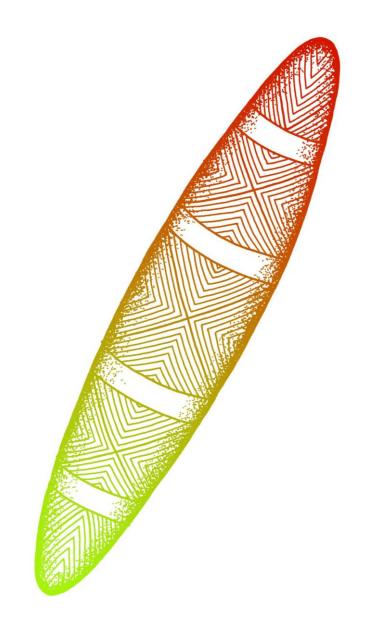
Victoria's New Environment Protection Laws – Contaminated Land

Australian Environment Business Network

21 April 2021







Session Agenda



- 1. Environment Protection Act 2017
- 2. The Waste Framework Soils Classification
- 3. Contaminated Land Policy and Guidance
- 4. Contaminated Land Obligations
- 5. Where to get more information

Environment Protection Act 2017

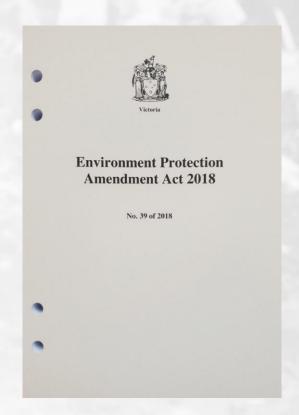




Environment Protection Act 2017



Consequence based:
The regulatory focus of the EP Act 1970 was managing pollution



Prevention based:
Our new focus is systems
to reduce risk to human
health & environment

General Environmental Duty (GED)



"A person who is engaging in an activity that may give rise to risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or **WASTE** must minimise those risks, so far as <u>reasonably practicable</u>."

- Modelled on the OHS Act (an approach adopted in Victoria since 1985)
- **Minimise** means to eliminate the risks (as far as reasonably practicable) and if not, reduce the risks.
- Criminal liability for a person conducting a business
- Serious criminal offence maximum of approximately \$1.6 million for a company.



A duties framework

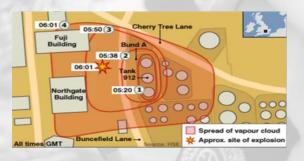


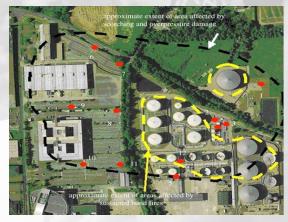
- General environmental duty (preventative duty)
- Duty to restore
- Duty to notify of event
- Duty to manage contamination
- Duty to notify of certain contamination
- Duty to manage industrial waste disposal
- Duties for priority waste











The Waste Framework





epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/new-laws-and-your-business/manage-waste

