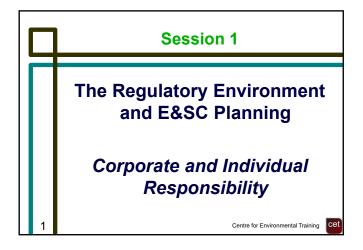
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	POEO Act
	Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997 EPA regulates works associated with: Scheduled Activities State and public authorities (including Councils) Other licensed activities relating to water pollution Local Councils are the Appropriate Regulatory Authority (ARA) under the POEO Act for all other activities
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One of the main potential adverse impacts identified during construction is associated with soil and water due to erosion and sedimentation
 Such impacts are to be minimised by mitigating measures
 May be required to prepare a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) before construction commences

How are E&SC rules applied?

 Two approaches to implementation:
 - "performance based", e.g. 50 mg/L discharge limit for suspended solids
 - "good practice", e.g. "Blue Book" approach
 Responsibility:
 - Organisations and individuals responsible for any actions reasonably or legally within their control
 - "Due Diligence"

Due Diligence

 In simple terms – due diligence means "take care" and also to "be proactive"
 No strict legal definition in NSW environmental legislation – must be proven
 Generally, 'taking every reasonable precaution in the circumstances to prevent harm'
 Can be used as a valid "defence" against prosecution

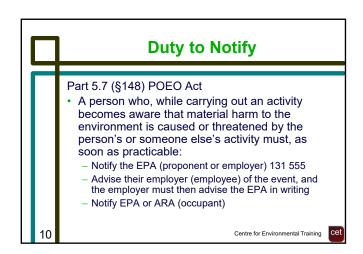
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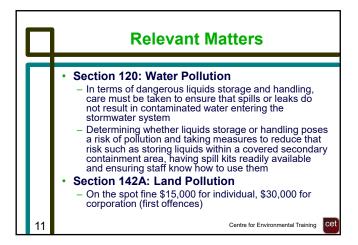
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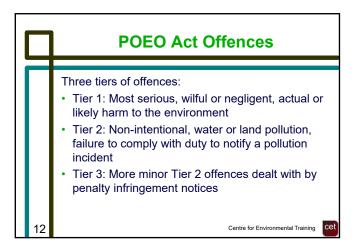
What is Harm? In the context of 'harm' to the environment, the POEO Act defines as: "... any direct or indirect alteration of the environment but has the effect of degrading the environment and, without limiting the generality of the above, includes any act or omission that results in pollution."

	Negligence
	 Accidental or intentional – doesn't matter Actions (e.g. unlicensed discharge of dirty water) Omissions (e.g. didn't maintain sediment controls) Ignorance and mistakes are no excuse
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Project Principals cannot transfer their obligations or responsibility to a sub-contractor Project Principal needs to ensure compliance of all subordinates, including employees, subcontractors and even visitors Centre for Environmental Training

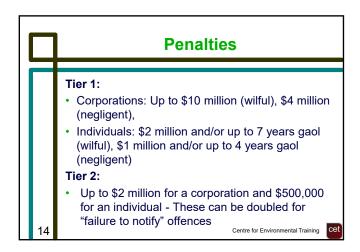




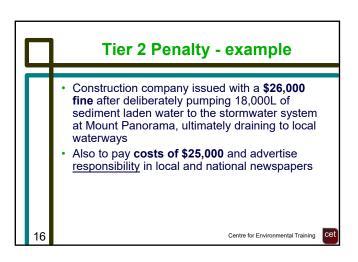


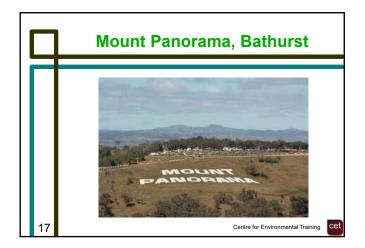
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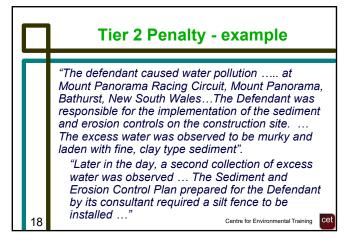
Tier 1 - Defence General Defence for Tier 1 offences include the person establishing that: • the commission of the offence was due to causes over which the person had no control, and • That the person took reasonable precautions and exercised <u>due diligence</u> to prevent the commission of the offence



Penalties Tier 3: • Tier 2 offences dealt with by Penalty Infringement Notices (PINs), \$30,000 (corporation), \$15,000 (individual) (\$45,000 and \$22,500 for second offence) • Clean-up and Prevention Notices which carry an administration fee • No "no knowledge" defence available to directors and managers i.e. assumed that they "had knowledge"

