



Government Gazette

of the State of

New South Wales

Number 66

Friday, 29 June 2018

The New South Wales Government Gazette is the permanent public record of official NSW Government notices. It also contains local council, private and other notices.

From 1 January 2018, each notice in the Government Gazette has a unique identifier that appears in square brackets at the end of the notice and that can be used as a reference for that notice (for example, [n2018-14]).

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PARLIAMENT

ACT OF PARLIAMENT ASSENTED TO

Legislative Council Office Sydney 21 June 2018

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that His Excellency the Governor has, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, this day assented to the undermentioned Act passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, viz.:

Act No. 29, 2018 – An Act to amend various Acts and Regulations relating to courts and crimes and other related matters. [**Justice Legislation Amendment Bill (No 2) 2018**]

David Blunt
Clerk of the Parliaments

[n2018-2145]

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Miscellaneous Instruments

DEFAMATION ACT 2005

ORDER

I, MARK SPEAKMAN, Attorney General, in pursuance of section 35(3) of the *Defamation Act 2005*, by this order, declare the amount that is to apply for the purposes of section 35(1) of the *Defamation Act 2005* to be \$398,500 from 1 July 2018.

Signed at Sydney, this 12th day of June 2018.

Mark Speakman
Attorney General

[n2018-2146]

Appointments

CONSTITUTION ACT 1902

Ministerial arrangements for the Minister for Counter Terrorism, Minister for Corrections, and Minister for Veterans Affairs

Pursuant to section 36 of the *Constitution Act 1902*, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has authorised the Honourable Troy Grant MP to act for and on behalf of the Minister for Counter Terrorism, Minister for Corrections, and Minister for Veterans Affairs on and from 2 July 2018 to 6 July 2018, inclusive.

Dated: 27 June 2018

GLADYS BEREJIKLIAN, MP
Premier

[n2018-2147]

CONSTITUTION ACT 1902

Ministerial arrangements for the Minister for Resources,
Minister for Energy and Utilities, and Minister for the Arts

Pursuant to section 36 of the *Constitution Act 1902*, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has authorised the Honourable Gabrielle Upton MP to act for and on behalf of the Minister for Resources, Minister for Energy and Utilities, and Minister for the Arts on and from 1 July 2018 to 11 July 2018, inclusive.

Dated: 27 June 2018

GLADYS BEREJIKLIAN, MP
Premier

[n2018-2148]

CONSTITUTION ACT 1902

Ministerial arrangements for the Minister for Health and Minister for Medical Research

Pursuant to section 36 of the *Constitution Act 1902*, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has authorised the Honourable Tanya Davies MP to act for and on behalf of the Minister for Health and Minister for Medical Research on and from 2 July 2018 to 25 July 2018, inclusive.

Dated: 27 June 2018

GLADYS BEREJIKLIAN, MP
Premier

[n2018-2149]

CONSTITUTION ACT 1902

Ministerial arrangements for the Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation

Pursuant to section 36 of the *Constitution Act 1902*, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has authorised the Honourable Victor Dominello MP to act for and on behalf of the Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation on and from 1 July to 12 July 2018, inclusive; and the Honourable Dominic Perrottet MP to act for and on behalf of the Minister for Innovation and Better Regulation on and from 13 July to 23 July 2018, inclusive.

Dated: 27 June 2018

GLADYS BEREJIKLIAN, MP
Premier

[n2018-2150]

CONSTITUTION ACT 1902

Ministerial arrangements for the Minister for Roads, Maritime and Freight

Pursuant to section 36 of the *Constitution Act 1902*, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has authorised the Honourable Stuart Ayres MP to act for and on behalf of the Minister for Roads, Maritime and Freight on and from 6 July to 16 July 2018, inclusive.

Dated: 27 June 2018

GLADYS BEREJIKLIAN, MP
Premier

[n2018-2151]

CONSTITUTION ACT 1902

Ministerial arrangements for the Minister for Planning, Minister for Housing, and Special Minister of State

Pursuant to section 36 of the *Constitution Act 1902*, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has authorised the Honourable Gabrielle Upton MP to act for and on behalf of the Minister for Planning, Minister for Housing, and Special Minister of State on and from 1 July 2018 to 8 July 2018, inclusive.

Dated: 27 June 2018

GLADYS BEREJIKLIAN, MP
Premier

[n2018-2152]

Planning and Environment Notices

CONTAMINATED LAND MANAGEMENT ACT 1997

Environment Protection Authority

Declaration of significantly contaminated land
(Section 11 of the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997)

Declaration Number 20181107; Area Number 3432

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) declares the following land to be significantly contaminated land under the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997* ("the Act"):

1. Land to which this declaration applies ("the site")

This declaration applies to 775-779 Princes Highway, Tempe, NSW, identified as Lot 1 in DP1116622, in the local government area of Inner West Council. A map of the site is attached.

2. Nature of contamination affecting the site:

The EPA has found that the site is contaminated with the following substances ("the contaminants"):

- Petroleum hydrocarbons including total recoverable hydrocarbons (TRH) and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX).

3. Nature of harm that the contaminants have caused:

The EPA has considered the matters in section 12 of the Act and has reason to believe that the land is contaminated and that the contamination is significant enough to warrant regulation under the Act:

- The groundwater is contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons, including benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes.
- Light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) has been detected nearby the boundary of the site which presents a secondary source of contamination. The extent of the contamination has not been delineated, and requires further investigation.
- There are potential risks to off-site receptors should the contamination migrate from the site, including occupants of nearby residences and commercial properties through vapour intrusion, as well as the waters of Cooks River. Additionally, there are potential vapour risks to those performing subsurface works or accessing underground utilities nearby the site.
- Management of the contamination may be required to prevent the migration of groundwater contamination, and to mitigate potential risks to off-site receptors

4. Further action under the Act

The making of this declaration does not prevent the carrying out of voluntary management of the site and any person may submit a voluntary management proposal for the site to the EPA.

5. Submissions invited

The public may make written submissions to the EPA on:

Whether the EPA should issue a management order in relation to the site; or
Any other matter concerning the site.

Submissions should be made in writing to:

Director Contaminated Land Management
Environment Protection Authority
PO Box A290
SYDNEY SOUTH NSW 1232

or faxed to 02 9995 6603

or emailed to contaminated.sites@epa.nsw.gov.au

by not later than **16 July 2018**.

SIGNED 15 June 2018

ARMINDA RYAN
Director Contaminated Land Management
Environment Protection Authority

Date:

NOTE:

Management order may follow

If management of the site or part of the site is required, the EPA may issue a management order under s.14 of the Act.

Amendment/Repeal

This declaration may be amended or repealed. It remains in force until it is otherwise amended or repealed. The subsequent declaration must state the reasons for the amendment or repeal (s.44 of the Act).

Information recorded by the EPA

Section 58 of the Act requires the EPA to maintain a public record. A copy of this significantly contaminated land declaration will be included in the public record.

Information recorded by councils

Section 59 of the Act requires the EPA to give a copy of this declaration to the relevant local council. The council is then required to note on its planning certificate issued pursuant to section 10.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* that the land is declared significantly contaminated land. The EPA is required to notify council as soon as practicable when the declaration is no longer in force and the notation on the section 10.7 certificate is no longer required.

Relationship to other regulatory instrument

This declaration does not affect the provisions of any relevant environmental planning instruments which apply to the land or provisions of any other environmental protection legislation administered by the EPA.



[n2018-2153]

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Mount Canobolas State Conservation Area Draft Plan of Management
on exhibition until 1 October 2018: comments sought

The *Mount Canobolas State Conservation Area Draft Plan of Management* is on exhibition until 1 October 2018.

The plan may be viewed at:

- National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) Bathurst Office (203-209 Russell Street, Bathurst)
- Orange City library (147 Byng Street, Orange)
- Molong library (8-12 Watson Street, Molong)
- Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) Customer Centre (Level 14, 59–61 Goulburn St, Sydney)

- OEH ‘Have your say’ website at <https://engage.environment.nsw.gov.au/consult>

Submissions on the plan must be received by 1 October 2018 by:

- email to npws.parkplanning@environment.nsw.gov.au; or
- mail to: Manager Planning Evaluation and Assessment, PO Box 95, Parramatta NSW 2124.; or
- using the online form on the OEH ‘Have your say’ website.

Your comments on the draft plan may include ‘personal information’. See www.environment.nsw.gov.au/help/privacy.htm for information on how we will treat any personal information you provide. For more information, contact Andrew Growcock 0295856595.

[n2018-2154]

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Declaration of an Aboriginal place Pursuant to Section 84

Dennawan Aboriginal Place

Pursuant to section 84 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, I, the Minister for the Environment, being of the opinion that the place known as Dennawan is, and was, of special significance to Aboriginal culture, declare the lands described in Schedule “A” as an Aboriginal place.

Dennawan is a place of special significance for its traditional, historic, spiritual and social values to the Murrawarri people and kin living locally and throughout the region, as well as Aboriginal people living in other parts of Australia. Murrawarri people and kin have a strong spiritual and emotional attachment to the area as it links Aboriginal people today with their ancestors and culture. People continue to visit Dennawan to connect with their ancestors and enjoy the natural environment, and to teach the younger generations about Murrawarri culture.

Dennawan is a spiritual place rich in the values, beliefs and the physical culture of Murrawarri people and kin. People relate to it through a complex set of beliefs about the relationship between their ancestors and physical remains of huts and domestic objects, and places with special meaning such as the corroboree ground. Dennawan is especially significant because of the continuing close attachment of Aboriginal people living locally and ease of visitation from the nearby Weilmoringle and Goodooga Aboriginal communities.

The traditional values relate to the area being an important Murrawarri camping area around a lagoon associated with the Culgoa River, a rich source of food and water, and a travelling route through country. The historic values of the place include its continued occupation in the post-contact period and the resistance shown by its occupants to the government policies and social norms of the time. Dennawan was a very isolated pastoral camp and Aboriginal Reserve, too remote to be directly supervised by the Aborigines Protection Board, thus enabling the Murrawarri to maintain their language, dance and cultural activities with little interference from the authorities. Traditional knowledge and cultural life was sustained by and integrated with the Dennawan community’s major participation in the local pastoral economy. Dennawan today contains significant archaeological evidence of the pastoral camp and reserve era including camping places, scarred trees, two cemeteries, corroboree ground, tank and well, and remains of the Bourbah and Dennawan/Tatala hotels, store, police station and post office.