Waste Framework & Duties



Producer



Transporter



Receiver



s135 Duties of persons **involved** transporting industrial waste

s133 Duty of persons **depositing** industrial waste

s134 Duties of persons **receiving** industrial waste

s139 Duties of persons **managing** priority waste

s140 Duty to investigate alternatives to disposal

s143 Duties of persons **transporting** reportable priority waste

S142 Duty to notify of **transaction** in reportable priority waste

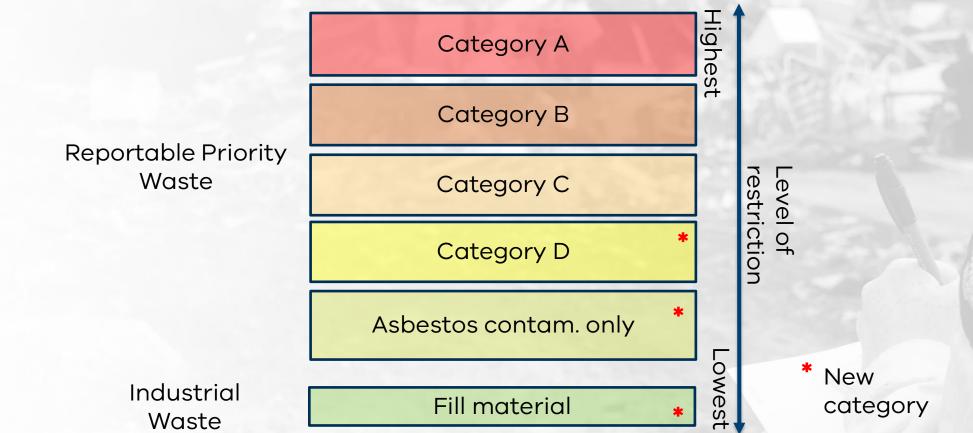
s25 General Environmental Duty



PRIORITY WASTE

Contaminated Soils Classification





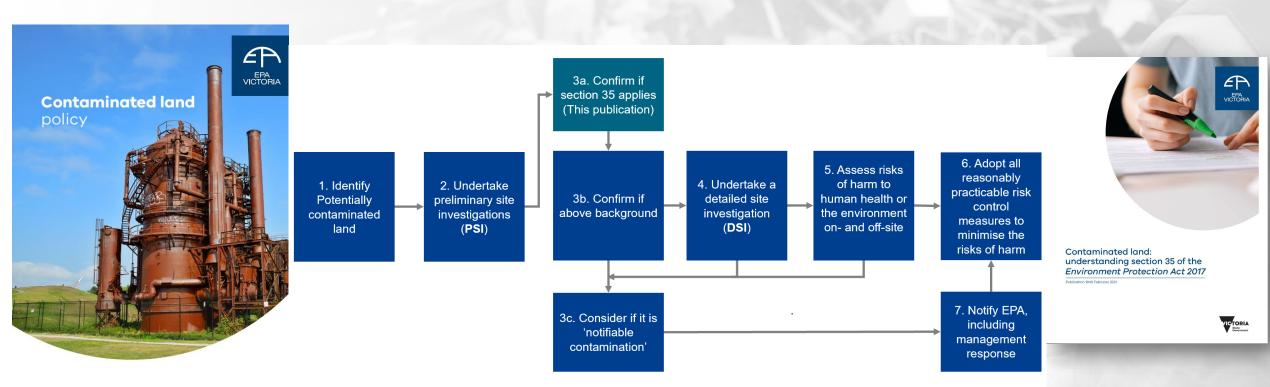
Contaminated Land Scheme



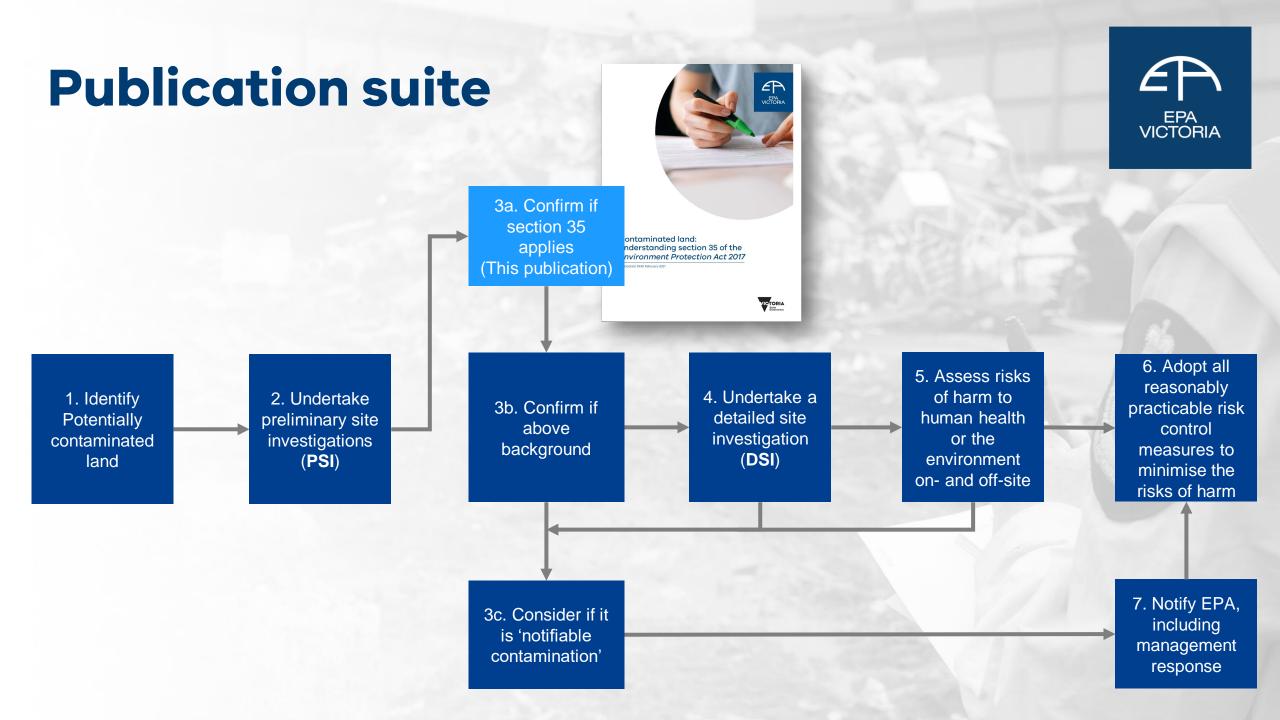


Contaminated land supporting guidance



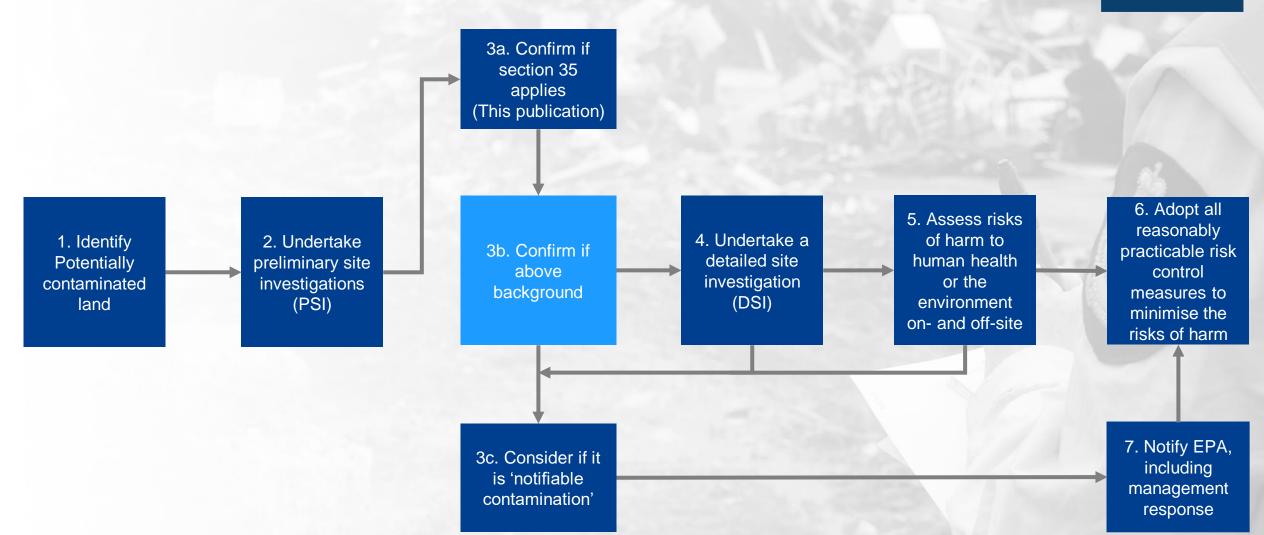


