is approved. The conditions of the licence can be reviewed at any time whilst it is current and then again at time of renewal.

## Planning

- ◆ Buffer zones should be a requirement of development applications in order to protect residential development from noise and air emissions from industry. There needs to be a realistic minimum limit from residential areas. Buffer zones should be greened.

The Authority is in agreement with this approach. Buffers should, however, also protect industry from planning decisions that allow encroachment by sensitive uses. The Authority's *Draft Guidelines For Separation Distances* are now available for public consultation: <<http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/epa/pdfs/sepguidepcd.pdf>>.

- ◆ The link between Environment Protection Policies (EPP) and development plans needs to be improved. There also needs to be more interaction and communication between the EPA and Planning SA.

This linkage is starting to take place: for instance, the new noise EPP is being developed in time for some of its provisions relating to development approval to be incorporated into the

*Development in rural areas bulletin*, which advises local government on policy to be included in their development plans. But unless the Minister produces a plan amendment report—which writes provisions into the plan of any or all councils as necessary, with or without their approval)—the extent to which such policy is incorporated lies with councils.

- ◆ Planning SA should provide a watchdog role over new developments.

The Authority is unsure as to the extent to which this already occurs, except in the case of developments characterised as ‘major projects’. There is also some uncertainty about whether Planning SA can make councils do anything. Either the applicant or opponents can make appeals against the decision of a planning Authority on a development in certain circumstances (see <[http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol\\_act/da1993141/s86.html](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol_act/da1993141/s86.html)>).

- ◆ Incorrect siting of major developments continues to be an issue: for example, industries are being built in or next to residential areas, which results in pollution complaints by residents.

The comments relating to buffer zones also apply to this issue. Planning SA, the Department for Industry and Trade (DIT) and the EPA are well aware of this issue and have worked to identify suitable locations for industry. But the planning decisions of local authorities should then protect industry by not allowing residential subdivision, for example, within the recommended separation distance.

- ◆ Why does the plan amendment report protect the development of industry and not the residents?

More and more provisions are being incorporated into development plans via plan amendment reports to protect residents from environmental harm, which includes nuisances like noise, fumes, and dust. It is up to the relevant planning Authority to make sure that the development application is assessed against the provisions of their development plan and to take into account any advice received from bodies such as the Authority.

- ◆ How do we reconcile competing objectives in the planning process?

Competing objectives in planning is an issue that the Authority is endeavouring to sort out.

- ◆ The term ‘existing use’ in development applications should not mean that the company has the ability to expand their premises without further approval.

There is a definition of ‘development’ under the Act, and any new development, whether it is for an existing use or not, will require planning approval. If it involves an activity of environmental significance, it will also have to be referred to the Authority or other prescribed body, which may have the power to direct refusal. Development without approval constitutes a breach of the *Development Act 1993*.

The following web sites provide further information:

<[http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol\\_act/da1993141/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol_act/da1993141/)> – see section 4 on ‘development’

<[http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol\\_reg/dr1993250/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol_reg/dr1993250/)> – see section 6 on ‘additions to definition’

<[http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol\\_reg/dr1993250/sch2.html](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol_reg/dr1993250/sch2.html)> – see Schedule 2.

- ◆ There is great confusion about the hierarchy in planning matters. Who makes the final decision – Planning SA, local government or the EPA?

In most cases, the local government planning authority makes the final decision, except where another body can direct refusal of the application. The Environment Protection Authority can only direct refusal for developments listed under Schedule 22 of the development regulations. For further information, see the website:

[http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol\\_act/da1993141/s34.html](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol_act/da1993141/s34.html) under 'determination of relevant authority'.

## **Question 2: In shaping the future of your organisation's relationship with the Environment Protection Authority, what do you see as your future environmental responsibilities?**

Five groups of participants examined this question and five areas of concern emerged:

- compliance and enforcement
- communications
- working relationships
- pro-active role
- increased funding by the EPA.

### **Compliance and enforcement**

- ◆ The licensing process needs to be streamlined and flexible, especially for smaller businesses which often have very limited funds.

Licences are developed according to specific industries and their requirements. All aspects are considered, especially environmental impact, and their effect will in turn determine the level of conditions applied.

- ◆ The EPA needs to ensure that compliance with the *Environment Protection Act 1993* and, in particular, Section 25, 'general environmental duty of care' is ongoing by at least ensuring frequent unannounced on-site inspections of the licensed premises.

Most inspections are currently without prior warning.

- ◆ The EPA needs to increase the action and resources needed to enforce the Environment Protection Act.

The Environment Protection Authority has made recommendations to the Government for further resources to be approved for its instrument, the Environment Protection Agency (EPA).

### **Communication**

- ◆ There needs to be a direct line of communication to the Authority in the form of a community spokesperson to or representative on the Authority with a one-year tenure.

The members of the Authority are appointed for their expertise in various areas, which includes industry, environmental management, local government and environmental advocacy and community consultation. While they have been selected for their expertise in the various areas, they represent the whole community of South Australia rather than one particular group or organisation.