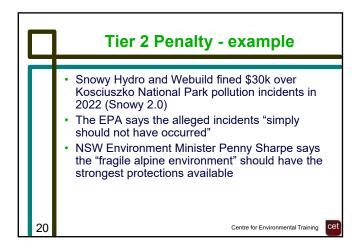


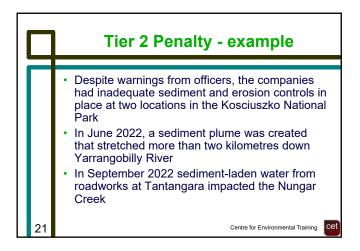


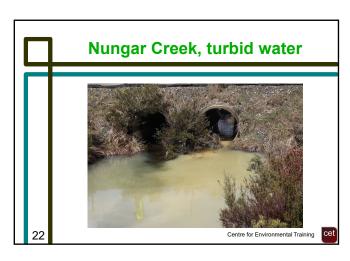


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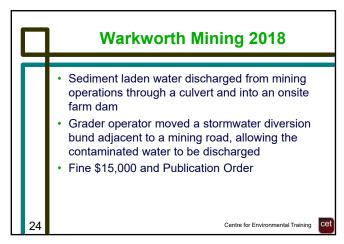
Tier 2 Penalty - example • "The silt fence between these points was destroyed by overnight heavy rainfall. ...There were no sediment controls between the destroyed silt fence and the point of discharge into Hawthornden Creek. ... An inspection of sediment control measures should have been carried out that morning following the heavy rain the night before, as required by the Defendant's Inspection & Test Plan – ENV-ITP-001 – Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Control • By way of an appropriate penalty, was ordered to pay \$26,000 towards sediment and erosion control works at the Silver Peaks derelict mine site at Yerranderie









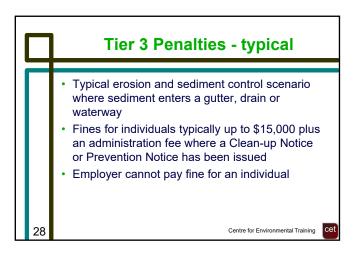


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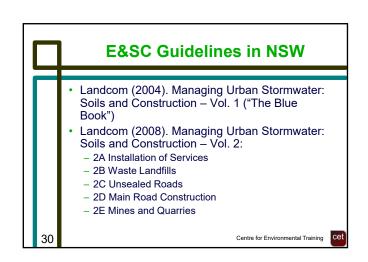
Enforceable Undertaking August and September 2019 Major roadworks project near Nowra Three uncontrolled stormwater discharges from the roadwork construction site which polluted a nearby waterway and which had the potential to cause harm to the environment Incidents were identified and self-reported to the EPA by the company

Enforceable Undertaking Downer Seymour Whyte Joint Venture (DSWJV) have entered into an Enforceable Undertaking with the EPA to improve environmental performance following uncontrolled stormwater discharges from a construction site causing water pollution DSWJV have agreed to pay the EPA \$9,500 for associated investigation and legal costs Centre for Environmental Training

Commits the DSWJV to improved staff training and increasing the frequency of environmental audits of their worksites The Enforceable Undertaking also sees the DSWJV investing in environmental restoration of the local environment by supporting land care and Shoalhaven City Council Centre for Environmental Training

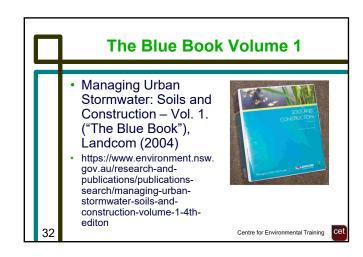


Other Relevant Legislation Fisheries Management Act (1994) - seagrass, saltmarsh, wetlands Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995) - endangered species or habitats Water Management Act (2000) - "controlled activities" i.e. works within 40m of waterway National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974) - protected areas, aboriginal heritage Centre for Environmental Training



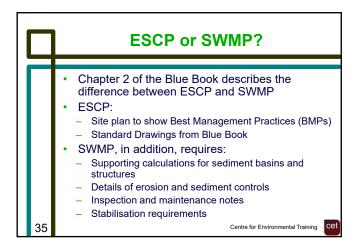
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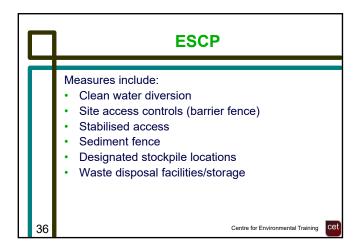
This course brings together material from: • Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Vol. 1. ("The Blue Book"), Landcom (2004) • Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control, IECA (2008)











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