Signed at Sydney this 21st day of May 2018

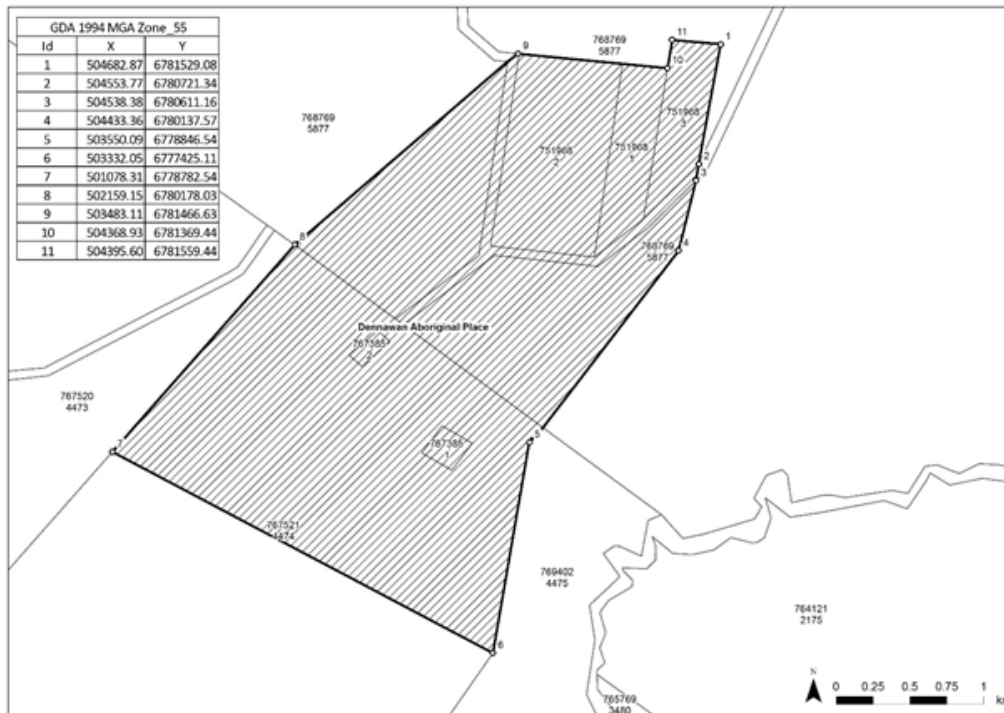
The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP
Minister for the Environment

SCHEDULE “A”

Land District –Brewarrina LGA – Brewarrina Shire Council

County of Culgoa, Parish of Tatala, Lots 1 and 2 of DP 767385, part Lot 4474 DP767521, and Parish of Bourbah, part Lot 5877 DP768769, and Lots 1, 2 and 3 of DP 751968, approximately 731.6 hectares, being the shaded area shown in the diagram following:

Papers: DOC18/133894



[n2018-2155]

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Declaration of an Aboriginal Place Pursuant to Section 84

Old Gerara Springs Aboriginal Place

Bourke

Pursuant to section 84 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, I, the Minister for the Environment, being of the opinion that the place known as Old Gerara Springs is, and was, of special significance to Aboriginal culture, declare the lands described in Schedule “A” as an Aboriginal place.

Old Gerara Springs is a highly significant cultural, social and spiritual place for the Murrawarri people of North West NSW. It is a significant stopping place on the journey of the ancestral Mundaguddah or Rainbow Serpent as it travels underground across dry country from Culgoa River near Weilmoringle to Warrego River near Enngonia. The springs have the characteristic of Mundaguddah water; clear, fresh and cool, rather than the usual Great Artesian Basin springs that are hot, salty and/or muddy. It has cultural links through the Mundaguddah to several other significant springs, waterholes and river features in North West NSW and South West Queensland.

Old Gerara Springs is also a significant camping place for Murrawarri people because of the permanent fresh water, and the most important stopping place along the traditional route from Culgoa River near Weilmoringle to Warrego River near Enngonia. Tangible evidence of this includes a scarred tree and stone artefacts.

Old Gerara Springs is a significant historical site signifying the resilience, courage and determination of the Murrawarri people and others throughout the late 19th and early to mid-20th century, in a time when discriminatory policies and views were increasingly prevalent. Many Murrawarri people continued to find refuge working on Old Gerara Station, living, working and camping at Old Gerara Springs throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

Today the Murrawarri people continue to maintain a strong social, cultural and spiritual connection to Old Gerara Springs, providing the community with the opportunity to maintain their culture and heritage through the continuous connection with their country and ancestors. The Murrawarri continue to use Old Gerara Springs and the surrounding country for cultural and educational purposes; teaching about the spiritual meaning and history of the springs, and associated bush tucker, scarred trees, language, and many other cultural matters as well as maintaining their family connections and remembering their ancestors.

Signed at Sydney this 22nd day of May 2018

The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP
Minister for the Environment

SCHEDULE “A”

Land District – Bourke LGA – Bourke Shire Council

County of Culgoa, Parish of Gurrera, 2179.8 hectares, being lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of Deposited Plan 751986, forming a part of the Ledknapper Nature Reserve now used for conservation purposes, being the shaded area shown in the diagram following:

Papers: DOC18/133718



[n2018-2156]

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Barunguba Aboriginal Place

Pursuant to section 84 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, I, the Minister for the Environment, being of the opinion that the place known as Barunguba is, and was, of special significance to Aboriginal culture, declare the lands described in schedule “A” as an Aboriginal Place.

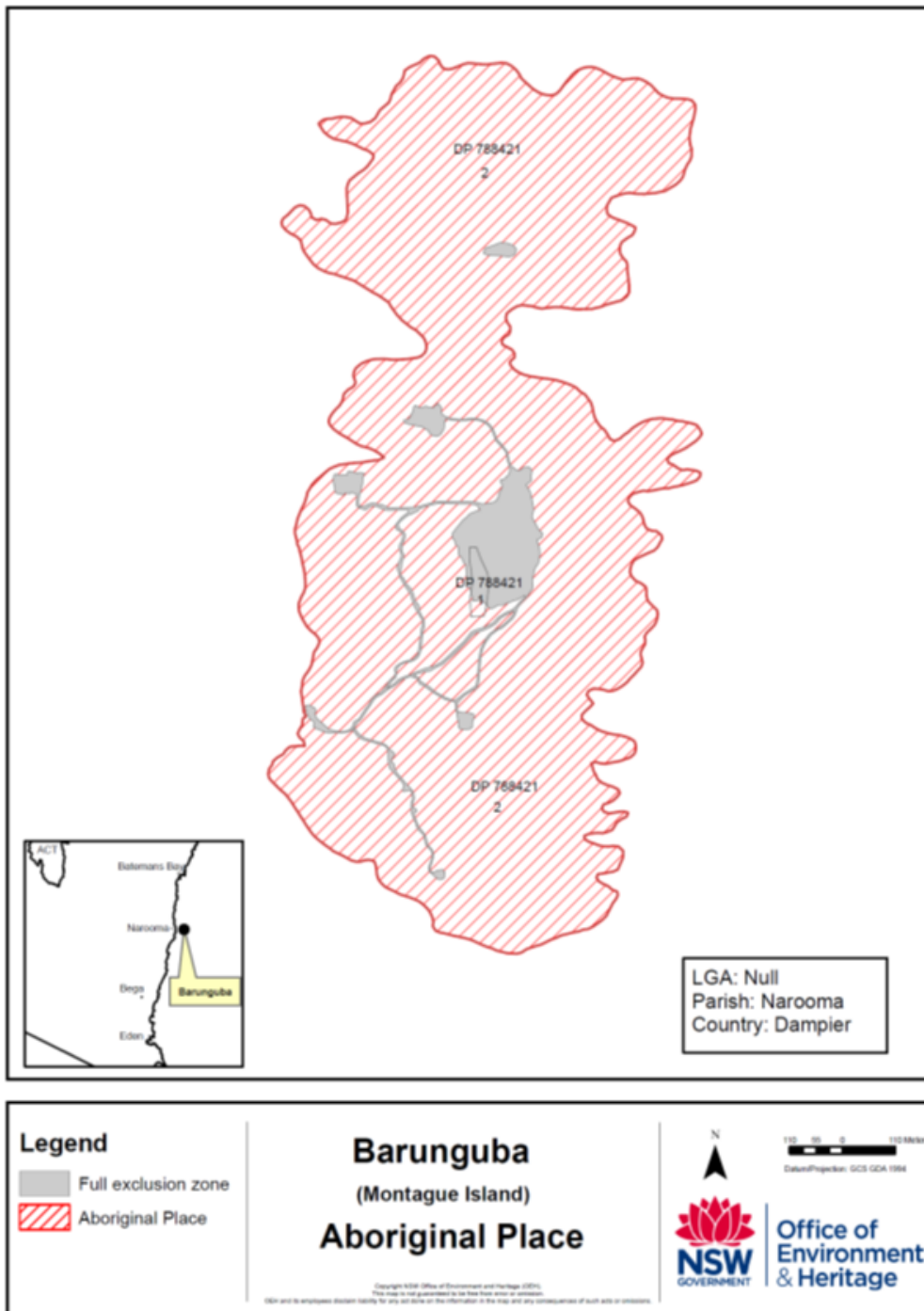
The values for which the Barunguba Aboriginal Place has been assessed as being significant to Aboriginal culture include, but are not limited to, being valued as a very significant ceremonial area and a significant resource gathering place for the Koori people on the far south coast of New South Wales. The special song lines connecting Barunguba to the mainland are observed through the traditional accounts of Barunguba being the eldest son of nearby Gulaga (Mount Dromedary) and his little brother Najanuka (Little Dromedary). The knowledge of Barunguba’s cultural significance has been passed down by the ancestors to the traditional custodians of the far south coast of NSW and this cultural knowledge and connection to country remains strong to this day.

The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP
Minister for the Environment

Signed at Sydney this 18th day of June 2018

SCHEDULE “A”

All those pieces or parcels of land known as Lot 1 and Lot 2 DP788421, in the County of Dampier, Parish of Narooma, being the hatched area shown in the following diagram of approximately 80 hectares.



[n2018-2157]

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Mystery Bay Fish Trap Aboriginal Place

Pursuant to section 84 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, I, the Minister for the Environment, being of the opinion that the place known as Mystery Bay fish trap is, and was, of special significance to Aboriginal culture, declare the lands described in Schedule “A” as an Aboriginal Place.

The Mystery Bay fish trap has been assessed as being significant to Aboriginal culture as it is a significant resource gathering place for Aboriginal people on the NSW far south coast. The fish trap demonstrates the traditional fishing techniques and forms part of a wider cultural landscape with strong associations with Barunguba (Montague Island), Najanuka (Little Dromedary) and Gulaga (Mount Dromedary).

Mystery Bay was also used by Aboriginal people as a seasonal camping resource area for those seeking work and as a semi-permanent camp outside the government run reserve system, during the NSW Aborigines Protection Act 1909, in which the Aborigines Welfare Board had full control over the lives of Aboriginal people.