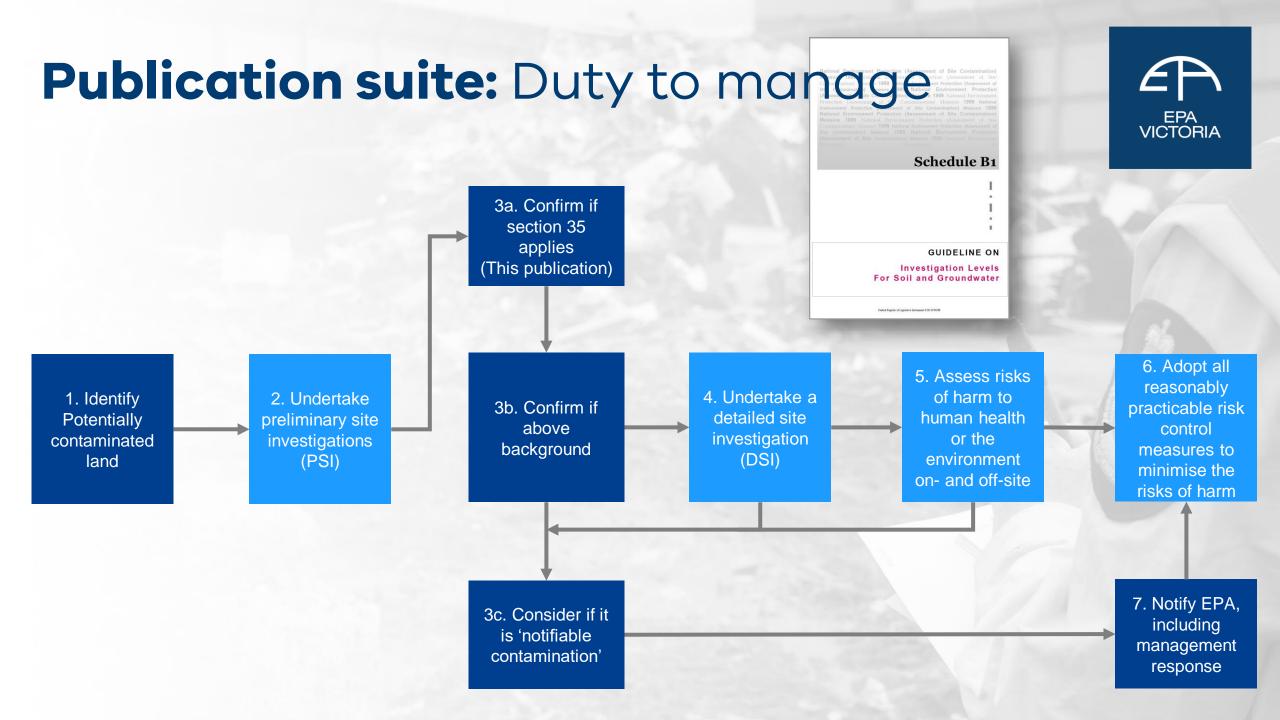




Publication suite: Background levels

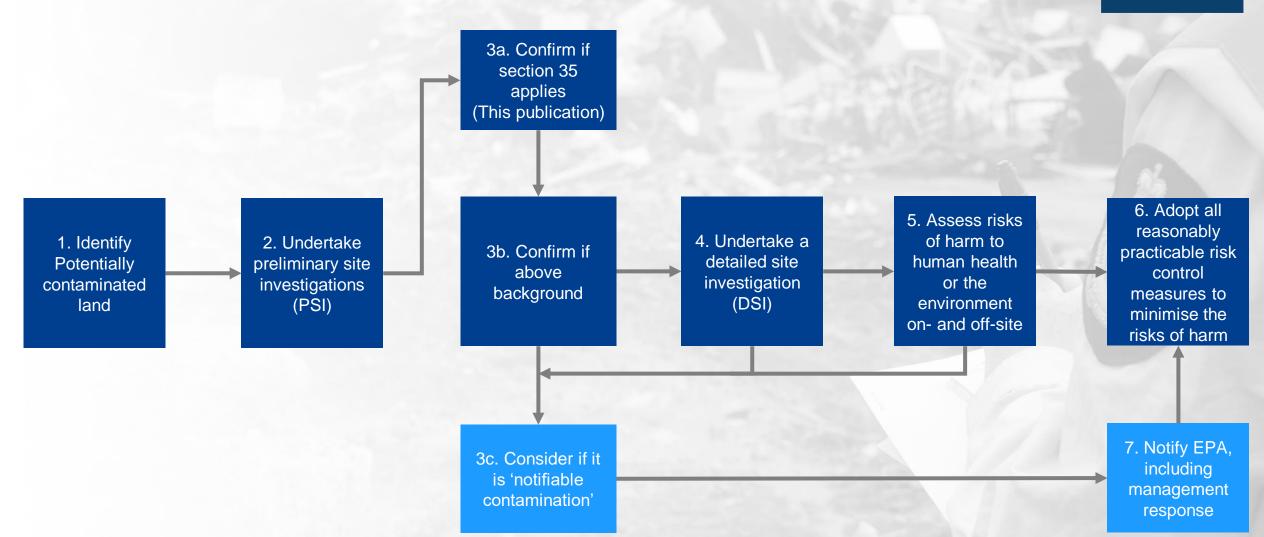






Publication suite: Duty to notify





What is contaminated land?





Contaminated land: understanding section 35 of the Environment Protection Act 2017

Publication 1940 February 2021



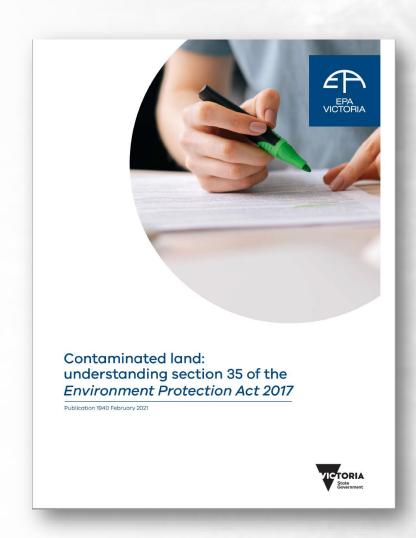
Section 35 of the Environment Protection Act 2017 defines land to be contaminated if:

waste, a chemical substance or a prescribed substance is present on or under the surface of the land, and the waste, chemical substance or prescribed substance—

- (a) is present in a concentration above the **background level**; and
- (a) creates a risk of **harm** to **human health** or the **environment.**

What is contaminated land?