The Authority often meets with groups from the community on an informal basis but members must make their decisions independently and with the perspective of the environmental economic and social well-being of the whole South Australian community.



- ◆ Community groups should provide the Authority with copies of their agendas and also invite the Authority members to participate in the community meetings. The Authority should reciprocate by inviting representatives from various organisations to attend their meetings. This process would ensure that the community is informed and aware of all environmental issues.

As a general principle, the Authority is happy to receive greater information flow from community groups and would be pleased to consider invitations to attend community meetings. The majority of the business of an Authority meeting concerns regulatory matters, however, that may be commercially in confidence and environmentally sensitive. Representatives from various organisations are invited to attend Authority meetings on particular issues but cannot be present during all of the business of an Authority meeting as their presence would be a breach of confidentiality and trust.

- ◆ The Authority needs to have open two-way communication to help decrease concern about dealing with both the Authority and its agency, the EPA. Two-way communications will also help the community and other groups to understand fully the role of the Authority and the EPA. The community believes that the facilitation of discussions with the Authority and the EPA will keep these bodies honest and their dealings, transparent. The EPA has not fully embraced the opportunity to work creatively with community groups.

The Authority is reviewing its communication strategy in order to address these issues.

### **Working relationships**

- ◆ Working relationships need to be developed between the EPA, industry groups, relevant government departments, community groups and other affiliated organisations in order to identify reasonable workable and proactive environmental standards.

The EPA is already working with industries on particular issues like the development of industry-specific guidelines. A constant effort is made to involve industry in the development of guidelines and codes of practice that will directly impact on them. Examples of such partnerships include the *Review of On-Farm Disposal Treatment Risks and the Potential for Recycling of Wastes Produced from Commercial Chicken Farms and Processors* (Nov 1999); the *Review of Organic Recycled Wastes in South Australia* (Nov 1999); and the *Guidelines for Establishment of Intensive Piggeries in SA* (March 1998), a joint venture between the EPA, Local Government Association, Primary Industries, the SA Farmers Federation, the former Department of Urban Development and the Murraylands Regional Development Board.

- ◆ The relationship between South Australian planning legislation and the *Environment Protection Act 1993* must be integral and transparent to ensure that the EPA collaborates with Planning SA.

Both the Environment Protection Act and the Development Act were written to complement each other. The current review that is underway is looking into alleviating minor aspects that clash.

### **Increased funding by the EPA**

- ◆ There should be more funding opportunities for improvement in business—for example, incentives could be provided to small businesses to come forward to the EPA for advice and help. The Pollution Prevention Fund should also be reintroduced.

The Pollution Prevention Fund as it existed is defunct, but funding under similar conditions is available through the Waste Management Committee or its successor.

- ◆ The EPA needs to fund an information office based at the Conservation Council. This office would not only help to keep the public informed but would also show that the EPA is approachable, willing to listen and help where appropriate.

This issue has been addressed by the Authority and is currently with the Minister.

### **Pro-active role of the EPA**

- ◆ A clear theme repeated throughout the day that the EPA needs to take a pro-active approach to protecting the environment rather than reacting when a situation occurs. Pollution needs to be prevented at the source, which could be achieved by having more authorised officers in the field, especially in rural areas, and by having constant training of staff in relevant matters from management down.

Attempts are being made to be pro-active through education, monitoring of licence conditions, increased liaison and programs with local government.

### **Question 3: With reference to the work of the Environment Protection Authority, what would you change now to achieve a significant positive influence on environment quality, and why?**

Five groups of participants examined this question and seven areas of concern emerged:

- increased customer service and response times
- planning
- increased EPA resources
- partnerships with local government
- communications
- increased prosecutions
- improvements to the legislation.

#### **Increased customer service and response times**

- ◆ The EPA requires a public relations officer to promote, among other aspects, the role of the EPA in a positive and professional manner.

The issue of EPA public relations has been addressed by the Authority and is with the Minister.

- ◆ The EPA needs to increase its responsibility to the level of customer service it provides. At present, the level of customer service is very poor and unprofessional.

Without specific 'poor' examples, it is only possible to comment generally on this issue. The public perception that the EPA has an unsatisfactory level of customer service could be for a number of reasons. There are various points in the communication process where problems in the service relationship can arise. For example, callers may direct queries to the wrong section by misinterpreting the information service appropriate to their concerns. The EPA personnel to whom they speak may need to determine how and to whom to redirect the enquiries. The time such determinations take and the need for redirection can be frustrating for callers and may result in the perception of poor service or inappropriate initial information, quite apart from whether their enquiry is eventually answered to their satisfaction. It is possible that limited resources within the EPA restrict the extent of assistance that can be provided and the redress of perceived customer service problems.

- ◆ Electronic communication should be improved. E-business is faster, convenient and saves paper. For example, complaint forms with very clear and simple instructions should be available on the EPA website and at local council offices.