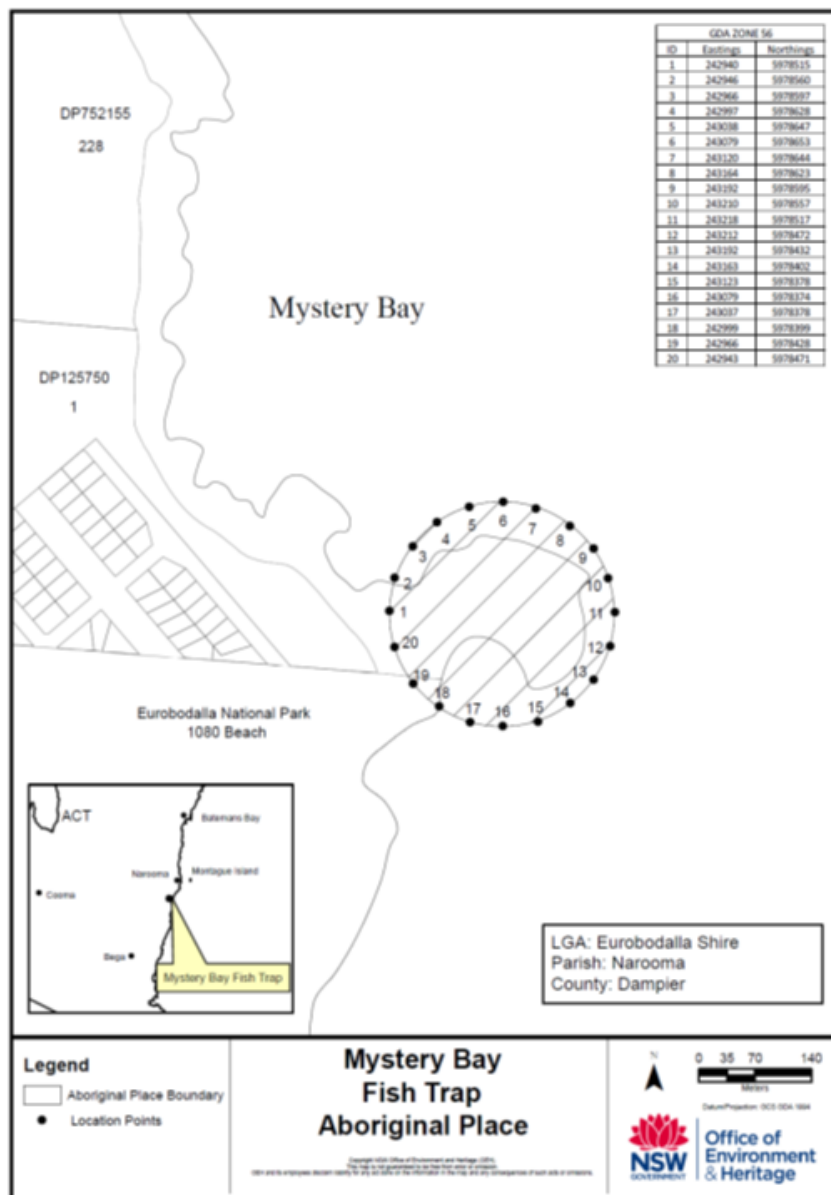
The knowledge of the Mystery Bay fish trap’s cultural significance has been passed down by the ancestors to the traditional custodians of the far south coast and this cultural knowledge and connection to country remains strong to this day.

The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP
 Minister for the Environment
 Sydney, 18th Day of June 2018

SCHEDULE “A”

Land District – Moruya LGA – Eurobodalla Shire Council

Locality is Mystery Bay, Parish of Narooma, County of Dampier, Parcel is Unidentified Shore Line and the approximate area is 130 m² as shown in diagram.



[n2018-2158]

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Old Pooncarie Mission (Murleeka) Aboriginal Place

Pursuant to section 84 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, I, the Minister for the Environment, being of the opinion that the place known as Old Pooncarie Mission (Murleeka) is, and was, of special significance to Aboriginal culture, declare the lands described in Schedule “A” as an Aboriginal place.

Old Pooncarie Mission (Murleeka) is situated on the Darling River 6 kilometres north west of the township of Pooncarie, some 120 kilometres north of Wentworth and 110 kilometres south of Menindee.

The Barkandji/Paakantyi name for Old Pooncarie Mission area was originally recorded as *Mullilca* in an 1848 survey of the Darling River. In the early days of the Pooncarie village, Aboriginal people camped along many parts of the Darling River. In 1893 Nganya’s people, a group of around 30 from the Scotia Country near the South Australian border arrived in the Pooncarie District. By the late 19th century a large encampment was established on the sandhill areas opposite the present-day Pooncarie cemetery with a population ranging from 37 to 90 individuals.

Pooncarie residents lobbied the Aborigines Protection Board to establish a Pooncarie Aboriginal reserve and proposed it be called ‘*Murleeka*’, similar to the 1848 record of ‘*Mullilca*’. The 620-acre Pooncarie Aboriginal reserve was established by the board around 1910.

The Pooncarie Aboriginal reserve was not a mission in the traditional sense and did not have a manager or staff but instead relied on the local Police to distribute rations and blankets, erect buildings and assist teachers. Historic records suggest that the residents had a degree of freedom of movement outside the reserve and regularly travelled to and from Menindee.

By 1931 there were 69 residents on the reserve. A one-teacher Aboriginal school was set up at the mission late in its history and ran from 1929 to 1934. Four different teachers were employed in this time. The number of students was around 20 to 25 and classes took place in a small iron shed. An influenza epidemic in 1930 devastated the community leaving five members dead and many individuals continued to fall ill through 1931 and 1932. During this time the reserve was regularly cut off by Darling River flood waters.

In 1934 the Aboriginal community at the reserve were transferred to the new Menindee Aboriginal Station and the Pooncarie reserve was leased to pastoral neighbours. The reserve was revoked in 1946 and the land became part of Menincourt Station.

However, ties with the land and the area were maintained and remained strong after the reserve closed and Aboriginal people continued to return to the area, using it as a base for camping, hunting, recreation and to renew family histories. Elders born in the area and their descendants still return to maintain their connection with Country and their connection with family members who lived and are buried on the reserve.

The Old Pooncarie Mission is now owned by the Aboriginal community through the Indigenous Land Corporation.

The Old Pooncarie Mission has been assessed as of significance to Barkandji/Paakantyi people as it contains extensive evidence of Aboriginal campsites from the early 20th century, two cemeteries and ruins of the school building. It also contains many Aboriginal sites including artefact scatters, scarred trees, an ochre quarry and a stone quarry. The river bends retain their traditional Barkandji/Paakantyi names and sacred mythological meanings.

Old Pooncarie Mission (Murleeka) has been assessed as of significance to the Barkandji/Paakantyi people through direct connection to country, stories of the land, Aboriginal lore and ceremonies, stories of health, well-being and sickness, stories of new babies being born and stories of people passing away. Many of these oral histories are still told today through family members coming together and continuing their direct connection to Country on the Old Pooncarie Mission.

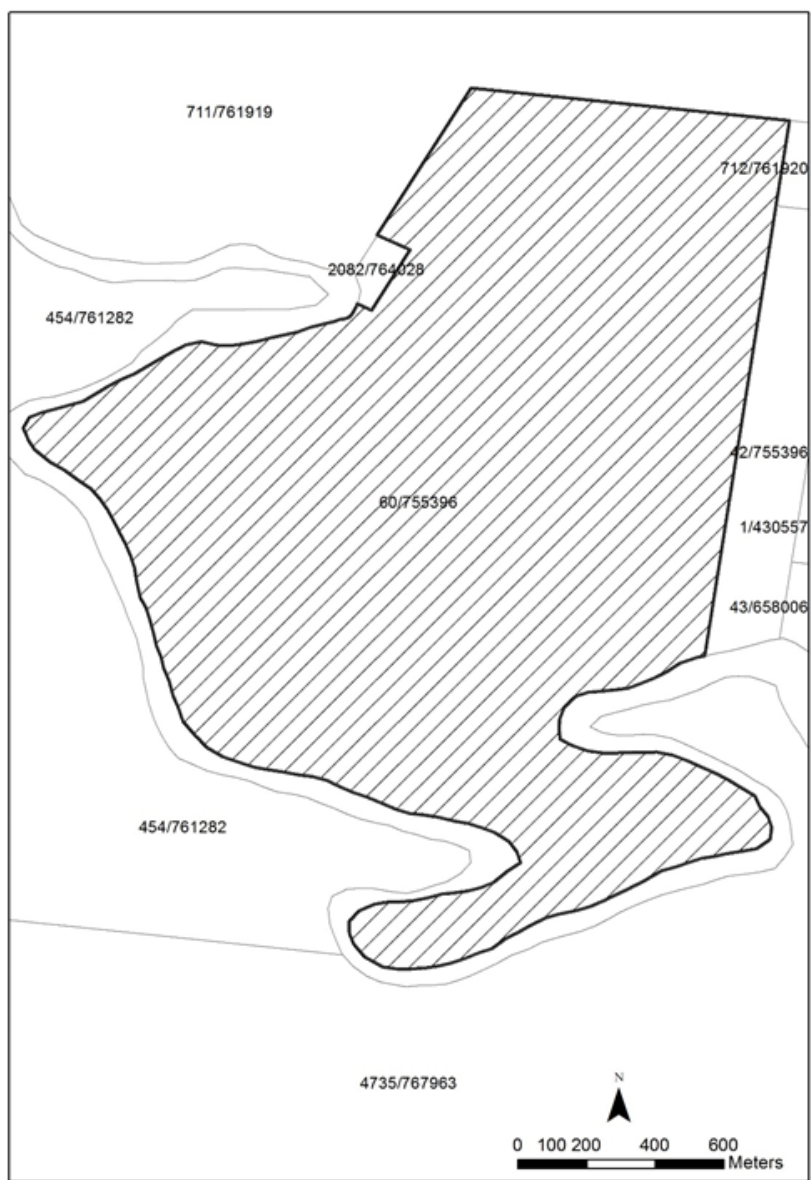
The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP
Minister for the Environment

Sydney this 19 day of June 2018

SCHEDULE “A”

Land District – Wentworth LGA – Wentworth

County of Perry, Parish of Pooncaira, Lot 60 DP 755396; approximately 249.3 hectares, being the area shown by hatching in the diagram below.



[n2018-2159]

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Baryulgil Cemetery

Pursuant to section 84 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, I, the Minister for the Environment, being of the opinion that the place known as Baryulgil Cemetery is, and was, of special significance to Aboriginal culture, declare the lands described in Schedule “A” as an Aboriginal Place.

Baryulgil Cemetery has been assessed as significant to Aboriginal culture as it continues to play a vital role within the community of Baryulgil and is the final resting place for many of its members. It is a place that embodies the spirits of the community’s ancestors and a place that enables connection to Country, past and present on their traditional lands.

Baryulgil Cemetery is a place of special significance to Aboriginal culture for its social, historic and spiritual values identified by the local Aboriginal people of Baryulgil and the descendants of those ancestors buried within its grounds.

Baryulgil Cemetery’s social and spiritual significance is embedded in the community’s ability to continue to use the site as a place for sorry business, where they can continue to lay their Elders and their family members to rest on Country, as their ancestors and Elders have done for generations.

