

Environment Protection Authority

Environment Protection Authority Annual Report

1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

Environment Protection Authority
Annual Report 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

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Letter of transmittal

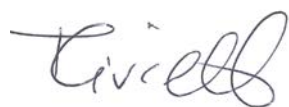
The Hon. Ian Hunter, MLC
Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation
Parliament House
North Terrace
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Minister

It is with pleasure that I present you with the Annual Report of the Environment Protection Authority for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, for tabling in Parliament.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982*, and the *Public Sector Act 2009*.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Circelli', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Tony Circelli
Chief Executive
Environment Protection Authority

30 September 2014

Highlights from Presiding Member

This annual report for the 2013–14 financial year is the second that I bring to you as Presiding Member of the Board of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA).

During this period, former Deputy Presiding Member Stephen Hains completed his final term after more than 10 years of service on the EPA Board. We welcomed three new members: Mr Mark Withers and Dr Helen Macdonald who commenced on 8 August 2013, and Ms Roslyn DeGaris who was appointed on 23 January 2014. Together with pre-existing members Deputy Presiding Member Ms Linda Bowes, Mr Allan Holmes and Adjunct Professor Rob Fowler, our new members ensure the Board continues to possess a wealth of strategic leadership experience and broad technical expertise. I thank all Board members for their commitment and contributions in 2013–14.



On 19 September 2013, we presented the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation, the Hon. Ian Hunter MLC, with the 2013 State of the Environment Report.

Produced every five years by the Authority, this report provided evidence that the South Australian environment is in a moderate and finely balanced state. It brought into sharp focus that South Australia's future is dependent on the effectiveness of a range of measures taken by government, business, industry and the community to protect and improve our environment. The report underlined the importance of the work of the EPA and others in delivering robust environmental regulation that is well practiced, facilitating innovative solutions to ensure a healthy environment in which to work and live and supporting a clean, competitive economy.

In October 2013, the Board reformed its calendar of activities to elevate its strategic leadership role and emphasise the importance of stakeholder and community engagement in fulfilling the EPA's statutory role. The Board's commitment to engaging with industry and the community has taken us on visits to the Tonsley redevelopment site and Port Adelaide for meetings and information sharing. In early 2014, the Board hosted a Boardroom lunch and discussion with senior representatives from industry and government on the agency's strategic review into the EPA's role in the mining and resource sector.

Over the years, the EPA Board has held round-table conferences with a number of different focuses, but often with the view of asking our stakeholders to tell us what they think of our performance and/or contemporary issues relevant to our business. This year, the Board built on this approach by hosting several significant events with key stakeholder groups.

In May 2014, the Board convened a highly successful summit with senior business and industry leaders to explore the theme: *Changing Economy, Changing Environment*. Delegates considered the importance of well-practiced regulation and the contribution a protected and improved environment makes to business and the state's economy. This was followed in early June by a forum of senior representatives of community and environment groups and organisations that explored why a strong and supported EPA is vital to ensuring a smart, sustainable and successful future for South Australia.

During this reporting period, the Board continued to monitor the EPA's significant role in relation to the Nyrstar Transformation Project in Port Pirie and also priority site contamination work undertaken in South Australia. We were pleased to note progress on reforms to regulation of the tuna industry and the release of the water quality improvement plan for Adelaide coastal waters.

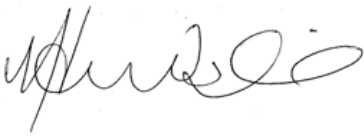
The Board also provided ongoing support for the EPA's organisational reform and change program.

Among many achievements, the delivery of the first annual EPA Compliance Plan will further strengthen the robust regulatory frameworks to protect the environment, and the introduction of a high-performance framework will help the agency to innovate and improve overall operations.

On behalf of the Board I extend sincere gratitude to former Chief Executive Professor Campbell Gemmell for his exceptional leadership of the EPA from January 2012 until May 2014. Professor Gemmell provided clear direction, demonstrated outstanding professionalism and showed unwavering commitment to a positive reform agenda. He refreshed the organisation and generated new respect for the EPA.

Having worked closely alongside Prof Campbell developing the blueprint for reforming and repositioning the EPA, incoming Chief Executive Tony Circelli is perfectly placed to continue leading the change program and building confidence in the agency. The Board welcomes Mr Circelli and looks forward to working closely with him.

In the year ahead and under the leadership of Mr Circelli I am confident that the EPA will continue to find ways of doing things better, providing consistent and robust regulation, listening to our stakeholders and building strong partnerships to ensure the protection of the environment for the people of South Australia.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mia Handshin', with a stylized, cursive script.

Mia Handshin

Presiding Member
EPA Board

Highlights from Chief Executive

Welcome to my first annual report as Chief Executive of the EPA, having taken up the role in May after my predecessor Professor Campbell Gemmell returned to his home country of Scotland.

At the outset of the financial year, we set ourselves an ambitious program of work. In presenting this annual report for the Environment Protection Authority for 2013–14, I am confident in the many achievements we have delivered and the value we have created for the South Australian community.

Having previously held the role of Deputy Chief Executive, as well as other senior roles since the inception of the EPA, I've been well positioned to help the organisation grow and develop, particularly in recent times. In his two years with the EPA, Professor Gemmell drove a change agenda to assist us in becoming a more flexible and robust regulator and improve our engagement with stakeholders.

I intend to build on this work, engaging with our stakeholders and the community to identify future opportunities. No doubt we will face challenges, both environmental and economic, and the need to continue building an organisation that has a strong learning culture, is innovative and that involves the community in our decision making.

Nationally the EPA has worked with other state and territory EPAs to establish the Heads of EPA, the aim of which is to have an authorising setting where Australian environmental protection regulators can share knowledge and experiences, and create greater jurisdictional coherence. I was also appointed Chair of the Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulators neTwork (AELERT), which is a cross-jurisdictional network for a broad spectrum of environmental regulators established to improve operational effectiveness, enhance regulatory compliance capacity and promote consistency of approach to operational regulatory reform for its member agencies.

Throughout the year, our leadership team has focused on extending the EPA's reach into our regions with visits to a number of locations and licensed premises, and meetings with stakeholders. This work has included: tours to Mount Gambier, the EPA South East office and Naracoorte to meet with various licensees and stakeholders; community and partner meetings in Waterloo and the Clare region; and a visit to the Murraylands and Murray Mouth to view some of the important water quality projects and environmental issues in the area. It has also involved presentations to wide-ranging industry and interest groups, as well as strategic discussions about our priorities and consideration of emerging national and international policy and regulation.

The EPA Board, led by Presiding Member Mia Handshin, has also actively engaged and listened to members of our community, industry and other stakeholders through their commitment to the Board consultation program. This commitment adds greater value and feedback to the work EPA undertakes and it determines and validates the focus of our work. We also welcomed new and highly skilled members to the EPA Board this year, further building our relationships with industry and the local government sector.

I recognise the considerable contribution of Mr Stephen Hains who retired from the EPA Board on 3 August 2013 after a long period of service spanning more than 10 years. Stephen worked tirelessly on building relationships with local government and represented the EPA Board as a member of the Zero Waste SA Board, Chair of the EPA/Local Government High Level Group, Chair of the Planning Review Committee and Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

I congratulate and welcome the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation, the Hon. Ian Hunter, back to the portfolio following the state government elections in March 2014.



On 19 September 2013, and after two years of dedication and effort by the EPA, Ms Handshin and Prof Gemmell officially presented the 2013 State of the Environment (SoE) Report to Minister Hunter at a special event for key stakeholders. The report, the sixth of its kind, is significant for a number of reasons. It provides evidence that environmental quality and sustainability must remain at the forefront of government, business and community decision making to ensure the long-term wellbeing and prosperity of the state.

The SoE Report reminds us that our quality of life, economic success and social fabric are underpinned by the state of our environment. I encourage you all to access the report or view the [five-minute video](#) that provides a 'snapshot' of the key findings and trends from the report.

The EPA is continuing to focus on tackling particular environmental challenges in the state. These challenges include: major point sources of pollution and waste; South Australia's legacy issues such as site contamination and the interface between industry, transport and residential dwellings; increasing urban and infrastructure development and renewal; inappropriate and illegal management of wastes and resource recovery; and the continuing expansion of mining in South Australia. The first annual compliance plan for 2013–14 has been a main contributor in helping us manage these key challenges.

Internal reforms have also seen us improve our organisational efficiency and effectiveness. An important example of this is the successful delivery of the Licensing Administration and Modernisation Project (LAMP), marking a new era of electronic business improvement systems for the EPA. The licensing and waste levy system, to commence implementation in the coming months, will deliver improved workflow and business processes, better tracking and management reporting, and refreshed licensing, all resulting in a more efficient and effective EPA.

As part of LAMP, a new Environment Licensing Forms (ELF) System will cater for online submission of application forms and payments, and provide significant benefits to licensees by simplifying the process of submitting forms, renewals, annual returns and payments. LAMP will offer further improvements during the next financial year by providing information to the community via our new and improved online public register.

For the first time this year, we are reporting our achievements for environmental and radiation protection through a single annual report. Radiation protection is an area of regulation entrusted to the EPA under the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982*, and this function is carried out with the invaluable assistance of the Radiation Protection Committee.

Of particular importance this year has been our work to finalise the four-year program into third party testing of X-ray machines. This program is designed to help ensure X-ray equipment in the state is appropriately regulated in the face of significant increases in the number of applications to register dental, medical and veterinary imaging apparatus over the last decade.

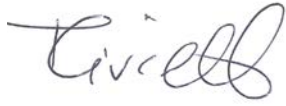
I would like to mention one more area of achievement. Air quality is increasingly a challenge worldwide, especially with population growth, industrial activity and warming temperatures. We are fortunate in South Australia that our air quality is good overall. To ensure we are able to inform the public about local air quality, we added two new monitoring stations this year, including one in the metropolitan centre. Near-live data will help everyone know about the air they are breathing.

You will find these and many more achievements detailed in this annual report. The EPA website and publications also provide a wealth of information about our activities and performance. Some of you may already have joined our conversation through the EPA twitter account: @SA_EPA launched in September 2013.

The past year has been both busy and challenging for the EPA. I expect the next year will continue on this path as we work towards achieving our Corporate Plan 2014–15, which is focused on achieving safer communities, a better understanding of the environment, effective response and safeguarding

our resources. Through this, we can maintain the momentum of building a nation-leading EPA that works to improve the quality of our environment so that it can be enjoyed by our future generations.

I thank the EPA staff and Board, as well as our partners, stakeholders and supporters, and Prof Gemmell, for their pursuit of a better environment for all South Australians.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Circelli', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Tony Circelli

Chief Executive
Environment Protection Authority

EPA by numbers

In a year:

- 212 inspections were undertaken on high-risk sites
- 18 investigations were conducted
- 5 896 incident reports and enquiries were made to the EPA
- 3 064 environmental complaints were received by the EPA
- 2 291 businesses were licensed for an activity of environmental significance
- 79.5% of beverage containers were returned for a refund in South Australia.

Emergency response teams responded to 97 environmental and 22 radiation incidents. Since 2009, 111 site contamination audits have been completed, and an additional 92 have commenced.

The year in review

EPA strategic highlights for the year include:

- Publication of the sixth *State of the environment South Australia* report on 19 September 2013.
- Targets set for the ongoing management of Lake Bonney in the South East.
- Improved regulation and reduced red tape for the tuna industry.
- Significant input into legislation passed by the state government as part of the Nyrstar transformation project and the state government decision to approve the redevelopment of the lead and zinc smelter.
- A study regarding noise from the Waterloo Wind Farm.
- Publication of the first series of near-shore marine aquatic ecosystem condition reports.
- Delivery of the EPA's first annual compliance plan for 2013–14.
- Establishment of an active social media presence by launch of an EPA Twitter account.

EPA operational highlights for the year include the following achievements:

- The submission to the Expert Panel on Planning Reform was finalised.
- Work was carried out with Primary Industries and Regions SA on a 90-day change project to streamline regulation of the tuna industry. The industry estimates the benefits from these new arrangements could be as much as \$700 000 a year.
- Work health and safety (WHS) staff perception surveys were completed and a Work Health and Safety and Injury Management Transformation Strategy was developed.
- 35 staff 'subject matter experts' were appointed to take ownership of safe operating procedures (SOPs) and train their peers to ensure ongoing competency.
- 94% of licence management plans were in place and up to date for Tier 1 and Tier 2 licences.
- An organisational performance self assessment was finalised using the state government's High Performance Framework.
- Work was carried out with the Northern Territory EPA to align the respective container deposit schemes to the types of beverages available for a refund.
- Implementation and integration of the change reform initiatives identified as part of the EPA Change Program were continued to make the agency a more efficient and effective regulator.
- There was a 200% rise in the reporting of hazards, incidents or near misses against previous annual totals. This represents a change in WHS culture and the need to report all incidents including near-miss incidents.
- Development of a Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) commenced to document actions that the EPA will take to contribute to reconciliation in Australia.

Our organisation

Our vision: a better environment—protected for all South Australians.

The EPA is South Australia's lead environment protection regulator and is responsible for the protection of air and water quality and the control of pollution, waste, noise and radiation.

The EPA influences and regulates human activities in order to protect, enhance and restore the environment.

Corporate governance

The EPA is a statutory authority, with a Board responsible for the carriage of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (EP Act). The Board must comprise between seven and nine appointed members, whose skills, knowledge and experience collectively meet the requirements of Board membership, as defined by the EP Act. The Board delegates specified powers to others in order to achieve the objectives of the EP Act. While the EP Act is committed to the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation, the minister does not have the power to direct the Board in making decisions in relation to licensing and environmental authorisations or enforcement, or in making recommendations to the minister.

The EPA is also an administrative unit created under the *Public Sector Act 2009*, through which it performs other functions for government, including administration of the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982* (RPC Act).

Under the EP Act, the chief executive of the administrative unit is also the chief executive of the statutory authority and a member of the EPA Board ex officio, although not entitled to vote at a meeting of the Board. The chief executive is responsible to the Board for giving effect to its policies and decisions, making the services of staff and facilities of the administrative unit available to the EPA for the performance of its functions. This is reflected in the EPA's *Strategic plan 2012–15*, which is linked to the South Australian Government's seven strategic priorities, providing a framework for the work of the EPA.

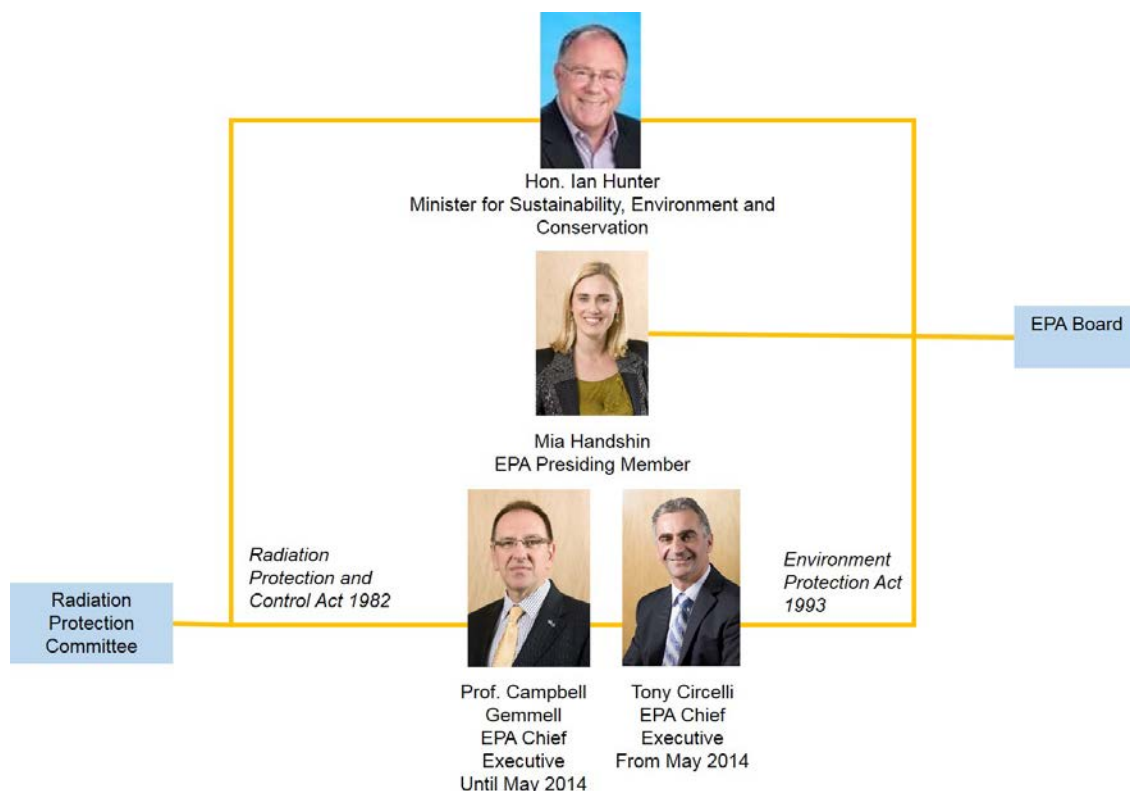
Reconciliation statement

The EPA acknowledges the traditional custodians on whose ancestral lands it carries out its business, and that it respects their spiritual relationship with their country. The EPA also acknowledges the deep feelings of attachment and the relationship that Aboriginal peoples have to the country.

In fulfilling its functions, the EPA is cognisant of the cultural and natural heritage of the traditional owners and strives to achieve positive outcomes wherever these matters are concerned.

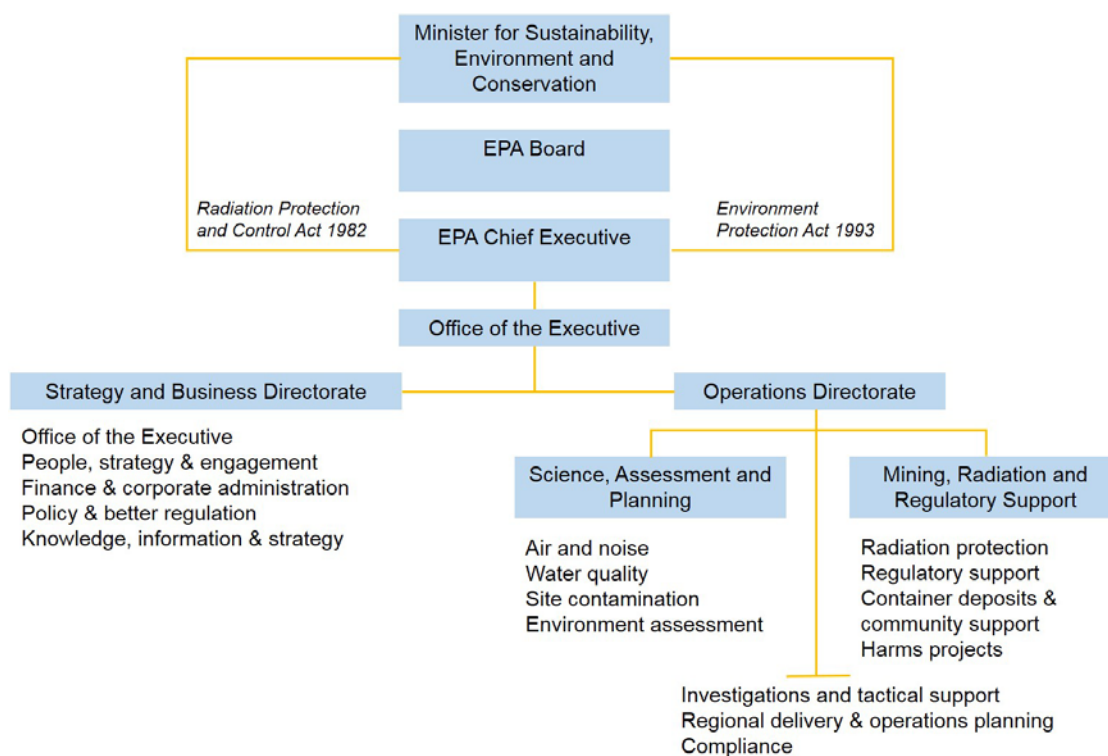
The EPA has been developing its inaugural *Reconciliation Action Plan*, to commence in 2014–15. The plan will highlight the good work to date with Aboriginal communities and will outline the EPA's commitments to further its actions towards reconciliation.

Governance structure



Organisational structure

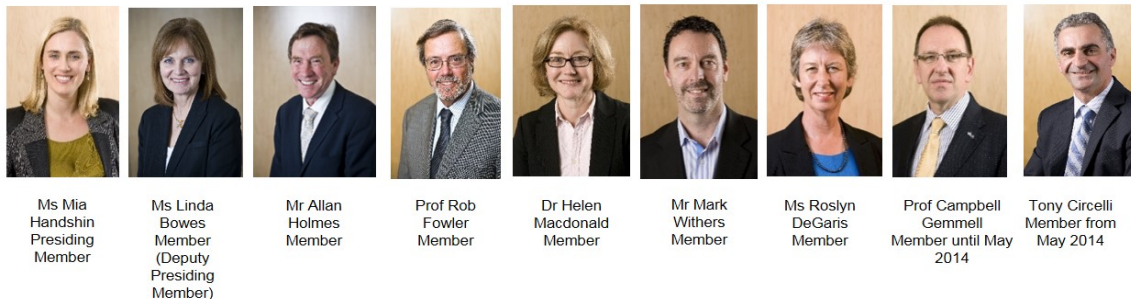
The EPA's new organisational structure has been in place since 1 July 2013 and supports the delivery of strategic outcomes and organisational reforms, and effective response to key environmental pressures.



EPA Board

The Board is the governing body of the EPA for matters related to the EP Act and provides strategic direction, develops environmental policy and monitors performance.

EPA Board qualifications, experience and skills



Members of the EPA Board are appointed by the Governor of South Australia and are chosen for their qualifications, experience and expertise, as shown below.

Qualifications, experience and expertise	Member
Presiding Member	Mia Handshin
Environmental protection and management or natural resources management	Allan Holmes Tony Circelli
Industry, commerce or economic development	Linda Bowes Roslyn DeGaris
Local government	Stephen Hains (until 3 August 2013) Mark Withers Helen Macdonald
Reduction, reuse, recycling and management of waste or the environmental management industry	Stephen Hains (until 3 August 2013) Mark Withers
Management generally, and public sector management	Allan Holmes Prof Campbell Gemmell (until 16 May 2014) Tony Circelli
Environmental law	Robert Fowler
Environmental conservation and advocacy on environmental matters on behalf of the community	Robert Fowler

Various prescribed bodies are consulted in the appointment process for Board members. The wide spectrum of expertise on the Board gives the EPA the capacity to make integrated and balanced decisions about the complex problems and issues threatening the environment.

Changes to EPA Board membership

Outgoing member Mr Stephen Hains

Mr Hains was appointed to the Board in April 2003, and was made Deputy Presiding Member on renewal of his appointment on 20 October 2005. He retired from the EPA Board on 3 August 2013 after more than 10 years of service.

The EPA thanks Mr Hains for his considerable contributions and service to the protection of the environment of South Australia.

Outgoing member Professor Campbell Gemmell

Professor Gemmell was appointed as Chief Executive of the EPA on 23 January 2012 and resigned from the position on 16 May 2014. While Chief Executive, Professor Gemmell was also an ex-officio member of the Board. The EPA thanks Professor Campbell for assisting the Board with implementing its policies and programs.

Appointment of Ms Roslyn DeGaris, Mr Mark Withers and Dr Helen Macdonald

Ms Roslyn DeGaris was appointed to the EPA Board on 23 January 2014 for a three-year period.

Mr Mark Withers and Dr Helen Macdonald were appointed as members of the EPA Board on 8 August 2013, both for a three-year period.

EPA Board Committee listing

Section 17 of the EP Act allows the EPA Board to establish committees or subcommittees to advise or assist with carrying out the functions of the Board, or as required by the Regulations.

Two committees reported to the Board during 2013–14:

- Audit and Risk Management Committee
- Site Contamination Auditor Accreditation Committee.

Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Audit and Risk Management Committee was established by the Board in March 2009. This committee oversees implementation of the risk management framework, which was set up to identify activities of high risk, monitor systematic controls to mitigate risks and achieve overall compliance with Board and agency policies. The committee meets at least quarterly.

Site Contamination Auditor Accreditation Committee

The Site Contamination Auditor Accreditation Committee was established in August 2008 to advise the Board on the accreditation of site contamination auditors. The committee is required to meet annually.

EPA Board general and special meetings

A total of 12 Board meetings were held during the 2013–14 period.

EPA Board consultation program 2013–14

As part of its consultation program, the EPA Board conducted the following sessions which, as in previous years, gave the Board an opportunity to hear directly from its stakeholders about the environment protection issues they considered important.

Board visit to Tonsley redevelopment site

On 5 November 2013, the Board visited the Tonsley redevelopment, formally Mitsubishi Motors, to meet with representatives from Renewal SA. The Board received a comprehensive overview of the project and toured the site to view current infrastructure development. The site is being redeveloped for manufacturing industry clusters associated with clean technologies, and strategically located high-density housing is proposed along the Tonsley Passenger Rail Line transit corridor.

The Board also received presentations from the:

- Advanced Manufacturing Council – Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy (DMITRE), to discuss strategic issues and challenges surrounding manufacturing in South Australia.
- Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology about the Skills for All program implemented by the state government in July 2013, as well as the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics strategy and its objectives.

