



Appendix 5

Waste Management Plan

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1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Waste Management Plan is to describe the principles, procedures and management of the waste generated by South Coast Mariculture. South Coast Mariculture has developed this plan to ensure wastes are reduced, reused and recycled wherever possible and to prevent materials associated with the aquaculture sites entering the marine environment.

In accordance with consent condition D14 of the State Significant Infrastructure Approval SS1-5657, the Waste Management Plan outlines measures to manage and mitigate waste generation and resource consumption during the operation of the development. The plan includes details on the following:

- All waste including biofouling is appropriately stored, handled and disposed of in a timely manner;
- Waste generated by the project is minimised
- Prevention of waste caused by infrastructure degradation
- Details of where all the waste would be stored; and
- All waste generated by the project is classified in accordance with the EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines and disposed of to a facility that may lawfully accept the waste.

The Waste Management Plan is designed to support an ecological based management approach underpinned by adaptive management principles.

Surplus or waste materials arise from either the materials imported to the site or from those generated on the site. Imported materials are those which are brought to the site for inclusion in the operations. Generated materials are those that occur during the daily operations of the site i.e. damaged stock and wastewater.

This plan also considers other aspects to waste management such as waste reduction, segregation of waste, disposal of waste, financial impacts of waste disposal and recording, monitoring, education and reviewing. This plan outlines the waste management procedures that have been put in place and demonstrates the benefits to the environment, how we can measure the effects and how these procedures and practices are sustainable.

2 WASTE TYPES

The operation of South Coast Mariculture will generate a range of wastes, including bio waste (i.e. biofouling and dead or diseased stock), general waste (e.g. plastic, containers and bags), obsolete / worn infrastructure (e.g. ropes and nets) and contaminated/hazardous wastes (e.g. human wastes and diseased stock).

2.1 Waste Categories

Table 1 provides an overview of the potential wastes, their classification and avenues of disposal.

Waste Types	Waste Form	Australian Waste Code	Waste Origin Code	Waste Stream	Waste Destination
Dead or diseased shellfish / biofouling of landbased cleaned equipment	L & S	K100	1120	Composting/ensiling	Huskisson Recycling and Waste transfer stations
Paper Waste	S	Un-coded	1120	Landfill (soiled) or recycling	Huskisson Recycling and Waste transfer station
Plastic Packaging	S	Un-coded	1120	Recycling	Huskisson Recycling and Waste transfer station
Plastic Bags	S	Un-coded	1120	Recycling	Huskisson Recycling and Waste transfer station
Cardboard Packaging	S	Un-coded	1120	Recycling	Huskisson Recycling and Waste transfer station
Rags	S	Un-coded	1120	Landfill	Huskisson Recycling and

					Waste transfer station
Pallets	S	Un-coded	1120	Returned	Contractor
Waste Rope	S	Un-coded	1120	Recycled polypropylene	Huskisson Recycling and Waste transfer station
Empty 20 litre Steel Drums	S	Un-coded	1120	Reuse on site Or Recycled	Recycled via Contractor or sent back to supplier
Empty 200 litre Steel Drums	S	Un-coded	1120	Reuse on site Or Recycled	Recycled via Contractor or sent back to supplier
Sanitary Products	S	Un-coded	1120	Incinerated	Contracted Approved Sanitary disposal Services
Waste oil	L	J120	1120	Recycled	Approved Contractor
Grey and Black Water	L	Bio-solid	1120	Sullage tank on vessels – land based sewage systems	Onshore services provide or approved Contractor

Table 1: Waste types and waste management practices (National Waste Classification System AA002908)

Waste materials fall into four categories for management, which include:

- Re use;
- Recycle;
- Residual wastes; and
- Landfill

2.1.1 Re-use

If surplus materials can be used in future operations they are classified as materials which can be reused, i.e. rope offcuts and spare netting. Materials that can be reused in their present form are surplus to requirements and need to be removed from site will

be reused. The surplus products will be labelled and storage areas recorded for future reference.