As a final resting place since the 1930s, Baryulgil Cemetery is considered a place where connection to Country is strengthened through the ongoing visitation, ongoing use and the spiritual connection the community have with their ancestors who remain on Country. Burial at the cemetery continues today and will continue for future generations.

Baryulgil Cemetery ensures that the spiritual connection to Country is maintained. This is achieved by community members and descendants returning to Country for their final resting place. This is vital in helping record the community’s continuous songline and history.

The place is representative of the adaptability and resilience of the local Aboriginal people during a cultural shift from pre-contact traditional practices to post-contact western practices, from traditional burials to modern burials.

The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP
Minister for the Environment

Sydney 26th Day of June 2018

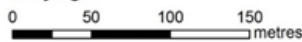
SCHEDULE “A”

Land District – Grafton LGA – Clarence Valley

Locality is Baryulgil Cemetery, Part Lot 30 DP 752401 Parish of Yulgilbar, County of Drake as shown in diagram. Baryulgil Cemetery Aboriginal Place is an area of 0.707 hectares



Proposed Aboriginal Place:
Baryulgil Cemetery
Baryulgil



Scale: 1:2,500 @A4
Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994
Date: 24/04/2018



Legend

- Baryulgil Cemetery Aboriginal Place Proposed Boundary
- LGAs
- Suburbs
- Land Parcels

[n2018-2160]

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Redbournberry Hill Aboriginal Place

Pursuant to section 84 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, I, the Minister for the Environment, being of the opinion that the place known as Redbournberry Hill is, and was, of special significance to Aboriginal culture, declare the lands described in Schedule “A” as an Aboriginal Place.

Redbournberry Hill has been assessed as being significant to Aboriginal culture as it is a place of special significance to the local Aboriginal people, the Wonnarua, as well as Aboriginal people living in other parts of Australia, for its cultural, historical, social and spiritual values.

The cultural and historic values of Redbournberry Hill include its occupation as a traditional camp used by the Wonnarua people pre-contact, its occupation as a fringe camp post-contact. It is a site signifying the resilience, strength and determination of its Aboriginal residents during a period when government policies and western ideologies did not align with traditional values or benefit Aboriginal people.

Redbournberry Hill holds social and spiritual significance for many Aboriginal people and is considered a homeland for the descendants of the Aboriginal residents. It is a place where connection to Country and ancestors can be continued and maintained. It is also a place of intergenerational teaching where cultural knowledge, skills and oral histories can be shared in a culturally appropriate landscape and links Aboriginal people with their ancestors, culture and history.

Redbournberry Hill is one of many interconnected sites in a broader cultural landscape. It was used by the Wonnarua people for traditional practices before transitioning into a place of refuge for the Wonnarua and neighbouring Aboriginal nations for over 150 years. It is a place that now represents the strength of Aboriginal people throughout history.

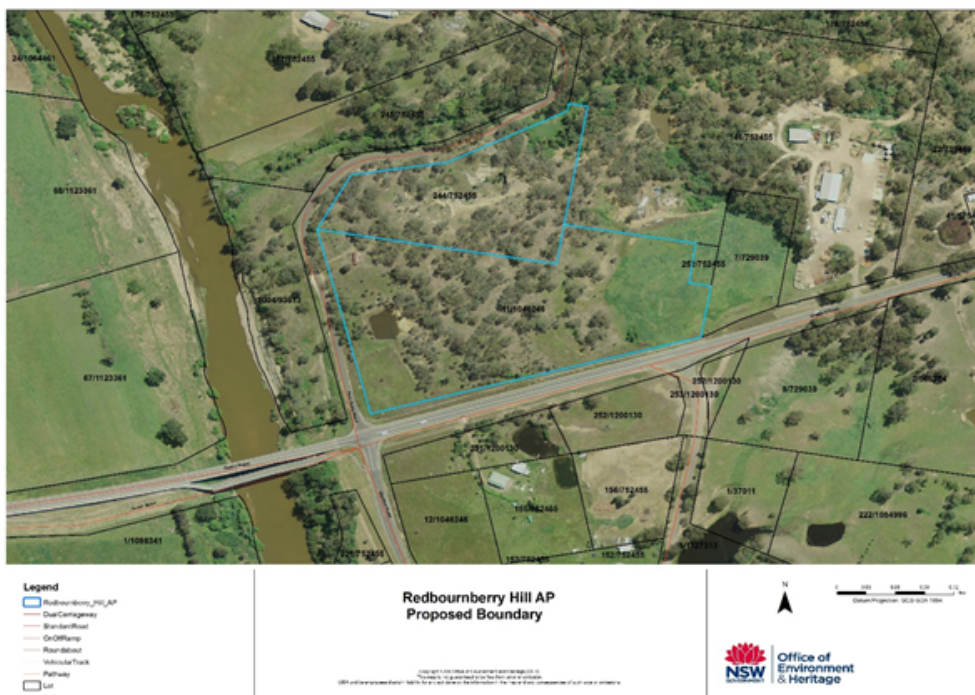
The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP
Minister for the Environment

Sydney, 19th Day of June 2018

SCHEDULE “A”

Land District – Singleton LGA – Singleton

Locality is Redbournberry Hill, Lot 11 in DP 1046246 and Lot 244 in DP 752455, Parish of Darlington, County of Durham. It comprises an area of 6.8 hectares as shown in the map below.



[n2018-2161]

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Millpost Stone Axe Quarry Aboriginal Place

Pursuant to section 84 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, I, the Minister for the Environment, being of the opinion that the place known as the Millpost Stone Axe Quarry is, and was, of special significance to Aboriginal culture, declare the lands described in Schedule “A” as an Aboriginal Place.

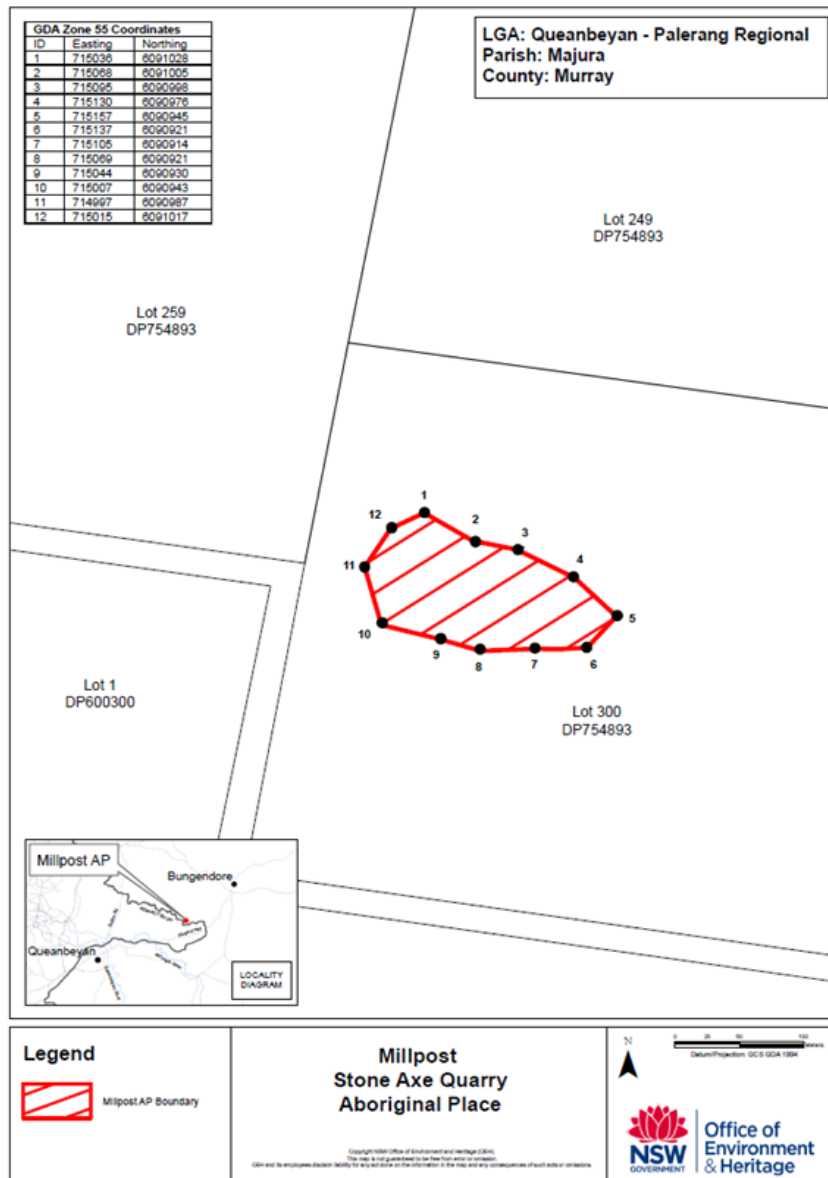
The values for which the Millpost Stone Axe Quarry Aboriginal Place has been assessed as being significant to Aboriginal culture include, but are not limited to, the site being an important source of basalt (dolerite) which is a key stone material highly sought after for making stone axe heads. The basalt (dolerite) was also used as a trading commodity for the Ngambri and Ngunnawal peoples with neighboring Aboriginal nations of south eastern Australia including the Ngarigo people. The exchange of basalt (dolerite) axe heads would have occurred during the large intertribal gatherings of Aboriginal groups that passed through the area for such events as the feasting of the Bogong moths.

The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP
Minister for the Environment

Sydney this 18th day of June 2018

SCHEDULE “A”

All those pieces or parcels of land known as part Lot 300 DP 754893, in the County of Murray, Parish of Majura, being the hatched area shown in the following diagram of approximately one hectare.



[n2018-2162]



Resource Recovery Order under Part 9, Clause 93 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014

The Closed Loop rapidly decomposed food waste order June 2018

Introduction

This order, issued by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under clause 93 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (Waste Regulation), imposes the requirements that must be met by processors of rapidly decomposed food waste from specified Closed Loop units, to which 'the Closed Loop rapidly decomposed food waste exemption June 2018' applies. The requirements in this order apply to the supply of rapidly decomposed food waste for application to land as a soil amendment.

1. Waste to which this order applies

- 1.1. This order applies to rapidly decomposed food waste. In this order, rapidly decomposed food waste means the decomposed output from the mechanical mixing and heating of food waste produced by specified Closed Loop units.

2. Persons to whom this order applies

- 2.1. The requirements in this order apply, as relevant, to any person who supplies rapidly decomposed food waste that has been generated, processed or recovered by the person.
- 2.2. This order does not apply to the supply of rapidly decomposed food waste to a consumer for land application at a premises for which the consumer holds a licence under the POEO Act that authorises the carrying out of the scheduled activities on the premises under clause 39 'waste disposal (application to land)' or clause 40 'waste disposal (thermal treatment)' of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act.

3. Duration

- 3.1. This order commences on 28 June 2018 and is valid until 28 June 2020 unless revoked by the EPA in writing at an earlier date.