Work is ongoing in this area. A prototype of an on-line fee paying system and an Environmental Incidents Database are currently being developed. The intention is to develop a web-based system into which local councils, subcontractors and EPA staff can input details of any environmental notifications, incidents or complaints. The database would then provide a complete picture of South Australia's environmental record. Stage 1 is due to be completed by mid-October.

Complaints can currently be e-mailed and will be redirected as appropriate.

- ◆ The telephone answering system at the EPA needs to be improved. All call lines should be answered in South Australia only rather than interstate. The staff should not be defensive and rude but should be more businesslike in their approach and attitude towards their customers. The staff also needs to respond quickly and effectively to phone messages.

The Customer Service line is answered in Adelaide. At time of overload, or after hours, however, it may divert to a representative in another state. Such individuals are following the same procedure as personnel in South Australia, since identical database screens are used to assist and prompt appropriate questions to the caller. While both the Authority and the EPA consider defensive and/or rude behaviour by staff to be rare, both bodies concur that such behaviour is unacceptable and is not condoned.

In the case of phone messages, all necessary action is taken to ensure that messages are prioritised and forwarded to the appropriate officers for immediate action.

- ◆ Training should be compulsory for all EPA staff in communication and interpersonal skills so personnel treat the community and other customers in a cooperative manner.

The EPA has introduced performance management as an ongoing process. This process involves a compulsory session held periodically between individual staff members and their supervisor/manager. The process identifies areas that need further improvement and also the training needs particular to different staff members.

- ◆ The EPA needs to provide a comprehensive advice service and provide training for council officers so they too can supply an EPA advice service.

The Environment Protection Authority has been working for some time on an agenda of involving local government in environment protection. This approach will reduce the number of non-licensed activity and water pollution complaints that the EPA has to attend in the metropolitan area. The training package being prepared with the councils involved will be used to provide training to these councils and their officers.

This initiative will also provide additional useful information on sharing environment protection responsibilities, particularly in relation to the support mechanisms that the EPA will have to develop in the form of education and training that will assist consistent application of the legislation in all council areas.

## **Planning**

- ◆ The EPA and Planning SA must work together to cease the confusion when development decisions are made.

The EPA and Planning SA work very closely together on the development of various planning and environmental documentation. These include planning bulletins, planning amendment reports, planning advisory notices, and various EPA guidelines and codes of practice to avoid

confusion on the part of local government or of applicants. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the local council is the planning authority.

Local government, as administrators of the Development Act, should be well aware of how the Act operates and both the Environment Protection Authority's and the Environment Protection Agency's roles in relation to it: the Authority is the body to which development applications are referred, while the EPA is the body that supports the Authority in this role.

Planning SA has produced many documents/guidelines for applicants – some in conjunction with the EPA – including the recently released *Planning Roadmap* to communicate how the South Australian planning system works.

Further information on this matter can be accessed on the internet at:

<http://www.businesschannel.sa.gov.au/planning/contents.htm>.

The Environment Protection Authority can provide comment as advice only (including in relation to major projects), except in the case of Schedule 22 referrals, which are development applications involving 'activities of major environmental significance' as per Schedule 22 of the Development Act. In such instances, the Authority has the power to direct refusal or direct that certain conditions be attached to any approval.

- ◆ The hierarchy of planning decisions needs to be clearly defined. The Environment Protection Authority should have the ultimate power to override any decision made by councils and Planning SA.

The Environment Protection Authority is not a planning Authority: it is focused on environmental outcomes. The existing relationship between the Environment Protection Act and the Development Act allows for expert environmental advice to be made available during the planning process. Increased power to the Authority to override the decisions of planning authorities is not warranted given the existing limited power of refusal in relation to Schedule 22 activities.

- ◆ The EPA needs to undertake environmental assessment so that the Authority can make informed decisions on development applications.

All development applications referred to the EPA from the Authority undergo a process of environmental assessment. Responses provide a summary of site features, surrounding land uses usually taken from the site inspection form, identification of aspects of the application which relate to environmental issues (including, but not limited to, noise, air quality, water quality, waste management), discussion of issues pertaining to the type of activities that the proposal involves, and any forms of environmental harm which might potentially be generated as a result of those activities, and what action should be taken to minimise or prevent the occurrence of pollution or nuisance.

In determining its response, the Authority is required to have had regard to the following:

- to seek to further the objects of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*
- the 'general environmental duty', as defined in Part 4, Section 25 (1) of the Act
- relevant Environment Protection Policies made under Part 5 of the Act.

As a standard part of the Authority's response, the applicant is reminded of its general environmental duty, as required by Section 25 of the Environment Protection Act: to take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure that its activities on the whole site, including during construction, do not pollute the environment in a way which causes, or which may cause, environmental harm.

- ◆ There needs to be the opportunity for applicants to discuss the outcomes of planning decisions with the personnel responsible for the decision. Such discussion would also provide an opportunity for the often complex language to be explained fully to the applicant.