What is contaminated land?





Contaminated land: understanding section 35 of the Environment Protection Act 2017

Publication 1940 February 2021



Example of section 35 using Lead (Pb)

No detectable presence or naturally occurring levels

< LOR

Not contaminated

with lead

Duty to manage does

not apply

Detectable presence, but no known or reasonably expected adverse effects on human health for any reasonable use or local ecosystem functioning

> < HILA (also < lowest EIL)

Not contaminated with lead, unless the state of knowledge changes

Duty to manage does **not** apply, unless state of knowledge changes

"Contaminated land" within meaning of s.35

Detectable presence,

some known or reasonably
expected adverse effects on any
human health or the local
environment from that
concentration

>HILA, but < HIL for current use; > lowest EIL, but <than EIL for that environmental setting

Contaminated with lead, current use/local environment not at risk (but changes to use, pathways, or receptors could change risk of harm)

Duty to manage applies with limited scope – sharing information under 39(2)(d) only Detectable presence, some known or reasonably expected adverse effects on human health or the local environment from that concentration

>HIL and/or EIL for current use and environmental setting

Contaminated with lead, current use and/or local environment at risk, action needed, may also be **notifiable**

Duty to manage applies, make safe for current use/disrupt impact on environment

What is not contaminated land





Section 35 of the Environment Protection Act 2017 also defines that **land is not contaminated** –

- (a) merely because waste, a chemical substance or a prescribed substance is present in a concentration above the background level in water that is on or above the surface of the land; or
- (a) if any prescribed circumstances apply to the land.

Publication 1915: Contaminated land policy





This policy covers:

- the new contaminated land duties in the Act a duty to manage contamination risks and a duty to notify EPA in certain circumstances
- the role of the duties in minimising contaminated land risks of harm
- how EPA will implement the duties, and how EPA expects duty holders to approach compliance



The new contaminated land duties



GED

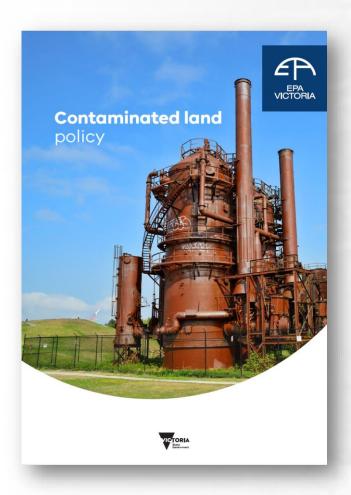
Duty to manage



Duty to notify

Managing risk in a balanced way





Contaminated land duties work alongside the GED The duties apply to persons 'in management or control' of land

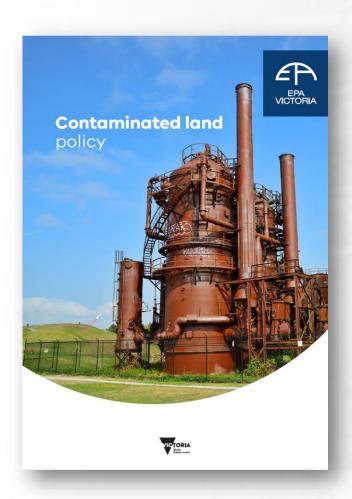
'Management or control' is based on facts and the scope of your power

The duties relate to knowledge of contamination

Notification relates to reasonable awareness The level of obligation changes with knowledge

Risk and evidence-based responses





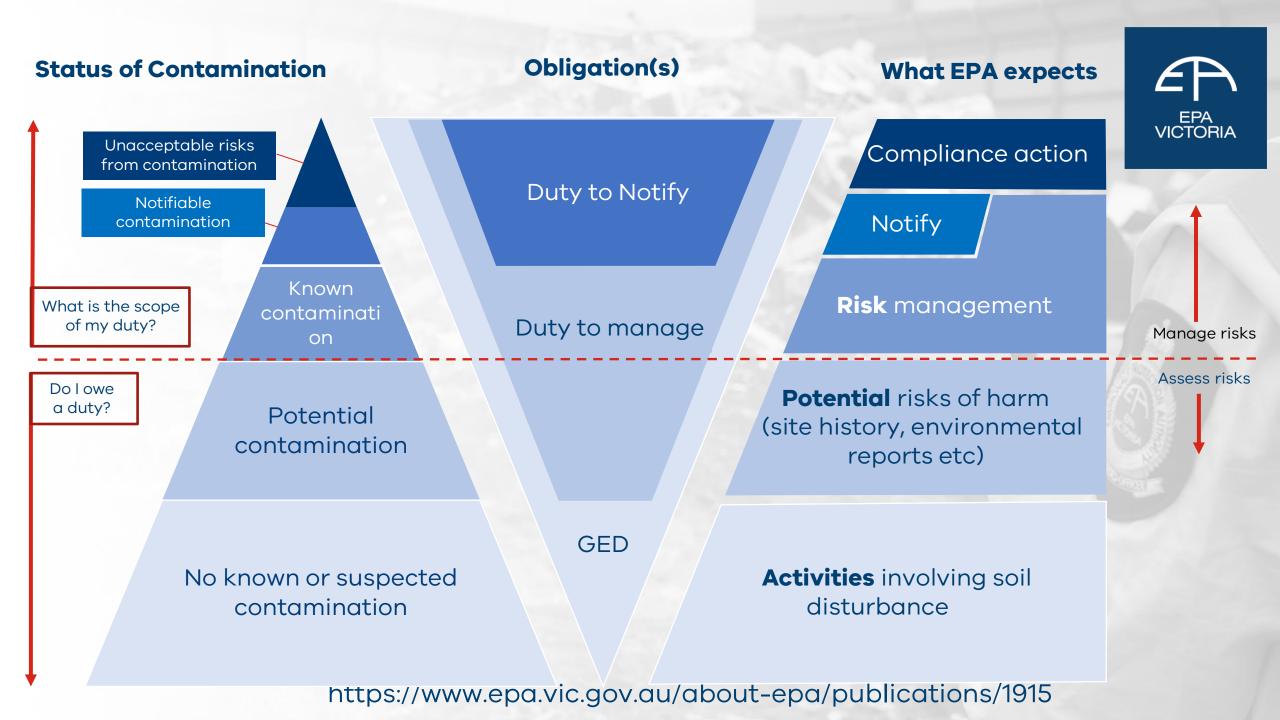
The duties address risk management, not just remediation