4. Processor requirements

The EPA imposes the following requirements on any processor who supplies rapidly decomposed food waste.

General conditions

- 4.1. On or before supplying rapidly decomposed food waste, the processor must ensure that the rapidly decomposed food waste:
 - 4.1.1. does not include grease trap waste or animal waste.

- 4.1.2. does not contain any physical contaminants, including but not limited to glass, metal, rigid plastics, flexible plastics or polystyrene.
- 4.1.3. is in a form and condition that is suitable for land application as a soil amendment.
- 4.1.4. has completed at least one full operational cycle by the specified unit.

Sampling requirements

- 4.2. On or before supplying rapidly decomposed food waste, the processor must:
 - 4.2.1. Prepare a written sampling plan for the rapidly decomposed food waste which includes a description of the input to the specific unit sampled, sample preparation, and storage procedures for the rapidly decomposed food waste samples. The sampling plan must include the appropriate holding times for all tests including microbiological testing.
 - 4.2.2. Undertake sampling and testing of the rapidly decomposed food waste as required under clause 4.3. The sampling must be carried out in accordance with the written sampling plan.
- 4.3. The processor must undertake characterisation of the rapidly decomposed food waste by:
 - 4.3.1. collecting 10 composite samples and testing each sample for the chemicals and other attributes listed in Column 1 of Table 1. Each composite sample must be taken from a single batch that has not been previously sampled for the purposes of characterisation. A maximum of two composite samples must be collected per month. Characterisation must be conducted on the rapidly decomposed food waste within 12 months following the commencement of the process¹; or
 - 4.3.2. an alternative sampling and testing program that is approved by the EPA.

Chemical and other material requirements

- 4.4. The processor must not supply rapidly decomposed food waste to any person if, in relation to any of the chemical and other attributes of the rapidly decomposed food waste:
 - 4.4.1. The concentration or other value of that attribute of any sample collected and tested as part of the characterisation of the rapidly decomposed food waste exceeds the absolute maximum concentration or other value listed in Column 2 of Table 1.
- 4.5. The absolute maximum concentration or other value of that attribute in any rapidly decomposed food waste supplied under this order must not exceed the absolute maximum concentration or other value listed in Column 2 of Table 1.

¹ Processors should note that further testing will be required after the first year. Further testing will be determined on the review of the results from the first year.

Table 1

Column 1	Column 2
Chemical and other attributes	Absolute maximum concentration¹ (% 'dry weight' unless otherwise specified)
1. Salmonella spp.	Absent in 25 grams
2. Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Absent at limit of detection (Most probable number per gram)
3. Clostridium perfringens	Absent at limit of detection (colony forming units per gram)
4. Bacillus cereus	Absent at limit of detection (colony forming units per gram)
5. Particle size >9.5 mm	0 % mass
6. Electrical conductivity	N/A ²
7. Sodium mg/kg	N/A ²
8. Moisture content percentage	10%
9. pH	N/A ²

¹Processors should note that holding times for some of these tests are short and processors should check with the laboratories before sampling. For example, some microorganism samples must be analysed within 24 hours of collection.

² While limits are not included for 6, 7 and 9, these must be tested in each sample and records kept of the results.

Test methods

- 4.6. The processor must ensure that any testing of samples required by this order is undertaken by analytical laboratories accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), or equivalent.
- 4.7. The processor must ensure that the chemical and other attributes (listed in Column 1 of Table 1) in the rapidly decomposed food waste supplied are tested in accordance with the test methods specified below. Where an equivalent analytical method is used the detection limit must be equal to or less than the detection limit for the method given below.
- 4.7.1. Test method for the detection of Salmonella:
- 4.7.1.1. Australian Standard 5013.10-2009 Food microbiology - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp., or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.1.2. Report as absent or present in 25 grams.
- 4.7.2. Test method for E. coli:
- 4.7.2.1. Australian Standard AS5013.15-2006 Food microbiology - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of presumptive. Escherichia coli - Most probable number (MPN) technique, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.2.2. Report as MPN / g.
- 4.7.3. Test method for Clostridium perfringens:
- 4.7.3.1. Australian Standard AS 5013.16-2006 Food microbiology – Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of Clostridium perfringens —Colony-count technique – colony forming units (CFU) technique, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.3.2. Report as CFU / g.

- 4.7.4. Test method for *Bacillus cereus*:
- 4.7.4.1. Australian Standard AS 5013.2-2007 Food microbiology - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of *Bacillus cereus* - Colony-count technique at 30C - colony forming units (CFU) technique, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.4.2. Report as CFU / g.
- 4.7.5. Test method for measuring maximum particle size:
- 4.7.5.1. Analysis using Australian Standard AS4454-2012 Composts, soil conditioners and mulches, Appendix G – Method for Determination of Particle Size Grading.
- 4.7.5.2. Results must be reported as % by mass retained on a sieve with 9.5 mm apertures.
- 4.7.5.3. The entire sample must pass through the sieve.
- 4.7.6. Test method for electrical conductivity:
- 4.7.6.1. Analysis using Method 3A1 Electrical Conductivity (EC) of 1:5 rapidly decomposed food waste:water extract from SOIL CHEMICAL METHODS – Australasia, Rayment and Lyons 2011.
- 4.7.6.2. Report in dS/m on an air-dry basis.
- 4.7.7. Test method for sodium:
- 4.7.7.1. Sample preparation using USEPA SW-846 Method 3050B Acid digestion of sediments, sludges, and soils.
- 4.7.7.2. Analysis using USEPA SW-846 Method 6010C Inductively coupled plasma – optical emission spectrometry.
- 4.7.7.3. Report as mg/kg.
- 4.7.8. Test method for moisture content:
- 4.7.8.1. Analysis using method Method 2A1 Air dry moisture content from SOIL CHEMICAL METHODS – Australasia, Rayment and Lyons 2011.
- 4.7.8.2. Report as %.
- 4.7.9. Test method for pH:
- 4.7.9.1. Prepare sample by mixing one part of rapidly decomposed food waste with 5 parts of water using analysis method 4A1 pH of 1:5 soil/water suspension from SOIL CHEMICAL METHODS – Australasia, Rayment and Lyons 2011, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.9.2. Report as pH on an air-dry basis.

Notification

- 4.8. On or before each transaction, the processor must provide the following to each person to whom the processor supplies the rapidly decomposed food waste:
- a written statement of compliance certifying that all the requirements set out in this order have been met;
 - a copy of “the Closed Loop rapidly decomposed food waste exemption June 2018”, or a link to the EPA website where the exemption can be found; and
 - a copy of “the Closed Loop rapidly decomposed food waste order June 2018”.

Record keeping and reporting

- 4.9. The processor must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years:
- the sampling plan required to be prepared under clause 4.2.1;
 - all test results in relation to the rapidly decomposed food wastes supplied;

- the quantity of any rapidly decomposed food waste supplied; and
 - the name and address of each person to whom the processor supplied the rapidly decomposed food waste.
- 4.10. The processor must notify the EPA within seven days of becoming aware that it has not complied with any requirement in clauses 4.1- 4.5.

5. Definitions

In this order:

animal waste means dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of dead animals and animal parts².

application or apply to land means applying to land by:

- spraying, spreading or depositing on the land;
- ploughing, injecting or mixing into the land; or
- filling, raising, reclaiming or contouring the land.

consumer means a person who applies, or intends to apply, rapidly decomposed food waste to land.

composite sample means a sample that combines five discrete sub-samples of equal size into a single sample for the purpose of analysis.

food waste means food waste from the manufacture, preparation, sale or consumption of food but does not include grease trap waste or animal waste.

grease trap waste means any grease, oils, solids, water or other matter resulting only from the preparation or manufacturing of food that is collected in a grease trap in the usual course of the operation of the grease trap. This definition includes dissolved air flotation (DAF) units used to treat grease trap waste, but does not include grease trap waste collected from grease traps in hospitals and shopping centres other than those solely from the preparation of food.

specified Closed Loop unit means the “CLO units” by Closed Loop Environmental Solutions Pty Ltd. The CLO unit is an enclosed vessel that uses a start-up culture of aerobic thermophilic bacteria and operates with agitation, forced airflow and an internal temperature of 60°C to 63°C (achieved by way of a jacketed external oil chamber maintained at 120°C) for a minimum period of 24 hours.

processor means a person who processes rapidly decomposed food wastes for supply to a consumer.

transaction means:

- in the case of a one-off supply, the supply of a batch, truckload or stockpile of rapidly decomposed food waste that is not repeated.
- in the case where the supplier has an arrangement with the recipient for more than one supply of rapidly decomposed food waste, the first supply of rapidly decomposed food waste as required under the arrangement.

Manager Waste Strategy and Innovation

Environment Protection Authority

(by delegation)

27.06.18

² see Notes section for guidance

Notes

The EPA may amend or revoke this order at any time. It is the responsibility of the processor to ensure it complies with all relevant requirements of the most current order.

In gazetting or otherwise issuing this order, the EPA is not in any way endorsing the supply or use of this substance or guaranteeing that the substance will confer benefit.

The conditions set out in this order are designed to minimise the risk of potential harm to the environment, human health or agriculture, although neither this order nor the accompanying exemption guarantee that the environment, human health or agriculture will not be harmed.

While this order requires that the rapidly decomposed food waste must not contain physical contaminants including but not limited to glass, metal, rigid plastics, flexible plastics, or polystyrene, the EPA recognises that the rapidly decomposed food waste may contain extremely low or incidental amounts of physical contaminants. The processor must implement procedures to prevent the presence of physical contaminants in the rapidly decomposed food waste. These procedures must be formally documented and their implementation demonstrated. However, as noted in this order, the rapidly decomposed food waste must not contain any grease trap waste or animal waste.

Animal waste is defined as dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of these. Under the food waste definition in this order, it is intended that for example, meat waste from commercial kitchens and plate scrapings would be considered as food waste. However, animal carcasses or parts of animals from an animal slaughtering process are excluded.

Regardless of any exemption or order provided by the EPA, the person who causes or permits the application of the substance to land must ensure that the action is lawful and consistent with any other legislative requirements including, if applicable, any development consent(s) for managing operations on the site(s).

The supply of rapidly decomposed food waste remains subject to other relevant environmental regulations in the POEO Act and Waste Regulation. For example, a person who pollutes land (s. 142A) or water (s. 120), or causes air pollution through the emission of odours (s. 126), or does not meet the special requirements for asbestos waste (Part 7 of the Waste Regulation), regardless of this order, is guilty of an offence and subject to prosecution.

This order does not alter the requirements of any other relevant legislation that must be met in supplying this material, including, but not limited to the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*.

Failure to comply with the conditions of this order constitutes an offence under clause 93 of the Waste Regulation.