2.1.2 Recycling

If surplus materials cannot be reused in their present form but could be used in a different form, they will be sent to recycling or labelled as future recycling i.e. damaged stock and biofouling may be composted as potential fertilisers.

2.1.3 Residual Waste

Residual waste can come in several forms including:

- Waste that cannot be disposed of due to its category, class or material (e.g. old tyres, metals and contaminated waste). Ways of reusing or disposing of the waste from the site needs to found; and
- Unused machinery, spare parts or discarded parts. All items of this nature will be identified and dated. These items will be assessed quarterly to gauge their importance for potential future use. Once an item is deemed to have little or no future potential to be utilised, it will be either assessed for reuse in another form or disposed of from the site.

Residual waste can be an eyesore, fire hazard and has potential to impact on the environment through leachates. All residual wastes will be identified and new residual wastes will be added to the residual waste catalogue for quarterly auditing. Residual wastes that are deemed essential or have the potential for future use will be stored in a neat and tidy manner and where possible undercover to avoid or reduce the potential for further corrosion or damage to the product.

2.1.4 Landfill

If the above options cannot be satisfied then the only alternative left is to send the surplus materials to landfill. Under no circumstances will biological, (except naturally occurring biofouling) or non-biological waste be dumped into the ocean.

3 WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

All biological waste collected on the marine leases or on the boat will be collected and held in waste storage bins, tightly lidded, and returned to shore where they will be transferred to the SCM processing facility at 6 Bolton Road Huskisson, NSW 2540

and held in a chiller for collection and transfer to landfill or to an appropriate composting facility by a waste collection contractor.



Figure 1: South Coast Mariculture Processing Facility, 6 Bolton Road Huskisson – chiller (blue) and dry waste (orange) storage areas.

All non-biological (dry) waste will be collected and returned to shore in bins and taken to either the SCM processing facility or the SCM land based farm and equipment site at 1A Erina Road, Huskisson, NSW 2540 where it will be put into a skip bin for further collection by a waste collection contractor.



Figure 2: South Coast Mariculture Farm & Equipment Shed, 1A Erina Road, Huskisson – dry waste (orange) storage area.

3.1 Mortalities and Diseased Stock

Mortalities and diseased shellfish will be put into waste storage bins on service vessels where lids will be tightly secured to prevent spillages, attraction of pests or odour issues. The waste bins will then be returned to the SCM land based processing facility site. The waste bins will be stored in a chilled storage unit located at the SCM processing facility in Huskisson and will be disposed of through the Huskisson Recycling and Waste transfer station or transported by road to an appropriate composting or waste disposal facility in the local area.

The containers will then be cleaned and disinfected before being returned to the service vessels. All dead and diseased shellfish will be taken ashore for disposal – under no circumstances will dead or diseased shellfish be disposed of at sea (Environment Protection Authority, 2007).

3.2 Biofouling

The South Coast Mariculture infrastructure will be colonised naturally by a range of marine biofouling organisms, such as algae, ascidians, molluscs and barnacles. The removal of this biofouling from the infrastructure is important to reduce its resistance to currents and wave action which may jeopardise the integrity of the infrastructure e.g. stress moorings can cause the stock to sit too closely to the seabed. Biofouling removal is also important to maintain water quality, reduce the availability of habitat for diseases and parasites and to minimise the attraction of wild fauna (e.g. herbivorous fishes) which feed on it and can cause damage to the infrastructure (Fitridge et al. 2012).

Infrastructure including culture apparatus will either be taken to the land based site for cleaning, cleaned *in situ* or it will be cleaned on-site using pressure cleaning equipment. On board pressure cleaning equipment used for the culture apparatus (which will depend on the types of species cultured), would consist of a power unit (pump), filter unit and cleaning unit. A winch will be used to pull the longlines up from the water, which will then be attached to rollers along the side of the vessel. Lines containing the shellfish will be pulled onto the vessel. Biofouling and sediment will be removed and then the lines will be returned to the leases.