The duty to manage relates to current use of the land

The duty to manage promotes a proportionate, voluntary approach

The duties provide for targeted EPA interventions

The pollution pays principle applies





"A person who is **engaging in an activity** that may give rise to risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste must **minimise** those risks so far as reasonably practicable."

- Where no contamination is suspected
- GED covers risks from activities such as excavating and handling soil, whether for reuse or as waste.
- Activities may uncover "unexpected finds"
 - Under GED, person must have a system for identifying and responding to such risks.

GED



Assess activities

https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1915



Duty to manage:

Minimise **risks of harm** from
contamination so far
as is reasonably
practicable

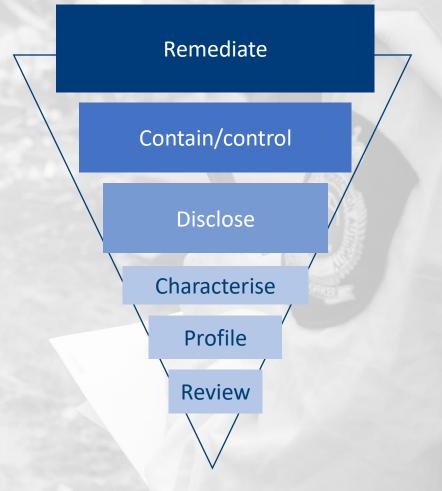
Section 39(2) sets out components

Potential contamination

 Consider potential for the presence of contamination by considering current use and history of use based on the information available to them (e.g. site history, environmental reports etc)

Known contamination

 Steps must be taken to manage the risks: from disclosure to potentially affected parties, through to remediation, depending on the level of risk in relation to current use



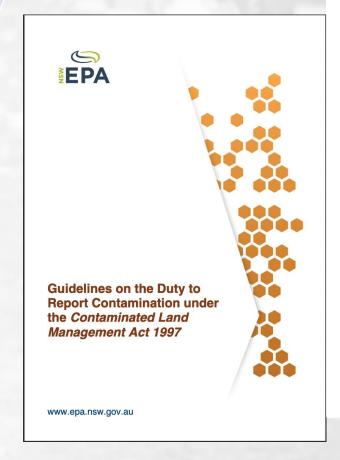
https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1915

Duty to Notify

Unacceptable risks from contamination

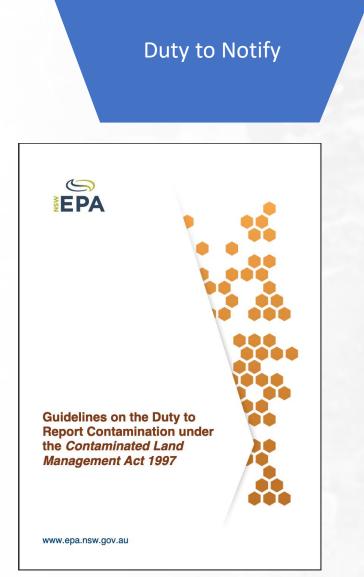
Notifiable contamination





Purpose:

- Increase EPA's knowledge on distribution and extent of significant contamination
- Duty to notify **does not mandate investigation** solely for compliance:
 - → Trigger for compliance is based on actual awareness or reasonable awareness



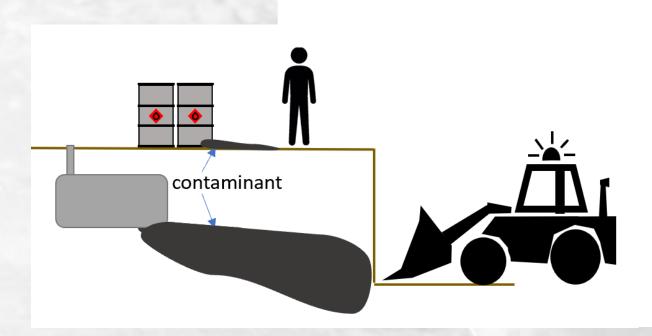
Three components:

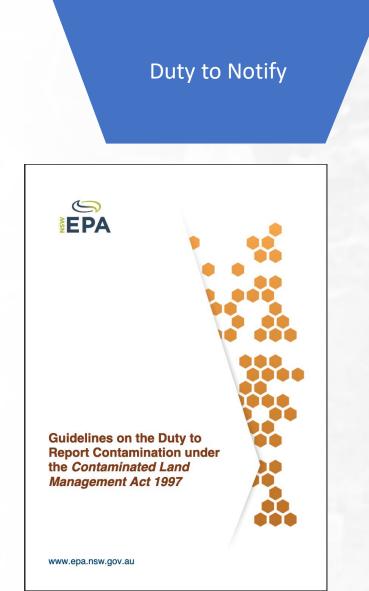
- 1. One or more NEPM B1 contaminant (Section 6)
- Exceed NEPM, ADWG or ANZG investigation level/value
- 3. Exposure pathway OR migration OR waste retained on site