This matter relates to the Development Act, and the public notification process and related appeal rights associated with it. Applicants generally have appeal rights, except in the case of non-complying development, and often have the opportunity to speak to their proposal at council or Development Assessment Commission meetings. The Environment Protection Authority has, on a limited basis, heard representation from proponents of development that has been referred to the Authority. In general, this recommendation needs to be considered by Planning SA. The Authority's responses to referred development applications always include the contact details of the personnel who coordinated the response in case further discussion or clarification is required.

There are good grounds for the argument of providing advice and decision notifications in 'plain English', since this process often requires the communication of technical and/or expert advice for people who are not technical experts.

### **Increased EPA resources**

- ◆ The Authority should have the opportunity to employ its own staff and buy their own equipment to be able to monitor pollution incidents quickly and effectively and then supply informed feedback to residents.

This issue has been addressed by the Authority and is with the Minister.

- ◆ There is a desperate need for more officers closer to where the pollution is sited, especially in rural areas where the EPA presence is almost non-existent. This need can be overcome partly by increasing the number of staff at the agency and by transferring some of the EPA functions to local government. This approach would inevitably improve the working partnerships that the EPA needs to develop.

With the continual education and training schemes between the EPA and local government, it is hoped that, in the near future, local councils will be able to fill the void for rural residents and provide all the necessary environmental advice and support required. An increase in staff would also be a major benefit.

- ◆ When EPA resources, such as personnel, are increased, the appropriate range and level of skills for the required task must be taken into account to decrease inconsistency of decisions made by the EPA.

All appropriate measures are taken to employ individuals specialising in the required environmental issues.

### **Partnerships with local government**

- ◆ Local government must be more accountable to the EPA, especially if some of the EPA's responsibilities are to be transferred to local government. One possible way of achieving this accountability would be to have an EPA representative on council committees.

Numerous council officers are authorised under the *Environment Protection Act 1993* to exercise powers within a specified jurisdiction. The EPA and councils agree upon these powers.

The EPA is developing a web-based incident recording system so authorised council officers can enter details of an environmental incident and the actions to be taken. The database will in turn provide the EPA with a mechanism for monitoring councils and their methods of managing the incidents. Appropriate support and training can be offered to strengthen weak areas as required.

- ◆ The lack of training and support for local government officers authorised under the Environment Protection Act needs to be addressed otherwise the whole process of local government's taking on some of the EPA's responsibilities will fail.

The EPA recognises that ensuring that authorised officers are appropriately trained in the exercise of their powers and responsibilities under the Act is essential. The EPA, in conjunction with the Australian Centre for Environment Law at the University of Adelaide, has developed an Environment Protection and Enforcement Certificate course. This course deals specifically with the Environment Protection Act, environmental dispute resolution, investigations and prosecutions. Training of this type is required for all authorised officers who propose to exercise powers under the Act.

As a result of the training, council officers will receive a copy of council's 'Instrument of Appointment', which authorises the officers to administer the *Environment Protection Act 1993* and the conditions, if any, relating to that appointment.

The EPA also recommends council send any officers that it proposes to authorise under the Act to an investigations methods course.

- ◆ There needs to be a clear delineation between the roles of councils and the EPA to cease the confusion at present in the community as to who does what.

The Local Government Association (LGA) and the EPA are undertaking a joint project, 'Sharing Functional Responsibilities', to ascertain how local and State governments can jointly provide effective and efficient environmental protection services to the community. The project is being managed by a joint LGA/EPA working group. Consultants have been engaged and will be contacting councils to seek certain information to progress the project.

## **Communications**

- ◆ To improve communication between industry and the Environment Protection Authority as regulator, there needs to be quicker response times to questions, greater understanding of technical issues and a more cooperative approach by all involved.

There is currently a joint pilot scheme run by the EPA with local government to facilitate delivery of environmental protection services (as outlined above), and icensing and associated administrative procedures of the EPA are also currently under review. The EPA is committed to constant reviews and improvements to the Customer Service Desk to provide the best possible service available at all times.

- ◆ Community submissions need to be acknowledged and considered by the Authority.

All submissions received by the Authority are acknowledged by a letter and considered by the Authority at the next scheduled meeting.

- ◆ More information must be available on the EPA web site and at council offices.

The EPA web site is constantly being updated and improved. New documents are considered for the web site as they are produced depending on their size. All council offices throughout South Australia have a least one copy of the EPA information folder, which contains one copy of all the EPA information sheets and technical bulletins. The folder also contains an up-to-date publication list. Councils are constantly sent new and updated EPA information for this folder.

## **Increased prosecutions**

- ◆ On-the-spot fines for pollution offences should be introduced and used by all authorised staff.

The legislation is currently under review and will be addressing these issues.

- ◆ Large penalties should be imposed on those that harm the environment and expiation fees should be increased.

Neither the EPA nor the Authority imposes the penalties: the EPA provides the evidence and the judicial system imposes the fine.

- ◆ Expiation fees should be recorded; once a licence holder has recorded three offences, the licence must be revoked for a period of time, depending on the offences, and a penalty should be imposed. This process should be publicised in the media.

The Authority has the power to review, revoke and not renew an existing licence.