Water used in the on board cleaning process will be pumped from and returned to Jervis Bay. No chemicals will be involved in the cleaning process. Biofouling removed from equipment cleaned at the land based sites will be collected and disposed of at an approved waste facility.

Dumping of bio waste (i.e. dead or diseased stock or sediment) overboard or near public facilities (e.g. jetties, ramps) will not be allowed - all such material will be disposed of at an approved waste facility.

3.3 Longline Infrastructure

During the operation of the leases, the longline, anchor and mooring infrastructure, including ropes, culture apparatus, buoys and moorings will wear and need to be replaced. In addition, the daily operation of South Coast Mariculture will also generate general waste, such as paper, plastics, containers and bags. These wastes will be secured in waste bins on the service vessels and returned to land to be transported by road to either land base facilities such as the SCM Farm & Equipment yard for later collection or directly to an appropriate waste disposal facility in the area.

Waste materials held at land base sites will be stored in designated waste bins ready for collection, sorting and recycling by recognised waste contractors.

Where possible waste recycling contractors will provide waste reports/certificates identifying waste materials sorted and recycled by category and by weight.

3.4 Chemicals

Storage of waste chemicals such as oils will be held to an absolute minimum on the land based sites.

Drums and tanks containing waste oil or other chemicals will be stored within impervious bunds. Adequate absorption materials shall be readily available to collect and recover any liquid spillages.

Chemical wastes will be disposed of through an approved waste contractor. Chemicals will be stored securely in a locked area of the shed at the South Coast Mariculture Farm & Equipment yard until collection can be arranged.

3.5 Sanitary, Grey and Black Water Wastes

All sanitary products will be contained within receptacles supplied by a contractor on board vessels or at land bases. The contractor will also be responsible for disposal of these wastes.

Grey and black water will be retained onboard vessels for disposal through approved pump out facilities located at the respective port or by approved contractors. Land based sites will dispose through the connected sewage system.

3.6 Contaminated / Hazardous Wastes

All materials generated on the South Coast Mariculture Leases and the land based sites will be fully evaluated for potential contamination.

Notice to staff will be given immediately if hazardous materials or conditions are found onsite that are in unprotected environments including the following:

- Asbestos or material containing asbestos;
- Flammable or explosive liquids or gases;
- Toxic or contaminated materials;
- Radiation or radioactive materials;
- Noxious or explosive chemicals;

- Tanks or other contaminated substances.

Depending on the type of material and the danger level of the material, storage and handling procedures may be required. South Coast Mariculture should not require high volume high-level hazardous products to be on the site.

If contaminated wastes are evident, the Marine Operations Manager will be advised so that arrangements can be made for the engagement of appropriately qualified specialists in hazardous materials handling. Any contaminated waste will be managed in accordance with relevant WH&S policies.

4 WASTE MINIMISATION

Wastes from the South Coast Mariculture operation have the potential to impact on the environment and the viability of the aquaculture activities. The Waste Management Plan has been developed to manage the risk associated with the potential impacts including minimising waste generation.

South Coast Mariculture will implement all possible waste minimisation procedures and therefore reduce the amount of waste to be removed from sites. Management, staff, design teams, contractors and suppliers will all be encouraged to look at ways to minimise the amount of waste generated at the work sites.

Industry Best Practice

South Coast Mariculture will follow industry best practice guidelines such as:

- Lease infrastructure must be constructed of materials that are long lasting, pose no risk of significant environmental harm, be recyclable and made from renewable resources and/or recycled materials.
- Waste materials will be reduced, reused and recycled where possible;
- Lease infrastructure removed from the lease will be returned to shore for processing, recycling or disposal;
- General wastes will be returned to shore for processing or disposal;
- All sewage wastes will be contained on service vessels in onboard holding tanks or chemical toilets and disposed of through an approved vessel sewage discharge point on return to port;
- Vessel deck wash and other operational procedures will not result in transport of waste materials associated with harvest and other routine activities being transported elsewhere in the marine environment; and

- Residual materials that cannot be reused or recycled will be disposed of at an approved waste management facility.