Board visit to Port Adelaide

On 10 December 2013, the Board travelled to Port Adelaide for various meetings and site visits that included:

- meeting with representatives of Port Renewal, Renewal SA and Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) to discuss the proposed Port Adelaide Precinct Plan
- meeting with representatives of the Port Adelaide Enfield Council to discuss site contamination issues, residential dumping, EPA comment on development applications, the Gillman Master Plan, and the challenges and opportunities of plans to rejuvenate Port Adelaide
- visiting the Port River Waterfront Precinct and various EPA licensed sites, including Incitec Pivot, Shell Bitumen, Exxon Mobil and Penrice Soda Products
- meeting with representatives from the DMITRE and Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) to discuss the closure of the Ridley Corporate salt fields
- receiving a presentation from the City of Salisbury about the picturesque Greenfields Wetlands and the Managed Aquifer Recharge Program.

Round-table (Summit) Conference

The annual EPA Round-table conference is a requirement under the EP Act (section 19) and an important part of the Board's engagement and consultation with its stakeholders.

Over the years, EPA round-tables have taken many forms, but often with the view of asking its stakeholders to tell the Board what they think of the EPA's performance and/or contemporary issues relevant to its business. This year, the Board built on this approach, choosing the format and focus of a summit meeting. This Summit had a targeted audience, providing an opportunity to work with the state's most influential leaders from business, industry, government and non-government sectors to consider how South Australia's 'Changing Economy, Changing Environment' will impact on our state's businesses and the contribution a protected and improved environment will add to business and the state's economy.

Twenty-one senior business leaders attended the summit, which was held at the South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute on 20 May 2014.

Three questions were posed to attendees:

- 1 What value can the EPA provide for the environment and business through the performance of its role and functions?
- 2 What should the EPA do to further contribute to competitiveness?
- 3 How can business/participants support the EPA to deliver desired outcomes for South Australia?

Key themes that arose from the discussion will be available in a report via the [EPA website](#).

Radiation Protection Committee

The functions and legislative responsibilities of the Radiation Protection Committee (the RP Committee), as set out in section 12 of the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982* (RPC Act), are to:

- advise the minister in relation to the formulation of regulations under the RPC Act
- advise the minister in relation to the granting of licences under the RPC Act, including the conditions to which they should be subject
- investigate and report on any other matters relevant to the administration of the RPC Act at the request of the minister or of its own motion.

The RP Committee plays an important role in advising the minister and the EPA on all aspects of radiation protection in the mining of radioactive ores, and in the medical, industrial, scientific and public uses of ionising and non-ionising radiation.

The EPA provides the RP Committee with administrative support and seeks the Committee's advice on strategic issues and issues related to the expertise of its members.

Radiation Protection Committee membership

The RP Committee consists of 10 members, with a presiding member, appointed by the Governor of South Australia. The Presiding Member must be an officer or employee of the department of the minister to whom the RPC Act is committed (ie the EPA). The specific membership qualifications and expertise relevant to the administration of the RPC Act are prescribed in section 9 of the RPC Act. Section 10 provides that the governor may appoint a suitable person to be a deputy member of the RP Committee.

The three-year term of the RP Committee commenced on 26 May 2011 and expired on 25 May 2014. The members and deputy members at commencement of the reporting period are listed below.

Members	Section of RPC Act	Deputy members
Prof JC Gemmell	s9(2)(a)	K Baldry
Dr S Constantine	s9(2)(b)	Dr MJ Nottage
C Kapsis	s9(2)(c)	LM Ricote
SM Paulka	s9(2)(d)	Vacant
Vacant	s9(2)(e)	Vacant
J Fitch	s9(2)(f)	Dr E Bezak
Dr ID Kirkwood	s9(2)(g)	Dr MI Kitchener
GG Marshall	s9(2)(h)	A Eadie
Dr PJ Sykes	s9(2)(i)	Dr MT Lardelli
T Circelli	s9(2)(j)	JV Burckhardt

The positions of the Presiding Member and Deputy became vacant on 16 May 2014 with the resignation of Prof. Campbell Gemmell from his position as Chief Executive. A new RP Committee was appointed by the governor on 27 May 2014 for a term of 18 months, which expires on 26 November 2015. The members and deputy members at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Members	Section of RPC Act	Deputy members
T Circelli	s9(2)(a)	K Baldry
Dr S Constantine	s9(2)(b)	Dr MJ Nottage
C Kirsten	s9(2)(c)	C Kapsis
M Holzberger	s9(2)(d)	S Paulka
Dr NA Spooner	s9(2)(e)	Dr JM Pollard
Dr E Bezak	s9(2)(f)	J Fitch
Dr ID Kirkwood	s9(2)(g)	Dr MI Kitchener
GG Marshall	s9(2)(h)	A Eadie
Dr PJ Sykes	s9(2)(i)	Dr MT Lardelli
JV Burckhardt	s9(2)(j)	I Dobrzinski

Radiation Protection Committee meeting outcomes

During 2013–14, the RP Committee met on four occasions and considered many of the radiation protection matters presented in this report. It also discussed and provided expert advice on various strategic issues brought forward at the meetings, including:

- radiation harms – radiation risks that may require other than normal regulatory approaches and business systems to control. Potential issues identified included:
 - radiation exposures in medical interventional radiology and the need for training to reduce medical exposures and the potential for skin burns
 - doses from computed tomography (CT) examinations, where 25–50% of CT doses could be averted in cases where CT examinations could be replaced with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - the management of radon exposures in mining.
- the draft Radiation Protection and Control Bill 2013 and the outcome of consultation with stakeholders.

Other matters which the RP Committee provided expert advice included:

- a proposal to provide hand-held X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysers for hire and an information sheet on the safe use of hand-held XRF analysers
- management of orphaned sealed radioactive sources once used for bore-hole logging
- licensing medical registrars who are not enrolled in a college training program
- a review of a regulatory requirement for two yearly medical examinations for designated employees in the uranium mining industry.

Our performance

The EPA operates within the broader government framework established by the Seven Strategic Priorities and South Australia's Strategic Plan. It works with stakeholder groups to identify and progress specific initiatives and interventions that are efficient and effectively contribute to strategic outcomes.

Seven Strategic Priorities

The state government has developed seven priorities for South Australia's future to focus its effort and drive its work.

The seven priorities are:

- 1 Creating a Vibrant City
- 2 An Affordable Place to Live
- 3 Every Chance for Every Child
- 4 Growing Advanced Manufacturing
- 5 Safe Communities, Healthy Neighbourhoods
- 6 Realising the Benefits of the Mining Boom for All
- 7 Premium Food and Wine from our Clean Environment.

The EPA contributes broadly to all the priorities with a focus on Priority 7: Premium Food and Wine from our Clean Environment.

Premium food and wine from our clean environment

The 90-day change project to streamline regulation of the tuna industry means tuna arrives at market quicker and fresher, while maintaining environment protection standards.

The tuna industry has long been concerned about the cost of government regulation. The EPA and Primary Industries and Regions SA worked with the tuna industry to streamline licensing, monitoring and reporting arrangements to align with the 'ranching' cycle of the industry.

This has resulted in a 50% time saving and 20% cost saving on tuna licence applications. The industry estimates the benefits from these new arrangements could be as much as \$700 000 a year.¹

¹ Source: South Australian Government, Building a Stronger South Australia, Policy 14 A Modern Public Service, www.premier.sa.gov.au/strongersa

South Australia's Strategic Plan

South Australia's Strategic Plan contains visions and goals, and measurable targets based on feedback received from the community, that are organised within priorities developed by the state government. These are considered under the following pillars:

Our community	Our health
Our prosperity	Our education
Our environment	Our ideas

The EPA contributes to several of the targets which are reported through its performance scorecard:

- Target 32 – Customer and Client Satisfaction with Government Services
- Target 33 – Government Planning Decisions
- Target 61 – Energy Efficiency: Government Buildings
- Target 67 – ZeroWaste.

The following three additional public sector targets also apply to all government agencies, and relevant information is presented in this annual report under '[Our People](#)':

- Target 50 – People with a Disability
- Target 52 – Women
- Target 53 – Aboriginal Employees.

South Australia’s environment

South Australia has a unique and delicate environment that needs to be protected for future generations. While the EPA has primary responsibility for regulating the environment, a collective effort is needed from all spheres of government, industry and the community to ensure our environment is protected.

The EPA launched the sixth *State of the Environment South Australia* (SoE) report on 19 September 2013. The SoE report reminds us that while much has been achieved, continued effort is required to ensure that our environment is preserved for future generations.

Since the launch date, there have been 7 270 page visits on the 2013 State of Environment website.

Our stakeholders

The EPA is committed to involving stakeholders in achieving a healthier environment, and a prosperous and sustainable future through effective communication and engagement.

The [Communications and Engagement Framework](#) is the EPA’s public statement of the role communications and engagement play in its work in supporting positive working relationships with all its stakeholders. This framework identifies the three priority communications and engagement objectives of: awareness and understanding, active relationships and organisational capability. It sets out the EPA’s commitments and actions to improve communications and engagement over the three years 2013–15, and is aligned with the strategic priorities of the EPA’s *Strategic Plan 2012–15*.

Environmental pressures

The EPA is focused on addressing six key environmental challenges facing South Australia.

These are:

- 1 major point sources of pollution and waste
- 2 legacy issues, particularly site and groundwater contamination and the interface of industry and residential dwellings
- 3 increasing urban and infrastructure development and renewal
- 4 inappropriate or illegal management of wastes and resource recovery
- 5 broader issues of statewide significance, for example, management of the River Murray, potential impacts of renewable energy and impacts of climate change
- 6 expansion of mining in South Australia and its associated infrastructure.

Strategic Plan 2012–15

The EPA *Strategic Plan 2012–15* was released in November 2012. It provides the framework for the organisation's direction in supporting the achievement of South Australia's Strategic Plan and the Seven Strategic Priorities.

The EPA's strategic priorities for 2013–14 are:

Robust Regulation: promote compliance and enforce environmental law

As a respected and effective advisor and regulator the EPA will employ best practice regulatory principles and tools, and robust processes to:

- support and enable those willing to comply or go beyond compliance
- tackle the important issues through taking a proportionate risk- and evidence-based approach
- be decisive and timely in taking strong enforcement action when needed.

Sound Science: science-based policy that informs action

To ensure actions and decisions of the EPA are appropriate and evidence based, sound science will be applied, to:

- monitor and evaluate the condition of the environment
- assess potential environmental impacts to inform development assessment, licensing and compliance
- support legislation, policy, planning and management measures to mitigate environmental impacts.

Strategic Influence, Partnerships and Engagement: working with others to influence the future

The EPA will create effective partnerships and influence good environmental outcomes for all South Australians by:

- strategically partnering with other organisations, industry and the community
- influencing planning and government strategy at an early stage
- promoting South Australia's environment at local, state, national and international levels.

Genuine Engagement: listening to the community and stakeholders

The EPA will listen, acknowledge, consider and respond to the voices of those who have an interest in its actions by:

- expanding opportunities for engagement across industry, the community and government
- making environmental information more accessible and easier to understand
- demonstrating good processes and clear rationale for its decisions and policies
- delivering excellent service.

Adaptive and High-performing Organisation: to attain best performance

To be a well-run and high-performing organisation by making the best use of available resources and by:

- deploying strong leadership and building management capacity
- developing systems capability and maximising benefits from integrated functioning
- recruiting, supporting and retaining skilled, focused and effective staff.

Our environmental goals

The EPA's environmental goals have a long time horizon, and describe what the Authority ultimately seeks to achieve in the protection of South Australia's environment, as stated below.

Good Quality Land

Protect land from the adverse impacts of pollution and waste by addressing historical site contamination, advising and regulating industry and promoting sustainable waste management (through the waste hierarchy).

Good Quality Water

Protect the quality of surface, ground, coastal and marine waters from pollution by monitoring water quality, advising and regulating industry and supporting water quality improvement projects.

Good Quality Air

Protect air quality from atmospheric pollutants by monitoring air quality including odour, advising and regulating industry, and supporting community-based air quality improvement initiatives.

Protection from Radiation

Protect the environment and the community from health risks associated with ionising and non-ionising radiation, and advising and regulating sites, mines, equipment and users of radiation.

Protection from Noise

Protect the community from exposure to unacceptable noise levels by advising and regulating industry, and supporting local government and police with community based noise management.

Our performance scorecard

The performance scorecard shows how the EPA is progressing against its objectives.

* denotes measures from the EPA Agency Statement 2013–14

Targets 2013–14	Actual result 2013–14	Actual result 2012–13
Tonnes of waste to landfill ¹ (milestone target reduction to under 939 000 tonnes)	913 711	1 000 933
*720 inspections of licensed premises, audits and other environmental measures to ensure compliance with the EP Act (number of inspections)	937	635 inspections
100% Tier 1 (high priority) and 75% Tier 2 (medium priority) licence sites inspected:		
Tier 1	88%	74%
Tier 2	78%	53%
100% of licence management plans in place and up to date for Tier 1 (high priority) and Tier 2 (medium priority) licences	94%	42%
*Average annual concentration of airborne lead does not exceed 0.5 ug/m ³ at key Port Pirie community sites:		
Port Pirie Oliver Street	0.48 ug/m ³	0.39 ug/m ³
Pirie West Primary School	0.44 ug/m ³	0.69 ug/m ³
Number of groundwater notifications received	109	127
*No more than 5 days (per year) exceedences of the air quality NEPM PM ₁₀ particle standard (50 ug/m ³) measured at Schulz Reserve	4 days	0 days
*100% of development plan amendment responses made within statutory time frame	93%	94%
*100% of development application responses and approvals made within statutory time frame ²	99%	99%
*100% of new applications for registration of radioactive sources and premises assessed	100%	100%
*80% of all new dental, medical and veterinary X-ray machines registered in a timely fashion	74%	55%
*100% of radiation reports from uranium mines and all new projects assessed	100%	100%
>71% of surveyed callers who were satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by the call centre ³	74%	NA
100% of change reforms advanced on schedule to drive overall cultural change	78%	NA
Improve energy efficiency of government buildings as measured through total energy use in gigajoules (GJ) ⁴	874	823

Note: Measures linked to targets from South Australia's Strategic Plan:

¹ Target 67 ZeroWaste

² Target 33 Government Planning Decisions

³ Target 32 Customer and Client Satisfaction with Government Services

⁴ Target 61 Energy Efficiency –Government Buildings

High-performing organisation

The EPA Change Program, introduced in mid-2012, aims to transform the EPA into a sharper and more effective modern regulator. During 2013–14, the EPA continued to implement a number of reforms to help change the way it operates, to be more effective and efficient, and ensuring that the EPA is best positioned to deal with emerging pressures and environmental challenges facing South Australia. The following key achievements were accomplished in 2013–14.

Implementation of the High Performance Framework

One of the EPA's key strategic priorities is to be an adaptive and high-performing organisation, meaning continuous review and improvement of organisational performance. In 2013–14, the EPA commenced implementation of the High Performance Framework, an across-government tool for performance improvement. The framework has been used to conduct a self-assessment of the EPA's organisational performance which identified many strengths as well as opportunities for improvement. This was finalised in June 2014.

Initiatives to improve organisational performance and to progress change, form part of the EPA's Corporate Plan 2014–15, with a focus on building a high-performance culture. The goal is to further develop and support staff and also build a culture of professionalism, high performance and continuous improvement. These initiatives, together with EPA 'ways of working' (values and behaviours), will position the EPA as a great place to work and a leading regulator.

Licensing Administration and Modernisation Project (LAMP)

LAMP is a \$2.5-million project to increase business intelligence and streamline internal processes. The new computer systems will also benefit external stakeholders by providing faster turnaround time for environmental authorisations, improved functionality and capability, with online forms and payment options.

After concerted effort, customisation of the licensing and waste levy system (a major deliverable of LAMP) has been completed. This system is undergoing final quality assurance checks and integration testing before its planned implementation in the later half of 2014. Another new system, ELF (Environment Licensing Forms), which features online application forms and payments, will follow the implementation of LAMP.

EPA reaches a broader audience through twitter

As part of the EPA's commitment to complement the way it engages with communities, it entered the social media space on 19 September 2013, with a Twitter account: @SA_EPA. The account takes the EPA to a broader audience, to provide information to interested members of the community about the environment, and EPA activities and initiatives.

The account has attracted more than 400 followers from a variety of federal, state and local government agencies, members of parliament, media outlets and journalists, environmental professionals and EPA staff. Our presence in the Twitterverse has also gained international followers from government agencies and academic institutions.

There have been 423 EPA tweets and a total of 213 retweets by other organisations and individuals, extending the reach by up to 9 049 followers.

Creating an improved regional presence

The EPA has commenced fact-finding visits to regional cities, beginning with Clare, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Whyalla and Port Lincoln. Meeting with community and industry groups, mayors and council chief executives, the purpose of the visits was to better understand the environmental issues important in the regions and where the EPA can add value. To date, issues being worked on include regional sustainability plans, reducing salinity in fish processing wastewater, illegal dumping and dredging development approvals.

Authorised officer skills development review

The EPA is committed to the training and professional development of compliance staff to ensure it upholds the elements of modern, best-practice regulation. The EPA worked with Government Skills Australia in 2013–14 to assess and map the skills and capabilities of these frontline officers, and conducted benchmarking and research of best practice in this area. This will be used to inform development of an Authorised Officer Training Reform Program.

Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulatory neTwork (AELERT)

The EPA is a member of the AELERT group, a collective of environmental regulatory agencies from Australian and New Zealand governments at local, state and federal governments. Participation allows the EPA to share resources, knowledge and experiences to drive continuous improvement and new approaches to the 'regulatory craft' while promoting consistency of approach to operational regulatory reform. In May 2014, Chief Executive Tony Circelli was appointed as the new chair of AELERT.

New project management approach for EPA operations

The EPA has been working to embed a professional project management approach into business operations to guide the delivery of projects using internationally accepted project methodology. The EPA aims to improve project management practices across the organisation to better manage all projects and have greater consistency, rigour and accountability for performance. Project management templates, guidelines and information resources are available for projects regardless of size, as are training and ongoing technical support for project managers. The EPA's project management office will continue in 2014–15.

Building our work health and safety culture

This year, the EPA Executive continued to strengthen its commitment to the Work Health and Safety (WHS) program by endorsing the 'Transforming the EPA's Safety Culture' strategy in September 2013. The four areas are based:

- leadership
- structure
- processes and actions
- continuous Improvement.

The new strategy focused on management commitment across all levels, with a 'visible and felt' leadership approach. This type of approach leads to attitudes and behaviours which make everybody accountable for safety.

In line with the new strategy, the EPA set out to benchmark both its WHS culture and systems by conducting a comprehensive staff perception survey during September 2013. By gauging the level of participation in the survey and establishing data on key safety areas, the EPA is now in a position to measure its ongoing WHS improvement and make comparisons against other high-performing organisations.

The EPA has also transformed its safe operating procedures (SOP) from a static library to a program that empowers effective implementation, by developing 35 staff as 'Subject Matter Experts' (SME) for the SOPs that currently exist. The SMEs will write, maintain and review all operational procedures and deliver 'on-the-job training', and assess staff competency against the task or process for which the SOP was developed.

The proportion of staff reporting that management is committed to providing safe and healthy working conditions jumped from 66% in September 2013 to 89% in March 2014, which is a visible and felt lift in the level of management commitment of 23% inside six months

New Hazard Incident Reporting Management System

The EPA has also improved the reporting of hazards, incidents and near-misses by 200% since the implementation of the online Hazard Incident Reporting Management System. Staff have found the online system easier to use than the outdated paper-based system, encouraging staff to report where previously these incidents would have gone unreported. This has enabled the EPA to intervene early in relation to negative trends and implement safety control measures.

92 incident reports were made in 2013–14, which is 57 reports more than the total average for the past three years. Around 90% (83 out of 92) of incidents were reported within 24 hours.

Developing a reconciliation action plan

Reconciliation is a way of building better relationships between the wider Australian community and Aboriginal people for the benefit of all Australians. During 2013–14, the EPA commenced development of a Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) to document actions it can take to contribute to reconciliation in Australia.

Although the EPA had not previously published a RAP, it had implemented a number of strategies to engage with Aboriginal people and increase Aboriginal employment at the EPA:

- In 2009, the EPA developed a Remediation Action Plan to meet South Australia's Strategic Plan target related to Aboriginal employees. Since then, it has employed Aboriginal cadets to assist with its scientific and policy advice functions. The EPA also continues to engage with a range of Aboriginal people across South Australia through various state and national initiatives.
- The EPA also sources Aboriginal employment services from the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) to promote employment opportunities to Aboriginal people, and assist with providing mentoring and support to EPA Aboriginal employees and their line managers.
- The EPA has also reported progress made towards achieving the Cultural Inclusion Framework to the Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

A draft RAP was launched for staff consultation to coincide with National Reconciliation Week (27 May to 3 June 2014). Key features of the draft RAP are:

- a reconciliation vision that includes recognition of Aboriginal people as the traditional custodians of the state's lands, water, plants and animals
- identification of engagement opportunities with Aboriginal people to address key environment projects and programs
- establishment of a RAP Working Group with an executive lead
- improving the visibility and accessibility of the EPA for Aboriginal people and communities
- investigating opportunities to further increase Aboriginal employment
- cultural awareness and anti-racism training.

The RAP is being prepared for launch in 2014–15.

Our environmental goals

Good Quality Land

Goal: Protect land from the adverse impacts of pollution and waste by addressing historical site contamination, advising and regulating industry and promoting sustainable waste management (through the waste hierarchy).

State of the Environment South Australia 2013 observations:

- Knowledge and remediation of site contamination has increased.
- Between 2006 and 2011, total waste generated has increased by 40% to 3 250 kg per person. About 75% of this is recycled.

Key achievements for 2013–14 include the following.

Working with industry on waste reforms

Through discussion with industry and stakeholder groups during the year, the EPA has identified the key drivers and issues currently influencing it's ability to effectively regulate waste. From this, options to reform future waste regulation included:

- introduction of mass balance reporting by waste and resource recovery facilities to better monitor the path of waste, including volumes recovered or sent to landfill
- modification and simplification of the *Waste Derived Fill Standard* to enhance clarity around when waste materials can be reused as fill or processed into material suitable for use as fill
- requirement for the preparation of enhanced plans for the reliable production of safe, suitable products derived from waste
- consideration of the introduction of an upfront waste levy liability for resource recovery facilities
- exploration of how enforcement and compliance tools are used by the EPA, including their potential expansion.

The EPA outlined these options through a series of industry stakeholder meetings in January–June 2014. Industry will continue to be closely engaged as detailed planning for, and implementation of, reform options occur.

Raising awareness about health risks associated with asbestos fibres

The EPA and SafeWork SA collaborated with the community on a joint campaign to raise awareness about asbestos in the home.

Information focused on the safe handling and transportation of asbestos, and the dangers involved in the dumping of this material.

Activities included a segment on Channel Nine's 'Building Ideas' program, and events held at the Master Builders Association Building and Home Improvement Show at the Adelaide Showgrounds, annual Metropolitan Fire Service Open Day, and Bunnings In-Store Trade Breakfast at Mile End. There was also an online and social media presence.

'By using a licensed asbestos removalist you can ensure that both you and our environment stay safe.' – Brett Pfeffer, Safe Work SA, on Building Ideas.

New online system set to improve waste tracking in SA

The EPA's new online waste tracking system, *WasteTracker*, will replace the current paper-based system used to track movements of listed wastes. Expected benefits to industry include significant reductions in time and effort, including improved access to consistent information in real time.

Customisation and testing of the trial system is now underway. The EPA has commenced training with selected waste producers, transporters and operators of receiving facilities (including waste depots, recyclers and composters) to facilitate their individual needs.

Full implementation of WasteTracker is scheduled for early 2015.

New landfill bans for e-waste and fluorescent lighting

As at 1 September 2013, landfill bans for electronic waste were expanded so that additional e-waste (such as vacuum cleaners, hair dryers and electric drills) as well as whitegoods, televisions, computers and fluorescent lighting from across the state are now banned from direct disposal to landfill, under the *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010*.

Waste audits

The EPA and Metropolitan Fire Services jointly carried out the Wingfield Waste Precinct Stockpiles Audit in December 2013 for the 12 licensed EPA sites in this precinct. As a result, plans were developed or improved to manage stockpile materials at each site.

Good Quality Water

Goal: Protect the quality of surface, ground, coastal and marine waters from pollution by monitoring water quality, advising and regulating industry and supporting water quality improvement projects.

State of the Environment South Australia 2013 observations:

- The quality of water in rivers and streams has generally improved as a result of increased rainfall.
- The extent and condition of aquatic ecosystems are variable, with many in fair to poor condition, and a few in good or very good condition.
- Groundwater use, levels and quality (including contamination in some areas remain an issue.
- Salinity levels in the main channel of the River Murray are stable, and those in Lake Albert have decreased.
- The quality of treated water released into coastal waters has improved.
- The quality of coastal and maine waters is improving.
- Coastal and marine ecosystem extent, condition and diversity are variable and declining.

Key achievements for 2013–14 include:

First release of nearshore marine aquatic ecosystem condition reports

The EPA is contributing to providing high-quality scientific information about water quality through a program for monitoring and assessing the ecological conditions of rivers, lakes and coastal waters. In 2013–14, the first set of aquatic ecosystem condition reports for the nearshore marine environments were released for South Australia. The reports summarised the ecological condition of nine marine areas in Gulf St Vincent and Lower Spencer Gulf, based on monitoring data collected between 2010 and 2012. The reports assess the condition of aquatic ecosystems including data on water quality, habitats and plant and animal communities; provide a quick summary of ecosystem information; and offer more detailed ecological science for those interested. The reports also outline the key pressures that are causing impacts and management responses that are in place to address those pressures.

The reports are available on the [EPA website](#) or Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources' [WaterConnect](#).