### **Improved legislation**

- ◆ The EPA needs to have greater control and responsibility for pollution of marine environments from land-based sources.

The EPA is developing an Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy that has a number of provisions to deal with pollution of waters (both inland and marine).

- ◆ The container deposit legislation must be uniform and cover all drink containers.

As the Authority stated previously in response to similar issues raised in respect of question one, the Minister for Environment and Heritage has announced a proposal to amend the beverage containers provisions of the Environment Protection Act to include additional beverages that are not presently covered by the legislation. The Government is also proposing to remove the exemptions that presently apply to popular drinks such as alcoholic ciders and other alcoholic fruit drinks. These changes will also take into consideration the discrepancy whereby deposits are placed on containers for carbonated sports drinks but not on containers for non-carbonated sports drinks. The intention is that competing beverages in the market should, where possible, be treated equally.





# APPENDIX 1: ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE 2000 AGENDA

*Friday, 2 June 2000, Stamford Grand Hotel*

TIME	AGENDA ITEM	COMMENTS
8.15 am	<i>Registration</i>	Coffee/biscuits
9.00 am	<i>Administrative matters</i>	Structure of the day Housekeeping
9.05 am	<i>Welcome</i> <b>Rob Thomas, Executive Director, EPA</b>	
9.10 am	<i>Opening address</i> <b>Hon Iain Evans MP</b> <b>Minister for Environment and Heritage</b>	
9.15 am	<i>Overview of the Authority's achievements</i> <b>Stephen Walsh, Chair, Environment Protection Authority</b>	15 min presentation
9.30 am	<i>Keynote address: Consumerism and the generation of waste</i> <b>Tony Johnston, Manager of the SA Waste Management Committee</b>	
9.55 am	<i>Compliance and enforcement</i> <b>Tony Circelli, Manager, Northern Operations, EPA</b>	20 min presentation 10 min questions
10.30 am	<b>Morning tea</b>	
11.00 am	<i>Management of industrial wastewater</i> <b>Phil Hazell, Principal Advisor, Catchment Control, EPA</b>	20 min presentation 10 min questions
11.30 pm	<i>Wastewater treatment, environment improvement programs</i> <b>Ray Ledger, Principal Advisor, Wastewater EPA</b>	20 min presentation 10 min questions
12.00 noon	<i>Summary of the morning's proceedings and final questions</i> <b>Rob Thomas</b>	20 min
12.25 pm	<b>Lunch</b>	
1.30 pm	<i>Table discussions</i>	
2.30 pm	<i>Afternoon tea</i>	
3.00 pm	<i>Summary of conclusions</i> <i>Further comments from the floor</i>	
4.00 pm	<i>General consultation—the structure of the Authority and improved community consultation</i>	
4.45 pm	<i>Next steps and close</i>	

## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF ATTENDEES

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	ORGANISATION
Georgina	Allain	<i>Kanmantoo Environment Association</i>
Graham	Ambler	<i>District Council of Yankalilla</i>
Michael	Anderson	<i>Peter Lehmann Wines Ltd</i>
Laurie	Ardill	<i>Cleanaway</i>
Kaye	Arnold	<i>Adelaide Hills Council</i>
Peter	Ashby	<i>Southcorp Wines</i>
Keith	Ashby	<i>WMC (Olympic Dam Corp)</i>
Glyn	Ashman	<i>SA Water</i>
Anita	Aspinall	<i>Environment Protection Authority</i>
Tony	Aykroyd	<i>Amdel Ltd</i>
Kristina	Bader	<i>Barter-Steggles</i>
Frank	Baker	<i>Quiet Rail</i>
Ian	Baldwin	<i>The Barossa Council</i>
Kate	Barrett	<i>Henley &amp; Grange Residents Association</i>
Kate	Barrett	<i>Henley &amp; Grange Residents Association</i>
Philip	Barry	<i>Wakefield Regional Council</i>
Lyn	Beaumont-Clark	<i>Wakefield Regional Council</i>
Nicholas	Begakis AM	<i>Environment Protection Authority</i>
Dick	Bekker	<i>Adelaide Brighton Cement Ltd</i>
Fraser	Bell	<i>Finlaysons</i>
Brian	Bennett	<i>Enfield General Cemetery Trust</i>
Rob	Bentley	<i>Mount Barker Clean Air Group</i>
Wendy	Bevan	<i>RAA</i>
Stuart	Blackwell	<i>St Hallett Wines</i>
John	Bokich	<i>Adelaide Brighton Cement Ltd</i>
Margaret	Bolster	<i>Conservation Council of SA</i>
Joe	Borelli	<i>Integrated Waste Services Pty Ltd</i>
Barry	Bowden	<i>Castalloy Manufacturing Pty Ltd</i>
John	Bowden	<i>SA Co-op Bulk Handling</i>
Victor	Bowkun	<i>Melrose Park/Daw Park Community Association</i>
Margaret	Bradey	<i>Charleston Development Association Inc</i>
David	Braham	<i>Mulhern Oil Refining</i>
Ron	Burchett	<i>Quiet Rail</i>
Cecil	Camilleri	<i>The Yalumba Wine Co</i>
John	Cannock	<i>Ensign the Uniform People</i>
Rohan	Carlson	<i>Southcorp Wines</i>