Unacceptable risks from contamination

Notifiable contamination







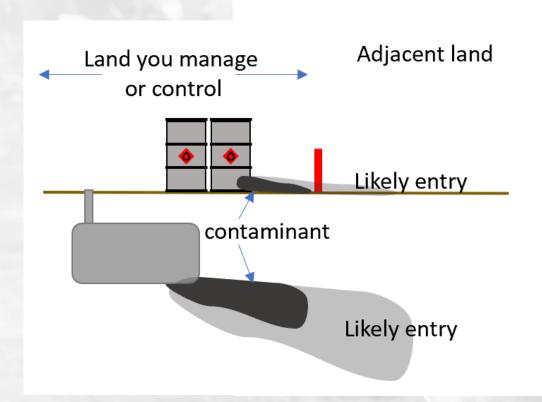
Three components:

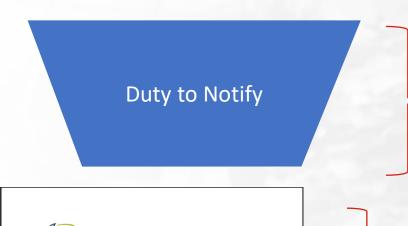
- 1. One or more NEPM B1 contaminant (Section 6)
- Exceed NEPM, ADWG or ANZG investigation level/value
- Exposure pathway OR migration OR waste retained on site

Unacceptable risks from contamination

Notifiable contamination







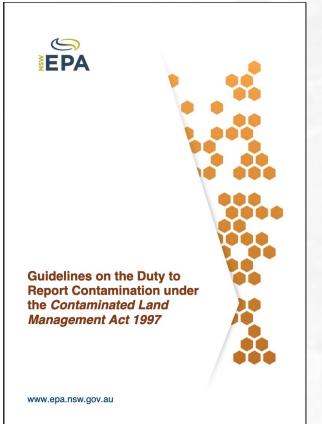
Three components:

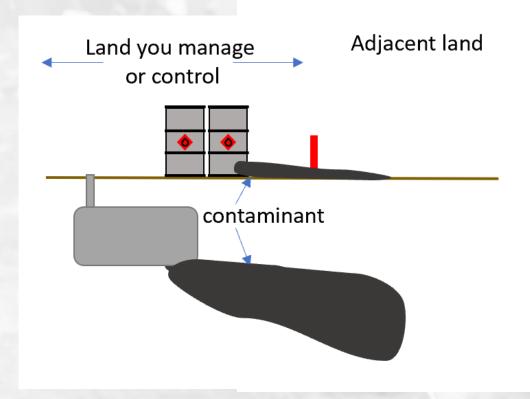
- 1. One or more NEPM B1 contaminant (Section 6)
- Exceed NEPM, ADWG or ANZG investigation level/value
- Exposure pathway OR migration OR waste retained on site