Resource Recovery Exemption under Part 9, Clauses 91 and 92 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014

The Closed Loop rapidly decomposed food waste exemption June 2018

Introduction

This exemption:

- is issued by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under clauses 91 and 92 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (Waste Regulation); and
- exempts a consumer of rapidly decomposed food waste produced by specified Closed Loop units from certain requirements under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) and the Waste Regulation in relation to the application of rapidly decomposed food waste to land, provided the consumer complies with the conditions of this exemption.

This exemption should be read in conjunction with 'the Closed Loop rapidly decomposed food waste order June 2018'.

1. Waste to which this exemption applies

- 1.1. This exemption applies to rapidly decomposed food waste processed in the specified Closed Loop units, which is, or is intended to be, applied to land as a soil amendment.
- 1.2. Rapidly decomposed food waste means the decomposed output from the mechanical mixing and heating of food waste produced by specified Closed Loop units.

2. Persons to whom this exemption applies

- 2.1. This exemption applies to any person who applies, or intends to apply, rapidly decomposed food waste to land as set out in 1.1.

3. Duration

- 3.1. This exemption commences on 28 June 2018 and is valid until 28 June 2020 unless revoked by the EPA by notice published in the Government Gazette at an earlier date.

4. Premises to which this exemption applies

- 4.1. This exemption applies to premises at which the consumer's actual or intended application of rapidly decomposed food waste is carried out.

5. Exemption

- 5.1. Subject to the conditions of this exemption, the EPA exempts each consumer from the following provisions of the POEO Act and the Waste Regulation in relation to the consumer's actual or intended application of rapidly decomposed food waste to land as a soil amendment at the premises:
- section 48 of the POEO Act in respect of the scheduled activities described in clauses 39 and 42 of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act;
 - Part 4 of the Waste Regulation;
 - section 88 of the POEO Act; and
 - clause 109 and 110 of the Waste Regulation.
- 5.2. The exemption does not apply in circumstances where rapidly decomposed food waste is received at the premises for which the consumer holds a licence under the POEO Act that authorises the carrying out of the scheduled activities on the premises under clause 39 'waste disposal (application to land)' or clause 40 'waste disposal (thermal treatment)' of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act.

6. Conditions of exemption

The exemption is subject to the following conditions:

General conditions

- 6.1. At the time the rapidly decomposed food waste is received at the premises, the material must meet all chemical and other material requirements which are required on or before the supply of rapidly decomposed food waste under 'the Closed Loop rapidly decomposed food waste order June 2018'.
- 6.2. The rapidly decomposed food waste can only be applied to land as a soil amendment on agricultural land, home gardens and for the purposes of landscaping. Food crops, where the harvested parts touch or are below the surface of the land, must not be grown at the land application site for 90 days after each application of rapidly decomposed food waste.
- 6.3. The rapidly decomposed food waste must not be land applied at high public contact sites, such as childcare centres and children's playgrounds¹.
- 6.4. The rapidly decomposed food waste must be incorporated into the topsoil at the time of application.
- 6.5. The rapidly decomposed food waste can be used as an input material at the start of a composting process as defined in 'the Compost Order 2016'.
- 6.6. The consumer must make any records required to be kept under this exemption available to authorised officers of the EPA on request.

Preventing leaching and exposure to vectors

- 6.7. The consumer must ensure that the rapidly decomposed food waste is appropriately contained prior to land application and when applying it to land, such that leaching or runoff from rapidly decomposed food waste is prevented.

¹The purpose of this condition is to avoid hand-to-mouth contact with soil in which rapidly decomposed food waste has been applied, especially for children and other vulnerable members of the community.

- 6.8. The consumer must ensure minimal risk of exposure to and transfer of pathogenic materials from the site by vectors (animals, birds and insects).
- 6.9. The consumer must ensure that any application of rapidly decomposed food waste to land occurs within a reasonable period of time after its receipt.

Livestock related

- 6.10. The consumer must not allow rapidly decomposed food waste to be fed to or come into contact with pigs or ruminants in accordance with clauses 37 and 38 of the *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*.
- 6.11. The consumer must apply a livestock-withholding period of 90 days following the land application of rapidly decomposed food waste.

Additional agricultural conditions

- 6.12. When used on agricultural land, the consumer must calculate application rates prior to the application of the rapidly decomposed food waste to land. The application rates must be equal to or less than the rate for the most limiting factor.
- 6.13. Where rapidly decomposed food waste is intended to be land applied within 4 weeks of any other exempted waste, an investigation to determine the suitability of the proposed application must be undertaken prior to the waste being received at the application site. A report must be prepared including, but not necessarily limited to, information detailing how the receiving site will benefit from multiple wastes being applied, how the matrices and constituents of the different wastes will interact, and what application rates will be appropriate to minimise the potential for environmental harm. The investigation should determine whether the land application will deliver a net benefit. Where a net benefit is not demonstrated the land application of rapidly decomposed food waste must not proceed. A written record of the report must be kept for a minimum period of three years.
- 6.14. When used on agricultural land, the consumer must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years:
 - the quantity of any rapidly decomposed food waste received; and
 - the name and address of the supplier of the rapidly decomposed food waste received.

7. Definitions

In this exemption:

agricultural land means land where the current or future use is for the purposes of agriculture which includes horticulture, turf and any purpose of husbandry. This includes keeping or breeding livestock, poultry or bees, and growing fruit, vegetables, field crops or pastures.

animal waste means dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of dead animals and animal parts.

application or apply to land means applying to land by:

- spraying, spreading or depositing on the land; or
- ploughing, injecting or mixing into the land; or
- filling, raising, reclaiming or contouring the land.

consumer means a person who applies, or intends to apply, rapidly decomposed food waste to land.

ruminant means an animal that has a rumen, and includes an animal belonging to any of the following classes of animal, namely, cattle, sheep, goats and deer as defined in clause 70 of the *Stock Diseases Regulation 2009*.

food waste means food waste from the manufacture, preparation, sale or consumption of food but does not include grease trap waste or animal waste.

high public contact sites means land with a high potential for soil to mouth contact by the public, particularly children, including childcare centres and playgrounds.

specified Closed Loop unit means the “CLO units” by Closed Loop Environmental Solutions Pty Ltd. The CLO unit is an enclosed vessel that uses a start-up culture of aerobic thermophilic bacteria and operates with agitation, forced airflow and an internal temperature of 60^oC to 63^oC (achieved by way of a jacketed external oil chamber maintained at 120^oC) for a minimum period of 24 hours.

processor means a person who produces rapidly decomposed food waste for supply to a consumer from the specified units in this exemption.

27.06.18

**Manager Waste Strategy and Innovation
Environment Protection Authority
(by delegation)**

Notes

The EPA may amend or revoke this exemption at any time. It is the responsibility of the consumer to ensure they comply with all relevant requirements of the most current exemption. The current version of this exemption will be available on www.epa.nsw.gov.au

In gazetting or otherwise issuing this exemption, the EPA is not in any way endorsing the use of this substance or guaranteeing that the substance will confer benefit.

The conditions set out in this exemption are designed to minimise the risk of potential harm to the environment, human health or agriculture, although neither this exemption nor the accompanying order guarantee that the environment, human health or agriculture will not be harmed.

Animal waste is defined as dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of these. Under the food waste definition in this exemption, it is intended that for example, meat waste from commercial kitchens and plate scrapings would be considered as food waste. However, animal carcasses or parts of animals from an animal slaughtering process are excluded.

Rapidly decomposed food waste is a decomposed material from the mechanical mixing and heating of food waste and is **not** the same as compost. Consumers should note that re-wetting of rapidly decomposed food waste will encourage growth of organisms that may remain in a dormant state after the process is completed. The output itself will sustain the growth of organisms, including pathogenic organisms, which are introduced from the receiving environment. Rewetting will also commence the usual decomposition process that occurs with all organic waste and has the potential to generate offensive odours.

Note that food crop restrictions apply in this exemption to prevent the transmission of pathogenic organisms from the soil to food. Food crops that when harvested come into contact with the soil such as carrots, potatoes, lettuces and leafy herbs, must not be grown in soil where decomposed food waste has been land applied for a period of less than 90 days after each application. However, the output material may be used for the growing of fruit or nut trees or vines at any time after land application but not where fallen produce is or may be collected off the ground within 90 days of application.

Rapidly decomposed food waste may be acidic and contain high levels of sodium and other salts. The consumer should assess whether or not the rapidly decomposed food waste is fit for the purpose for which it is proposed to be used, and whether this use will cause harm. The consumer may need to seek expert technical advice.

As rapidly decomposed food waste is dry and may contain powdery particles, care should be taken to reduce dust during handling and application.

Regardless of any exemption provided by the EPA, the person who causes or permits the application of the substance to land must ensure that the action is lawful and consistent with any other legislative requirements including, if applicable, any development consent(s) for managing operations on the site(s).

The receipt of rapidly decomposed food waste remains subject to other relevant environmental regulations in the POEO Act and the Waste Regulation. For example, a person who pollutes land (s. 142A) or water (s. 120), or causes air pollution through the emission of odours (s. 126), or does not meet the special requirements for asbestos waste (Part 7 of the Waste Regulation), regardless of having an exemption, is guilty of an offence and subject to prosecution.

This exemption does not alter the requirements of any other relevant legislation that must be met when land applying this material, including, but not limited to the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*.

Failure to comply with the conditions of this exemption constitutes an offence under clause 91 of the Waste Regulation.



Resource Recovery Order under Part 9, Clause 93 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014

The Eco Guardians rapidly dehydrated food waste order June 2018

Introduction

This order, issued by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under clause 93 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (Waste Regulation), imposes the requirements that must be met by processors of rapidly dehydrated food waste from specified Eco Guardians units, to which 'the Eco Guardians rapidly dehydrated food waste exemption June 2018' applies. The requirements in this order apply to the supply of rapidly dehydrated food waste for application to land as a soil amendment.

1. Waste to which this order applies

- 1.1. This order applies to rapidly dehydrated food waste. In this order, rapidly dehydrated food waste means the dehydrated output from the mechanical mixing and heating of food waste produced by specified Eco Guardians units.

2. Persons to whom this order applies

- 2.1. The requirements in this order apply, as relevant, to any person who supplies rapidly dehydrated food waste that has been generated, processed or recovered by the person.
- 2.2. This order does not apply to the supply of rapidly dehydrated food waste to a consumer for land application at a premises for which the consumer holds a licence under the POEO Act that authorises the carrying out of the scheduled activities on the premises under clause 39 'waste disposal (application to land)' or clause 40 'waste disposal (thermal treatment)' of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act.

3. Duration

- 3.1. This order commences on 28 June 2018 and is valid until 28 June 2020 unless revoked by the EPA in writing at an earlier date.

4. Processor requirements

The EPA imposes the following requirements on any processor who supplies rapidly dehydrated food waste.

General conditions

- 4.1. On or before supplying rapidly dehydrated food waste, the processor must ensure that the rapidly dehydrated food waste:
 - 4.1.1. does not include grease trap waste or animal waste.