The Marine Operations Manager or appointed delegate will be responsible for ensuring the instruction of workers and contractors, implementation and overseeing of the Waste Management Plan during induction processes.

The onsite induction relating to waste management will include advice on appropriate separation, handling, recycling, reuse methods to be used by all parties conducting operations onsite where applicable.

Regular toolbox meetings will include discussion of waste management issues and updates on how to minimise wastes.

The monitoring of wastes generated will provide an opportunity to review the wastes being generated and ways in which they can be reduced (See Section 5).

Training

South Coast Mariculture recognises the need for staff and contractors to be appropriately trained in the tasks that they are to undertake to reduce the chance of wastes being produced. This will occur during induction processes and periodic toolbox talks as required.

5 MONITORING

South Coast Mariculture are committed to minimising the risks associated with the generation of wastes in the operation of the South Coast Mariculture leases.

The monitoring of the quantity and types of wastes being generated by the South Coast Mariculture operations will be recorded in a wastes log book and kept on site at all times so that regular reviews can be undertaken.

All products that are considered to be of a concern in relation to the waste being generated will be replaced where possible for products that are less wasteful and/or considered to be environmentally friendly.

All waste storage containers will be inspected weekly to ensure that they are maintained in a condition appropriate for their use and containment of the specific waste.

Skips and/or bins will need to be monitored regularly to ensure that cross contamination doesn't occur. All waste removed from site including products for reuse will also be monitored to ensure no cross contamination.

South Coast Mariculture will continue to review the type of surplus materials produced and where possible change the site design and operation to minimise products that go to landfill. Recycling or reuse of wastes are a priority.

The Waste Management Plan and its importance will be communicated to the whole team regularly. Business wide updates including improved recycling amounts will be communicated and discussed at management and toolbox meetings.

The Waste Management Plan will be analysed to produce key performance indicators and it will be the individual site manager's responsibility to develop best practice solutions throughout the South Coast Mariculture operations and monitor them. Results will be recorded in the quarterly site audit.

A Water Quality and Benthic Environment Monitoring Program will be implemented to monitor potential impacts of biofouling and assist with the development of environmentally sustainable practices (See Appendix 3).

As part of the above monitoring activities the Marine Operations Manager or delegate will undertake quarterly audit of sites.

6 REPORTING

A breakdown of the waste collected by SCM over the year including waste type, approximate volume and disposal method, will be reported in the Annual Environmental Report which will be publicly available on the South Coast Mariculture website: www.southcoastmariculture.com.au

7 SSI-5657 CONSENT CONDITIONS TABLE OF REFERENCE

The table below lists the SSI – 5657 Jervis Bay Shellfish Aquaculture Lease consent conditions and references the location in the EMP and Appended Sub Plans that the condition has been addressed.

Table 2: SSI – 5657 SCMCAL Consent Conditions and Reference Location in EMP and Appended Sub Plans

Condition	Location of Reference
<p>Condition E1 – Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Prior to the commencement of operation, the Proponent shall revise and update the draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP), included with the RTS for the development to the satisfaction of the Secretary. The revised EMP is to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the strategic framework for environmental management of the development; (b) the statutory requirements that apply to the development; (c) the role, responsibility, authority, and accountability of all the key personnel involved in environmental management of the development; (d) the management measures that would be implemented to address environmental issues; (e) how the environmental performance of the development would be monitored and managed; (f) the procedures that would be implemented to respond to any non-compliances and emergencies including a contact number to report emergency events; and (g) include copies of the various strategies and plans that are 	<p>The South Coast Mariculture Environmental Management Plan (EMP) plus Sub Plans – Appendices 1 to 7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strategic framework is set out in Section 2.1. b) Statutory framework is set out in Section 2.2 c) Roles and responsibility of key personnel are set out in Section 2.1. d) Management measures are set out in the individual management plans provided as appendices to the EMP, and briefly outlined in the EMP e) Environmental performance of the development would be managed through annual reporting and independent environmental audits, as set out in Section 2.3, monitoring of water quality & the benthic environment is outlined in section 4.1.3, 4.3 f) Procedures for non-compliances / incidences are set out in Section 2.3 and 2.6 and in the Emergency Protocol in Appendix 4. An emergency contact list is provided at Attachment 7. It is noted that the Planning Secretary must be notified of all incidents/emergencies in accordance with condition E8 and E9 of the approval.