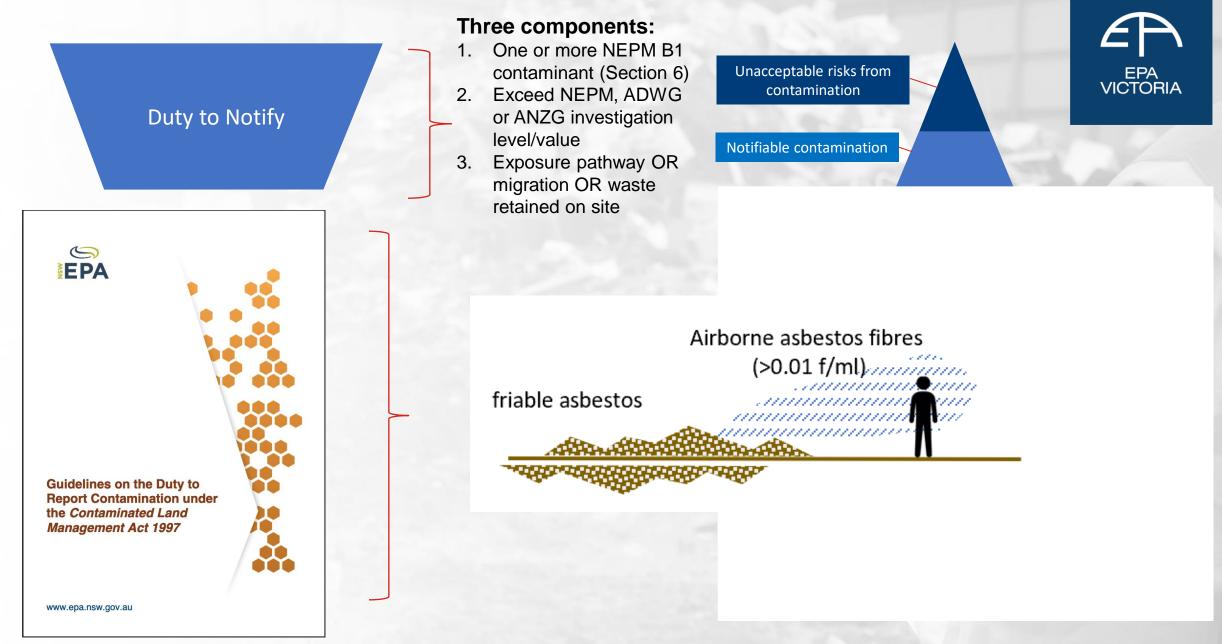
Unacceptable risks from contamination

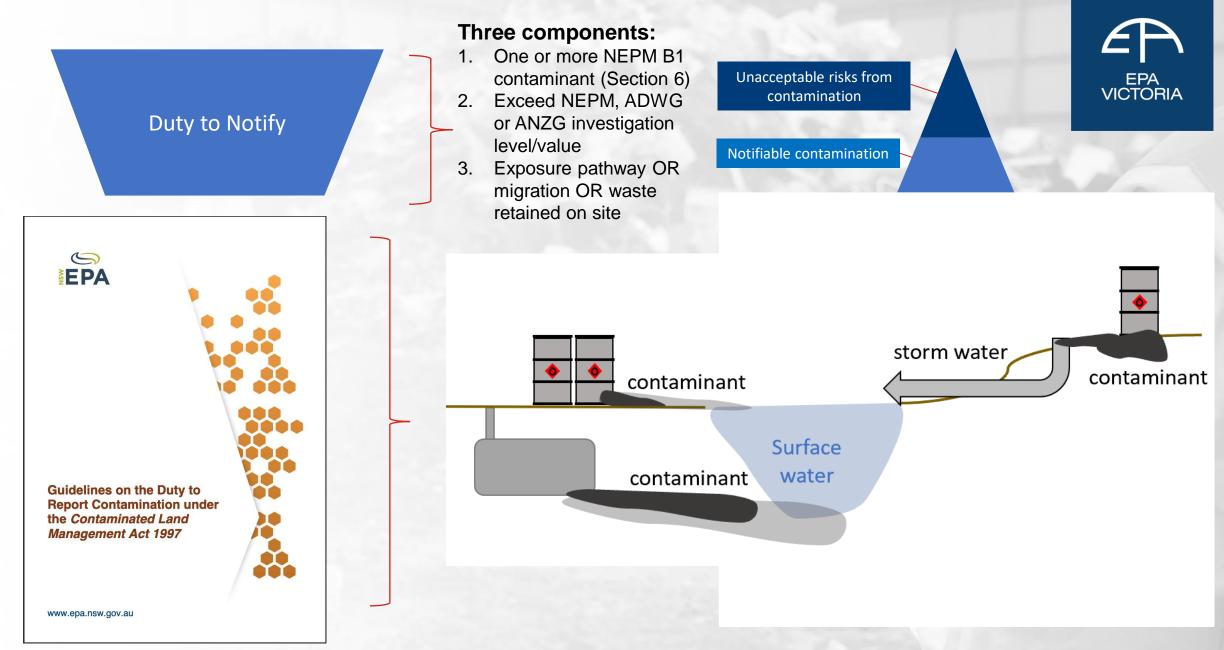
Notifiable contamination





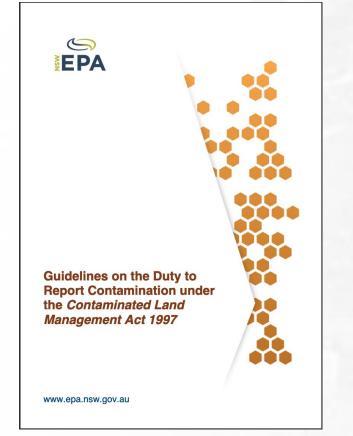






https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1915

Duty to Notify

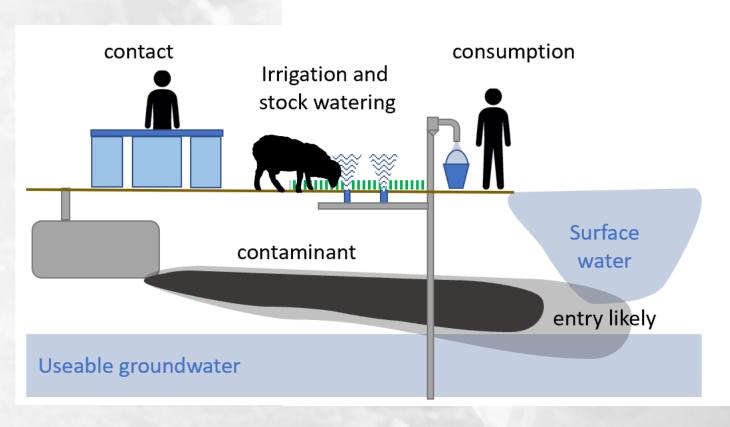


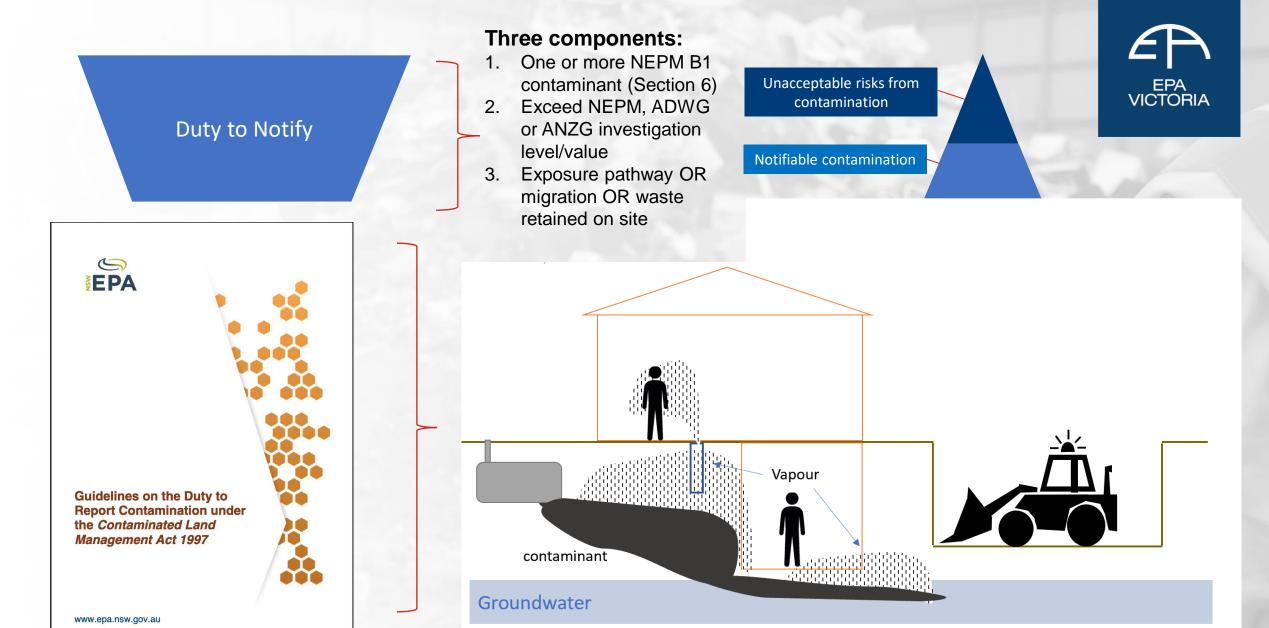
Three components:

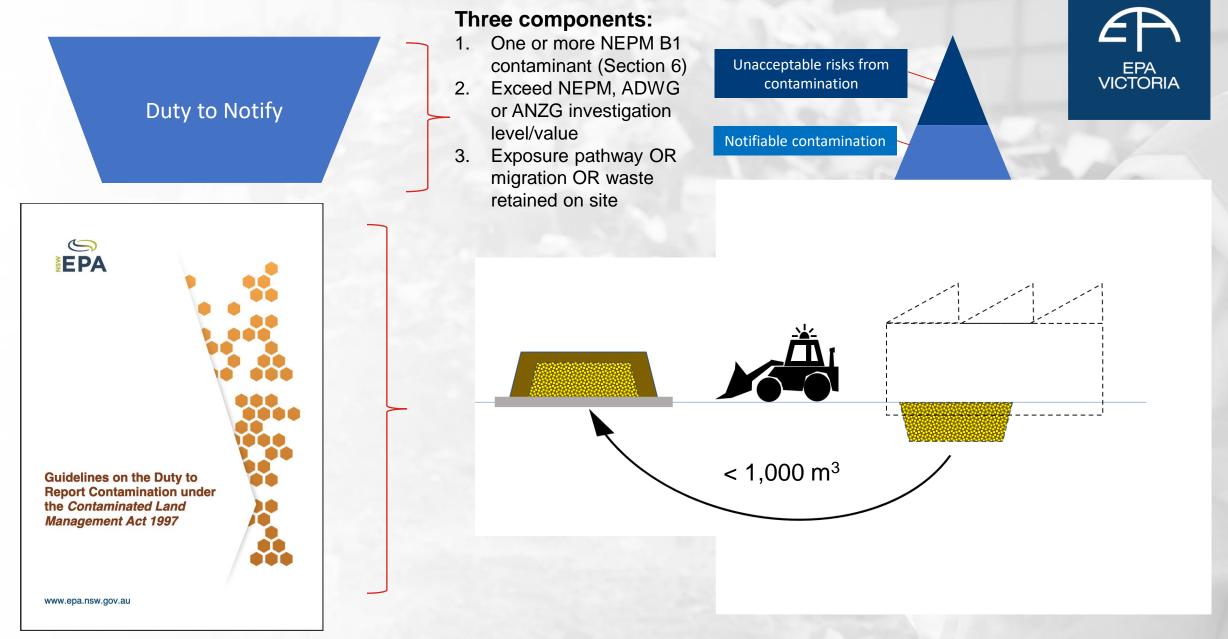
- 1. One or more NEPM B1 contaminant (Section 6)
- Exceed NEPM, ADWG or ANZG investigation level/value
- Exposure pathway OR migration OR waste retained on site







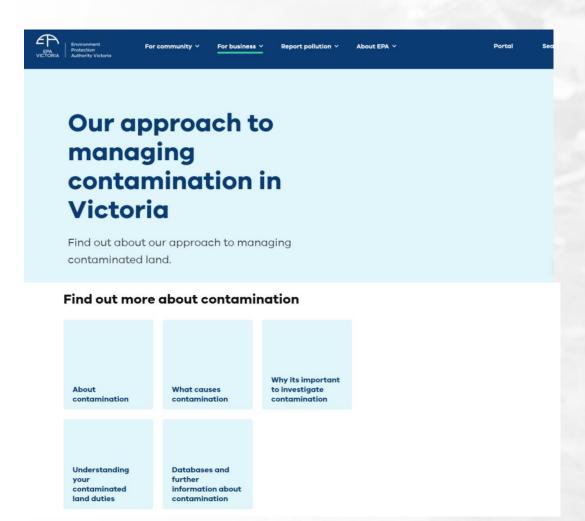


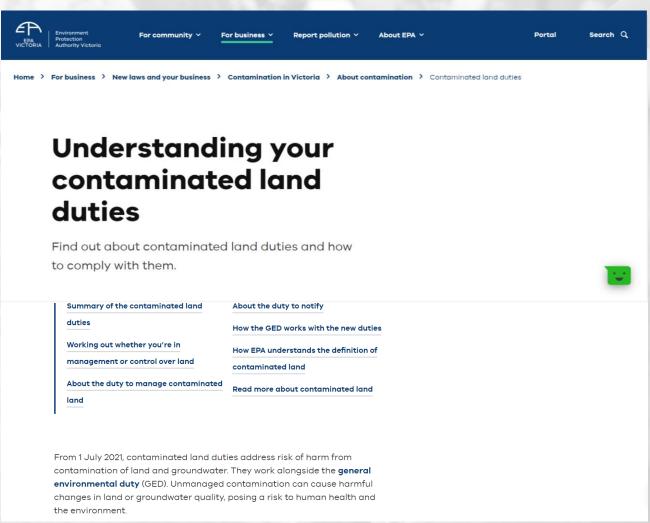


https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1915

Visit EPA website for the details







New laws information and support





New laws to better protect the environment

EPA will have increased powers to prevent harm to public health and the environment from pollution and waste.

epa.vic.gov.au

1300 372 842 (1300 EPA VIC) (24 hours)

contact@epa.vic.gov.au





1300 372 842 (1300 EPA VIC) epa.vic.gov.au







For languages other than English please call 131 450. Visit epa.vic.gov.au/language-help for next steps. If you need assistance because of a hearing or speech impairment, please visit relayservice.gov.au

This publication is for general guidance only. You should obtain professional advice if you have any specific concern. EPA Victoria has made every reasonable effort to ensure accuracy at the time of publication.