Protecting the ocean environment for premium seafood¹

A Federal Government funding of \$2 million has supported the development of a water quality improvement plan for Adelaide's coastal waters.

The seagrass and reef environments along South Australia's coastal and marine areas are important feeding grounds and nurseries for our premium fish and seafood, so maintaining good water quality is paramount.

The EPA employs the latest science to maintain and improve South Australia's marine environment.

Community and stakeholder input and feedback has been central to the release of the [Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Plan](#), designed to bring seagrass meadows closer to the shores of metropolitan beaches by 2050.

¹ Adapted from article published in Primary Industries and Regions SA Premium Food and Wine News, August 2013.

Contributing to the effective closure of Dry Creek salt fields

The EPA continued to play an active role in the across-government Strategic Technical Advisory Group (STAG) regarding the closure of the Ridley Corporation salt fields. The STAG is led by the Department for State Development (DSD), formerly Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy (DMITRE) and includes the EPA, DEWNR, DPTI, SA Water and the Ridley Corporation.

The group first met on 16 September 2013 to discuss an appropriate management approach and short- and medium-term measures to manage the significant environment risks associated with closure of the salt fields, with the EPA providing advice on the holding pattern to manage environmental risk while closure plans are progressed. The EPA subsequently assessed Ridley Corporation's 'change of process' application and varied its EPA licence to permit a saline discharge of salt water via SA Water's Bolivar Wastewater Treatment Plant discharge channel. This licence variation incorporated conditions to manage the risks of acid sulfate soils and monosulfidic material, odours and dust. Joint regulatory inspections by the EPA and DSD will continue on a monthly basis.

Targets set for the ongoing monitoring of Lake Bonney

Lake Bonney is a large coastal lake about 10 km south of Millicent, and has been extensively altered and impacted by various discharges into its waters for over 70 years.

One of the EPA's early tasks in the 1990s was to work with dischargers to improve the water quality of Lake Bonney. Water quality at the time was so impaired that it was removed from tourist maps of the South East. With improving water quality, it has been timely to develop community agreed environmental values for the lake. These provide confidence for both dischargers and the community that the lake will move towards an agreed range of supported uses.

Following community consultation and scientific assessment, environmental values and water quality objectives have now been developed for the community to comment on later this year. A key outcome of the process has been the community 're-discovering' the lake, with local enthusiasm for gaining maximum economic and social use of the lake and its environs. With the support of the EPA, the lake was reopened for human-powered craft in October 2013, and the South East Natural Resources Management Board plans to develop a revised management plan for the lake in 2015. Recent scientific investigations of Lake Bonney fish, such as mullet, have shown they are now suitable for human consumption.

The EPA has been working with the licensees that discharge wastewater to Lake Bonney to develop licence conditions and discharge limits for wastewater to assist with improving water quality in the lake. In particular, the EPA has spent a significant amount of time liaising with management from Kimberly–Clark Australia Pulp and Paper Mill near Millicent, who have been operating under a 50-year indenture that expires in October 2014.

'Lake Bonney [is] an important environmental and community asset' – Frank Brennan, Presiding Member South East Natural Resources Management Board, *South Eastern Times* 13 March 2014.

Greywater treated before entering the River Murray

Since the introduction of the *Code of practice for vessel and facility management (marine and inland waters)* in 2008, the EPA has been working with the boating community to help inland vessel owners become compliant with the code of practice, by installing greywater management systems. In July 2013, owners of the heritage-listed paddle steamer *Murray Princess*, the largest commercial vessel on the Murray at 67 metres and 1 500 tonnes, installed a wastewater management system to manage greywater for its 120 passengers in 60 cabins. The operators have opted to treat approximately 20 000 litres of greywater per day and return water to the river, reducing their human impact and minimising pollution to the environment.

Launch of beach alerts to help keep our community safe

Water quality can be impacted by rainfall that flushes stormwater into the sea leaving discoloured water, especially around drains. Use of real-time information about when it is not safe to swim in Adelaide coastal beach waters was launched by the EPA, and is now available to the public on the EPA website, via email alerts and through Twitter. The beaches being monitored are from Semaphore in the north to Noarlunga in the south.

Successful trial flush of Torrens Lake

The EPA was part of a proactive strategy to 'flush' very low levels of blue-green algae from the Torrens Lake during the 2013–14 summer period, to reset the lake's nutrient status and algae community, without discharging blue-green algae to the coast. This included EPA beach water advice and alerts during times of flushing. The project was led by the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board, together with the EPA, DEWNR, Adelaide City Council and SA Water.

Good Quality Air

Goal: Protect air quality from atmospheric pollutants by monitoring air quality (including odour), advising and regulating industry, and supporting community based air quality improvement initiatives.

State of the Environment South Australia 2013 observations:

Air quality remains good in terms of national standards, with only some exceptions at specific locations.

In South Australia there is particular concern about:

- particulate matter in Adelaide, Port Pirie and Whyalla
- wood smoke in Mount Gambier and Mount Barker
- sulphur dioxide at Oliver Street in Port Pirie
- lead in Port Pirie
- ozone levels in Elizabeth.

Key achievements for 2013–14 include:

Improved air monitoring network

The EPA expanded its air-quality monitoring network, opening a second site on the Le Fevre Peninsula on 27 September 2013 at the North Haven Primary School and a central business district air monitoring station at Victoria Square on 1 May 2014.

Le Fevre Peninsula has been identified by the state government in its *30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide* as an area for future growth, with an existing mix of industry and residential landuses. The second monitoring station will improve the EPA's ability to identify major pollution sources affecting the local community. The Victoria Square monitoring station includes a display of near real-time information, which can be viewed by members of the public.

Nyrstar transformation project

A multi-million dollar redevelopment of multi-metal facilities is planned for Port Pirie.

The proposed project is subject to Nyrstar complying with conditions set out in the authorisation regarding the construction and operation of new plant and associated infrastructure.

The project will capture more emissions, and aims to lower lead levels in the blood of children in the town.

The SA Parliament passed legislation on 11 September 2013 (proclaimed 1 May 2014) for the Port Pirie

Transformation Project to redevelop the Nyrstar lead and zinc smelter in Port Pirie.

In May 2014, Nyrstar announced its financial commitment to the upgrade, with construction and commissioning to be completed by mid-2016.

Data from all EPA air monitoring stations is updated every hour on the [EPA website](#).

EPA, industry and community working to resolve odour concerns

Community concern about ongoing effluent odour from a licensee's operations in Murray Bridge resulted in the EPA working together with industry and the community to comprehensively monitor and resolve the odour issue. Changes were made to the way wastewater is managed by the licensee, and the EPA is continuing with precautionary odour monitoring, and has varied licence conditions to include the requirement of an effective wastewater system and odour management control.

Working with MFS and industry to address impacts from fires

The EPA, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS), responded to a number of fires at licensed waste and/or recycling depots located in the Wingfield precinct. As a result, the EPA and MFS have conducted joint audits of a number of high-risk sites across South Australia. The audits identified firefighting capabilities in relation to the sites, and implemented requirements for the storage and stockpiling of combustible waste.

Protection from Radiation

Goal: Protect the environment and community from health risks associated with ionising and non-ionising radiation by advising and regulating sites, mines, equipment and users of radiation.

State of the Environment South Australia 2013 observation:

Natural radiation contributes around 65% of the annual per person radiation dose to the Australian population, with 35% of the dose coming from the diagnostic use of radiation (X-rays) in health care and from radiation treatments for cancer.

The number of licences to handle radioactive substances and operate radioactive apparatus has increased, including a significant rise over the last 10 years in the number of X-ray apparatus being registered (Figure 1).

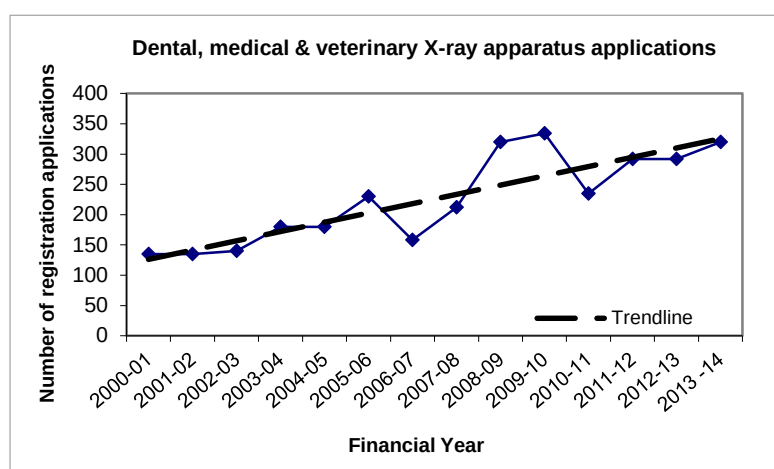


Figure 1—Applications for radioactive apparatus for 2000–14

Key achievements for 2013–14 include the following.

EPA moves to ensure a uniform national framework for radiation protection

Public consultation on the *Radiation Protection and Control Bill 2013* commenced on 1 October 2013 and concluded on 30 November 2013. As part of the consultation process, the EPA held two public forums, with one presented specifically for the mining and mineral processing sector. The participants included: DSD (formerly DMITRE), South Australian Chamber of Mines and Energy (SACOME), and mineral sands and uranium miners. The EPA also met separately with BHP Billiton and the Australian Industry Group. The second forum was principally with the medical and industrial radiation sectors.

In total, about 20 submissions were received on the Bill. These were supportive of the purpose of the Bill and acknowledged the need for more flexible legislation. The EPA prepared a draft response to submissions, and the draft Bill was revised accordingly.

Third party testing of X-ray machines

The EPA has continued working to implement the four stages of the Third Party Certification (TPC) program for testing of dental, medical and veterinary X-ray apparatus:

Stage 1

Dental plain radiography X-ray units—fully implemented in 2009–10.

Stage 2

Fixed, portable and mobile X-ray units used for medical, chiropractic and veterinary plain radiography—fully implemented in 2011–12.

Stage 3

Orthopantomogram, fluoroscopy and mammography X-ray apparatus—fully implemented in 2013–14.

Stage 4

Computed tomography (CT), and dental cone beam CT apparatus—fully implemented in 2013–14.

After the completion of the TPC implementation, the EPA will have an ongoing compliance role to check that all apparatus is tested by an accredited tester and any non-compliances are resolved.

International Initiatives

The EPA is participating in a national radon measurement project comprising of members from state and national regulators, as well as uranium miners. The project was initiated to assess the suitability of current radiation dose calculations in light of new recommendations soon to be published by the International Commission on Radiological Protection. The EPA has contributed through provision of technical staff, equipment and laboratory facilities, and participation in field measurements at a mine.

Each year, the EPA takes part in a program to host international visits sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency. In 2013–14, officers from radiation regulatory authorities in Mongolia, Madagascar and Indonesia visited the EPA to gain an understanding of mining and regulation of radioactive ores in South Australia. Experience gained from their visits will feed into the further development of uranium mining regulations in their respective countries.

Protection from Noise

Goal: Protect the community from exposure to unacceptable noise levels by advising and regulating industry and supporting local government and police with community-based noise management.

State of the Environment South Australia 2013 observations:

Noise complaints increased by about 20% from 2006 to 2011.

Main sources of noise are:

- industrial
- transport
- construction and waste or rubbish collection
- barking dogs.

Key achievements for 2013–14 include the following.

Waterloo Wind Farm environmental noise study

The EPA released the [Waterloo Wind Farm Environmental Noise Study](#) on 26 November 2013, in conjunction with a presentation to the community at Waterloo and a subsequent broader community presentation at Clare. The study, which covered two months from April 2013, had two primary components:

1. a program of continuous monitoring at six houses of indoor and outdoor noise environments, and local wind speed and direction
2. a community diary program, aimed at obtaining weekly information from residents on what they were hearing during the program, and when and how it affected them.

The project was not designed as a health study, but focused on whether the EPA could find a physical basis for the descriptions of noise impacts provided by residents in their diary returns. In particular, the EPA sought answers to four questions:

1. Is there a physical basis for descriptions of noise supplied by members of the community?
2. Are there particular environmental conditions that evoke complaints?
3. Are low frequency and infrasound components present and do they contribute to these described effects and complaints?
4. Do the criteria in the [Wind Farm Environmental Noise Guidelines](#) need to be reviewed?

The instruments provided information on the sound that people can normally hear (audio frequencies), including low frequency sounds and infrasound, which people cannot hear, except at high intensities. Noise data was analysed against both local wind data and regional wind information supplied by the wind farm operators.

The EPA was not able to find clear evidence, either in the audio records or measurement data, linking noise from Waterloo Wind Farm to adverse impacts described by residents. Although some identified noise events were detected in audio records, they were found only at very low levels. However, the report acknowledges that sensitive people in the area may be able to hear these sounds. The EPA has made it clear that the results of this study may not be transferrable to other winds farms, as any effects are likely to be strongly effected by topography, layout of turbines and local weather conditions.

Our regulatory approach

The EPA recognises that the majority of individuals and companies are willing to comply with environmental legislation, policy and regulation. Its regulatory actions are tailored to suit the full spectrum of circumstances, in particular to support and recognise those who demonstrate a commitment to good compliance and go beyond compliance to achieve outcomes, such as greater sustainability, resource efficiency and best-practice business processes (Figure 2).

At the other end of the spectrum, the EPA will seek to be robust in tackling failure to comply. For those who deliberately or negligently fail to comply, the EPA considers expiation, orders or prosecution.



Figure 2—EPA regulatory spectrum

Annual compliance plan

The [Annual Compliance Plan 2013–14](#) sets out the EPA's priority strategic and operational compliance activities.

The plan is based on the EPA's regulatory approach and addressing environmental pressures facing the people and environment in South Australia.

Policy and better regulation

The EPA continues to lead and participate in a range of programs for the identification and implementation of more effective regulation and regulatory processes at local, state, national and international levels.

Key achievements for 2013–14 include the following.

Heads of the EPA (HEPA) forum

Following the Council of Australian Government's (COAG) decision to abolish the Standing Council on Environment and Water, the heads of the state and territory environment protection regulators agreed, in early 2014, to establish a collegiate forum. To be known as Heads of EPA (HEPA), the group aims to provide a setting for Australian environmental regulators to collaborate, share knowledge, develop joint policy and discuss issues of common or national interest.

International project on measuring environmental compliance

The EPA worked in partnership with its Victorian counterpart to represent Australia on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) project to consider improvements to measuring environmental compliance, and designing analytically sound and policy relevant indicators. The project also drew on experience and expertise from other OECD member countries, such as the United Kingdom and Ireland. It aims to help environmental enforcement authorities (EEAs) strengthen the design of environmental compliance measures, and make their outcome performance more effective, efficient and open to potential benchmarking across different sub-national EEAs. The final OECD report will be used to improve the EPA's existing performance measures and develop better outcome-focused compliance performance measures.

Harms problem solving approach

The EPA is committed to identifying important external environmental problems and resolving them in an effective way.

This is the basis of the harms-based problem solving approach, which has seen over 160 staff undergo training and four pilot projects in 2013–14.

Pilot projects focused on:

- Waste disposal from stormwater gross pollutant trap maintenance
- Compliance and emission controls of major licensee
- Landfill leachate contamination to groundwater
- Generation and disposal of waste asbestos

Due to the success of the pilot projects, harms problem-solving projects will be an ongoing program for the EP

Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulators neTwork (AELERT)

In May 2014, CE Tony Circelli was appointed as the new Chair of AELERT. This is a cross-jurisdictional network established to improve operational effectiveness, enhance regulatory compliance capacity and promote consistency of approach to operational regulatory reform for its member agencies. Mr Circelli has been South Australia's AELERT Jurisdictional Representative since 2010 and Vice Chair since 2011. The AELERT Secretariat will also move to South Australia so it can continue to unearth, broker, coordinate and promote participation, knowledge exchange and connection across AELERT's broad member base.

Desalination legislation

In November 2013, desalination became a specific prescribed activity under the EP Act. This applies to plants with a water production capacity of more than 200 kilolitres per day and extends licensing requirements to include desalination plants that:

- discharge waste to land
- discharge waste that does not contain chemical additives
- comprise networks of small plants that desalinate water underground, and are within a 1-km² area.

Under the reforms, all proposed developments of desalination plants requiring a licence under the EP Act will be referred to the EPA for assessment.

Review of the *Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2003*

Consultation was undertaken for the *Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2003* (Water Quality Policy), and further drafting instructions commenced as a result of feedback. The EPA also began preparing a framework for setting appropriate environmental values and a water quality monitoring approach. The monitoring approach is consistent with the National Water Quality Guidelines.

The main changes proposed to the policy are the replacement of mandatory water quality criteria with national water quality guidelines that trigger a risk-based assessment for determining the relevant impact on the environment, in line with the general environmental duty under the EP Act.

The consultation included public meetings in Adelaide, Port Pirie, Port Lincoln, Berri and Mount Gambier. Meetings were also held with indigenous groups and industry associations. A second consultation period in late 2013 included a further public meeting in Adelaide. The consultation feedback will now be consolidated and considered by the EPA Board in its development of a final revised policy for the consideration of the minister.

Review of the civil penalty calculations Policy

During 2013–14, the EPA amended the Civil Penalties Calculations Policy following a policy review in 2012 and key stakeholder consultation on the proposed amendments in early 2013.

The key findings were that the calculation of past negotiated civil penalty amounts were generally consistent with the penalty applied by the court for similar offences, and that the penalties were generally adequate. However, negotiated penalties for less serious offences were considered an inadequate deterrent (approximately \$300 for an average breach) and a \$1 000 penalty was introduced. The review also recommended an increase to take into consideration the cost savings of avoiding court proceedings and possible conviction. The base penalty was increased by 10% and will be increased by a further 10% in July 2015. There has also been an increase in the penalty reduction that a party may seek.

The EPA also held discussions with the US EPA about the calculation of civil penalties, which assisted the review of the policy to ensure that it meets its objective of providing a transparent and consistent method of calculating negotiated civil penalties.

Review of the *Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy 1994*

A regulatory impact statement (RIS) was completed for the proposed revisions to the *Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy 1994* (Air Quality Policy). The revised policy is now being drafted prior to a rigorous statutory consultation process required under the EP Act. Consultation is planned to begin later in 2014, with the finalised policy coming into operation later in 2015.

Publish Framework for Air Quality

The EPA continued work on the development of a Framework for Air Quality for South Australia to provide guidance for the management of air quality over the next decade. Covering both Greater Adelaide and the regional industrial and agricultural areas of the state, the project has its origins in a government-endorsed recommendation of the *State of Environment Report 2008*.

The new framework will incorporate strategies for reducing emissions from a wide variety of sources, such as transport and domestic appliances, complementing the current active regulation of industry emissions by the EPA.

While there is a need to actively implement broad strategic actions for air quality in a region such as metropolitan Adelaide, collaboration with local communities and their councils is also required to address localised concerns more effectively. Outside Greater Adelaide, the regional industrial centres also have their own unique character, industrial base and consequent special air quality concerns. Much of 2013–14 was spent consulting about the draft framework: seeking and collating input from a range of state government agencies.

The draft sits in the context of South Australia's Strategic Plan and complements other important planning documents, such as the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide.

The project is also occurring in parallel with a comprehensive review of the *National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure* (Air NEPM), providing important regulatory underpinning and policy guidance for coming decades and within the context of major national initiatives on air quality. In particular, the EPA is actively participating in the statutory review of the Air NEPM, now the subject of a variation process, which is considering updates to the current advisory reporting standards for PM_{2.5} particles and converting them to full compliance standards. Additionally, the variation process includes consideration of a methodology for assessing population exposure.

In parallel, on 29 May 2014, the Council of Environment Ministers decided to develop a National Agreement for Clean Air for Australia by 2016, which will incorporate approaches and guidance jurisdictions for meeting the revised standards. The ministerial council also agreed to progress the review of the current standards for oxidants, for example ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide.

It is expected that the outcomes of the Air NEPM variation process will be incorporated into the Framework for Air Quality.

Waste regulation and management

The EPA regulates the management of solid and liquid waste in South Australia, including transport, handling, storage, treatment and disposal, as well as activities that produce certain types of waste.

It also administers South Australia's highly successful [container deposit](#) and plastic bags legislation, which have significantly reduced litter in South Australia and contributed to waste avoidance.

The EPA also works with the waste and resource recovery industry and other agencies, such as [Zero Waste SA](#), to promote sustainable waste management practices, minimise waste and encourage resource recovery in accordance with South Australia's waste hierarchy (Figure 3).

Key EPA waste reforms and achievements for 2013–14 are also discussed in the 'Our performance' section of this report.



Figure 3—Waste management hierarchy, from South Australia's Waste Strategy 2011–15

EPA audits waste stockpiles in the Wingfield area

The Waste Stockpile Audit Program, conducted with the Metropolitan Fire Service, targeted improvement at 10 waste and recycling facilities in the Wingfield and Dry Creek waste precinct between November and December 2013.

The audits assessed compliance with EPA licence conditions in relation to receipt, storage and disposal of waste, and considered fire risk, prevention and management associated with stockpiling combustible materials at waste facilities.

As a result, action required for licensees to meet their general environmental duty and minimise the potential for environmental nuisance to occur was identified, as well as non-compliances and recommendations for improvement.

The audits coincide with a series of waste fires in the Wingfield area over a similar period.

Illegal Dumping Unit

Illegal dumping has been a significant problem for some time. The Illegal Dumping Unit targets illegal dumping of hazardous waste, controlled waste and commercial quantities of construction and demolition waste. It works closely with others in the EPA to ensure a consistent approach is used for compliance and enforcement, and provides operational support where needed.

In 2013–14, potential illegal dumping sites were targeted using the latest high-tech equipment to monitor illegal dumping activity to send a strong message that illegal dumping will not be tolerated.

During 2013–14, the Illegal Dumping Unit:

- reviewed 115 complaints and enquiries in relation to illegal dumping
- conducted a total of 42 investigations into illegal dumping. Of these, 24 have been finalised, resulting in:
 - two formal warnings
 - one expiation
 - eight requiring no further action
 - six being closed due to insufficient evidence
 - seven requiring further investigation, which resulted in:
 - o one prosecution with a \$15 000 fine
 - o one formal warning
 - o three matters being sent to the Crown Solicitors Office (CSO).
- considered two matters still under investigation
- dealt with six matters carried over from previous years, with the following outcomes
 - one prosecution resulting in a \$3 000 fine
 - one currently with the CSO for adjudication
 - one negotiated civil penalty
 - one action to recover costs pending
 - one brief to be finalised
 - one matter before the ERD Court.

EPA targets illegal dumping in the North

A successful prosecution was carried out with an associated fine of \$15 000 (plus costs) for illegal disposal of asbestos. This occurred after unlawful activity was detected in the north-eastern suburbs where a local building contractor disposed of a significant quantity of asbestos.

The successful prosecution in the Environment, Resources and Development Court relates to the single charge of unlawfully disposing of waste on 4 June 2013 in breach of section 34(2) of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*.

A landowner faced a six-figure clean-up bill, after EPA intelligence was used to target a large-scale unlicensed operation at Buckland Park where 7 500 tonnes of industrial waste was illegally dumped on the property. An environment protection order was issued in August 2013 closing the illegal landfill site.

Seven illegal landfill sites targeted on the Northern Adelaide Plains, resulted in three 'show cause' letters, two environment protection orders, and two further investigations.

- undertook Operation Playford (October 2013) with six sites identified and inspected for suspected illegal dumping/stockpiling of construction and demolition waste. Three Environment Protection Orders were issued to stop the receipt of waste
- undertook Operations Austrans (May 2014) with the South Australian Police in Wingfield waste precinct, which focused on the transport of waste and uncovered waste loads. Twenty-five transport operators were checked with 13 expiations issued to companies and individuals for uncovered transport of waste and one liquid waste transporter reported for breach of an EPA licence.

Container deposit legislation

South Australia introduced its container deposit legislation in 1977 and to this day, it continues to be a highly successful environmental program aimed at litter reduction and resource recovery. South Australia leads the country in the recovery, recycling and litter reduction of beverage containers with a current overall return rate of 79.46% (Figure 4). With the refund scheme, beverage containers make up only 2.2% of litter in South Australia.

The introduction of a refund increase to 10 cents in September 2008 continues to be a catalyst for increased return rates. Table 1 shows the return rates for the various container types for 2013–14 and prior to the 10-cent refund increase.

The EPA continues to work with its counterpart in the Northern Territory to align the respective container deposit schemes with regard to the types of beverages available for a refund. The South Australian Government supported the Northern Territory in gaining a permanent exemption from the *Mutual Recognition Act 1992* on 7 August 2013.

With regard to a potential national container deposit scheme (CDS), the now disbanded national Ministerial Standing Council for Environment and Water agreed to develop a Decision Regulation Impact Statement (DRIS) on 24 August 2012 to assess potential options for increasing the recovery of, and decreasing litter from, packaging materials. These options include a cost-benefit analysis of a national CDS. The DRIS has now been approved by the Office of Best Practice Regulation, and was considered by Australian environment ministers at their meeting on 29 April 2014. A decision on how to progress has not yet been made. South Australia has been actively involved in each stage of the development of the DRIS, and remains supportive of a national container deposit scheme.