required under the development.	g) Copies of all plans have been provided as appendices to the EMP.
Condition	Location of Reference
<p>Condition E2 – Management Plan Requirements</p> <p>The Proponent shall ensure that the Management Plans required under this approval are prepared in accordance with any relevant guidelines, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) detailed baseline data; (b) a description of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relevant statutory requirements (including any relevant approval, licence or lease conditions); • any relevant limits or performance measures/criteria; and • the specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the development or any management measures; (c) a description of the measures that will be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria; (d) a program to monitor and report on the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impacts and environmental performance of the development; and • effectiveness of any management measures (see € above); (e) a program to investigate and implement ways to improve the 	<p>The South Coast Mariculture EMP and attachments covers this requirement.</p>

<p>environmental performance of the development over time;</p> <p>(f) a protocol for managing and reporting any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incidents; • complaints; • non-compliances with statutory requirements; and • exceedances of the impact assessment criteria and/or performance criteria; and <p>(g) a protocol for periodic review of the plan.</p>	
Condition	Location of Reference
<p>Condition C1 – Deployment of Lease Infrastructure</p> <p>The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Construction and Deployment Environmental Management Plan, to the satisfaction of the Secretary. The plan must be prepared in consultation with Council and any other relevant stakeholders, and:</p> <p>(a) be approved by the Secretary at least one month prior to deployment;</p> <p>(b) include details of the species to be farmed;</p> <p>(c) include detailed plans of infrastructure to be used at each of the proposed Leases, including the final lease layout and mooring plans, and include maximum number, type and colour of buoys to be used at each Lease site;</p> <p>(d) detail all reasonable and feasible design measures used to minimise the potential visual impact of the development from Callala Beach and Vincentia (including orientation);</p> <p>(e) detail the location of the land-based site(s) (if any) for the construction or storage of Lease Infrastructure and indicative timeframe for all deployment activities;</p>	<p>Appendix 1 - Construction Deployment and Traffic Management Plan.</p> <p>a) The plan has been submitted to the Secretary for approval.</p> <p>b) Species to be farmed are outlined in Section 2. These align with the approved list of species in the approval.</p> <p>c) Detailed plans of infrastructure to be used are provided in Section 6.</p> <p>d) A qualitative commentary around measures to be implemented to minimise visual impacts is provided in Section 8.</p> <p>e) Details of land-based sites are provided at Section 3. Timetable for deployment is provided at Section 4.</p> <p>f) Details on traffic, noise and waste management are provided at Section 5.</p> <p>g) A Community Stakeholder Communication Management Plan (Appendix 2) has been prepared to provide the mechanisms for disseminating information during operation. An outline of communication tools is</p>