<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>LAST NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
Jennifer	Cashmore	<i>Member Environment Protection Authority</i>
Paul	Cave	<i>R G Cave Nominees Pty Ltd</i>
Anthony	Cave	<i>R G Cave Nominees Pty Ltd</i>
Ron	Chapman	<i>Pacific Marine Batteries Ltd</i>
Tom	Chapman	<i>The Marina Hindmarsh Island</i>
Hemant	Chaudhary	<i>City of Salisbury</i>
Anthony	Cheshire	<i>SARDI Aquatic Sciences</i>
Craig	Clark	<i>Melrose Park/Daw Park Community Association</i>
Ray	Clifford	<i>Freightcorp</i>
David	Crookes	<i>Charleston Development Association Inc.</i>
Vic	Cross	<i>Fluid Clean (SA)</i>
David	Cruickshanks-Boyd	<i>Environment Protection Authority</i>
James	Czornohalan	<i>Epic Energy</i>
Adrian	Dangerfield	<i>Business SA</i>
Paul	Davos	<i>City of Port Adelaide–Enfield</i>
John	Dawkins	<i>Legislative Council</i>
Rod	Dent	<i>Transport &amp; Logistics</i>
Joe	Dimitrof	<i>LJM Haulage Contractors</i>
Deirdre	Doe	<i>City of Charles Sturt</i>
Jim	Douglas	<i>Henley &amp; Grange Residents Association</i>
Jimmy	Douglas	<i>Henley &amp; Grange Residents Association</i>
Neil	Drogemuller	<i>YP Recycling</i>
Sue	Drogemuller	<i>YP Recycling</i>
Jim	Dunlop	<i>Origin Energy Ltd</i>
Pip	Elias	<i>Acoustic Planning Group</i>
Mike	Elliot	<i>Legislative Council</i>
Julia	Evans	<i>EMPRAG</i>
Vic	Farrington	<i>Western Mining Corporation</i>
Howard	Farrowfield	<i>Dept of Environmental Health, Flinders University</i>
Sab	Feleppa	<i>Adelaide Demolition &amp; Asbestos Removal</i>
Di	Ferguson	<i>St Hallett Wines</i>
Dave	Ferguson	<i>Gawler Environment &amp; Heritage Association</i>
David	Ferrall	<i>Whyalla City Council</i>
Garry	Fiedler	<i>Maritime Constructions Pty Ltd</i>
Helen	Fitzgerald	<i>Dump Coalition South Australia</i>
Grant	Fleming	<i>Whyalla City Council</i>
Trevor	Fletcher	<i>Waste Management Committee</i>
Mark	Forgie	<i>Taylor &amp; Forgie</i>

<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>LAST NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
Richard	Franklin	<i>West Coast Liquid Waste</i>
Giles	French	<i>Hensley Industries (Aust) Pty Ltd</i>
Speros	Galanopolous	<i>Amdel Ltd</i>
Alan	Gilgen	<i>Simeon Wines</i>
Stuart	Glenn	<i>Waste Management Committee</i>
Gary	Goland	<i>Kuitpo Forest Action Group</i>
Arthur	Goode	<i>BHP Steel</i>
Bob	Goreing	<i>SA Chamber of Mines and Energy</i>
Tracey	Grantham	<i>Adelaide Galvanising Industries Pty Ltd</i>
Kerry	Gray	<i>Holden Ltd</i>
Ralph	Hack	<i>Community Action for Port &amp; Peninsula</i>
Brian	Haddy	<i>The People's Environment Protection Alliance</i>
Dean	Hage	<i>Dean Hage Contractors</i>
Pam	Haines	<i>Melrose Park/Daw Park Community Association</i>
Beryl	Hall	<i>Marino Residents Association</i>
Ron	Hall	<i>AWGA Vermiculture Australia</i>
Vicki	Hall	<i>Marino Residents Association</i>
Magda	Halt	<i>City of Holdfast Bay Stormwater Pollution Prevention Project</i>
Janine	Hanckel	<i>SA Cooperative Bulk Handling</i>
Thornton	Harfield	<i>Rural City of Murray Bridge</i>
Cameron	Harker	<i>Penrice Soda Products</i>
Bob	Harney	<i>The Queen Elizabeth Hospital/NWAHS</i>
Rod	Harvey	<i>City of Campbelltown</i>
Bruce	Hennessy	<i>Tatiara Meat Co</i>
Eric	Hill	<i>Acoustic Planning Group</i>
Janet	Hillgrove	<i>Melrose Park/Daw Park Community Association</i>
Evan	Hiscock	<i>Petaluma Ltd</i>
Trevor	Hockley	<i>Western Region Waste Management Authority</i>
Sonia	Holyurm	<i>Transitions Optical Pty Ltd</i>
Helen	Hood	<i>SA Drum Recyclers</i>
John	Howard	<i>Australian Water Quality Centre</i>
Shirley	Humphrey	<i>Dump Coalition South Australia</i>
Paul	Hurst	<i>Green Team Paper Recycling Services</i>
Bernie	Hyland	<i>Flinders Medical Centre</i>
Edeltraut	Jaucius	<i>EMPRAG</i>
Tony	Johnston	<i>Waste Management Committee</i>
Richard	Johnston	<i>Southcorp Wines</i>
Glen	Jones	<i>Boating Industry Association SA</i>