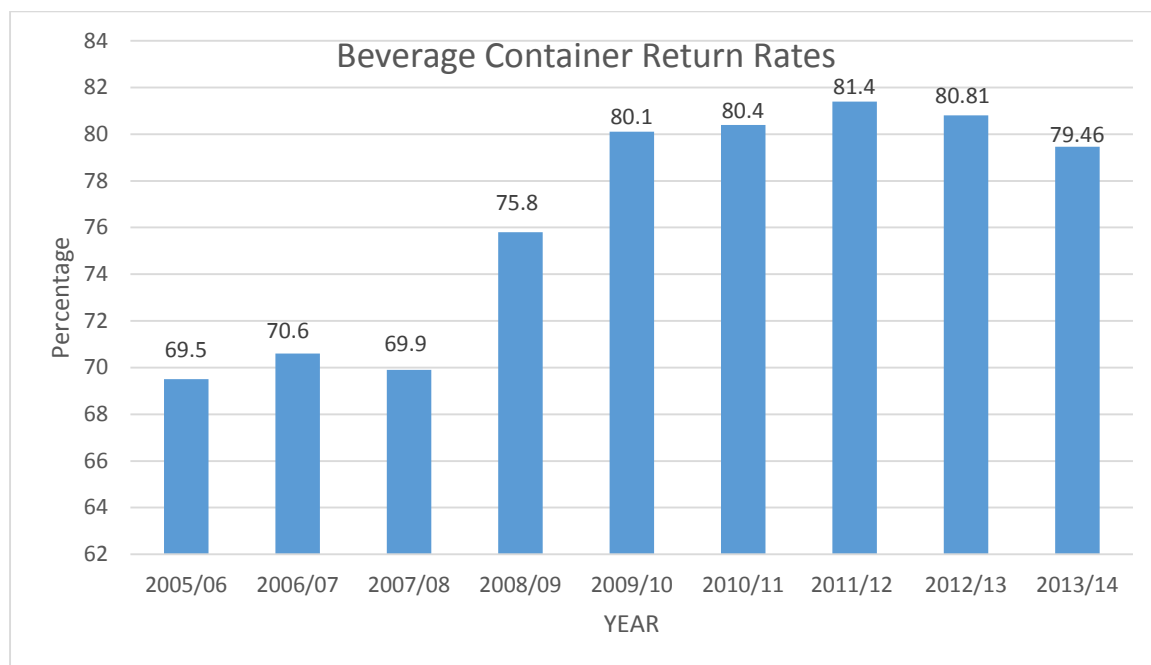


Figure 4—Container deposit legislation annual return rates

Table 1—Container deposit return rates 2013–14 and prior to the 10-cent refund increase

Container type	Return rates 2013–14	Prior to refund increase
Glass	86.3	78.5
Aluminium	84.3	77.3
Polyethylene terephthalate	70.5	63.6
High-density polyethylene	56.4	49.2
Liquid paperboard cartons	61.9	35.4

Plastic bags legislation

Retail compliance and consumer acceptance of the plastic bag ban remains high, although there continues to be instances of non-compliance at events with a strong contingent of interstate-based transient traders. The EPA, which administers the *Plastic Shopping Bags (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008*, did not issue any expiation notices during the past financial year.

Table 2 presents relevant compliance statistics.

Several other jurisdictions have enacted similar legislation to the South Australian model. The Northern Territory incorporated its plastic bag legislation into the *Environment Protection (Beverage Containers and Plastic Bags) Act 2011*, with the ban commencing on 1 September 2012. The Australian Capital Territory's ban commenced on 1 November 2011.

The most recent jurisdiction to introduce a ban on lightweight shopping bags is Tasmania, whose ban commenced on 1 November 2013.

Table 2—Plastic bag compliance

Plastic bag compliance issues	2012–13	2013–14
Inspections (total)	122	102
Number of failed inspections	16	9
Written 'cautions/warnings' issued	14	9
Expiation notices issued	0	0

Heightened awareness of ban on plastic bags at the show

The EPA visits the Royal Adelaide Show before it opens each year to speak with exhibitors about the plastic bag ban, and to inform organisers and exhibitors of their legislative obligations.

Now in its fifth year, the legislation bans lightweight polyethylene plastic bags with handles, unless they are 35 microns or greater in thickness or comply with the Australian Standard for compostability.

Most exhibitors were using paper bags or compliant plastic bags this year, with inspections conducted throughout the duration of the show.

Management of site contamination

South Australia, along with many other states and countries across the world, faces significant challenges with respect to the complexity and volume of site contamination issues resulting from historic industry and development practices. Some past industrial practices may have been acceptable at that time would be considered poor by today's health and environmental standards.

As part of its core business under the EP Act, the EPA ensures the appropriate management of identified site contamination across the state and makes information on known site contamination publicly available. While the EPA has a significant role in this respect state planning and development processes also play a critical part.

Generally, site contamination occurs as a direct result of past environmental practices and is often caused by chemical substances used in manufacturing, as well as agricultural chemicals, pesticides and waste products.

In years gone by, industry and the community were less informed about the impact of using chemicals and other harmful toxic substances. Disposal of these products was often not regulated and it was common for pollutants to come into direct contact with the environment.

Site contamination is often detected during investigations that may be undertaken as part of a due diligence assessment or required as part of the planning approval processes associated with the subdivision, development or redevelopment of a parcel of land. Likewise, if there is to be a change in the use of land from commercial or industrial to residential, site testing is recommended as part of that process.

The EPA provides advice, guidance and regulates site contamination to ensure that it is appropriately recognised, considered and addressed throughout South Australia.

The EPA continues to undertake a number of activities to ensure the appropriate management of site contamination, by:

- meeting jurisdictional responsibilities under the *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999* (ASC NEPM) and contributing to its implementation
- providing advice about planning and development issues
- collaborating with the Department of Health and Ageing on related potential or actual public health issues
- providing information through the Land Titles Office
- establishing and maintaining the Public Register.

Review of site contamination guidelines

The EPA conducted a review of its published site contamination guidelines following the amendment in May 2013 of the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (ASC NEPM). A 12-month implementation phase has allowed for the following draft publications to be prepared and subjected to stakeholder consultation in 2013–14:

- *Guideline for the assessment and remediation of site contamination* (new)
- *Guideline for the site contamination audit system*
- *Notification of site contamination that affects or threatens underground water* (revised)
- A series of information sheets on the audit system and consultants (revised).

The EPA, in collaboration with the Department of Health and Ageing, and other relevant government departments, will become directly involved where site contamination is identified. Table 3 shows site contamination notifications received for 2013–14 and compared with previous years.

Key achievements for the financial year include:

- continued transparency and availability of site contamination information through the web and print media
- accreditation of three additional site contamination auditors through the mutual recognition process. No accreditation round was offered under the South Australian scheme in 2013–14 financial year. The total number of site contamination auditors is 25 (as at 30 June 2014)
- review of site contamination guidelines to ensure consistency with the revised ASC NEPM, which was amended in 2013. Information sessions and workshops, including key stakeholder engagement, were held on the draft guidance documents
- continued regulation and management of priority site contamination issues at Clovelly Park, Hendon, Keswick, Glenelg East, Elizabeth, Aldgate and Mount Gambier.

Table 3—Site contamination notifications received by the EPA during 2013–14

Received documentation	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Notifications of commencement of site contamination audit	53	46	51
Site contamination audit reports	35	24	30
Notifications of termination of site contamination audit	9	18	27
Agreements for the transfer of liability for site contamination	6	9	6
Notifications of site contamination that affects or threatens groundwater	100	89	103

Planning and development assessment

The EPA has responsibilities under the EP Act to ensure that measures are taken to protect, restore and enhance the quality of the environment. The EPA must have regard to, and seek to further, the objects of the EP Act, and have regard to its general environmental duty and relevant Environment Protection Policies.

The EPA's overarching goal for its interaction with the planning system is to promote the principles of ecologically sustainable development (as defined in the EP Act) by ensuring that the EPA's views are heard, understood and taken into account at each stage of the planning system to the degree appropriate to the risk of environmental harm.

The EPA is not the authority responsible for making the ultimate planning decision.

Planning strategies and policies

The EPA regularly reviews proposed amendments to development plans by assessing statements of intent (SOIs), development plan amendments (DPAs) and council strategic directions reports (section 30 of the *Development Act 1993*). The EPA's advice to councils and the Minister for Planning seeks to ensure that:

- suitable environmental investigations are undertaken prior to confirming whether any proposed rezoning is appropriate
- planning policies are incorporated into DPAs (and ultimately development plans) to ensure that future development does not have adverse environmental impacts
- appropriate environment protection strategies are incorporated into council strategic directions reports to guide future amendments to development plans.

During 2013–14, the EPA increased its efforts to work with councils and DPTI to incorporate planning policies into council development plans that seek to protect the environment (including human health and wellbeing). This resulted in greater consideration of environmental issues during the planning policy process. During the year, the EPA assessed 22 statements of intent, six ministerial development plan amendments, 26 council development plan amendments and eight local council strategic direction reports.

EPA Planning Review

During 2013–14, the EPA began implementing the [recommendations of the Planning Review Committee](#) (PRC) that sought to:

- *ensure the EPA exercises appropriate influence over decisions being made within the planning system, consistent with its charter*
- *ensure the EPA operates in an effective and efficient manner to exercise its responsibilities within the planning system*
- *place a greater EPA emphasis on strategic and policy planning, and streamline and simplify its responses to development applications*

Implementing the PRC's recommendations is a key medium-term strategy of the EPA.

Note: The Planning Review Committee is a committee of the EPA Board.

The EPA provided advice on the following significant statements of intent and/or development plan amendments:

- Playford Project: Angle Vale, Virginia and Andrews Farm – Ministerial DPA
- Playford Projects: Greater Edinburgh Parks – Ministerial DPA
- Wakefield Regional Council – Bowmans Industrial Zone Expansion DPA
- City of Salisbury Waterloo Corner Road, Burton DPA
- City of Victor Harbor Centres Review SOI
- Light Regional Council Flood Prone Areas DPA
- Kangaroo Island Sustainable Futures – Ministerial DPA.

Structure plans

The EPA contributes to the development of structure plans and regional planning strategies that form part of the South Australian Planning Strategy, established under the *Development Act 1993*. During the year, the EPA provided advice on the following structure plans and regional planning strategies:

- Kangaroo Island and Emu Bay Structure Plan.

State planning review

The EPA finalised its submission to the Expert Panel on Planning Reform in December 2013.

Topics included:

- The EPA 's functions including its role in the South Australian planning system and the regulation of site contamination
- Key outcomes from the EPA's review of its own performance and influence in the planning system
- Recommended changes to the strategic planning and major development process.

Assessment of major development and projects

The Minister for Planning refers major developments and projects with potential environmental impacts to the EPA for assessment and advice, regardless of whether an activity contained in Schedule 1 of the EP Act is involved. The EPA coordinates most responses to major development applications on behalf of the Environment and Conservation Portfolio (EPA, DEWNR and Zero Waste SA). Documents relating to the following major developments or projects were referred to, and responded by, the EPA during 2013–14:

- **Nyrstar Port Pirie smelter upgrade:** In September 2013, the EPA reviewed and provided a response to the *Nyrstar Port Pirie smelter transformation proposal public environment report*. In November and December, the EPA assisted DPTI to prepare the state government's assessment report. A decision to approve the project was made by the Governor on 23 December 2013. In April and May 2014, the EPA reviewed and provided comment to Nyrstar on the adequacy of their construction environment management plan. This was endorsed by the EPA on 6 June 2014.
- **Port Bonython bulk export facility:** In November 2013, the EPA provided a response to the *Port Bonython bulk commodities export facility environmental impact statement*. In February 2014, the EPA also reviewed the response document prior to its release by the proponent.
- **Buckland Park township:** In accordance with the major development approval, granted in 2010, the EPA reviewed the adequacy of the proponent's stormwater management plan. In September 2013, the EPA also provided advice on an amendment to the original approval for the relocation of the town centre and, in May 2014, the EPA responded to the draft Construction environment management plan.
- **Northern Adelaide Waste Management Authority's Uleybury landfill:** In November 2013, the EPA prepared a response to a proposal to construct a new leachate pond.
- **Mannum Waters marina:** In December 2013, the EPA prepared a response to a proposal to vary the wetland design.
- **Kangaroo Island Golf Course development:** In May 2014, the EPA prepared a response to the draft guideline document.

Development assessment

The EPA provided advice or direction for 215 development applications in response to referrals made under the *Development Act 1993* during 2013–14. Five applications were refused. Some of the more significant applications included:

- the CERES Wind Farm on the Yorke Peninsula, comprising 197 turbines and a high-voltage direct current cable connection to Adelaide across Gulf St Vincent
- expansion of the Defence SA Common User Facility at Osborne for maritime construction activities
- a carbon dioxide (CO₂) recovery plant within the AGL Torrens Island Power Station
- replacement of waste oil recycling facility at Wingfield following a fire
- odour reduction development at an existing foundry in Kilburn
- major expansion of an existing chicken abattoir at Wingfield
- changes in configuration of wastewater treatment lagoons for a large abattoir in Murray Bridge.

Aquaculture

The EPA is a mandatory referral agency under the *Aquaculture Act 2001* for licence applications and amendments, and lease conversions that occur outside an aquaculture zone.

When assessing aquaculture applications, the EPA must have regard to, and seek to further, the objects of the EP Act, and have regard to the general environmental duty and relevant Environment Protection Policies. The EPA has the power to add licence conditions and can direct refusal of an application.

In addition, development applications for land-based aquaculture are also referred to the EPA for approval under the *Development Regulations 2008*.

Aquaculture licence and lease applications

The Aquaculture Act 2001 is administered by Primary Industries and Regions South Australia (PIRSA). In accordance with provisions of section 59, all licence applications and amendments must be referred to and approved by the EPA before the licence can be granted.

During the year, 16 licence applications were referred to the EPA, all of which were assessed within the statutory timeframe of six weeks.

Aquaculture policies and guidelines

The EPA addresses and responds to the statutory requirements of the Development Act 1993, the establishment of general policies and aquaculture zone policies prescribed under the Aquaculture Act 2001 and general aquaculture issues.

During 2013–14, the EPA provided comment on the following aquaculture policies and guidelines, as drafted by PIRSA:

- *PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture land-based aquaculture category review (2013) report*
- *Statement of Intent for the review of the Aquaculture (Zones–Eastern Spencer Gulf) Policy*
- *Statement of Intent for the Ceduna Aquaculture Zone Policy.*

SA oyster basket recycling feasibility study

The SA oyster industry produces up to 100 million oysters annually, contributing more than \$100 million to the gross state product, and creates over 1 000 jobs.

The EPA has been working with the SA Oyster Growers Association, Regional Development Australia Whyalla and Eyre Peninsula, and DMITRE on the completion of a feasibility study about recycling plastic oyster baskets.

The industry uses around 2.5 million baskets annually. Each year, about 5–10%, or 150–200 tonnes, of baskets reach the end of their life. Many oyster growers have stockpiled baskets, rather than disposing of them to landfill, with the stockpile currently estimated at 1 300 to 1 500 tonnes.

The EPA will continue to assist the industry implement recommendations from the feasibility study.

Aquaculture environmental surveys

The EPA conducts regular environmental surveys of aquaculture industry operations, with the aim of increasing industry awareness of the environmental obligations and associated policies these operations have under the EP Act. In addition, the surveys also provide information on potential environmental issues, which can then assist the EPA with its assessment of licence applications and the provision of advice about PIRSA aquaculture policies.

During 2013–14, the EPA completed 15 environmental surveys of aquaculture facilities located across South Australia.

Streamlining tuna industry regulation 90-day project

Upon the successful completion of the Change@SouthAustralia 90-day project to streamline the regulation of the tuna industry, a second tuna 90-day project was initiated by PIRSA in collaboration with the EPA and the Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA) to continue the further work identified in the initial program.

As a result of this project, the following outcomes were achieved, which were presented to industry at a workshop held in Port Lincoln on 27 November 2013:

- a streamlined process for the assessment of tuna licence applications
- a framework for benthic habitat assessment of proposed tuna sites with seagrass
- an agreed assessment process relating to veterinary chemical use
- the identification of broad objectives to underpin the review of environmental monitoring for tuna that would incorporate regional-scale considerations.

At the completion of the project, the Memorandum of Administrative Agreement (MAA), which incorporates these outcomes, was formalised between the EPA, PIRSA and ASBTIA, and signed by the respective chief executives on 14 February 2014. This MAA presents the following benefits:

- a reduction in red tape and regulatory burden for the tuna industry
- improved relationships between the Government of South Australia and the seafood sector
- more effective and efficient management of the tuna industry, while ensuring environmental risks identified by the EPA and PIRSA are adequately assessed, managed and monitored.

The EPA in collaboration with PIRSA are continuing to work with ASBTIA to implement the outcomes of the MAA.

Regulation of petroleum resources

The EPA licenses all production-related activities that fall within the prescribed activity of petroleum production, storage or processing in accordance with Schedule 1 of the EP Act. In general terms, regulatory focus has been on inspecting facilities and, where applicable, ensuring facilities upgrade, remediation or monitoring are consistent with the EPA's regulatory requirements.

Petroleum production, storage or processing activities also fall under the *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 2000* and, consequently, the EPA provides advice to the DSD, (formerly DMITRE)) about enforcement standards and guidelines to ensure that requirements are included in proposals (and licences).

The EPA and DSD ensure consistency and knowledge sharing in a collaborative approach as outlined in an Administrative Agreement between these agencies. The EPA has facilitated cooperation by providing:

- comment on petroleum and geothermal activities assessed by DSD as being of low and medium environmental impact
- assistance and specialist advice to DSD relating to water quality, air quality, site contamination and radiation issues
- comment on the content of the environmental impact reports and statements of environmental objectives required for submission to DSD, including
 - Cooper Basin: 1-MW geothermal power plant
 - Caroline (near Mt Gambier): carbon dioxide purification plant
 - Otway Basin: drilling, completion and initial production testing
 - Arkaringa Basin: geophysical operations
 - Ballera to Moomba: underground gas pipeline
 - Cooper Basin: geophysical operations for PEL 182.

In 2013–14, the EPA participated in an unconventional gas round-table where the theme was 'industry practice'. The event included stakeholders in the oil and gas industry and aimed to explore leading practices and research capabilities in unconventional petroleum projects.

Regulation of mining resources

The EPA has an important regulatory role in South Australia's mining resources sector through the licensing of a range of mines (mineral ore production and processing) and extractive industries (resource quarries) where activities under the EP Act and RP Act are triggered. It works collaboratively with the DSD, the principal mining regulator in South Australia, to ensure that appropriate environmental controls are developed and maintained by the mining industry. As at June 2014, there are 20 mines and 34 extractive industries with EPA licences.

In addition to the above, the EPA has a key role in the review of mining lease, retention lease and miscellaneous purposes licence applications submitted to DSD under the *Mining Act 1971* where specialist advice is required. Throughout 2013–14, the EPA continued working with DSD, the mining industry and other government agencies to collectively address environmental matters relating to new mining resources proposals. Table 4 highlights the EPA's involvement.

Table 4—Mining application reviews (non-uranium and uranium)

Company	Project	Action/involvement by EPA in 2013–14
Quasar Resources Pty Ltd/Alliance Craton Pty Ltd Joint Venture	Beverley Four Mile Uranium Mine	Issue of licence to carry out mining or mineral processing
Rex Minerals Ltd	Proposed Hillside Mine (Ardrossan)	Assisted DSD by assessing and advising on: - mining lease proposal (MLP) and management plan - Rex Minerals Ltd response to public and agency submissions on the MLP - draft assessment report being prepared by DSD to assess the MLP.
Hillgrove Resources	Kanmantoo Copper	Assessed and commented on revised Program for Environment Protection and Remediation (PEPR) for proposed mine expansion
Magnesium Developments P/L	Mt Hutton	Environmental assessment of Extractive Minerals Lease (EML) proposal
Terramin Aust Ltd	Angas Zinc Mine	Provided advice and assistance to DSD in the progression of mine closure proposal, including post-closure management of potential impacts
Oz Minerals Ltd	Carapateena	Continued to monitor progress of this project, and provided assistance to DSD and the proponent, who are undertaking feasibility studies

In the mining sector, the EPA continued its focus on the major environmental aspects relating to air quality and water management and/or quality. The EPA has also been involved (either through licensing and/or advice) with mining associated infrastructure developments that have a direct connection with mine sites, such as the assessment of proposed port facilities (ie Port Bonython Common User Facility) and water desalination plants. A number of smaller extractive mineral lease proposals referred from DSD were also assessed and commented on during 2013–14.

Mine closure

The EPA worked closely with DSD through the Mine Closure Working Group (MCWG) to clarify processes to be followed in the event of proposed closure of mines and the relinquishing of leases and licences in accordance with South Australian legislation. The objectives of the group include developing a process for assessing long-term, post-closure risks and developing a suitable methodology for mitigating and managing any associated risk. The MCWG also worked to identify any shortfalls in current legislation and other potential obstacles to the implementation of mine closure processes.

Adelaide Hills extractive industries

In 2013–14 the EPA initiated a project to better understand and quantify the impacts of site stormwater discharges from three significant quarries that have irregular point source discharges to adjacent waterways. The results will help the EPA to scientifically assess the environmental risk of these discharges and to determine whether further regulatory controls are warranted.

Golden Grove Extractive Industry Zone (GGEIZ)

The EPA became aware of significant levels of community concern from Golden Grove residents in relation to the adjacent Extractive Industry Zone, which has five EPA licensed sites. In particular, dust and noise emissions were identified by the community as being problematic. In response to this, the EPA is working closely with DSD, the City of Tea Tree Gully and industry operators as part of an established community reference group to engage the community and address issues.

The reference group was established to share information, educate and inform stakeholders, and prioritise a plan of action to seek improvements and reduce dust impacts. The EPA has undertaken audits of each site and is developing an ambient dust monitoring program to identify where improvements can be initiated.

Environmental authorisations

The EPA administers environmental authorisations in the form of a licence, exemption or works approval for a prescribed list of activities of environmental significance under Schedule 1 of the EP Act. It currently maintains around 2 300 authorisations on an annual basis, with a standard term of five years.

New licensing systems are planned for implementation in the latter half of 2014 that will modernise the entire licensing function, improve online application forms and payments, and streamline internal processes.

Significant licences

Kimberly-Clark Australia Pulp and Paper Mill

The 50-year indenture relating to the Kimberly–Clark Australia Pulp and Paper Mill in Millicent, expires in October 2014. The EPA has spent a significant amount of time and effort working with the company to develop licence conditions, discharge limits for wastewater and a new water monitoring program in preparation for when the company moves to an EPA licence.

Santos Limited

Santos undertakes petroleum production activity in the Cooper Basin, and is regulated by both the EPA and DSD. Cooper Basin operations include an oil and gas processing plant and a waste disposal facility. Through the establishment and implementation of an environment improvement program, key projects undertaken in the 2013–14 include:

- establishment of a new sludge management facility at the Moomba plant. This facility treats oil sludge generated from the production of gas. The facility aims to recover as much product as possible and to ensure wastewater generated from this process is suitable for disposal to the interceptor ponds
- a trial approach to managing contaminated soils via in-situ treatment of approximately 7 700 m³ of hydrocarbon contaminated soil. The results from this trial will be used to inform future management and handling of this material
- upgrades and lining of all interceptor and evaporation ponds to the EPA requirements associated with the Moomba plant to ensure the risk of hydrocarbon contamination of soil and groundwater is mitigated.

Significant reforms to licensing requirements of desalination

Under reforms to the EP Act, desalination became a specific prescribed activity subject to EPA licensing requirements from 30 November 2013.

It applies to plants with a water production capacity of greater than 200 kilolitres per day, with licensing requirements being extended to include desalination plants that:

- discharge waste to land
- discharge waste that does not contain additives
- comprise networks of small plants that desalinate water underground, and are within a 1-km² area.

Under the reforms, all proposed developments of desalination plants requiring a licence under the EP Act will be referred to the EPA for assessment.

Any operators currently not licensed by the EPA must obtain a licence under the new arrangements.

Nyrstar

Nyrstar Port Pirie operates one of the world's largest lead smelting and refining facilities. The smelter is the source of well-documented lead contamination in the township, and elevated levels of blood lead in the local community. The recommended maximum blood lead level set by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) is currently 10 µg/dL (micrograms per decilitre). Although strong improvements were achieved from 2006 to 2010 as a result of the five-year tenby10 Program, it was clear that the ongoing improvements in emissions from the current plant would not achieve the goal of 95% of children below 10 µg/dL. By the end of 2013, 79.5% of children tested had blood lead levels below 10 µg/dL compared with 50.3% of children tested in 2004.

Following an extensive review of the Nyrstar's licence, the EPA set new conditions in 2012 requiring improvements to reduce lead emissions that would require the company to adopt industry best practice in smelting technology. To meet these requirements, Nyrstar submitted an environment improvement program that included a proposal to replace the existing sinter plant with an enclosed bath smelter.

In order to assess current industry technology and develop the role that it could play in Port Pirie, the EPA undertook site visits in 2013 with Nyrstar staff to two smelters in China that employed types of enclosed bath smelting technology considered by Nyrstar. Such technology, when matched with effective gas control, can significantly reduce emissions of lead and sulfur dioxide. It could also transform the Port Pirie operation to become a multi-metal smelting facility.

In December 2013, Nyrstar received major development approval for the transformation, to include replacing the existing sinter plant and acid plant by 2017. The total cost of the transformation would be \$510 million and involve investment by Nyrstar along with state and federal government guarantees. In 2014, the EPA approved Nyrstar's Construction Environment Management Plan, which was a condition of development approval. Through 2014, the EPA has continued to work with Nyrstar in assessing its plans as it moved towards the construction phase of transformation. Nyrstar ceased the final processing of zinc at the Port Pirie site in June 2014. In future, zinc oxide will continue to be produced at the site, but shipped to Hobart for final processing.

SA Water

SA Water operates a number of wastewater treatment facilities across both metropolitan and regional South Australia. To better prioritise risk and rank regulatory effort for SA Water facilities, the EPA has separated the facilities into two areas—metropolitan and regional.