<p>(f) include if necessary, details on traffic, noise and waste management;</p> <p>(g) describe the procedures that would be implemented to keep the local community and relevant agencies informed about construction/deployment activities; and procedures to receive and handle complaints; and describe the procedures to decommission any construction site including removal of all construction facilities and restoration of the site to its original state.</p>	<p>provided in Section 10. Details of complaints management is at Section 12.</p> <p>h) Decommissioning is outlined in Section 13.</p>
Condition	Location of Reference
<p>Condition C11 – Structural Integrity and Stability Monitoring Program</p> <p>The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Structural Integrity and Stability Monitoring Program, prior to deployment and to the satisfaction of the Secretary. The Program shall include but not be limited to:</p> <p>a) weekly monitoring including an inspection checklist to investigate the effectiveness of the infrastructure design, including how often repairs are made and whether line tautness is being maintained; and</p> <p>b) details of servicing requirements of anchors, ropes, chains and connectors. Servicing must be undertaken at least annually;</p> <p>c) details of actions that would be undertaken to rectify any structural integrity issues, particularly in the event that infrastructure breaks away from the Leases after storm events.</p>	<p>A Structural Integrity and Stability Monitoring Program is provided in Attachment 8 of the South Coast Mariculture EMP</p> <p>a) A monitoring schedule is provided at Table A of Attachment 8.</p> <p>b) Details of servicing requirements are provided in Table A.</p> <p>c) Actions to rectify structural integrity issues are outlined in Table B.</p>
Condition	Location of Reference

<p>Condition D5 – Disease, Parasite and Pest Management Plan</p> <p>a) The Proponent shall prepare a Disease, Parasite and Pest Management Plan in accordance with the Draft EMP, to assist in the identification and treatment of potential diseases, parasites and pests.</p> <p>b) The Plan shall include details on the monitoring of the health of cultured stock and inspection of longline infrastructure to identify any disease or parasite issues that may arise.</p>	<p>Appendix 7 – Disease, Parasite and Pest Management Plan</p> <p>a) Details on the monitoring of the health of cultured stock are provided at Section 4 Hatchery.</p> <p>b) Details on the inspection of longline infrastructure to identify any disease or parasite issues are provided at Section 5 including details of the removal and harvest of diseased and dead stock is provided at Section 6.</p>
Condition	Location of Reference
<p>Condition D9 – Marine Fauna Interaction Management Plan</p> <p>The Proponent shall finalise and implement the Marine Fauna Interaction Management Plan detailed in the Draft EMP prior to the commencement of operation, to the satisfaction of the Secretary. The Plan shall detail measures to remedy, alleviate and reduce the incidence of marine fauna entanglements. The Marine Fauna Interaction Management Plan shall include:</p> <p>a) procedures for the recording of all observations of marine fauna interactions with the lease areas including longlines and vessels, as outlined in the EIS and the RTS;</p> <p>b) contact details of an Entanglement Committee, which would monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the Marine Fauna Interaction Management Plan, and provide advice to the Proponent in the unlikely event of marine fauna entanglement with the Lease infrastructure; and</p> <p>c) response procedures, drills and training that would be carried out to ensure appropriate responses to deal with entanglement incidences.</p>	<p>Appendix 6 - Marine Fauna Interaction Management Plan</p> <p>a) Procedures for the recording of all observations of marine fauna interactions are outlined in the Observer Protocol in Section 3.</p> <p>b) Contact details for the Entanglement Committee are provided at Table 1 in Section 4.</p> <p>c) Training and response are outlined in Section 4.2.</p>