<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>LAST NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
Stephen	Jones	<i>Dublin Districts Ratepayers Assoc Inc</i>
Andrew	Jordan	<i>Hallett Concrete</i>
Petar	Jurkovic	<i>Royal Park Salvage</i>
Henry	Kaminsky	<i>Chessways Pty Ltd</i>
Chris	Kavanagh	<i>Australian Institute of Environmental Health (SA)</i>
Terry-Anne	Keen	<i>District Council of Mallala</i>
Bruce	Kennedy	<i>National Environment Protection Council</i>
Trevor	King	<i>Kings Waste</i>
Randy	Klemm	<i>Penrice Soda Products</i>
Richard	Krohn	<i>Crompton Group Holdings</i>
Mark	Labaz	<i>City of Mitcham</i>
Monica	Lang	<i>Dean Hage Contractors</i>
Angelo	Lavia	<i>Topmix Concrete Pty Ltd</i>
Chris	Lawrence	<i>Dublin Districts Ratepayers Assoc Inc</i>
Douglas	Lehmann	<i>Peter Lehmann Wines Ltd</i>
Terry	Lucas	<i>Regional Recyclers</i>
Colin	Lusty	<i>Sheridan Australia</i>
David	Mallan	<i>Adelaide Hills Community Action Group</i>
Tina	Martin	<i>P&amp;T Recycling</i>
Philip	Martin	<i>P&amp;T Recycling</i>
Ron	May	<i>Chapmans</i>
Scott	Mayfield	<i>Chem-Supply Pty Ltd</i>
Colin	McArdle	<i>Cleanaway</i>
Nick	McClure	<i>School of Biological Sciences, Flinders University</i>
Colin	McLean	<i>Sola Optical Australia</i>
Johanna	McLuskey	<i>City of Port Adelaide–Enfield</i>
Chris	McQuade	<i>Pasminco</i>
Rodney	Meer	<i>Hallett Concrete</i>
Steve	Meldrum	<i>Marino Residents Association</i>
Peter	Meline	<i>District Council of Yankalilla</i>
Tim	Mellor	<i>NELA Ltd (SA Div)</i>
John	Milham	<i>Boating Industry Association SA</i>
Tanya	Miller	<i>Australian Institute of Environmental Health (SA)</i>
Alan	Moon	<i>ETSA Utilities</i>
Gwen	Moore	<i>Community Action for Port &amp; Peninsula</i>
Penny	Moore	<i>Adelaide Hills Council</i>
Barry	Moore	<i>Holden Ltd</i>
Jim	Mulcahy	<i>Kimberly-Clark Australia</i>

<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>LAST NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
Graham	Neighbour	<i>SN Tyre Wholesalers Pty Ltd</i>
David	Neil	<i>Maritime Constructions Pty Ltd</i>
Geoff	New	<i>Gawler Environment &amp; Heritage Association</i>
Ian	Newberry	<i>National Environment Protection Council</i>
Sarah-Ann	Newport	<i>City of Holdfast Bay Youth Environment Committee</i>
Robert	Nicholson	<i>Visy Recycling</i>
Martin	Nightingale	<i>Friends of Warriparinga</i>
Shelagh	Noble	<i>City of Campbelltown</i>
David	Norris	<i>Norris Marine</i>
Tony	O'Malley	<i>Waste Management Committee</i>
Peter	Ochota	<i>Ports Corp SA</i>
Beat	Odermatt	<i>Flinders Power Leigh Creek</i>
Eric	Offler	<i>ETSA Utilities</i>
Dick	Olesinski	<i>Eco Marketing</i>
Dawn	Olson	<i>Acoustic Planning Group</i>
Ralph	Olson	<i>Acoustic Planning Group</i>
Stephen	Packer	<i>SA Cooperative Bulk Handling</i>
Greg	Panigas	<i>Pacific Waste Management</i>
David	Parker	<i>Protec Pty Ltd</i>
Rob	Paterson	<i>Green Team Paper Recycling Services</i>
Bob	Paxton	<i>Dulux Australia</i>
Trevor	Paynter	<i>CSR Readymix</i>
Les	Perry	<i>Southern Region Waste Resource Authority</i>
Wendy	Pfiefer	<i>Dublin Districts Ratepayers Assoc Inc</i>
John	Phillips	<i>KESAB</i>
Michael	Picard	<i>District Council of Mallala</i>
Colin	Pitman	<i>Waste Management Committee</i>
Janusz	Podgorski	<i>Epic Energy</i>
Michael	Pola	<i>Envirochem Technologies</i>
Matt	Poland	<i>Griffin Press Pty Ltd</i>
Tom	Pontifex	<i>National Foods Ltd</i>
Lindsay	Pope	<i>Flinders Park East Residential Environment Impact Committee</i>
Arch	Pottage	<i>City of West Torrens</i>
Allan	Potter	<i>Griffin Press Pty Ltd</i>
Bruce	Powell	<i>Beverage Industry Environment Council</i>
Peter	Power	<i>Joe White Maltings Ltd</i>
Ian	Pratt	<i>SA Sawmilling</i>
Daryl	Prunnell	<i>Fuelink Pty Ltd</i>