Metropolitan

The *Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Plan*, published in 2013, identifies a nitrogen reduction to 600 tonnes per annum across metropolitan facilities that discharge to the marine environment. SA Water's wastewater treatment plants at Glenelg, Christies Beach and Bolivar are major contributors to the discharge of nitrogen to the metropolitan marine environment. In response to this, and through negotiations with SA Water, the EPA has applied conditions to each of these licences to achieve nitrogen and suspended solids discharge reductions through the development of improvement programs. It should be noted that recent upgrades to the Christies Beach facility have resulted in this facility being able to meet current *Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2003* receiving environment water quality criteria, with the application of a mixing zone.

Regional

During 2013–14, the EPA developed a specific risk-assessment tool for SA Water facilities, which provides:

- an effluent, quality based assessment across all facilities
- a location-based assessment, relative to sensitive receiving environments, such as marine sanctuary zones, recreational beaches and aquaculture activity
- a performance assessment, including compliance history, dilution potential, age of plant and lagoon integrity
- an assessment of external pressures, including development pressure.

These risk assessments resulted in the EPA identifying three priority sites for improvement works—Port Lincoln, Murray Bridge and Port Augusta East.

The main risks for Port Lincoln and Murray Bridge are the proximity of wastewater lagoons to groundwater and surface water bodies, and actual or potential lagoon integrity failure. In addition, development pressure has the potential to create odour issues at residential interfaces with the current wastewater treatment technology and infrastructure at both sites. Conditions requiring environment improvement programs (EIPs) to address these risks have been negotiated and added to both the Port Lincoln and Murray Bridge licences. The EIPs were submitted in May 2014.

The Port Augusta East facility discharges into a sensitive marine environment, and is close to both recreational beaches and aquaculture activity. A condition requiring a plan to maximise reuse via the Port Augusta Council's reuse plant has been added to the licence, as well as consideration of using the council's reuse plant as a 'secondary treatment process' to further remove nitrogen and suspended solids, prior to returning water to the SA Water facility for discharge. This approach will ensure effluent water quality improvements as well as reductions in flow, which together will deliver a reduction in nitrogen and suspended solids loads.

OneSteel Whyalla

OneSteel Manufacturing Pty Ltd operates an integrated iron and steel works at Whyalla. The company does not hold a licence directly under the EP Act. Changes made to the *Whyalla Steel Works Act 1958* in 2005 resulted in the EPA licence being replaced with an environmental authorisation. This is referred to as the 'indenture licence' under the Whyalla Steel Works Act.

Under this arrangement, the EPA advises the DSD in relation to the scope and content of the indenture licence and continues to have a key role in overseeing the regulation of the site.

The following occurred during 2013–14:

- Completion of a major overhaul of the fume capture systems in the steel-making plant. This resulted in a significant reduction in reportable stack emission events from the previous year.
- Submission of a detailed study aimed at providing a better understanding of the relationship between ammonia discharges and the health of the adjacent seagrass communities in False Bay. This will assist to inform decisions around any future required actions by OneSteel in relation to these discharges.

BHP Billiton (Olympic Dam) Project

The BHP Billiton (Olympic Dam) Project has a multi-mineral ore body, and consists of an underground metalliferous mine and metallurgical processing plant. It has the world's fourth largest copper deposit, fifth largest gold deposit and largest uranium deposit. It also contains significant quantities of silver and incorporates Australia's largest underground mine. It is licensed under the EP Act for several activities of environmental significance, including metallurgical works, mineral works and chemical works. The site also holds a licence for mining or mineral processing in accordance with section 24 of the RPC Act.

There were several minor issues relating to EP Act licence management, which were actioned at Olympic Dam, including the following:

- a voluntary environment improvement plan (EIP) was accepted to improve the environmental performance of the sewage treatment lagoon on the mine site
- variation of the licence was made to allow wet-abrasive blasting activities on site
- the EPA determined that all reasonable and practicable measures were taken and put in place following an investigation into barium sulfate (BaSO_4) discharges to a site stormwater lagoon.

A condition was added to the licence under the RPC Act to allow annual update of the project's radiation management plan.

The EPA also provided advice to the DSD in relation to the review of BHP Billiton's environment protection and management program (EPMP) as required under the *Roxby Downs (Indenture Ratification) Act 1982*. This document incorporates the radioactive waste management plan required through the RPC Act licence.

Penrice Soda Products, Osborne

Penrice Soda Products is licensed by the EPA as a chemical manufacturing works, and is located at Osborne on the LeFevre Peninsula. Penrice was Australia's only soda ash manufacturing facility until 30 June 2013, when it ceased production of this material. Since then, the company has manufactured sodium bicarbonate and quicklime, and distributed imported soda ash.

The EPA imposed new licence conditions on Penrice, which required the cessation of discharge of ammonia from the factory and specified an annual limit on suspended solids discharges to the Port River of 2 000 tonnes.

Penrice went into voluntary administration on 11 April 2014 and announced closure on the 24 June 2014.

Adelaide Brighton Cement (ABC), Birkenhead

Adelaide Brighton Cement (ABC) manufactures portland cement at its Birkenhead facility and currently holds an licence to undertake the following prescribed activities: cement works; activities producing listed wastes; bulk shipping facilities; crushing, grinding and milling of rock, ores and minerals; and fuel burning at a rate of heat release exceeding five megawatts, all of which are associated with the production and export of portland cement.

The current licence requires ABC to implement an environmental improvement plan (EIP) to reduce the impacts of its activities, and to meet specific monitoring and reporting requirements. During the last 12 months, several items have been actioned to ensure continuous improvement of environmental performance, with the focus being on reducing ambient dust levels (particulates), noise generation and the visual impact of the site.

Actions during 2013–14 include:

- installation of an additional truck-wash facility. This has reduced drag-out dust from the filling of bulk road tankers.
- construction of a loading canopy adjacent to the Gantry Clinker Shed. Particulate measurements from this area of the site have subsequently reduced.
- completion of the 4A stack silencer refurbishment, which is a component of the site noise reduction program. Latest available noise monitoring shows that the identified dominant tone in noise from this source has been eliminated.
- improvements to the emissions filtration systems are being undertaken to ensure that emissions of particulates, nitrous oxides, sulfur oxides and carbon dioxide are minimised. This work has included an 'air leakage program', which involved replacement of major expansion joints throughout the process.
- commencement of an expansion to the site wetland, with over 7 500 m² of wasteland cleared and over 200 native plants being planted. The completed wetland area will consist of two large ponds and several mounds, making the area a much larger and more diverse wetland/ ecosystem.

The EIP has been developed in consultation with the Adelaide Brighton Cement Community Liaison Group and is valid until December 2015.

Licence management plans

The EPA achieved its target of 100% of licence management plans in place by December 2013 for Tier 1 and 2 licences.

Licence management plans are used to guide continuity in the management of higher-risk licences.

Plans are based on an assessment and appropriate management of environmental risk posed by the licence and operation, and are updated on an annual basis to provide guidance and ensure that priority actions remain current.

As a result of the changes to tier and new licensed sites, 94% of licence management plans are currently in place and up to date.

Radiation protection authorisations

All types of authorisation under the RPC Act are renewed annually. Table 5 shows the number of current authorisations as at 30 June 2014, along with new applications approved during 2013–14.

Table 5—Authorisations under the Radiation Protection and Control Act

Type of authorisation	Section of RPC Act	Number licensed/registered as at 30 June 2014	Number approved 2013–14
Licence to use or handle radioactive substances	28	1 032	191
Licence to operate ionising radiation apparatus	31(1)(a)	4 831	646
Licence to operate a non-ionising radiation apparatus (cosmetic tanning units)	31(1)(b)	66	17
Accreditation as a third party service provider	33(b)	24	1
Registration of ionising radiation apparatus	32	2 141	320
Registration of sealed radioactive sources	30	628	30
Registration of premises in which unsealed radioactive substances are handled or kept	29	116	2
Licence to test for developmental purposes	23A	2	2
Licence to carry out mining or mineral processing	24	6	6
Facilities licence	29A	10	10
Licence to possess a radiation source	33A	804	139
Total		9 660	1 364

The number of applications received for the registration of medical, dental, chiropractic and veterinary X-ray apparatus during 2013–14 was 320 compared with 292 in 2012–13. The ongoing increase in applications in this area is mainly due to individual practices upgrading their X-ray equipment, for example, to digital and computer radiography X-ray machines.

It is estimated that during the same period, there were approximately 12 000 radiation workers in South Australia. This number includes 6 000 workers licensed under sections 28 and 31 of the RPC Act, and 6 000 workers who are not required to hold a licence, but are employed in occupations that involve potential exposure to radiation. The latter includes: workers at the Olympic Dam, Beverley, Beverley Four Mile and Honeymoon uranium projects; workers in Type C premises; users of industrial radiation gauges; operators of fully enclosed industrial X-ray units who work under the supervision of an appropriately licensed person; operators of cabinet X-ray units; and people assisting with medical, dental and veterinary X-ray procedures.

Where required under the provisions of the RPC Act, the radiation doses of workers must be monitored using approved personal dosimeters, which are supplied by a number of businesses. As a condition of their approval, the suppliers must provide both the employers of radiation workers and the EPA with the personal monitoring results. Doses received by radiation workers remain well below the occupational limits prescribed in the Regulations under the RPC Act.

Licence to test for developmental purposes

Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd/Amdel Ltd Pilot Plant

During the period, at the company's request, the name of the holder of the licence to conduct developmental testing under section 23A of the RPC Act (Licence No. LM8), originally Australian Mineral Development Laboratories (AMDEL) Ltd, was changed to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd. The company continued to carry out developmental testing of extraction of uranium from uranium ore at its pilot plant in Wingfield. The licence that was originally granted on 23 October 2012 is required since the operations involve leaching of more than 10 tonnes of ore per year.

Oban uranium project

Oban Energy Ltd (a subsidiary of Curnamona Energy Ltd) was originally granted a licence under section 24 of the RPC Act (No. LM6) to conduct developmental testing of mining or milling of radioactive ores at its Oban site, northwest of Broken Hill, in July 2010. During the period, Oban completed trials at the site and decided not to progress to full-scale mining. Consequently, operations at the site ceased. The EPA continued working with DSD to coordinate requirements for the rehabilitation of the site. Oban is required to hold a licence under section 23A until rehabilitation of the site is completed to the satisfaction of the relevant regulatory agencies.

Licences to carry out mining or mineral processing

Licences under section 24 of the RPC Act are currently held by:

- BHP Billiton (Olympic Dam Corporation) Pty Ltd (Olympic Dam operations): Licence No. LM1
- Heathgate Resources Pty Ltd (Beverley uranium project): Licence No. LM4
- Quasar Resources Pty Ltd/Alliance Craton Pty Ltd (Beverley Four Mile uranium project): Licence No. LM7
- Uranium One Australia Pty Ltd (Honeymoon uranium project): Licence No. LM5
- Murray Zircon mineral sand operation (Mindarie Project, Western Murray Basin): Licence No. LM9
- Iluka Resources Ltd Jacinth Ambrosia mineral sand operation, west of Ceduna: Licence No. LM10.

The licences are subject to conditions that include the requirement to comply with the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) Mining Code.

Uranium mining operations

The EPA oversees the regulatory compliance of the mining and processing of radioactive ores and related activities by auditing monitoring results, and conducting inspections and independent monitoring. Licence-holders also provide occupational and environmental radiation monitoring data, including dose assessments. All reports are examined, compared with the EPA's monitoring results, where appropriate, and reviewed with company officers.

Olympic Dam operations

During 2013–14, BHP Billiton (Olympic Dam Corporation) Pty Ltd submitted its *Annual radiation protection report* and *LM1 annual report* for 2012–13. These reports included an assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of radiation protection measures. The dose summary indicated that the mean dose for full-time workers in the mine was 2.2 millisieverts (mSv) and processing plant was 0.8 (mSv), compared with the 20-mSv average annual limit for radiation workers. The maximum individual dose received was 8.2 mSv (41% of the 20-mSv limit).

The company also submitted its *Annual environmental protection and management program report* for 2012–13. The report confirmed that the radiological effects of the operation remain small and are confined to the mining lease area. It also confirmed that the annual radiation dose received by members of the public living in the Olympic Dam Village and Roxby Downs was less than the detection limit for the methods used (5% of the 1-mSv annual limit for members of the public).

Beverley uranium project

Heathgate Resources Pty Ltd's Beverley uranium project is located approximately 600 km north of Adelaide. The company's licence to conduct uranium mining operations at the site was renewed by the EPA for a further 12 months from 4 August 2013. During 2013–14, Heathgate Resources completed upgrades to existing Beverley North facilities, located approximately 9 km northwest of Beverley. This allows for processing of solutions from the Four Mile wellfields.

Beverley Four Mile uranium project

In 2009, Quasar Resources and Alliance Craton Explorer, as parties to a joint venture, applied for a licence under section 24 of the RPC Act for an in-situ recovery uranium mine—the Beverley Four Mile uranium project. However, joint-venture development of the project had remained on hold since then. In August 2013, the EPA granted a licence to the joint-venture partners and the mine began extracting uranium in April 2014, with processing being integrated with existing Beverley North and Beverley infrastructure.

Honeymoon uranium project

The Uranium One Australia Pty Ltd's Honeymoon uranium project site is located approximately 75 km north-west of Broken Hill. The company's licence to conduct uranium mining operations at the site was renewed by the EPA for a further 12 months from 6 October 2013, and a month later, Uranium One placed the mine into care and maintenance. The EPA has worked with the company to ensure appropriate planning and resourcing of this stage of operations occurs. A small team remains on site to manage the plant shutdown.

Transport of uranium ore concentrate

Uranium ore concentrate from the Olympic Dam, Beverley, Honeymoon and Energy Resources Australia Ranger (Northern Territory) mines is transported by road to Outer Harbor, in accordance with the regulations for the safe transport of radioactive substances. It is then exported from Outer Harbor for shipment overseas. Transport of uranium ore concentrate was conducted without incident in the reporting period.

Mineral sand mining operations

The Murray Zircon mineral sand operation at Mindarie and Iluka Resources Ltd Jacinth-Ambrosia mineral sand operation west of Ceduna, which were previously registered as premises where unsealed radioactive substances were used or handled under section 29 of the RPC Act, were granted licences to carry out mining or mineral processing under section 24 of the RPC Act. The conditions of these licences also include the requirement to comply with the ARPANSA Mining Code.

Mindarie Mineral Sands Project

The Mindarie Mineral Sands Project is located approximately 150 km east of Adelaide in the Murray Mallee region, and comprises eight mineral sands strandlines located in nine separate mineral leases and two exploration licences. The mine continued to operate and has also commenced rehabilitation of mined-out strandlines.

Licence LM9 was renewed by the EPA for a further 12 months from 11 September 2013. A periodic inspection was performed during the reporting period.

Jacinth–Ambrosia Mineral Sand Project

Iluka Resources Jacinth-Ambrosia Mine continued to operate. In January 2013, Iluka Resources applied for and was granted a licence (No. LM10) to carry out mining or mineral processing.

Facilities licences

During 2013–14, several sites that were previously registered as premises under section 29 of the RPC Act renewed their facilities licence under section 29A, and one new licence was granted. The following facilities licences were renewed or granted during the period.

Cyclotron Facility

On 2 October 2013, the South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute was granted a facilities licence for the purposes of generating, storing and transporting radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals generated by a cyclotron.

Former uranium mine and processing site

DMITRE continued to hold facilities licences for the sites of the former Radium Hill uranium mine and the Port Pirie Treatment Plant (Licence Nos. LF3 & LF4).

Qube Pty Ltd Port Adelaide facility

Qube Pty Ltd continued to hold a facilities licence (No. LF1) for the purposes of storing and handling heavy mineral concentrate at Berth 18, Ocean Steamers Road, Port Adelaide.

Qube Logistics Outer Harbor storage facility

Qube Logistics continued to hold a facilities licence (No. LF2) for the purposes of storing and handling heavy mineral concentrate at Coghlan Road, Outer Harbor.

Maralinga

A facilities licence (No. LF7), in the name of Maralinga Tjarutja, for the former British atomic weapons test site at Maralinga (Section 400 land parcel) was renewed. The site includes burial trenches containing radioactive materials that were constructed during the Commonwealth Government's Maralinga Rehabilitation Project, completed in 2000.

The Maralinga Land and Environment Management Committee, which consists of one representative each from Maralinga Tjarutja, the Commonwealth Government and the EPA, met on site in December 2013. The committee oversees the site management activities and long-term radiation monitoring and surveillance of the site. Two site inspections were performed during the reporting period, including a joint inspection with ARPANSA to familiarise new EPA staff with the site.

Flinders Logistics

Flinders Logistics continued to hold a facilities licence (No. LF8) for the purposes of storing and handling heavy mineral concentrate at Berth 29, Inner Harbor, Port Adelaide.

Iluka Resources Port Thevenard storage facility

During 2013-14, Iluka Resources Ltd continued to hold a facilities licence (No. LF5) for the purposes of storing and handling heavy mineral concentrate at their storage and handling facility, Innes Avenue, Thevenard.

Patrick Ports Pty Ltd

Patrick Ports Pty Ltd continued to hold a facilities licence (No. LF6) for the purposes of storing and handling heavy mineral concentrate at Berth 29, Minnipa Road, Inner Harbor, Port Adelaide.

Mine registered as premises

Prominent Hill copper mine

The Prominent Hill copper mine, operated by Oz Minerals Pty Ltd, remained registered as premises under section 29 of the RPC Act.

Exemptions granted under the Radiation Protection and Control Act

Under section 44 of the RPC Act, the relevant minister or delegate is empowered to grant exemptions from any specified provision, provided such action would not endanger the health or safety of any person. The authority to grant exemptions has been delegated to the Chief Executive of the EPA, and further delegated to the Executive Director Operations, Operations Director Mining, Radiation and Regulatory Support, and Manager Radiation Protection.

After careful consideration, the following exemptions from provisions of the RPC Act and Regulations were granted, subject to conditions specified in the exemption notices published in the South Australian Government Gazette.

On 4 July 2013, the following exemptions from the *Radiation Protection and Control (Ionising Radiation) Regulations 2000* were made to address several outdated regulatory requirements for owners of fluoroscopic apparatus, to exempt an owner of:

- a medical or veterinary fluoroscopy apparatus fitted with a flat-panel detector, from the requirements of regulation 100(3)
- a fluoroscopic apparatus with an over-table X-ray tube that is designed also for radiography, from the requirements of regulation 100(6)
- an over-table fluoroscopic apparatus, from the requirements of regulation 100(24)(c), subject to the following conditions:
 - There must be a radiation protective screen available at the patient table
 - The radiation protective screen must be of dimensions sufficient to provide adequate radiation protection for any person using the screen and for any orientation of the patient table, clinical factors being taken into account
 - The radiation protective screen must provide at least a 0.5-mm lead thickness equivalence.

Licence to possess a radiation source

The requirement to hold a licence to possess a radiation source, under section 33A of the RPC Act, came into force on 1 July 2012. This requires owners (people and organisations) to hold a licence to possess a registrable ionising radiation apparatus, a commercial cosmetic tanning unit, a registrable sealed radioactive source or occupy premises where unsealed radioactive substances are handled or kept.

People and organisations intending to take possession of a radiation source must obtain a licence before taking possession. Holders of a 'licence to possess' include universities, hospitals, dentists, veterinarians, chiropractors, geological survey companies, industrial radiography companies and engineering companies. People and organisations who are subject to radiation protection standards and controls required under sections 23A, 24 or 29A of the RPC Act are not required to hold a licence under section 33A. This implements a commitment by South Australia under the National Directory for Radiation Protection. In 2013–14, the level of compliance with this provision was high.

Incident reporting and enquiries

The EPA continues to maintain a pollution reporting and enquiries line (telephone 8204 2004, free call non-metro 1800 623 445) to receive calls about environmental concerns. Table 6 summarises the number and type of reports received during 2013–14.

Depending on the nature of the complaint, the EPA's response may be to:

- provide verbal or written information to the caller
- register a formal report for follow up by an authorised officer
- refer the information provided by the caller to another state or local government agency for action.

The EPA utilises a three-stage administrative process for the management of complaints relating to non-licensed sites. In 2013–14, 95% of calls received regarding non-licensed sites were responded to within three working days.

A total of 96% of non-licensed complaints received were resolved by a staged process. The remaining 4% of incidents were subsequently allocated for investigation by an authorised officer.

Table 7 details the number and types of general enquiries. In addition to these calls, a further 4 814 enquiries were resolved by the call centre service via the use of frequently asked questions (Table 8).

Table 6—Number of reports received by the EPA

Report type	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Air quality	867	1 205	989
Air and noise	184	120	113
Noise	986	1 255	1 288
Marine pollution	26	32	13
Site contamination	39	35	45
Water	174	148	155
Waste	165	252	202
Other	285	251	259
Total	2 726	3 298	3 064

Table 7—Number of enquiries received by the EPA

Type of enquiry	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Air quality	326	396	324
Noise	354	535	531
Water quality	236	233	196
Waste	323	620	531
Site contamination	251	288	246
Licensing	955	991	1 004
Total	2 445	3 063	2 832

Table 8—Frequently asked questions hits report for the call centre

Category	Number of hits	Year to date
Noise	21	19.9%
Waste/recycling	52	13.8%
Asbestos	25	14.2%
Air	15	13.9%
Other	3	6.6%
Zero waste	0	10.8%
Water/stormwater	4	2.5%
CDL	0	0.0%
Licensing	4	3.7%
Publications	0	0.2%
Site contamination	1	0.2%
Radiation	6	4.9%
Sulfate acid dust	0	0.0%
Plastic bags	0	0.0%
Healthy waters	0	1.0%
Construction	17	8.3%
Total	148	100%

Compliance and enforcement

The EPA issues licences to regulate activities with the potential to harm the environment. Approximately 2 300 licences are currently regulated under the EP Act, with approximately 150 registered premises, 5 500 individual licences and eight mining and milling licences under the RPC Act.

The EPA undertakes inspections of licensees' premises to assess compliance with the EP Act, Environment Protection Policies and licence conditions. Inspections are prioritised based on the environmental risk associated with the activity, potential impacts to sensitive receptors and ongoing compliance issues at the site.

During 2013–14, the EPA inspected 937 licenced sites and of those, 212 were high-priority sites with a range of resultant actions, including formal written warnings and environment protection orders. For more serious cases of non-compliance, the EPA commenced investigation with a view to civil or criminal prosecutions under the EP Act.

Environment protection orders

Environment protection orders (EPOs) can be issued by authorised officers under section 93(1) of the EP Act:

- for the purpose of securing compliance with either:
 - the general environmental duty
 - mandatory provisions of an Environment Protection Policy
 - a condition of an environmental authorisation
 - a condition of a beverage container approval
 - any other requirement imposed by or under the EP Act.
- for the purpose of giving effect to an Environment Protection Policy.

Conviction for water contamination

The EPA successfully prosecuted a Mount Barker company for discharge of hydrocarbon-contaminated water, a listed pollutant, into stormwater.

The company was fined and ordered to pay costs for the breach of the *Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2003*.

'A conviction sends a message of deterrence to those individuals who might consider such illegal action.' – Andrew Wood, Executive Director Operations, EPA, *Waste Management & Environment*, April 2014

Police officers are authorised under the EP Act and generally use EPOs to deal with complaints about noise (for example, loud music) from domestic premises. Some local government officers are also authorised under the EP Act, but this authority is limited to the council area in which they are employed. Table 9 shows EPOs for 2013–14 and compares with previous years.

Table 9—Environment protection orders

EPOs recorded	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
EPA	15	21	19	12

Civil enforcement and prosecutions

More serious incidents of non-compliance may result in civil or criminal prosecutions under the EP Act.

The EPA has a dedicated investigations unit within the Investigations and Tactical Support Branch, which investigates breaches of the EP Act and the RPC Act in accordance with established compliance and enforcement criteria (refer to [‘Our regulatory approach’](#)). Prosecutions pursued by the EPA are conducted by the Crown Solicitor’s Office and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The Investigations Unit conducted a total of 18 investigations during 2013–14, including 14 new incidents and four matters carried over from previous years. The status of the four matters carried over is:

- 3 matters are currently with the Crown Solicitor’s Office (CSO) for adjudication
- 1 brief is currently being prepared for adjudication by the CSO.

Of the 14 new investigations for 2013–14, seven have been finalised by other compliance actions:

- 4 expiations
- 2 currently negotiating civil penalties
- 1 that requires no further action.

Of the seven active investigations:

- 4 are currently with the CSO for adjudication.
- 3 are still under investigation

Finalised prosecutions and civil penalties are:

- 3 prosecutions (Table 10)
- 1 matter dealt with by way of a negotiated civil penalty (Table 11).

Table 10—Finalised prosecutions 2013–14

Name	Charges	Penalty
Gilbert Motors Pty Ltd	21 January 2012 Discharge of hydrocarbons into the stormwater system at Mount Barker	28 January 2014 Charge: Breach of a mandatory provision of an Environment Protection Policy, under section 34(2) of the EP Act and Clause 17(1)(a) of the Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2003
Sinisia Turkovic	4 June 2013 Illegal dumping of asbestos waste into a skip bin on Main North Road, Para Hills West	21 November 2013 Charge: Breach of a mandatory provision of an Environment Protection Policy, under section 34(2) of the EP Act and Clause 10(1) of the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010. Convicted and fined \$15 000. Ordered to pay prosecution costs of \$800 and victim-of-crime levy of \$160
Roger Walter Moore	12 August 2011 Disposal of 6 200 litres of grease-trap waste onto land without the permission of the owner	18 October 2013 Charge: Intentionally or recklessly contravened a mandatory provision of an Environment Protection Policy, under section 34(1) of the EP Act and Clause 10(1) of the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010. ERD Court. Convicted and fined \$3 000. Ordered to pay victim-of-crime levy of \$160

As an alternative to criminal prosecution for less serious offences under the EP Act, the EPA may negotiate a civil penalty directly with an individual or corporation the EPA believes has committed the offence, or may apply to the Environment Resources and Development Court for an order that the person(s) pay an amount as a civil penalty to the EPA. EPA-negotiated civil penalties are developed in compliance with its policy for calculation of civil penalties under the EP Act.