Condition	Location of Reference
<p>Condition D12 – Benthic Monitoring Program</p> <p>The Proponent shall prepare and submit a Benthic Monitoring Program, to the satisfaction of the Secretary within 6 months of the date of this approval. The Program shall include but not necessarily be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) representative background monitoring to establish baseline conditions for the Leases, including benthic fauna and TOC parameters, for a suitable time period; b) the use of multiple control sites and identification of the frequency of sampling to ensure the monitoring program is spatially and statistically meaningful; c) collecting data at least annually after the Leases are approved, irrespective of whether the Leases are stocked with shellfish; d) a minimum monitoring period of at least three years from the commencement of operation; e) identification of trigger(s) and ameliorative measures (including video surveys) in the event that adverse impacts to benthic fauna relevant to the development are identified; f) identify triggers that would decrease monitoring efforts; and g) reporting of the monitoring results to the Secretary and EES annually within the Annual Report, including commentary on any effects of the Leases compared to relevant guidelines, pre-lease sampling or control sites. 	<p>Appendix 3 - Water Quality and Benthic Environment Monitoring Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Representative background monitoring for benthic fauna and TOC conditions is described in Section 3. Baseline sampling will be carried out before stocking and then annually for a minimum of 3 years. b) South Coast Mariculture uses a BACI (Before After Control Impact) approach to monitoring. Six control sites have been identified. A sampling design is outlined in Table 1. c) Section 3.1.4 confirms the sampling will occur prior to installation of the leases and at least annually after the lease is granted, irrespective of whether the lease is stocked with shellfish. d) Baseline sampling will be carried out before stocking and then sampling will be carried out annually for a minimum of 3 years e) Section 3.1.6 and Section 3.2.6 note that if any 'significant changes' to the marine benthic environment are identified, then appropriate management regimes will be employed to ameliorate these impacts (e.g. destocking or fallowing). ROV survey and footage is proposed to be used. f) Section 3.2.6 states that monitoring efforts would be decreased if no significant long-term impacts have been identified. g) Commitment to report monitoring results in the Annual Report is detailed in Section 2.5

Condition	Location of Reference
<p>Condition D14 – Waste Management Plan</p> <p>The Proponent shall develop a Waste Management Plan prior to the commencement of operation, to the satisfaction of the Secretary. The plan is to include measures to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all waste including biofouling is appropriately stored, handled and disposed of in a timely manner; (b) waste generated by the project is minimised; (c) details of where all waste would be stored; and (d) all waste generated by the Project is classified in accordance with the EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines and disposed of to a facility that may lawfully accept the waste. 	<p>Appendix 5 - Waste Management Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Measures to ensure waste is appropriately stored, handled and disposed of are detailed in Section 3. b) Minimisation of waste generated is outlined in Section 4. c) Section 3 outlines how waste will be collected and disposed. d) Wastes have been classified and disposal destinations identified for each waste type in Table 1 in Section 2.
Condition	Location of Reference
<p>Condition E5 – Community Stakeholder Plan</p> <p>The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Community Stakeholder Plan for the development to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must be approved by the Secretary prior to commencement of deployment, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) identification of all relevant community and other stakeholders; (b) details of procedures and mechanisms used to inform the community (including local aboriginal communities) and stakeholders of the development's progress and potential employment opportunities; (c) processes to receive and manage feedback and complaints; and 	<p>Appendix 2 - Community and Stakeholder Communications Management Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A list of community and other stakeholders is provided at Section 2. b) Details of procedures to inform the community are outlined in Section 3. c) Feedback and complaints processes are outlined in Section 4. d) Contact details are provided in Section 5 and Section 6, including a 24-hour contact number.

(d) phone, email and mail contact details for the development, including a 24-hour contact number.

8 DOCUMENT CONTROL REGISTER

Appendix 5 – Waste Management Plan						
Version Number	Date Issued	Date Submitted to Department	Date Reviewed by Department	Revisions Requested by Department or other stakeholders	Comments	Version Approved by Department
1	October 2020	22 June 2021	June / July 2021	Yes	Assessed by NSW EES and NSW Fisheries	Revisions required
2	July 2021	29 July 2021	August 2021	Yes	Assessed by NSW EES, NSW Fisheries and NSW Marine Parks	Revisions required
3	August 2021	03 September 2021	September 2021			

9 CONSULTATION

In the preparation of the Waste Management Plan the following personnel were consulted.

- Graeme Bowley, (Senior Policy Officer, Aquaculture) Department of Primary Industries
- Huskisson Recycling and Waste Transfer Station
- Hika Rowntree, Operations Manager, South Coast Mariculture

10 REFERENCES

National Waste Classification System AA002908-R02-07 2011, Hyder Consulting,
www.environment.gov.au

The impact and control of biofouling in marine aquaculture: a review. Isla Fitridge, Tim Dempster, Jana Guenther & Rocky de Nys. pp 649-669 | Published online: 2012