<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>LAST NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
Kevin	Purse	<i>Western Suburbs Residents Environmental Association</i>
Frank	Quaini	<i>Industrial Vacuum Services (SA)</i>
Peter	Quinn	<i>Hills Liquid Waste Disposal Pty Ltd</i>
Lynette	Quinn	<i>Hills Liquid Waste Disposal Pty Ltd</i>
Tim	Rabl	<i>Griffin Press Pty Ltd</i>
Peter	Rickwood	<i>Garden Island Yacht Club</i>
Bruce	Rippin	<i>Delfin Ltd</i>
Raelene	Robinson	<i>The Queen Elizabeth Hospital</i>
Mark	Roe	<i>Five Star Press</i>
Jasemin	Rose	<i>Conservation Council of South Australia</i>
Peter	Rossi	<i>Transadelaide</i>
Peter	Rusk	<i>Bardavcol Pty Ltd</i>
Pat	Ryan	<i>Australasian Container Reconditioners Association</i>
Stephen	Saffin	<i>City of Mitcham</i>
Simon	Sandral	<i>Cleanaway</i>
Stephen	Scherer	<i>Plastics Granulating Services</i>
Craig	Schilg	<i>Mount Barker Products Pty Ltd</i>
Chris	Sibley	<i>EMPRAG</i>
John	Signoriello	<i>Bridgestone Australia Ltd, Tyre Division</i>
Matthew	Size	<i>Royal Park Salvage</i>
Jan	Smeaton	<i>Lonsdale Landfill Pty Ltd</i>
Michael	Smith	<i>Sheridan Australia</i>
Myles	Somers	<i>Wattle Range Council</i>
Dennis	Steffensen	<i>Australian Water Quality Centre</i>
Anne	Stewart	<i>Bridgestone Australia Ltd</i>
Peter	Stewart	<i>Kanmantoo Environment Association</i>
Brian	Streets	<i>Amitie Pty Ltd</i>
Lee	Stringer	<i>Shell Company of Australia</i>
Patrick	Stubbin	<i>McMahon Services Pty Ltd</i>
Leigh	Swann	<i>Collex Waste Management</i>
Meredyth	Taylor	<i>Responsible Use of Gas Guns</i>
Leica	Theodore	<i>Port River Marine Services</i>
Jim	Theodore	<i>Port River Marine Services</i>
Con	Theodoroulakes	<i>City of Mitcham</i>
Andrew	Thiele	<i>Business SA</i>
Rob	Thomas	<i>Environment Protection Agency</i>
Mike	Thompson	<i>City of Onkaparinga</i>
Neil	Thompson	<i>Transadelaide</i>

<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>LAST NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
Adrian	Tonellato	<i>Chessways Pty Ltd</i>
John	Trafford	<i>Kimberly-Clark Australia</i>
Anna	Tree	<i>Henley &amp; Grange Residents Association</i>
Scott	Trenerry	<i>Amtcor Recycling Australasia</i>
Rhonda	Turley	<i>Community Action for Port &amp; Peninsula</i>
Mark	Turnbull	<i>Belvidere Winery</i>
Troy	Van Dulken	<i>Yaldara Wines</i>
Hans	Van Schaik	<i>Van Schaik Organic Soils &amp; Bark Suppliers</i>
Philip	Venus	<i>Fertico Pty Ltd</i>
Mike	Veron	<i>Southern Region Waste Transfer &amp; Recycling Centre Pty Ltd</i>
Dianne	Vivian	<i>City of Charles Sturt</i>
David	Wade	<i>EMPRAG</i>
Craig	Walker	<i>City of Mitcham</i>
Stephen	Walsh	<i>Environment Protection Authority</i>
Ashley	Watson	<i>Business SA Environment Committee</i>
John	Weeks	<i>Budget Retreads</i>
Peter	White	<i>CSR Readymix</i>
Barbara	Wilkinson	<i>Kanmantoo Environment Association</i>
Jack	Wilkinson	<i>Sheridan Australia</i>
Nigel	Winzar	<i>Adchem (Australia) Pty Ltd</i>
Alex	Withers	<i>City of Playford</i>
Amanda	Wood	<i>A Class Metal Finishers Pty Ltd</i>
Jeremy	Wood	<i>City of Port Adelaide–Enfield</i>