Table 11—Finalised civil penalties 2013–14

Name	Charges	Penalty
Prensa Pty Ltd	15 February 2012 Failure to notify the EPA of the existence of site contamination at the site, or in the vicinity of the site, that affects or threatens water occurring naturally under the ground or is introduced to an aquifer or other area underground due to the rupturing of an underground diesel storage tank at Toll Distribution, Vater Street, Dry Creek.	6 September 2013 This matter dealt with by way of negotiated civil penalty (section 104A EP Act) for the amount of \$13 986.

Emergency response

The EPA responds to emergency incidents (Figure 5).

Emergency responses are of three types:

- 1 whole-of-government procedure as outlined in the State Emergency Management Plan. This applies to spills or leaks of hazardous substances onto land or into non-marine waters, and is coordinated by emergency services (police, fire and technical advice coordinators).
- 2 national response plan, which deals with oil or chemical spills at sea, and is coordinated by the Marine Group of DPTI
- 3 other environmental incidents that do not trigger either of the above emergency response systems. This includes incidents reported by EPA licence-holders and some incidents reported by members of the public through the pollution reporting line, which requires an immediate assessment by the EPA.

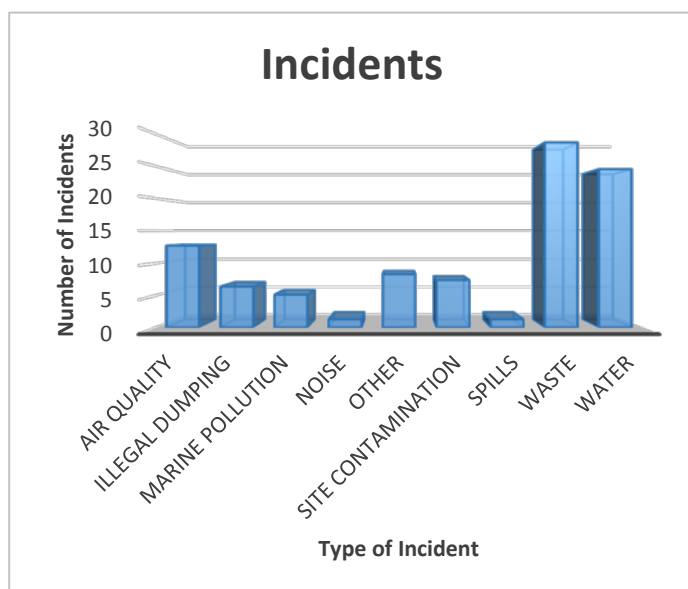


Figure 5—Number of emergency incidents by category

Re-branded and new emergency response teams

In September 2013, the EPA rebranded its environmental Emergency Response Team (ERT) with a dedicated emergency response vehicle painted in high-visibility colours to help identify response staff.

In January 2014, a dedicated Radiation Protection Emergency Response Team (ERT), with its own identifiable field wear and vehicle, was introduced.

The Radiation Protection ERT will respond to any radiation incidents including those as part of the State Multi-Agency Response Team (SMART) responding to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear events, and be available to give advice as required.

The approach of both ERTs was aligned to provide consistent attendance, safety, incident management and reporting at emergency incidents and advice around the clock. This will enable the EPA to deliver a more robust and professional service to industry and the community when dealing with incidents.

Major environmental incidents

During 2013–14, the EPA responded to 97 incidents through its emergency pollution incident response system. The majority of calls came from members of the public and EPA licence-holders, and were dealt with by the provision of advice relating to containment and clean up. Examples include:

- monitoring smoke from fires in stockpiles at the Adelaide Resource Recovery facility at Wingfield
- flooding of a basement at St Andrew Hospital
- loss of 16 000 litres of wine to stormwater from a tanker that rolled over on Tapleys Hill Road, Glenelg North.

Radiation incidents and accidents

The Regulations under the RPC Act require radiation accidents to be reported promptly to the EPA by employers of radiation workers, owners of X-ray apparatus or sealed radioactive sources, and occupiers of premises where unsealed radioactive substances are used or handled. Radiation accidents include situations where the control of a radiation source has been lost or a person has received or may have received an accidental exposure to ionising radiation. The EPA investigates radiation accidents and incidents to determine the cause and remedial action that could be taken to prevent a recurrence.

During 2013–14, the EPA received 22 reports of radiation incidents involving medical practices, industrial radiation sources, a cyclotron facility and incidents occurring at mining operations. None of these are known to have resulted in an adverse health outcome. Appropriate steps have been taken at medical departments and practices to reduce the risk of a recurrence of such incidents. The confidential details of accidents and incidents involving exposure or potential exposure to radiation are provided to ARPANSA for the Australian Radiation Incidents Register.

The incidents were found to have causes that are broadly similar to incidents reported elsewhere in Australia. A summary of the types of incidents is given below.

Medical

Eleven incidents involved radiology departments. The main cause of the incidents was inadequate checking of a patient's ID (identity) or clinical notes. This included patients responding to the wrong name when called, patients with similar names being mistaken and diagnostic X-rays taken of the wrong bodily location. In all these cases, staff were reminded of the importance of checking patient identification and clinical notes prior to radiographic procedure.

Two incidents reported from radiotherapy departments were primarily caused by staff not strictly following procedures. This included patients and radiation beams being wrongly positioned, and the radiation dose being different from that prescribed. Each case was reviewed and no adverse medical outcomes were expected.

Two nuclear medicine incidents were reported to the EPA during 2013–14. This included spillage of a radiopharmaceutical, and lack of radiographic images due to apparatus start-up procedures not followed by staff resulting in the patient receiving a repeat procedure. Each case was reviewed and no adverse medical outcomes were expected.

Cyclotron facility

One incident was reported to the EPA of an unintentional release of radioisotope to the atmosphere during the commissioning phase of a cyclotron. After investigation it was noted that the radioisotope had a very short half-life and did not pose any harm to the public or to the environment.

Industry and mining

Two industrial and/or scientific incidents were reported to the EPA during the period. This included a borehole logging tool not appropriately stored, resulting in staff exposure to radiation. After investigation it was noted that staff received negligible doses (below occupational limits). In the other incident, a vehicle crashed into a parked car containing a nuclear density gauge. The gauge was checked for damage, but none was detected.

Uranium mining operations in South Australia are required to record and report incidents and events (for example, spills of process materials) as part of approved radiation management plans and in accordance with the Bachmann Criteria established for uranium mines in South Australia. During 2013–14, four incidents were publicly reported and managed to completion under the approved incident reporting procedures for uranium mines. One included a release of a uranium oxide product into the drum packaging area. Management of all incidents are overseen by the EPA to ensure that adequate investigations and mitigation measures are put in place.

There were no environmental or health impacts arising from any of the incidents.

Details of environmental spill events reported for Olympic Dam, Beverley and Honeymoon under the Bachmann Criteria are available via the [DSD website](#).

Our people

The following tables provide information on EPA workforce statistics.

Table 12—Total number of employees

	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Persons	232	232	233
FTEs	218.2	216.9	216.9

Note: 'FTE' is full-time equivalent employees: FTEs shown to one decimal place.

Table 13—Employee gender balance

Gender	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Male (% persons)	53.9	55.2	54.0
Male (% FTEs)	56.4	57.9	57.1
Female (% persons)	46.1	44.8	45.9
Female (% FTEs)	43.6	42.1	42.8

Note: 'FTE' is full-time equivalent employees: FTEs shown to one decimal place.

Table 14—Number of persons separated from or recruited to EPA

	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Separated from the agency	39	24	22
Recruited to the agency	43	27	20

Note: 'Separated from the agency' includes TVSPs.

Table 15—Number of persons on leave without pay

	As at 30 June 2012	As at 30 June 2013	As at 30 June 2014
On leave without pay	9	7	2

Table 16—Number of employees by salary bracket 2013–14

Salary bracket	Male	Female	Total
\$0–\$54 799	5	7	12
\$54 800–\$69 699	15	28	43
\$69 700–\$89 199	72	54	126
\$89 200–\$112 599	30	18	48
\$112 600+	4	0	4
Total	126	107	233

Table 17—Status of employees in current position by full-time equivalent

FTEs	Ongoing	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Other (casual)	Total
Male	103.4	6.4	14	0	123.8
Female	78.8	8	6.2	0	93.0
Total	182.2	14.4	20.2	0	216.9

Table 18—Status of employees in current position by persons

Persons	Ongoing	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Other (casual)	Total
Male	105	7	14	0	126
Female	92	8	7	0	107
Total	197	15	21	0	233

Table 19—Number of executives by gender, classification and status

Classification (gender)	Ongoing	Term tenured	Term untenured	Other (casual)	Total
SAES1 (male)	0	0	3	0	3
SAES1 (female)	0	0	0	0	0
CEO (male)	0	0	1	0	1
CEO (female)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	4	0	4

Table 20—Average days of leave taken per full-time equivalent (FTE) employee

Leave type	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Sick leave	8.81	8.70	8.23	7.45	8.29
Family carer's leave	0.94	1.47	1.41	1.36	1.34
Miscellaneous special leave	0.50	0.55	0.62	0.99	1.03

Table 21—Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander employees

Salary bracket	Aboriginal employees	Total employees	% Aboriginal employees	Target
\$0–\$54 799	1	12	8.3	2%
\$54 800–\$69 699	0	43	0	2%
\$69 700–\$89 199	1	126	0.7	2%
\$89 200–\$112 599	0	48	0	2%
\$112 600+	0	4	0	2%
Total	2	233	0.8	2%

Note: Targets are from South Australia's Strategic Plan.

Table 22—Number of employees by age bracket and gender

Age bracket	Male	Female	Total	% of total	2014 workforce benchmark %
15–19	0	0	0	0	5.5%
20–24	2	3	5	2.1	9.7%
25–29	7	11	18	7.7	11.2%
30–34	12	16	28	12.2	10.7%
35–39	13	23	36	15.4	9.6%
40–44	22	18	40	17.1	11.4%
45–49	27	12	39	16.7	11.1%
50–54	18	13	31	13.3	11.4%
55–59	15	6	21	9.1	9.1%
60–64	8	4	12	5.2	6.7%
65+	2	1	3	1.2	3.3%
Total	126	107	233	100	100%

Note: Source of '2014 workforce benchmark %': Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Demographics Statistics, 6291.0.55.001 Labour Force Status (ST LM8) by sex, age, state, marital status–employed–total from February 1978 Supertable, South Australia at November 2013.

Table 23—Cultural and linguistic diversity of employees

	Male	Female	Total	% of agency	% of SA community
Number of employees born overseas	34	18	52	22.3	22.1%
Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	18	14	32	13.7	14.4%

Note: % of SA community benchmarks from ABS Publication Basic Community Profile (SA) Cat No. 2001.0, 2011 census.

Table 24—Total number of employees with disabilities

	Male	Female	Total	% of agency
2012–13	4	3	7	3
2013–14	4	3	7	3

Note: Total number of employees with disabilities according to Commonwealth *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* definition.

Table 25—Types of employee disability

Disability	Male	Female	Total	% of agency
Disability requiring workplace adaption	4	3	7	3
Physical	4	3	7	3
Intellectual	0	0	0	0
Sensory	1	1	2	0.9
Psychological/psychiatric	0	0	0	0

Table 26—Voluntary flexible working arrangements by gender

Arrangement	Male	Female	Total
Purchased leave	3	3	6
Flexitime	106	88	194
Compressed weeks	3	6	9
Part-time	8	41	49
Job share	5	13	18
Working from home	2	11	13

Table 27—Documented review of individual performance development plan

Occurrence of review	% total workforce 2011–12	% total workforce 2012–13	% total workforce 2013–14
Review within the past 12 months	77.16	77.16	77.7
Review older than 12 months	15.09	18.10	18.4
No review	7.76	4.74	3.9

Table 28—Leadership and management training expenditure

Category of expenditure	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Total training and development expenditure (\$)	589 074.21	480 173.80	672 681.00
Total leadership and management development expenditure (\$)	90 522.30	128 572.00	39 113.20
% of total expenditure	2.93	2.40	3.2
% total leadership and management expenditure	0.45	0.65	0.2

Table 29—Number of accredited training packages by classification

Classification	2012–13	2013–14
AS02	–	1
AS03	1	0
AS04	–	2
AS05	1	0
AS06	1	0
P02	5	5
P03	1	2
P04	1	2
P05	1	1
TG04	–	1

Work health and safety (WHS)

The EPA has continued its focus on early intervention strategies in particular with staff returning to work from non-work related injuries and/or medical conditions. Assisting staff with a safe and structured return to work has not only enabled staff to return safely, but also sooner, increasing employee wellbeing and providing the EPA with productivity gains.

The EPA experienced zero lost-time injuries for 2013–14, an improvement from the previous year and only two medical treatment claims this financial year. The EPA finished this period with one open claim, which is three less than the same time last year. Although during this financial year the EPA experienced better results, it had an increase in the total claims expenditure with one claim receiving a section 42 payment.

During 2014–15, the EPA will continue its commitment to safety and injury management while continuing to implement its Transforming the EPA's Safety Culture Program across the agency.

The following tables provide information on EPA work health and safety, and injury management, statistics. Further information on key achievements can be found in the 'Our performance' section of this report.

Table 30—Work health and safety prosecutions, notices and corrective action taken

Work health and safety prosecutions, notices and corrective action taken	2013–14
Number of notifiable incidents pursuant to WHS Act Part 3	2
Number of notices served pursuant to WHS Act section 90, sections 191 and 195 (provisional improvement, improvement and prohibition notices)	0
Number of prosecutions pursuant to WHS Act Part 2 Division 5	0
Number of enforceable undertakings pursuant to WHS Act Part 11	0

Table 31—Workers compensation expenditure

Expenditure	2012–13 (\$'000)	2013–14 (\$'000)
Income maintenance	4	0
Lump sum settlements – redemptions, under section 42	–	0
Lump sum settlements – permanent disability, under section 43	–	42.5
Medical/hospital costs combined	12	4
Other	0.2	0.6
Total claims expenditure	17.0	47.0

Table 32—Safety performance for 12 months to end of June 2014⁵

	Baseline June 2010 (numbers or %)	Actual	Notional quarterly target ⁶	Variation	Final target 2015 (numbers or %)
1 Workplace fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
2 New workplace injury claims	2	3	2	1	2
3 New workplace injury claims frequency rate	5.5	8.46	4.6	3.86	4.31
4 Lost-time injury frequency rate ⁷	2.7	0	2.3	-2.3	2.15
5 New psychological injury claims frequency rate	2.7	0	2.27	-2.27	2.13
6 Rehabilitation and return to work:					
a) early assessment within 2 days	—	33.33%	80%	-46.67	80%
b) early intervention within 5 days	—	0	0	0	90%
c) lost-time injuries have 10 business days or less lost time	50%	0	0	0	60%
7 Claim determination:					
a) new claims not yet determined, assessed for provisional liability in 7 days	100%	0%	100%	-100%	100%
b) claims determined in 10 business days	50%	100%	75%	25%	75%
c) claims still to be determined after 3 months	0%	0	3%	-3%	3%
8 Income maintenance payment for recent injuries:					
a) 2012–2013 injuries (at 24 months development)	—	\$4 357.50	\$14 190.23	-\$9 832.73	Below previous 2 years average
b) 2013–2014 injuries (at 12 months development)	—	\$0.00	\$15 659.23	\$15 659.23	Below previous 2 years average

⁵ Safety performance is for 12 months to end of June 2014, except for Target 8, which is year to date. For Targets 5, 6c, 7b and 7c, performance is measured up to the previous quarter to allow reporting lag.

⁶ Notional quarterly target is based on cumulative reduction from base at a constant quarterly figure.

⁷ Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate is the injury frequency rate for new lost-time injury and/or disease for each one million hours worked. This frequency rate is calculated for benchmarking and is used by the WorkCover Corporation.

Corporate reporting

The following tables provide EPA information to meet South Australian Government corporate reporting requirements.

Freedom of information and Public Register

During 2013–14, 45 freedom of information applications and 335 Public Register requests were received (Table 33). The EPA also has a statutory obligation under the *Land and Business (Sale and Conveyancing) Act 1994* to provide information relating to environment protection (Table 34).

Table 33—Freedom of Information applications and Public Register requests

Applications	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Freedom of information	40	37	45	19
Public Register	233	252	335	409

Table 34—Section 7 enquiries/responses

Section 7 enquiries/responses	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Automatic enquiries to the Lands Titles Office database involving the perusal of the Section 7 information maintained by the EPA	47 599	41 209	42 222	44 785
Manual enquiries requiring an EPA search made upon requests by the Lands Titles Office	4 825	3 993	4 253	4 263

Direction by the minister

According to section 111(2) of the EP Act, the minister to whom the EP Act is committed has given no direction to the EPA during 2013–14.

Whistleblowers Protection Act

The *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* (WP Act) encourages disclosure of maladministration and waste in the public sector and corrupt or illegal conduct generally, by providing the means by which disclosures may be made and subsequent protection (from victimisation and civil or criminal liability) for those who make disclosures.

The EPA has appointed three responsible officers for the purposes of the WP Act pursuant to section 7 of the *Public Sector Act 2009*. The EPA's responsible officers were reviewed and appointed in July 2012 and received whistleblowers coaching provided by an external training provider.

The WP Act requires the EPA to report on the number of occasions on which public interest information has been disclosed to a responsible officer of the agency. There were no disclosures to an EPA responsible officer during 2013–14.

Fraud

There have been no instances of fraud determined within the current financial year.

Overseas travel

Table 35—Overseas travel

Number of employees	Destination/s	Reason for travel	Total cost to agency
1	Scotland	As per employment and supplementary agreements with government	\$30 000
3	China	Viewing of technology and process options that could assist with the transformation of the Nystar Port Pirie Smelter	\$26 500

Disability access and inclusion

The Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) strategy demonstrates the South Australian Government's commitment to improving the participation of people with disability across a range of areas so they can enjoy the rights and opportunities provided to all citizens to reach their full potential.

In March 2012, the South Australian Government endorsed the introduction of DAIPs across government in accordance with Recommendation 6 of the report *Strong voices: A blueprint to enhance life and claim the rights of people with disability in South Australia (2012–2020)*.

The EPA is currently developing a draft DAIP plan in line with the South Australian Government requirements, and endorsed a tool kit to address the government's six key outcomes and better define and outline the EPA's commitment to supporting the rights of people in the community, and EPA staff, who have disabilities. A consultative work group will be convened to provide feedback and input into the EPA's DAIP plan.

Asbestos management in government buildings

The EPA is required to provide information for an annual across-government report on asbestos management in government buildings to be compiled by DPTI. The EPA does not currently own any premises. All premises occupied by the EPA are currently leased through DPTI and, as a result, the EPA is not responsible for maintaining an asbestos register.

Government buildings energy management

The EPA is required to report its performance against South Australia's Strategic Plan Target 61: Energy efficiency—Government Buildings, and key aspects of the Government Buildings Energy Strategy.

Table 36—Performance against annual energy use targets, EPA office location

	Energy use (GJ)	Business measure (m ²)	Energy use per (m ²)
Base year 2000–01	1 844	5 277	0.35
MJ per m ²	–	–	348.00
2001–02	1 647	5 277	0.31
2013–14	874	5 173	0.17
Target (2020)	1 383	–	0.26

Significant energy management achievements

The rationalisation of EPA accommodation, the main source of energy consumption, was finalised in October 2009 with the completion of the radiation laboratory fit-out in leased premises within the city. The centralisation of staff into 250 Victoria Square, a six-star building with a five-star fit-out, resulted in a marked reduction in energy consumed for office accommodation, which has since been maintained.

Other achievements against the Government Buildings Energy Strategy

One of the EPA's environmental goals is for 'the sustainable use of resources – reducing costs to business and environmental impacts by promoting the efficient use of resources and waste minimisation'. In support of this concept within the office environment at 250 Victoria Square, all waste management and recycling is managed in partnership with the lessor's building management. Containers for all waste are provided within utility rooms and kitchens, and are collected regularly by cleaning staff, with quantities and contents recycled recorded where possible. Streams of waste collected include:

- co-mingled recyclable waste
- organic food waste
- white paper and confidential paper destruction
- general dry waste
- batteries.

Toner cartridges from photocopying machines and printers, and light bulbs and tubes are also collected and recycled. As a means of encouraging staff to consider recycling and appropriate disposal of waste, only paper recycling bins are provided at work stations.

Greening of government operations (Sustainability@Work)

The EPA continues to demonstrate a leadership role in best-practice environmentally sustainable behaviour in the workplace to other businesses and communities in the state.

The EPA's internal program, Sustainability@Work (S@W), has been running for five years with the commitment of volunteers who explore options on behalf of staff to reduce their environmental footprint through identifying, implementing and reviewing practices to ensure sustainable workplace culture in the EPA.

Key achievements for 2013–14 include:

- World Environment Day 2014 celebration with the launch of the EPA herb garden and sustainability fare, and almost \$200 raised from the sale of home produce. The message of the day was 'everyone everywhere can be climate champions'.
- Plastic Free July aimed at raising awareness of the amount of plastic used in day-to-day life and encouraging people to eliminate wastage of single-use plastic.
- Green travel promoted through registration and participation in the Adelaide Carpool, a free online service to encourage shared private vehicle travel and reduce the carbon footprint of travelling to and from work.
- Rechargeable battery initiative, which is growing each year with staff reducing their use of non-rechargeable batteries. Non-rechargeable batteries are collected, and 39 kilograms of these were recycled in the past year.
- Funds raised for Freedom Hill Sanctuary as part of World Animal Day on 4 October 2013.

- Breakfast for National Walk to Work Day on 8 November 2013 and tips for being more active and reducing the carbon footprint from EPA commuter travel.
- Launch of Ice Shelf in December 2013 for the exchange of useful materials and stocked with reusable items to share, such as shopping bags, books and magazines, excess home-grown produce and fair-trade products.
- Annual Sustainability@Work Tour Down Under breakfast held on 22 January 2014, in support of the EPA BUPA Challenge Tour team and to promote recreational and commuter cycling.
- Continuation of the container deposit collection scheme with around 5 000 bottles and cans recycled this year and monies donated to environmental programs throughout South Australia.

Financial reporting

The following tables provide information to meet South Australian Government financial reporting requirements. Further information can be found in the Independent Auditor's Report and EPA Financial Statements ([Appendix 3](#)).

Account payment performance

Table 37—Account payment performance

Particulars	Number of accounts paid	Percentage of accounts paid (by number)	Value in \$AU of accounts paid	Percentage of accounts paid (by value)
Paid by due date	2 944	98.79%	8 314 042.60	96.87%
Paid late, but paid within 30 days of due date	31	1.04%	267 957.15	3.12%
Paid more than 30 days from due date	5	0.17%	1 095.67	0.01%

Notes:

The due date is defined under Section 11.7.3 of Treasurer's Instruction 11 Payment of Creditors' Accounts. Paid by due date means within 30 days.

Paid late, but paid within 30 days of due date means within 30 to 60 days.

Paid more than 30 days from due date means greater than 60 days.

During 2013–14, the EPA paid 98.79% of all invoices, by volume, within 30 calendar days or less. For those accounts not paid within 30 calendar days or less, the responsible people have been contacted and reminded of the importance of timely payment.

Consultants

Table 38 provides information on the use of external consultants, the nature of the work undertaken by the consultants and the total cost to the EPA.

Table 38—Consultants

Consultant	Purpose of consultancy	Number	Total \$
No consultants 2013–14	—	—	—

Contractual arrangements

During 2013–14, the EPA did not enter into any contractual arrangements where the total value of an individual contract exceeded \$4 million.

Industry Participation Policy

In September 2013, the state government made changes to the Industry Participation Policy (IPP), and agencies are required to report on the outcome of Industry Participation Policy Plans for which they are responsible. In 2013–14, the EPA had no contracts that triggered the IPP.

Appendix 1 – Publications 2013–14

Corporate publications

Environment Protection Agency Annual Report 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 (includes reporting under the Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982)

Round-table Conference 2013 summary report

State of the Environment South Australia 2013

Compliance Plan 2013–14 mid-year summary

EPA 2013–14 Corporate Plan: Corporate initiatives performance summary July to December 2013

Guidelines

Super Collector

Information sheets

Summary of the EPA's contribution to the Oyster Basket Feasibility Study

EPA's role in aquaculture management

Brochures

Aquaculture management

Adelaide coastal water quality improvement plan

Public consultations

Radiation Protection and Control Bill 2013

Review of site contamination guidance

National Pollutant Inventory

NPI Guidance Note: new or expanding mine facilities

2014 NPI Newsletter

Reports

Nearshore marine aquatic ecosystem condition reports – Gulf St Vincent assessment report 2010 and 2011

Nearshore marine aquatic ecosystem condition reports – Lower Spencer Gulf assessment report 2010 and 2011

Adelaide coastal water quality improvement plan

Waterloo Wind Farm environmental noise study

Review of South Australian Environment Protection Authority regulatory tools – tools and approaches

Becoming a harms-based regulator – developing a problem-solving culture

Measurement of sediment acidity fluxes in Boggy and Hunter Creeks

Air quality monthly reports (June 2013 – May 2014)

Adelaide Desalination Plant monitoring reports (July 2013 – April 2014).