- 4.1.2. does not contain any physical contaminants, including but not limited to glass, metal, rigid plastics, flexible plastics or polystyrene.
- 4.1.3. is in a form and condition that is suitable for land application as a soil amendment.
- 4.1.4. has completed at least one full operational cycle by the specified unit.

Sampling requirements

- 4.2. On or before supplying rapidly dehydrated food waste, the processor must:
 - 4.2.1. Prepare a written sampling plan for the rapidly dehydrated food waste which includes a description of the input to the specific unit sampled, sample preparation, and storage procedures for the rapidly dehydrated food waste samples. The sampling plan must include the appropriate holding times for all tests including microbiological testing.
 - 4.2.2. Undertake sampling and testing of the rapidly dehydrated food waste as required under clause 4.3. The sampling must be carried out in accordance with the written sampling plan.
- 4.3. The processor must undertake characterisation of the rapidly dehydrated food waste by:
 - 4.3.1. collecting 10 composite samples and testing each sample for the chemicals and other attributes listed in Column 1 of Table 1. Each composite sample must be taken from a single batch that has not been previously sampled for the purposes of characterisation. A maximum of two composite samples must be collected per month. Characterisation must be conducted on the rapidly dehydrated food waste within 12 months following the commencement of the process¹; or
 - 4.3.2. an alternative sampling and testing program that is approved by the EPA.

Chemical and other material requirements

- 4.4. The processor must not supply rapidly dehydrated food waste to any person if, in relation to any of the chemical and other attributes of the rapidly dehydrated food waste:
 - 4.4.1. The concentration or other value of that attribute of any sample collected and tested as part of the characterisation of the rapidly dehydrated food waste exceeds the absolute maximum concentration or other value listed in Column 2 of Table 1.
- 4.5. The absolute maximum concentration or other value of that attribute in any rapidly dehydrated food waste supplied under this order must not exceed the absolute maximum concentration or other value listed in Column 2 of Table 1.

¹ Processors should note that further testing will be required after the first year. Further testing will be determined on the review of the results from the first year.

Table 1

Column 1	Column 2
Chemical and other attributes	Absolute maximum concentration¹ (% 'dry weight' unless otherwise specified)
1. Salmonella spp.	Absent in 25 grams
2. Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Absent at limit of detection (Most probable number per gram)
3. Clostridium perfringens	Absent at limit of detection (colony forming units per gram)
4. Bacillus cereus	Absent at limit of detection (colony forming units per gram)
5. Particle size >9.5 mm	0 % mass
6. Electrical conductivity	N/A ²
7. Sodium mg/kg	N/A ²
8. Moisture content percentage	10%
9. pH	N/A ²

¹Processors should note that holding times for some of these tests are short and processors should check with the laboratories before sampling. For example, some microorganism samples must be analysed within 24 hours of collection.

² While limits are not included for 6, 7 and 9, these must be tested in each sample and records kept of the results.

Test methods

- 4.6. The processor must ensure that any testing of samples required by this order is undertaken by analytical laboratories accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), or equivalent.
- 4.7. The processor must ensure that the chemical and other attributes (listed in Column 1 of Table 1) in the rapidly dehydrated food waste supplied are tested in accordance with the test methods specified below. Where an equivalent analytical method is used the detection limit must be equal to or less than the detection limit for the method given below.
- 4.7.1. Test method for the detection of Salmonella:
- 4.7.1.1. Australian Standard 5013.10-2009 Food microbiology - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp., or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.1.2. Report as absent or present in 25 grams.
- 4.7.2. Test method for E. coli:
- 4.7.2.1. Australian Standard AS5013.15-2006 Food microbiology - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of presumptive. Escherichia coli - Most probable number (MPN) technique, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.2.2. Report as MPN / g.
- 4.7.3. Test method for Clostridium perfringens:
- 4.7.3.1. Australian Standard AS 5013.16-2006 Food microbiology – Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of Clostridium perfringens —Colony-count technique – colony forming units (CFU) technique, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.3.2. Report as CFU / g.

- 4.7.4. Test method for *Bacillus cereus*:
- 4.7.4.1. Australian Standard AS 5013.2-2007 Food microbiology - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of *Bacillus cereus* - Colony-count technique at 30C - colony forming units (CFU) technique, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.4.2. Report as CFU / g.
- 4.7.5. Test method for measuring maximum particle size:
- 4.7.5.1. Analysis using Australian Standard AS4454-2012 Composts, soil conditioners and mulches, Appendix G – Method for Determination of Particle Size Grading.
- 4.7.5.2. Results must be reported as % by mass retained on a sieve with 9.5 mm apertures.
- 4.7.5.3. The entire sample must pass through the sieve.
- 4.7.6. Test method for electrical conductivity:
- 4.7.6.1. Analysis using Method 3A1 Electrical Conductivity (EC) of 1:5 soil/water extract from SOIL CHEMICAL METHODS – Australasia, Rayment and Lyons 2011.
- 4.7.6.2. Report in dS/m on an air-dry basis.
- 4.7.7. Test method for sodium:
- 4.7.7.1. Sample preparation using USEPA SW-846 Method 3050B Acid digestion of sediments, sludges, and soils.
- 4.7.7.2. Analysis using USEPA SW-846 Method 6010C Inductively coupled plasma – optical emission spectrometry.
- 4.7.7.3. Report as mg/kg.
- 4.7.8. Test method for moisture content:
- 4.7.8.1. Analysis using method Method 2A1 Air dry moisture content from SOIL CHEMICAL METHODS – Australasia, Rayment and Lyons 2011.
- 4.7.8.2. Report as %.
- 4.7.9. Test method for pH:
- 4.7.9.1. Prepare sample by mixing one part of rapidly dehydrated food waste with 5 parts of water using analysis method 4A1 pH of 1:5 soil/water suspension from SOIL CHEMICAL METHODS – Australasia, Rayment and Lyons 2011, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.9.2. Report as pH on an air-dry basis.

Notification

- 4.8. On or before each transaction, the processor must provide the following to each person to whom the processor supplies the rapidly dehydrated food waste:
- a written statement of compliance certifying that all the requirements set out in this order have been met;
 - a copy of “the Eco Guardians rapidly dehydrated food waste exemption June 2018”, or a link to the EPA website where the exemption can be found; and
 - a copy of “the Eco Guardians rapidly dehydrated food waste order June 2018”.

Record keeping and reporting

- 4.9. The processor must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years:
- the sampling plan required to be prepared under clause 4.2.1;
 - all test results in relation to the rapidly dehydrated food wastes supplied;
 - the quantity of any rapidly dehydrated food waste supplied; and

- the name and address of each person to whom the processor supplied the rapidly dehydrated food waste.

4.10. The processor must notify the EPA within seven days of becoming aware that it has not complied with any requirement in clauses 4.1- 4.5.

5. Definitions

In this order:

animal waste means dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of dead animals and animal parts².

application or apply to land means applying to land by:

- spraying, spreading or depositing on the land;
- ploughing, injecting or mixing into the land; or
- filling, raising, reclaiming or contouring the land.

consumer means a person who applies, or intends to apply, rapidly dehydrated food waste to land.

composite sample means a sample that combines five discrete sub-samples of equal size into a single sample for the purpose of analysis.

food waste means food waste from the manufacture, preparation, sale or consumption of food but does not include grease trap waste or animal waste.

grease trap waste means any grease, oils, solids, water or other matter resulting only from the preparation or manufacturing of food that is collected in a grease trap in the usual course of the operation of the grease trap. This definition includes dissolved air flotation (DAF) units used to treat grease trap waste, but does not include grease trap waste collected from grease traps in hospitals and shopping centres other than those solely from the preparation of food.

specified Eco Guardians unit means the “GaiaRecycle Process” units by Eco Guardians Pty Ltd. The “GaiaRecycle Process” unit is an enclosed vessel that operates with agitation, internal fan system and internal temperature of 100°C (achieved by way of a jacketed external oil chamber maintained at 170°C) for a minimum of 7 hours.

processor means a person who processes rapidly dehydrated food wastes for supply to a consumer.

transaction means:

- in the case of a one-off supply, the supply of a batch, truckload or stockpile of rapidly dehydrated food waste that is not repeated.
- in the case where the supplier has an arrangement with the recipient for more than one supply of rapidly dehydrated food waste, the first supply of rapidly dehydrated food waste as required under the arrangement.

27.06.18

Manager Waste Strategy and Innovation
Environment Protection Authority
(by delegation)

² see Notes section for guidance

Notes

The EPA may amend or revoke this order at any time. It is the responsibility of the processor to ensure it complies with all relevant requirements of the most current order.

In gazetting or otherwise issuing this order, the EPA is not in any way endorsing the supply or use of this substance or guaranteeing that the substance will confer benefit.

The conditions set out in this order are designed to minimise the risk of potential harm to the environment, human health or agriculture, although neither this order nor the accompanying exemption guarantee that the environment, human health or agriculture will not be harmed.

While this order requires that the rapidly dehydrated food waste must not contain physical contaminants including but not limited to glass, metal, rigid plastics, flexible plastics, or polystyrene, the EPA recognises that the rapidly dehydrated food waste may contain extremely low or incidental amounts of physical contaminants. The processor must implement procedures to prevent the presence of physical contaminants in the rapidly dehydrated food waste. These procedures must be formally documented and their implementation demonstrated. However, as noted in this order, the rapidly dehydrated food waste must not contain any grease trap waste or animal waste.

Animal waste is defined as dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of these. Under the food waste definition in this order, it is intended that for example, meat waste from commercial kitchens and plate scrapings would be considered as food waste. However, animal carcasses or parts of animals from an animal slaughtering process are excluded.

Regardless of any exemption or order provided by the EPA, the person who causes or permits the application of the substance to land must ensure that the action is lawful and consistent with any other legislative requirements including, if applicable, any development consent(s) for managing operations on the site(s).

The supply of rapidly dehydrated food waste remains subject to other relevant environmental regulations in the POEO Act and Waste Regulation. For example, a person who pollutes land (s. 142A) or water (s. 120), or causes air pollution through the emission of odours (s. 126), or does not meet the special requirements for asbestos waste (Part 7 of the Waste Regulation), regardless of this order, is guilty of an offence and subject to prosecution.

This order does not alter the requirements of any other relevant legislation that must be met in supplying this material, including, but not limited to the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*.

Failure to comply with the conditions of this order constitutes an offence under clause 93 of the Waste Regulation.



Resource Recovery Exemption under Part 9, Clauses 91 and 92 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014

The Eco Guardians rapidly dehydrated food waste exemption June 2018

Introduction

This exemption:

- is issued by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under clauses 91 and 92 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (Waste Regulation); and
- exempts a consumer of rapidly dehydrated food waste produced by specified Eco Guardians units from certain requirements under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) and the Waste Regulation in relation to the application of rapidly dehydrated food waste to land, provided the consumer complies with the conditions of this exemption.

This exemption should be read in conjunction with 'the Eco Guardians rapidly dehydrated food waste order June 2018'.