Lower Lakes transects monitoring reports (July and October 2013)

Hendon environmental site assessment reports

Appendix 2 – Freedom of Information

The following details are provided as part of the information statement of the EPA under the provisions of section 9 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*.

Organisation structure and function

The EPA is South Australia's leading environmental regulator. It is responsible for the protection of air and water quality and for the control of pollution, waste, noise and radiation, to ensure the protection and enhancement of the environment. The EPA's organisational structure and functions are set out in this annual report.

Board and committees

Information on the EPA's Board and its committees is set out in this annual report.

Effect of organisation functions on members of the public

The EPA encourages environmental responsibility throughout the business and community sectors and works collaboratively towards achieving a healthy environment alongside economic prosperity.

The role and objectives of the EPA are detailed in this annual report and are published in the EPA 2012–15 Strategic Plan.

Public participation in environment policy

The public is invited to participate in the development of Environment Protection Policies (EPPs) through:

- public consultation sessions during the development of specific EPPs and other policy initiatives
- regional round-table meetings
- specific issue forums.

Also, the EPA supported a number of programs to assist business and industry, community volunteers, teachers and students to become involved in protecting and enhancing the environment.

Public consultation undertaken during 2013–14 is detailed in this annual report.

Description of kinds of documents held by the EPA

Publications produced by the EPA can be accessed through the [website](#) or requested, free of charge, by telephoning the customer service desk on (08) 8204 2004. A list of 2013–14 EPA publications is set out in this annual report ([Appendix 1](#)). Other types of documents produced by the EPA include:

- administrative records
- asset maintenance records
- records and annual reports of the Board and committees
- corporate and strategic planning records
- correspondence files
- financial records
- occupational health and safety records
- personnel records
- policy documents

- procedures and reference manuals
- survey and environmental reports and records.

Please note that some charges for Public Register documents may apply. However, the EPA has been working to reduce these costs, including for:

- applications for environmental authorisations
- environmental authorisations
- beverage container approvals
- details of prosecutions and other enforcement action under the EP Act.

Policy documents

In relation to corporate policy, the EPA refers to the DEWNR corporate policies, except in instances where specific EPA policies have been developed. The following list details existing EPA internal operating policies.

Reference	Description
IOP001	EPA Policy Management Policy
IOP003	Procedure to be followed when requesting and receiving legal advice
IOP004	Learning and development policy and procedure
IOP010	Induction
IOP011	Guideline in preparing EPA Board papers
IOP015	Responding to environmental emergencies and major pollution incidents
IOP017	Guideline for the preparation of a cabinet submission
IOP019	Mobile telephone policy
IOP021	Vehicle management
IOP022	Management of desk telephones
IOP024	Role and responsibilities of the Emergency Response Team
IOP025	Volumetric survey assessment
IOP027	Weigh data audit process for solid waste
IOP028	A system for managing industry compliance audits
IOP029	Civil penalties
IOP031	Accredited licensing system
IOP032	EPA risk management policy
IOP033	The development and application of licence project plans
IOP034	EPA delegations policy

Reference	Description
IOP035	Environment Protection Orders
IOP036	Assessment of waste or recycling depots and activities producing listed waste for limited purposes
IOP037	Checking licensee information for fee setting
IOP038	Licence fee structure reform: the system and opportunities for fee reduction
IOP039	When to charge a flat fee component for a licence
IOP040	Assessment of applications to produce and/or use refuse derived fuel
IOP041	EPA fraud and corruption prevention policy
IOP042	Assessment of railway operations for limited purposes
IOP043	Managing contraventions and referring matters to the Investigations Branch
IOP044	Unauthorised waste activity – EPA response
IOP046	Provision of public transport tickets for EPA business travel
IOP047	Flexitime
IOP048	Waste levy reduction for recycling and diversion
IOP049	Asset management for whole of Environment Protection Authority (EPA)
IOP050	Ensuring that the execution of instruments of delegation, and the use of the EPA seal, is legally correct, under the <i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i>
IOP051	Complaints management policy
IOP052	Managing significant projects in RCD
IOP053	Guideline for producing EPA publications and web pages
IOP054	RecFind files and using the occurrence tables
IOP055	Sponsorship policy and procedures
IOP057	EPA Compliance Enforcement Strategy Committee (CESC) – Functions and guidelines
IOP058	Waste levy risk assessment and classification
IOP059	Radiation protection licensing regulation system
IOP060	CDL: Compliance inspections – collection depots and retail premises
IOP061	Guidelines for the use of the spot satellite personal tracker device
IOP062	Late lodgement and payment penalties: the system and opportunities for penalty waiver or reduction

Reference	Description
IOP063	Roles and responsibilities of the Illegal Dumping Unit
IOP064	Draft – Call Centre – Emergency arrangements or temporary appointment of provider
IOP065	Draft – Non-licensed complaints management
OHSW 1	Occupational health, safety & welfare and IM policy
OHSW 2	Roles and responsibilities policies 2010
OHSW 3	Consultation policy
OHSW 5	Legislative compliance policy
OHSW 6	Hazard/incident/injury reporting policy
OHSW 7	Workplace safety inspection policy and procedure
OHSW 8/ WHS 8	Working off-site policy
OHSW 9	STAMP policy and procedure for site visits
OHSW 11	Occupational immunisation policy
OHSW 12	Internal OHSW audit policy, procedure and forms
OHSW 13	Plant and equipment hazard and risk management policy and procedure
OHSW 14	OHSW & IM training policy and procedure
OHSW 15	Hazardous substances policy
OHSW 16	OHSW hazard and risk management policy
OHSW 17	Asbestos in the workplace
OHSW 18	Electrical testing and tagging procedure
OHSW 19	Contractors safety management policy and procedure
OHSW 20	Safe driving policy and procedure
OHSW 21	Hazardous manual tasks
OHSW 23	Dealing with aggressive people and people threatening harm to self or others
OHSW 24	Injury management policy and procedure
OHSW 26	Planning, monitoring and reporting
OHSW 27	Emergency preparedness
OHSW 28	Bushfire preparedness procedure
OHSW 29	Document and control procedure

Reference	Description
OHSW 30	First Aid in the workplace policy and procedure
–	Water lab guide
–	EPA dive manual

Appendix 3 – Financial statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Government of South Australia
Auditor-General's Department

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To the Presiding Member Environment Protection Authority

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Environment Protection Authority for the financial year ended 30 June 2014. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2014
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Presiding Member, Chief Executive and the Chief Financial Officer.

The Board's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Members of the Board are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Presiding Member determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. The Auditing Standards require that the auditor comply with relevant ethical requirements and that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Members of the Board, as well as the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Environment Protection Authority as at 30 June 2014, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.



S O'Neill
AUDITOR-GENERAL
22 September 2014

Environment Protection Authority

Certification of the financial statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Environment Protection Authority:

- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under section 41 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Authority; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Environment Protection Authority as at 30 June 2014 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the Environment Protection Authority for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Tony Circelli
Chief Executive

16th September 2014



Mia Handshin
Presiding Member

16 September 2014



Richard Jacka
Chief Financial
Officer

16th September 2014

Environment Protection Authority
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	5	22,130	21,525
Supplies and services	6	6,616	7,362
Depreciation and amortisation	7	880	853
Grants and subsidies	8	19,541	18,843
Other expenses	9	1,266	1,104
Total expenses		50,433	49,687
Income			
Revenues from fees and charges	11	54,997	54,326
Grants and contributions	12	1,465	1,640
Interest revenues	13	161	199
Net gain/(loss) from the disposal of non-current assets	14	1	(8)
Other income	15	20	29
Total income		56,644	56,186
Net cost of providing service		(6,211)	(6,499)
Revenues from / payments to SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	16	-	900
Payments to SA Government	16	(5,371)	(998)
Total revenues from SA Government		(5,371)	(98)
Net result		840	6,401
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result</i>			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		495	-
Total other comprehensive income		495	-
Total comprehensive result		1,335	6,401

The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

**Environment Protection Authority
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2014**

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	17	16,473	14,992
Receivables	18	6,781	6,717
Total current assets		23,254	21,709
Non-current assets			
Receivables	18	6	7
Property, plant and equipment	19	7,052	6,506
Intangible assets	20	619	743
Total non-current assets		7,677	7,256
Total assets		30,931	28,965
Current liabilities			
Payables	22	1,142	1,063
Employee benefits	23	2,209	1,820
Provisions	24	45	41
Other liabilities	25	137	235
Total current liabilities		3,533	3,159
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	22	431	377
Employee benefits	23	4,166	3,873
Provisions	24	150	174
Other liabilities	25	578	644
Total non-current liabilities		5,325	5,068
Total liabilities		8,858	8,227
Net assets		22,073	20,738
Equity			
Asset revaluation surplus		932	437
Retained earnings		21,141	20,301
Total equity		22,073	20,738
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	26		
Contingent assets and liabilities	27		

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Environment Protection Authority
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Contributed Capital	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 30 June 2012	8,434	437	13,900	22,771
Net result for 2012-13	-	-	6,401	6,401
Total comprehensive result for 2012-13	-	-	6,401	6,401
Transactions with SA Government as owner				
Equity contribution repaid	(8,434)	-	-	(8,434)
Balance at 30 June 2013	-	437	20,301	20,738
Net result for 2013-14	-	-	840	840
Gain on revaluation of land, buildings, infrastructure and furniture	-	495	-	495
Total comprehensive result for 2013-14	-	495	840	1,335
Balance at 30 June 2014	-	932	21,141	22,073

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Environment Protection Authority

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows:			
Employee benefit payments		(21,346)	(21,913)
Payments for supplies and services		(5,417)	(6,481)
Payment of grants and subsidies		(19,541)	(18,843)
Other payments		(117)	(120)
Cash used in operations		(46,421)	(47,357)
Cash inflows:			
Fees and charges		52,431	51,547
Receipts from grant and contributions		1,465	1,640
Interest received		163	204
Other receipts		20	29
Cash generated from operations		54,079	53,420
Cash flows from SA Government			
Receipts from SA Government		-	900
Payments to SA Government		(5,371)	(998)
Cash generated from SA Government		(5,371)	(98)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	29	2,287	5,965
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(808)	(1,585)
Cash used in investing activities		(808)	(1,585)
Cash Inflows			
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		2	15
Cash generated from investing activities		2	15
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(806)	(1,570)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash Outflows			
Return of capital contributions from government		-	(8,434)
Cash used in financing activities		-	(8,434)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		-	(8,434)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,481	(4,039)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		14,992	19,031
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	17	16,473	14,992

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Environment Protection Authority

Note Index

For the year ended 30 June 2014

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Environment Protection Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

1 Objectives of the Environment Protection Authority

(a) Reporting Entity

The Environment Protection Authority reporting entity (the Authority) comprises the following:

- the Environment Protection Authority – a statutory authority with an appointed board established by the *Environment Protection Act 1993*
- an administrative unit also named the Environment Protection Authority established under the *Public Sector Act 2009*
- the Environment Protection Fund established under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*.

Under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, the Chief Executive of the administrative unit is also taken to be the Chief Executive of the statutory authority. The Chief Executive is subject to the control and direction of the Minister in relation to the activities of the administrative unit, and is subject to the control and direction of the Board in relation to giving effect to its policies and decisions under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*.

The statutory authority is South Australia's primary environmental regulator for the protection, restoration and enhancement of our environment. The statutory authority makes use of the services of the administrative unit's employees and facilities in performing its statutory obligations.

The administrative unit also has responsibility for radiation protection functions under the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982*. The Authority's financial statements include assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses attributable to Radiation Protection. The income and expenses (excluding overheads) attributable to radiation protection are disclosed in Note 33. However assets and liabilities have not been separately disclosed as they cannot be reliably attributed to radiation protection functions.

The Environment Protection Fund (the Fund) meets the accounting criteria of a controlled entity of the Authority and consequently the assets and liabilities of the Fund are recognised by the Authority in the Statement of Financial Position, the Fund's revenues and expenses have been recognised in the Authority's Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Fund's changes in equity have been recognised in the Authority's Statement of Changes in Equity. The transactions of the Fund are disclosed in Note 32.

(b) Strategic Context

The Authority promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development and works with government, industry and the people of South Australia, with key roles to:

- review, develop and draft environmental protection policies and national environment protection measures
- authorise activities of environmental significance through an authorisation system aimed at the control and minimisation of pollution and waste
- conduct compliance investigations and institute environmental monitoring and evaluation programmes
- provide advice and assistance regarding best environmental management practice.

The Authority has a key advocacy and engagement role across government and with the people of South Australia, business and communities throughout South Australia, to achieve a healthy and valued environment.

(c) Financial Arrangements

The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) provides some professional, technical and administrative support to the Authority. The identifiable direct costs of providing these services are met by the Authority. In addition, certain services are provided by DEWNR at no charge to the Authority and have not been recognised in the financial statements as it is impractical to determine a value for these items. The costs of these services include salaries and overheads relating to the provision of various administrative services.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 13 March 2013 between DEWNR and the Authority relating to the provision of these services.

The Authority's sources of funds consist of income derived primarily from fees, levies and licences. These fees, levies and licences include:

- waste levies from landfill depots
- environmental authorisation fees
- radiation licence fees
- fines and penalties
- section 7 enquiries.

The financial activities of the Authority are primarily conducted through deposit accounts with the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) pursuant to Section 8 and Section 21 of the *PFAA*. The deposit accounts are used for funds provided by Parliamentary appropriation together with revenues from services provided and from fees and charges.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The Authority has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 23 of the PFAA.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant Australian Accounting Standards and comply with Treasurer's Instructions and accounting policy statements promulgated under the provisions of the PFAA.

The Authority has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities, as the Authority is a not-for-profit entity.

Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Authority for the reporting period ending 30 June 2014. Refer to Note 3.

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Authority's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are outlined in the applicable notes;
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported; and
- compliance with accounting policy statements issued pursuant to section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the accounting policy statements require the following note disclosures, that have been included in these financial statements:

- (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100,000 for separate identification of these items applies;
- (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants;
- (c) employee targeted voluntary separation package information;
- (d) employees whose normal remuneration is equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level (within \$10,000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees; and
- (e) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

The Authority's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a twelve month period and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 and the comparative information presented.

(c) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or accounting policy statements have required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements has been amended, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable.

Where the Authority has applied an accounting policy retrospectively; retrospectively restated items in the financial statements; reclassified items in the financial statements, it has provided three Statements of Financial Positions and related notes.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(d) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(e) Taxation

The Authority is not subject to income tax. The Authority is liable for payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, goods and services tax (GST), emergency services levy, land tax equivalents and local government rate equivalents.

Shared Services SA (SSSA) prepares a Business Activity Statement on behalf of the Authority under the grouping provisions of the GST legislation. Under these provisions, DEWNR is liable for the payments and entitled to the receipts associated with GST. Therefore, the Authority's net GST receivable/payable is recorded in DEWNR's Statement of Financial Position. GST cash flows applicable to the Authority are recorded in DEWNR's Statement of Cash Flows.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

(f) Events after the reporting period

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed at 30 June.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

(g) Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to or from the Authority will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income has been aggregated according to its nature and has not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The notes accompanying the financial statements disclose income where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

Income

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Fees and Charges

Environmental Authorisation Fees received under the *Environment Protection Act 1993* are recognised as revenue when invoiced. All other license fees, including those received under the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982*, are recognised as revenue upon receipt.

Waste Levies are recognised by the Authority on an accrual basis.

Contributions received

Contributions are recognised as an asset and income when the Authority obtains control of the contributions or obtains the right to receive the contributions and the income recognition criteria are met (i.e. the amount can be reliably measured and the flow of resources is probable).

Generally, the Authority has obtained control or the right to receive for:

- Contributions with unconditional stipulations - this will be when the agreement becomes enforceable i.e. the earlier of when the receiving entity has formally been advised that the contribution (e.g. grant application) has been approved; agreement/contract is executed; and/or the contribution is received.
- Contributions with conditional stipulations - this will be when the enforceable stipulations specified in the agreement occur or are satisfied; that is income would be recognised for contributions received or receivable under the agreement.

All contributions received by the Authority have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached and have been recognised as an asset and income upon receipt.

Revenues from SA Government

Appropriations for program funding are recognised as revenues when the Authority obtains control over the funding. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon receipt.

Where money has been appropriated in the form of contributed equity, the Treasurer has acquired a financial interest in the net assets of the Authority and the appropriation is recorded as contributed equity.

Net gain/loss on non-current assets

Income from the disposal of non-current assets is recognised when the control of the asset has passed to the buyer and has been determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation increments are transferred to retained earnings.

Gains on disposal of non-current assets are recognised at the date control of the asset is passed to the buyer and are determined after deducting the cost of the asset from the proceeds at that time.

Other income

Other income consists of sundry expense reimbursements.

Expenses

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Employee benefits

Employee benefits include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

Superannuation

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the Authority to the superannuation plan in respect of current services of current Authority staff. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole of government financial statements.

Depreciation and amortisation

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to intangible assets such as software, while depreciation is applied to tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment.

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

The value of leasehold improvements is amortised over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

Land assets are not depreciated.

Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

<u>Class of Asset</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
Computing equipment	3-10 years
Intangibles	3-14 years
Infrastructure	15-50 years
Plant and equipment	5-15 years
Moveable vehicles	10-25 years
Furniture and fittings	5-15 years
Buildings and improvements	30-50 years
Other	7-10 years

Grants and subsidies

For contributions payable, the contribution will be recognised as a liability and expense when the Authority has a present obligation to pay the contribution and the expense recognition criteria are met.

All contributions paid by the Authority have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached.

Payments to SA Government

Payments to the SA Government include the return of surplus cash pursuant to the cash alignment policy and paid directly to the Consolidated Account.

(h) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Authority has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months.

(i) Assets

Assets have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Where an asset line item combines accounts expected to be settled within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Authority has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered after more than twelve months.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from fees and charges, interest, prepayments and other accruals.

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Trade receivables are generally due within 30 days after the issue of an invoice.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the Authority will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Non-Current Assets

Acquisition and Recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. However, if the assets are acquired at no or nominal value as part of a restructuring of administrative arrangements then the assets are recognised at book value i.e. the amount recorded by the transferor public authority immediately prior to the restructure.

All non-current tangible assets with a value over \$10,000 are capitalised.

Revaluation of Non Current Assets

All non-current tangible assets are valued at fair value, and revaluation of non-current assets or group of assets is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

At least every five years, the Authority revalues its land, buildings and infrastructure via a Certified Practising Valuer.

If at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, when they are revalued to fair value.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation surplus except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as income.

Any revaluation decrease is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the asset revaluation surplus to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluation surplus for that asset class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

All non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

For revalued assets, an impairment loss is offset against the respective asset revaluation surplus.

Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The Authority only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

The acquisition or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10,000.

All research and development costs that do not meet the capitalisation criteria outlined in AASB 138 are expensed.

Fair Value measurement

AASB 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

The authority classifies fair value measurement using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent revaluation.

- Level 1 – traded in active markets and is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.
- Level 2 – not traded in an active market and are derived from inputs (inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – not traded in an active market and are derived from unobservable inputs.

The valuation processes and fair value changes are reviewed by the Chief Financial Officer and Audit Committee at each reporting date.

Non-financial assets

In determining fair value, the Authority has taken into account the characteristic of the asset (eg condition and location of the asset and any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset); and the asset's highest and best use (that is physically possible, legally permissible, financially feasible).

The Authority's current use is the highest and best use of the asset unless other factors suggest an alternative use is feasible within the next five years. As the Authority did not identify any factors to suggest an alternative use, fair value measurement was based on current use.

The carrying amount of non-financial assets with a 'fair value at the time of acquisition that was less than \$1 million or had an estimated useful life that was less than three years' are deemed to approximate fair value.

Refer to Note 19 and 21 for disclosure regarding fair value measurement techniques and inputs used to develop fair value measurements for non-financial assets.

Financial assets/liabilities

The Authority does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value.

(j) Liabilities

Liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Where a liability line item combines accounts expected to be settled within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Authority has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be settled after more than twelve months.

Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses, employment on-costs and Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the Authority.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

The paid parental leave scheme payable represents amounts which the Authority has received from the Commonwealth Government to forward onto eligible employees via the Authority's standard payroll processes. That is, the Authority is acting as a conduit through which the payment to eligible employees is made on behalf of the Family Assistance Office.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or the date the invoice is first received.

Employee benefits on-costs include payroll tax, WorkCover levies and superannuation contributions in respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave, annual leave and skills and experience retention leave.

The Authority makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement. The Authority has entered into one or more operating leases.

Operating Leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The straight-line basis is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

Lease Incentive

All incentives for the agreement of new or renewed operating leases are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased asset. Incentives received to enter into operating leases are recognised as a liability.

The aggregate benefit of lease incentives received by the Authority in respect of operating leases has been recorded as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term, on a straight line basis.

Lease incentives in the form of leasehold improvements are capitalised as an asset and depreciated over the remaining term of the lease or estimated useful life of the improvement, whichever is shorter.

Employee benefits

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

Salaries and wages, annual leave, skills and experience retention leave and sick leave

The liability for salary and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability and the skills and experience retention leave liability is expected to be payable within twelve months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

The estimated liability for long service leave is based on actuarial assumptions over expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. These assumptions are based on employee data over SA government entities.

Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds with durations that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Authority has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Authority expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2014 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

The Authority is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

(k) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include operating lease and remuneration commitments arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

3 New and revised accounting standards and policies

The Authority did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2013-14.

In accordance with the new AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, which became effective for the first time in 2013-14, the Authority has:

- reviewed its fair value valuation techniques (both internal estimates and independent valuation appraisal) for non-financial assets to ensure they are consistent with the standard. Previously, the Authority has used the cost approach or the market approach to determine fair value. The Authority will continue to measure its non-financial assets using either the cost or market approach. The application of AASB 13 has not had a material impact on the fair value measurements; and
- included additional disclosures where required to assist users in assessing the valuation techniques and inputs used to ascertain fair value measurements used for asset and liability measurements.

Fair value hierarchy and other information is provided in Notes 19 and 21

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the Authority for the period ending 30 June 2014. The Authority has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of the Authority.

4 Activities of the Authority

The Authority, in 2013-14 was funded by fees and charges for the provision of environment protection, policy and regulatory services. In line with the objectives of establishing the Authority to focus on environment protection activities, the Authority conducts its services through a single program, Environment and Radiation Protection. The purpose of this program is to achieve a clean, healthy and valued environment that supports social and economic policy for all South Australians. As the Authority conducts its services through a single program, a Statement of Disaggregated Disclosures has not been prepared.

Environment Protection Authority
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5 Employee benefits expenses	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Salaries and wages	16,411	15,725
TVSPs	-	889
Long service leave	793	264
Annual leave	1,562	1,526
Skills and experience retention leave	67	76
Employment on-costs - superannuation	1,967	1,828
Employment on-costs - other	1,043	961
Board and Committee fees	161	162
Workers Compensation	32	34
Other employee related expenses	89	60
Total: Employee benefits expenses	22,130	21,525

Targeted voluntary separation packages:	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Amount paid during the reporting period to separated employees:		
TVSPs	-	889
Annual leave and long service leave paid to those employees	-	251
Total	-	1,140
Recovery from the Department of Treasury and Finance	-	900
Net cost to Environment Protection Authority	-	240

The number of employees who received a TVSP during the reporting period - 6

Remuneration of employees

The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2014 No. of employees	2013 No. of employees
\$138,000 – 141,499*	n/a	1
\$141,500 – 151,499	1	-
\$181,500 – 191,499	1	1
\$201,500 – 211,499	2	2
\$221,500 – 231,499	1	-
\$301,500 – 311,499	-	1
\$331,500 – 341,499	1	-
Total number of employees	6	5

*This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2012-2013.

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$1.311 million (\$1.044m).

6 Supplies and services	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Accommodation and property management expenses	2,311	2,252
Consultants	-	2
Contractors	224	251
Fee for service	375	561
General administration	971	853
Information technology & communication expenses	449	604
Minor works, maintenance & equipment	378	462
Monitoring fees	160	439
Scientific and technical services	471	630
Staff development	337	371
Transportation	145	141
Travel and accommodation	234	243
Vehicle and aircraft	350	358
Other	211	195
Total: Supplies and services	6,616	7,362

Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government

Accommodation and property management expenses	2,226	2,207
Scientific and technical services	2	7
General administration	627	520
Vehicle and Aircraft	303	135
Total: Supplies and services - SA Government entities	3,158	2,869

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Consultants

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in supplies and services expense) that fell within the following bands:

	2014		2013	
	Number	\$'000	Number	\$'000
Below \$10,000	-	-	1	2
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged	-	-	2	2

7 Depreciation and amortisation

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings and Improvements	1	1
Computing Equipment	33	20
Furniture and Fittings	479	437
Moveable Vehicles	8	8
Infrastructure	21	14
Plant and Equipment	175	171
Total: Depreciation	717	651
Amortisation		
Intangible Assets	163	202
Total: Amortisation	163	202
Total Depreciation and Amortisation	880	853

Change in depreciation due to a revaluation

The Environment Protection Authority undertook a revaluation during 2014. As a result of the revaluation, depreciation on these assets has increased in the current reporting period. Depreciation expense increased by \$0.139m as a result of the revaluation.

8 Grants and subsidies

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Grants and subsidies paid/payable to entities within the SA Government		
Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources	138	175
Department of Premier and Cabinet	5	-
Zero Waste SA *	19,000	18,479
Total: Grants and subsidies - SA Government entities	19,143	18,654
Grants and subsidies paid/payable to entities external to the SA Government		
Commonwealth Government	-	8
Community organisations and associations	188	181
Local Government	210	-
Total: Grants and subsidies - Non SA Government entities	398	189
Total: Grants and subsidies	19,541	18,843

* As per section 113 of the Environment Protection Act 1993 the Authority earns and collects 100 percent of waste levies, however is then required to transfer 50 percent of solid waste levies collected to Zero Waste SA as per section 17 of the Zero Waste SA Act 2004. This transfer represents the payment of waste levies monies to Zero Waste SA in accordance with the Zero Waste SA Act 2004.

9 Other expenses

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Bad and doubtful debts	1,157	1,006
Other (including audit fees - see note 10)	109	98
Total: Other expenses	1,266	1,104
Other expenses paid/payable to entities within the SA Government		
Other (including audit fees - see note 10)	100	98
Total: Other expenses - SA Government entities	100	98

10 Auditor's remuneration

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department	100	98
Total: Audit fees	100	98

Other services:

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department

Auditor's remuneration costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and included in the balance of 'other expense – other' (refer to note 9).

Environment Protection Authority
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11 Revenues from fees and charges

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Fines and Penalties	274	298
Environmental Authorisation Fees	11,677	11,477
Radiation Licence Fees	3,538	3,208
Other Licence Fees	706	556
Waste Levies	38,691	38,725
Other fees and charges	111	62
Total: Fees and charges	54,997	54,326

Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

Fines and Penalties	4	3
Environmental Authorisation Fees	2,058	2,068
Radiation Licence Fees	356	357
Other Licence Fees	7	3
Total: Fees and charges - SA Government entities	2,425	2,431

12 Grants and contributions

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Grants and contributions received/receivable from entities within the SA Government		
SA Government Grants	1,015	1,108
Total grants and contributions - SA Government entities	1,015	1,108
Grants and contributions received/receivable from entities external to the SA Government		
Commonwealth Government	442	500
Private Industry and Community Grants	8	32
Total grants and contributions - non SA Government entities	450	532
Total: Grants and contributions	1,465	1,640

(i) State Government Grants and Contributions

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR)	854	1,004
Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology	100	100
Primary Industries and Regions SA	2	2
SA Water Corporation	36	-
Other	23	2
	1,015	1,108

(ii) Commonwealth Government

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	-	14
Department of Industry	24	23
Department of the Environment	379	105
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	14	-
Murray Darling Basin Authority	25	358
	442	500

(iii) Private Industry and Community Grants

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Dairy SA	-	31
Environment by Design	8	-
University of Adelaide	-	1
	8	32

Contributions with conditions of expenditure

Contributions which have conditions of expenditure still to be met as at reporting date were \$6.760 million (\$7.102m).

The Authority is engaged in a variety of funding programs involving State and Commonwealth sources who provide monies to the Authority on the premise that these funds are expended in a manner consistent with the terms of the agreement. At reporting date these contributions relate to:

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Environment Protection Fund	6,686	6,963
National Pollutant Inventory	45	91
Chemcollect	-	18
Externally Funded Projects	29	30
	6,760	7,102

The Environment Protection Fund is established under section 24 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*. The Fund must be kept as directed by the Treasurer. Prescribed percentages of waste levies and licence fees are paid into the Fund under section 8 of the *Environment Protection Regulations 2009*. The Fund may be applied by the Minister or by the Authority with the approval of the Minister.

Environment Protection Authority
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13 Interest revenues	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest from entities within the SA Government	161	199
Total: Interest revenues	161	199

14 Net gain/(loss) from the disposal of non-current assets	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Moveable vehicles		
Proceeds from disposal	-	15
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	-	(22)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	-	(7)
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	2	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	-	(1)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	2	(1)
Intangible assets		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(1)	-
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	(1)	-
Total: Assets		
Total proceeds from disposal	2	15
Less: Total value of assets disposed	(1)	(23)
Total: Net gain/(loss) from disposal of assets	1	(8)

15 Other income	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Other income received/receivable		
Salaries and wages recoveries	3	5
Other sundry revenue	17	24
Total: Other income	20	29

16 Revenues from / payments to SA Government	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Contingency funds	-	900
Total: Revenues from SA Government	-	900
Payments to SA Government		
Return of surplus cash pursuant to cash alignment policy	(5,371)	(998)
Total payments from SA Government	(5,371)	(998)

There were no revenues from Government received for the year ended 30 June 2014.

17 Cash and cash equivalents	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	9,782	8,024
Environment Protection Fund Deposit Account	6,686	6,963
Cash on hand/Imprest accounts	5	5
Total: Cash and Cash Equivalents	16,473	14,992

Interest rate risk

Cash on hand is non-interest bearing. The Environment Protection Fund Deposit Account earns a floating interest rate, based on daily bank deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents fair value.

Environment Protection Authority
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18 Receivables

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current:		
Receivables	9,388	8,143
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(2,709)	(1,560)
	<u>6,679</u>	<u>6,583</u>
Prepayments	87	116
Accrued revenues	14	16
Workers compensation recoveries	1	2
Total: current receivables	<u>6,781</u>	<u>6,717</u>
Receivables from SA Government entities		
Receivables	36	67
Accrued revenues	14	16
Total: current receivables from SA Government entities	<u>50</u>	<u>83</u>
Non-Current		
Receivables from entities external to the SA Government		
Workers compensation recoveries	6	7
Total: Non-Current receivables	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>

Movement in allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence (i.e. calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating) that a receivable is impaired. An allowance for impairment loss has been recognised in 'Other Expenses' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence exists.

Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss)

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	1,560	576
Increase in the allowance	1,157	990
Amounts written off	(8)	(6)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>2,709</u>	<u>1,560</u>

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Other than as recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

(a) Maturity analysis of receivables - Please refer to Note 30

(b) Categorisation of financial statements and risk exposure information - Please refer to Note 30

19 Property, plant and equipment

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Land		
Independent valuation	278	200
Total: Land	<u>278</u>	<u>200</u>
Buildings and improvements		
Independent valuation	40	35
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(23)	(19)
Total: Buildings and improvements	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>
Infrastructure		
Independent valuation	522	443
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(150)	(106)
Total: Infrastructure	<u>372</u>	<u>337</u>
Capital works in progress		
Capital works in progress	2,160	1,565
Total: Capital works in progress	<u>2,160</u>	<u>1,565</u>
Moveable vehicles		
At cost (deemed fair value)	182	182
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(103)	(95)
Total: Moveable vehicles	<u>79</u>	<u>87</u>
Computing equipment		
At cost (deemed fair value)	268	247
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(162)	(129)
Total: Computing equipment	<u>106</u>	<u>118</u>

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Furniture and fittings		
Independent valuation	5,903	5,409
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,533)	(1,919)
Total: Furniture and fittings	3,370	3,490
Plant and equipment		
At cost (deemed fair value)	3,833	3,790
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,163)	(3,097)
Total: Plant and equipment	670	693
Other		
At cost (deemed fair value)	19	19
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(19)	(19)
Total: Other	-	-
Total: Property, plant and equipment	7,052	6,506

Valuation of land

The valuation of land was performed in October and November 2013 by a Certified Practising Valuer from Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd, as at 1 July 2013.

The valuer arrived at fair value using the market approach. The valuation was based on recent market transactions for similar land in the area and includes factors specific to the land being valued such as size, location and current use.

Valuation of buildings and improvements, infrastructure and furniture and fittings

The valuation of buildings and improvements, infrastructure and furniture and fittings was performed in October and November 2013 by a Certified Practising Valuer from Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd, as at 1 July 2013.

As there is no active market for these, the valuer used the cost approach (ie depreciated replacement cost) taking into account the assets characteristics and restrictions. The valuation was based on a combination of internal records, specialised knowledge and market information about materials.

Carrying amount of other items, moveable vehicles, computing equipment and plant and equipment

All items of moveable vehicles, computing equipment and plant and equipment had a 'fair value at the time of acquisition that was less than \$1 million or had an estimate useful life that was less than three years', and have not been revalued in accordance with APF III. The carrying value of these items are deemed to approximate fair value. These assets are classified in level 3 as there has been no subsequent adjustments to their value except for management assumptions about the assets condition and remaining useful life.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2014.

Asset Movement Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is displayed in the following table.

Asset Movement Reconciliation 2013-2014

	Land \$'000	Buildings and Improvements \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Moveable Vehicles \$'000	Computing Equipment \$'000	Furniture and Fittings \$'000
Carrying amount at beginning of the period	200	16	337	87	118	3,490
Additions	-	-	-	-	21	-
Additions - Transfers to/(from) CWIP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	200	16	337	87	139	3,490
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result:						
Depreciation / Amortisation expense	-	(1)	(21)	(8)	(33)	(479)
Subtotal	-	(1)	(21)	(8)	(33)	(479)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:						
Net revaluation increment / (decrement)	78	2	56	-	-	359
Subtotal	78	2	56	-	-	359
Carrying amount at end of the period	278	17	372	79	106	3,370

	Plant & Equipment \$'000	Sub Total	Capital Works in Progress \$'000	Intangible Assets \$'000	2014 Total \$'000
Carrying amount at beginning of the period	693	4,941	1,565	743	7,249
Additions	82	103	705	-	808
Additions - Transfers to/(from) CWIP	70	70	(110)	40	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Subtotal	845	5,114	2,160	782	8,056
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result:					
Depreciation / Amortisation expense	(175)	(717)	-	(163)	(880)
Subtotal	(175)	(717)	-	(163)	(880)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:					
Net revaluation increment / (decrement)	-	495	-	-	495
Subtotal	-	495	-	-	495
Carrying amount at end of the period	670	4,892	2,160	619	7,671

Environment Protection Authority
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Asset Movement Reconciliation 2012-2013

	Land \$'000	Buildings and Improvements \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Moveable Vehicles \$'000	Computing Equipment \$'000	Furniture and Fittings \$'000
Carrying amount at beginning of the period	200	17	267	117	91	3,928
Additions	-	-	84	-	47	-
Additions - Transfers to/(from) CWIP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(22)	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Subtotal	200	17	351	95	138	3,927
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result:						
Depreciation / Amortisation expense	-	(1)	(14)	(8)	(20)	(437)
Subtotal	-	(1)	(14)	(8)	(20)	(437)
Carrying amount at end of the period	200	16	337	87	118	3,490

	Plant & Equipment \$'000	Sub Total	Capital Works in Progress \$'000	Intangible Assets \$'000	2013 Total \$'000
Carrying amount at beginning of the period	661	5,281	532	727	6,540
Additions	204	335	1,169	82	1,586
Additions - Transfers to/(from) CWIP	-	-	(136)	136	-
Disposals	(1)	(23)	-	-	(23)
Other	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Subtotal	864	5,592	1,565	945	8,102
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result:					
Depreciation / Amortisation expense	(171)	(651)	-	(202)	(853)
Subtotal	(171)	(651)	-	(202)	(853)
Carrying amount at end of the period	693	4,941	1,565	743	7,249

20 Intangible assets

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Electronic Environment Licensing Forms (E-ELF)		
At cost (deemed fair value)	167	167
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(167)	(167)
Total: Electronic Environment Licensing Forms (E-ELF)	-	-
Integrated Information System (IIS)		
At cost (deemed fair value)	474	474
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(474)	(474)
Total: Integrated Information System (IIS)	-	-
General Environment Information System (GENI)		
At cost (deemed fair value)	1,789	1,789
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1,376)	(1,271)
Total: General Environment Information System (GENI)	413	518
Complaints and Reports of Environmental Significance System (CARES)		
At cost (deemed fair value)	281	240
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(241)	(240)
Total: Complaints and Reports of Environmental Significance System (CARES)	40	-
Other		
At cost (deemed fair value)	425	554
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(259)	(329)
Total: Other	166	225
Total: Intangible Assets	619	743

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment on intangible assets at 30 June 2014.

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21 Fair value measurement

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of non-financial assets must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. The Authority categorises non-financial assets measured at fair value into hierarchy based on the level of inputs use in measurement.

Fair value measurements recognised in the financial position are categorised into the following levels at 30 June 2014.

The Authority had no valuations categorised into level 1 or level 2.

Fair value measurements as at 30 June 2014

	Level 3 \$'000
Recurring fair value measurements	
Land (note 19)	278
Buildings (note 19)	17
Infrastructure (note 19)	372
Moveable vehicles (note 19)	79
Computer equipment (note 19)	106
Furniture and fittings (note 19)	3,370
Plant and equipment (note 19)	670
Total: recurring fair value measurements	4,892

Comparative information for non-financial assets has not been provided as permitted by the transitional provisions of the new standard.

There were no transfers of assets between level 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2014. The Authority's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Valuation techniques and inputs

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values together with the reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements are detailed at Note 19. The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurement.

Description	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range of inputs
Land	Market comparable	Adjusted market value	refer Note 19, 2(g)
Building and improvements	Depreciated replacement cost (i)	Cost, Useful life	refer Note 19, 2(g)
Infrastructure	Depreciated replacement cost (i)	Cost, Useful life	refer Note 19, 2(g)
Moveable vehicles	Depreciated cost	Cost, Useful life	refer Note 19, 2(g)
Computing equipment	Depreciated cost	Cost, Useful life	refer Note 19, 2(g)
Furniture and fittings	Depreciated replacement cost (i)	Cost, Useful life	refer Note 19, 2(g)
Plant and equipment	Depreciated cost	Cost, Useful life	refer Note 19, 2(g)

⁽ⁱ⁾ The data dictionary model is contained within the Asset Register and Management Information System (ARAMIS) and calculates a value for an asset based on description, grade / composition, condition and size / quantity. The valuation model is reviewed every three years by a Certified Practising Valuer.

22 Payables

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current:		
Creditors	576	539
Accrued Expenses	156	170
Employment on-costs	410	344
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	-	10
Total: Current Payables	1,142	1,063
Payables to SA Government entities		
Creditors	115	34
Accrued Expenses	120	118
Employment on-costs	410	344
Total: Current Payables to SA Government entities	645	496
Non-Current		
Employment on-costs	431	377
Total: Non-Current Payables	431	377

All non-current payables are to SA Government entities

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has remained at the 2013 rate of 40%. This rate is used in the employment oncost calculation.

Interest rate and credit risk

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts due but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

(a) **Maturity analysis of payables** - Please refer to Note 30

(b) **Categorisation of financial statements and risk exposure information** - Please refer to Note 30

Environment Protection Authority
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23 Employee benefits	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Annual Leave	1,426	1,358
Long Service Leave	613	386
Accrued Salaries and Wages	77	-
Skills and experience retention leave	93	76
Total: Current Employee benefits	2,209	1,820
Non-Current:		
Long Service Leave	4,166	3,873
Total: Non-Current Employee benefits	4,166	3,873
Total: Employee Benefits	6,375	5,693

AASB 119 contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance has provided a set level of liability for the measurement of long service leave.

AASB 119 requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds has decreased from 2013 (3.75%) to 2014 (3.50%).

This decrease in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, results in a increase in the reported long service leave liability.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4%. As a result, there is no net financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate.

24 Provisions	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Provision for Workers Compensation	45	41
Total: Current Provisions	45	41
Non-Current:		
Provision for Workers Compensation	150	174
Total: Non-Current Provisions	150	174
Total Provisions	195	215
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	215	207
Additional provisions recognised	(20)	8
Carrying amount at the end of the period	195	215

A liability has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

25 Other liabilities	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Lease incentive	67	67
Unearned revenue	53	-
Other	17	168
Total: Current other liabilities	137	235
Non-Current:		
Lease incentive	578	644
Total: Non-current other liabilities	578	644
Total other liabilities	715	879

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default

26 Unrecognised contractual commitments	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Expenditure commitments - Remuneration		
Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:		
Within one year	612	1,105
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,769	2,371
Total: Remuneration commitments	2,381	3,476

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive and other service contracts. The Authority does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years.

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Expenditure commitments- other:

Commitments in relation to other expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

Within one year	155	475
Total: Other commitments	<u>155</u>	<u>475</u>

The Authority's other commitments relate to the purchase of goods and services for the Licensing Administration Modernisation Project.

Operating lease commitments:

Commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

Within one year	2,310	2,238
Later than one year but not later than five years	9,898	9,244
Later than five years	<u>12,874</u>	<u>14,974</u>
Total: Operating lease commitments	<u>25,082</u>	<u>26,456</u>
Representing:		
Non-cancellable operating leases	<u>25,082</u>	<u>26,456</u>
Total: Operating lease commitments	<u>25,082</u>	<u>26,456</u>

The operating leases held by the Authority are mainly property leases with penalty clauses equal to the amount of the residual payments remaining for the lease terms. The leases are payable one month in advance and the Authority has the right of renewal. There are no existing or contingent rental provisions.

27 Contingent assets and liabilities

The Authority is not aware of the existence of any contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2014.

28 Remuneration of Board and Committee Members

Members during the 2014 financial year were:

Board of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA)

Mr Stephen Hains (resigned 4 August 2013)
 Ms Linda Bowes
 Mr Robert Fowler
 Ms Mia Handshin
 Mr Mark Withers (appointed 8 August 2013)
 Dr Helen Macdonald (appointed 8 August 2013)
 Ms Roslyn DeGaris (appointed 23 January 2014)

Radiation Protection Committee

Ms Sharon Paulka
 Ms Jill Fitch
 Dr Michael Lardelli
 Ms Jessica Burckhardt
 Mr Alex Eadie
 Dr Pam Sykes
 Ms Cara Kirsten (appointed 27 May 2014)
 Ms Melissa Holzberger (appointed 27 May 2014)
 Ms Judith Pollard (appointed 27 May 2014)
 Mr Nigel Spooner (appointed 27 May 2014)

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2014 No. of members	2013 No. of members
\$nil	7	6
\$1 - \$9,999	4	3
\$10,000 - \$19,999	1	-
\$20,000 - \$29,999	4	7
\$30,000 - \$39,999	-	-
\$40,000 - \$49,999	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Total number of Board and Committee members	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees, super contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$0.159m (\$0.176m).

In accordance with the Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 16, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board/committee duties during the financial year.

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members and the Authority are on conditions no more favourable than those it is reasonable to expect the Authority would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Environment Protection Authority
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29 Cash flow reconciliation

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	16,473	14,992
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	16,473	14,992
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services		
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,287	5,965
Less revenues from SA Government	-	(900)
Add payments to SA Government	5,371	998
Add/less non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(880)	(853)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	1	(8)
Movement in assets and liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	128	862
Increase/(decrease) in other assets	(29)	24
Decrease/(increase) in payables	(133)	475
Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits	(682)	20
Decrease/(increase) in provisions	20	(8)
Decrease/(increase) in other liabilities	128	(76)
Net benefit/(cost) of providing services	<u>6,211</u>	<u>6,499</u>

30 Financial instruments/Financial risk management

Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies".

Statement of Financial Position Line Item	2014		2013		Note number
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	16,473	16,473	14,992	14,992	17
Receivables (1) (2)	15	15	278	278	18
Financial liabilities					
Payables (1)	612	612	591	591	22

- (1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables (eg Commonwealth, State and Local Govt taxes, fees and charges; audit fees payable to the Auditor-General's Dept etc.). In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost.
- (2) Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in Note 18 in accordance with paragraph 78(b) of AASB 101. However, prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Fair Value

The Authority does not recognise any financial assets or liabilities at fair value, but does disclose fair value in the notes.

- o The carrying value less impairment provisions of receivables and payables is a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to the short term nature of these. Refer to Notes 2, 18 and 22.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Authority's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Authority. The Authority measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

The carrying amount of financial assets as detailed in table above represents the Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk.

No collateral is held as security and no credit enhancements relate to financial assets held by the Authority.

The Authority has minimal concentration of credit risk. The Authority has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. The Authority does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in credit rating. Currently the Authority does not hold any collateral as security for any of its financial assets. Other than receivables, there is no evidence to indicate that the financial assets are impaired. Refer to note 18 for information on the allowance for impairment in relation to receivables.

Environment Protection Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
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Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets, past due, including impaired assets past due.

Financial assets item	Current (Not overdue)	Overdue for < 30 days	Overdue for 30–60 days	Overdue for > 60 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2014					
Not impaired					
Receivables	15	-	-	-	15
Impaired					
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
2013					
Not impaired					
Receivables	278	-	-	-	278
Impaired					
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-

- (1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost.

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial statements item	Contractual maturities			Carrying amount
	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2014				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	16,473	-	-	16,473
Receivables	15	-	-	15
<i>Total: Financial assets</i>	16,488	-	-	16,488
Financial liabilities				
Payables	612	-	-	612
<i>Total: Financial liabilities</i>	612	-	-	612
2013				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	14,992	-	-	14,992
Receivables	278	-	-	278
<i>Total: Financial assets</i>	15,270	-	-	15,270
Financial liabilities				
Payables	591	-	-	591
<i>Total: Financial liabilities</i>	591	-	-	591

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where the Authority is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Authority is funded principally from waste levies and annual licence fees. The Authority works with the Department of Treasury and Finance to determine the cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. The Authority settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is made 30 days from resolution.

The Authority's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

The carrying amount of financial liabilities recorded in the table represent the Authority's maximum exposure to financial liabilities.

Market risk

The Authority has no interest bearing liabilities as at the end of the reporting period. There is no exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

Sensitivity analysis

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of the Authority as it has been determined that the possible impact on profit and loss or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

31 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after the reporting period for the year ended 30 June 2014.

Environment Protection Authority
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32 The Environment Protection Fund

The following is a summary of the amounts included in the Fund. In reflecting these amounts in the Authority's financial statements, transactions between the Fund and the Authority have been eliminated.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Expenses		
Employee benefits	275	273
Supplies and services	2,503	2,150
Grants and subsidies	48	96
Total: Expenses	2,826	2,519
Income		
Fees and Charges	2,640	2,587
Grants and contributions	-	4
Interest revenue	161	199
Other revenue	-	8
Total: Income	2,801	2,798
Net result	(25)	279

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,686	6,963
Receivables	287	287
Total: Current Assets	6,973	7,250
Total: Assets	6,973	7,250
Current liabilities		
Payables	11	263
Total: Current Liabilities	11	263
Total: Liabilities	11	263
Net Assets	6,962	6,987
Equity		
Retained earnings	6,962	6,987
Total: Equity	6,962	6,987

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2012	6,708	6,708
Net result for 2012/2013	279	279
Balance at 30 June 2013	6,987	6,987
Net result for 2013/2014	(25)	(25)
Balance at 30 June 2014	6,962	6,962

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash inflows		
Fees and charges	2,639	2,567
Grant and contribution receipts	-	4
Interest received	162	205
Other revenues	-	8
Total: Cash Inflows	2,801	2,784
Cash outflows		
Employee benefit payments	(275)	(326)
Payments for supplies and services	(2,755)	(2,097)
Grant and contribution payments	(48)	(96)
Total: Cash Outflows	(3,078)	(2,519)
Net Cash Inflows from operating activities	(277)	265
Cash at the beginning of the financial year	6,963	6,698
Cash at the end of the financial year	6,686	6,963

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33 Radiation Protection Function

The administrative unit has responsibility for radiation protection functions under the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982*.

The following summarises income and expenditure attributable to radiation protection functions within the administrative unit excluding the allocation of overheads. In reflecting these amounts in the Authority's financial statements, transactions between Radiation Protection and the Statutory Authority have been eliminated.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2014
Radiation Protection Division

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Expenses		
Employee benefits	1,340	1,288
Supplies and Services	107	84
Total: Expenses	<u>1,447</u>	<u>1,372</u>
Income		
Radiation license fees	3,537	3,208
Sales	7	1
Grants and contributions	24	23
Total: Income	<u>3,568</u>	<u>3,232</u>
Net cost of / (benefit from) providing services	<u><u>(2,121)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,860)</u></u>

Abbreviations

The following table details the abbreviations used throughout this annual report.

Abbreviation	Description
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic metre
ABC	Adelaide Brighton Cement
AELERT	Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement Regulators neTwork
Air NEPM	National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure
ARPANSA	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
ASBTIA	Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association
ASC NEPM	<i>National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999</i>
CDL	Container Deposit Legislation
CDS	container deposit scheme
CSO	Crown Solicitors Office
CT	computed tomography
DEWNR	Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
DMITRE	Department of Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy From 1 July 2014 the Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy (DMITRE) merged with the Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology (DFEEST) to become DSD.
DPA	development plan amendment
DPTI	Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
EEAs	Environmental enforcement authorities
EIP	environment improvement program
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EP Act	<i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i>
EPMP	Environmental Protection and Management Program
EPO	Environment Protection Order
ERT	Emergency Response Team
GJ	gigajoule
HEPA	Heads of EPA

Abbreviation	Description
IM	injury management
IPP	Industry Participation Policy
LAMP	Licensing Administration Modernisation Project
MAA	Memorandum of Administrative Agreement
MCWG	Mine Closure Working Group
MFS	Metropolitan Fire Service
Mining Code	Code of Practice for Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (ARPANSA)
MLP	mining lease proposal and management plan
mSv	millisievert
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NPI	National Pollutant Inventory
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than 10 micrometres (µm) in diameter
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres (µm) in diameter
PRC	Planning Review Committee
RAP	Reconciliation Action Plan
RPC Act	<i>Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982</i>
SME	subject matter expert
SoE	<i>State of the Environment South Australia 2013</i>
SOI	statement of intent
SOP	Safe operating procedures
TPC	Third Party Certification
WHS	Work Health and Safety
WP Act	<i>Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993</i>
XRF	X-ray fluorescence