1. Waste to which this exemption applies

- 1.1. This exemption applies to rapidly dehydrated food waste processed in the specified Eco Guardians units, which is, or is intended to be, applied to land as a soil amendment.
- 1.2. Rapidly dehydrated food waste means the dehydrated output from the mechanical mixing and heating of food waste produced by specified Eco Guardians units.

2. Persons to whom this exemption applies

- 2.1. This exemption applies to any person who applies, or intends to apply, rapidly dehydrated food waste to land as set out in 1.1.

3. Duration

- 3.1. This exemption commences on 28 June 2018 and is valid until 28 June 2020 unless revoked by the EPA by notice published in the Government Gazette at an earlier date.

4. Premises to which this exemption applies

- 4.1. This exemption applies to premises at which the consumer's actual or intended application of rapidly dehydrated food waste is carried out.

5. Exemption

- 5.1. Subject to the conditions of this exemption, the EPA exempts each consumer from the following provisions of the POEO Act and the Waste Regulation in relation to the consumer's actual or intended application of rapidly dehydrated food waste to land as a soil amendment at the premises:
- section 48 of the POEO Act in respect of the scheduled activities described in clauses 39 and 42 of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act;
 - Part 4 of the Waste Regulation;
 - section 88 of the POEO Act; and
 - clause 109 and 110 of the Waste Regulation.
- 5.2. The exemption does not apply in circumstances where rapidly dehydrated food waste is received at the premises for which the consumer holds a licence under the POEO Act that authorises the carrying out of the scheduled activities on the premises under clause 39 'waste disposal (application to land)' or clause 40 'waste disposal (thermal treatment)' of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act.

6. Conditions of exemption

The exemption is subject to the following conditions:

General conditions

- 6.1. At the time the rapidly dehydrated food waste is received at the premises, the material must meet all chemical and other material requirements which are required on or before the supply of rapidly dehydrated food waste under 'the Eco Guardians rapidly dehydrated food waste order June 2018'.
- 6.2. The rapidly dehydrated food waste can only be applied to land as a soil amendment on agricultural land, home gardens and for the purposes of landscaping. Food crops, where the harvested parts touch or are below the surface of the land, must not be grown at the land application site for 90 days after each application of rapidly dehydrated food waste.
- 6.3. The rapidly dehydrated food waste must not be land applied at high public contact sites, such as childcare centres and children's playgrounds¹.
- 6.4. The rapidly dehydrated food waste must be incorporated into the topsoil at the time of application.
- 6.5. The rapidly dehydrated food waste can be used as an input material at the start of a composting process as defined in 'the Compost Order 2016'.
- 6.6. The consumer must make any records required to be kept under this exemption available to authorised officers of the EPA on request.

Preventing leaching and exposure to vectors

- 6.7. The consumer must ensure that the rapidly dehydrated food waste is appropriately contained prior to land application and when applying it to land, such that leaching or runoff from rapidly dehydrated food waste is prevented.

¹The purpose of this condition is to avoid hand-to-mouth contact with soil in which rapidly dehydrated food waste has been applied, especially for children and other vulnerable members of the community.

- 6.8. The consumer must ensure minimal risk of exposure to and transfer of pathogenic materials from the site by vectors (animals, birds and insects).
- 6.9. The consumer must ensure that any application of rapidly dehydrated food waste to land occurs within a reasonable period of time after its receipt.

Livestock related

- 6.10. The consumer must not allow rapidly dehydrated food waste to be fed to or come into contact with pigs or ruminants in accordance with clauses 37 and 38 of the *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*.
- 6.11. The consumer must apply a livestock-withholding period of 90 days following the land application of rapidly dehydrated food waste.

Additional agricultural conditions

- 6.12. When used on agricultural land, the consumer must calculate application rates prior to the application of the rapidly dehydrated food waste to land. The application rates must be equal to or less than the rate for the most limiting factor.
- 6.13. Where rapidly dehydrated food waste is intended to be land applied within 4 weeks of any other exempted waste, an investigation to determine the suitability of the proposed application must be undertaken prior to the waste being received at the application site. A report must be prepared including, but not necessarily limited to, information detailing how the receiving site will benefit from multiple wastes being applied, how the matrices and constituents of the different wastes will interact, and what application rates will be appropriate to minimise the potential for environmental harm. The investigation should determine whether the land application will deliver a net benefit. Where a net benefit is not demonstrated the land application of rapidly dehydrated food waste must not proceed. A written record of the report must be kept for a minimum period of three years.
- 6.14. When used on agricultural land, the consumer must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years:
 - the quantity of any rapidly dehydrated food waste received; and
 - the name and address of the supplier of the rapidly dehydrated food waste received.

7. Definitions

In this exemption:

agricultural land means land where the current or future use is for the purposes of agriculture which includes horticulture, turf and any purpose of husbandry. This includes keeping or breeding livestock, poultry or bees, and growing fruit, vegetables, field crops or pastures.

animal waste means dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of dead animals and animal parts.

application or apply to land means applying to land by:

- spraying, spreading or depositing on the land; or
- ploughing, injecting or mixing into the land; or
- filling, raising, reclaiming or contouring the land.

consumer means a person who applies, or intends to apply, rapidly dehydrated food waste to land.

ruminant means an animal that has a rumen, and includes an animal belonging to any of the following classes of animal, namely, cattle, sheep, goats and deer as defined in clause 70 of the *Stock Diseases Regulation 2009*.

food waste means food waste from the manufacture, preparation, sale or consumption of food but does not include grease trap waste or animal waste.

high public contact sites means land with a high potential for soil to mouth contact by the public, particularly children, including childcare centres and playgrounds.

specified Eco Guardians unit means the “GaiaRecycle Process” units by Eco Guardians Pty Ltd. The “GaiaRecycle Process” unit is an enclosed vessel that operates with agitation, internal fan system and internal temperature of 100°C (achieved by way of a jacketed external oil chamber maintained at 170°C) for a minimum of 7 hours.

processor means a person who produces rapidly dehydrated food waste for supply to a consumer from the specified units in this exemption.

27.06.18

**Manager Waste Strategy and Innovation
Environment Protection Authority
(by delegation)**

Notes

The EPA may amend or revoke this exemption at any time. It is the responsibility of the consumer to ensure they comply with all relevant requirements of the most current exemption. The current version of this exemption will be available on www.epa.nsw.gov.au

In gazetting or otherwise issuing this exemption, the EPA is not in any way endorsing the use of this substance or guaranteeing that the substance will confer benefit.

The conditions set out in this exemption are designed to minimise the risk of potential harm to the environment, human health or agriculture, although neither this exemption nor the accompanying order guarantee that the environment, human health or agriculture will not be harmed.

Animal waste is defined as dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of these. Under the food waste definition in this exemption, it is intended that for example, meat waste from commercial kitchens and plate scrapings would be considered as food waste. However, animal carcasses or parts of animals from an animal slaughtering process are excluded.

Rapidly dehydrated food waste is a dehydrated material from the mechanical mixing and heating of food waste and is **not** the same as compost. Consumers should note that re-wetting of rapidly dehydrated food waste will encourage growth of organisms that may remain in a dormant state after the process is completed. The output itself will sustain the growth of organisms, including pathogenic organisms, which are introduced from the receiving environment. Rewetting will also commence the usual decomposition process that occurs with all organic waste and has the potential to generate offensive odours.

Note that food crop restrictions apply in this exemption to prevent the transmission of pathogenic organisms from the soil to food. Food crops that when harvested come into contact with the soil such as carrots, potatoes, lettuces and leafy herbs, must not be grown in soil where dehydrated food waste has been land applied for a period of less than 90 days after each application. However, the output material may be used for the growing of fruit or nut trees or vines at any time after land application but not where fallen produce is or may be collected off the ground within 90 days of application.

Rapidly dehydrated food waste may be acidic and contain high levels of sodium and other salts. The consumer should assess whether or not the rapidly dehydrated food waste is fit for the purpose for which it is proposed to be used, and whether this use will cause harm. The consumer may need to seek expert technical advice.

As rapidly dehydrated food waste is dry and may contain powdery particles, care should be taken to reduce dust during handling and application.

Regardless of any exemption provided by the EPA, the person who causes or permits the application of the substance to land must ensure that the action is lawful and consistent with any other legislative requirements including, if applicable, any development consent(s) for managing operations on the site(s).

The receipt of rapidly dehydrated food waste remains subject to other relevant environmental regulations in the POEO Act and the Waste Regulation. For example, a person who pollutes land (s. 142A) or water (s. 120), or causes air pollution through the emission of odours (s. 126), or does not meet the special requirements for asbestos waste (Part 7 of the Waste Regulation), regardless of having an exemption, is guilty of an offence and subject to prosecution.

This exemption does not alter the requirements of any other relevant legislation that must be met when land applying this material, including, but not limited to the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*.

Failure to comply with the conditions of this exemption constitutes an offence under clause 91 of the Waste Regulation.



Resource Recovery Order under Part 9, Clause 93 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014

The GreenTech Industries rapidly decomposed food waste order June 2018

Introduction

This order, issued by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under clause 93 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (Waste Regulation), imposes the requirements that must be met by processors of rapidly decomposed food waste from specified GreenTech Industries units, to which 'the GreenTech Industries rapidly decomposed food waste exemption June 2018' applies. The requirements in this order apply to the supply of rapidly decomposed food waste for application to land as a soil amendment.

1. Waste to which this order applies

- 1.1. This order applies to rapidly decomposed food waste. In this order, rapidly decomposed food waste means the decomposed output from the mechanical mixing and heating of food waste produced by specified GreenTech Industries units.

2. Persons to whom this order applies

- 2.1. The requirements in this order apply, as relevant, to any person who supplies rapidly decomposed food waste that has been generated, processed or recovered by the person.
- 2.2. This order does not apply to the supply of rapidly decomposed food waste to a consumer for land application at a premises for which the consumer holds a licence under the POEO Act that authorises the carrying out of the scheduled activities on the premises under clause 39 'waste disposal (application to land)' or clause 40 'waste disposal (thermal treatment)' of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act.

3. Duration

- 3.1. This order commences on 28 June 2018 and is valid until 28 June 2020 unless revoked by the EPA in writing at an earlier date.

4. Processor requirements

The EPA imposes the following requirements on any processor who supplies rapidly decomposed food waste.

General conditions

- 4.1. On or before supplying rapidly decomposed food waste, the processor must ensure that the rapidly decomposed food waste:
 - 4.1.1. does not include grease trap waste or animal waste.

- 4.1.2. does not contain any physical contaminants, including but not limited to glass, metal, rigid plastics, flexible plastics or polystyrene.
- 4.1.3. is in a form and condition that is suitable for land application as a soil amendment.
- 4.1.4. has completed at least one full operational cycle by the specified unit.

Sampling requirements

- 4.2. On or before supplying rapidly decomposed food waste, the processor must:
 - 4.2.1. Prepare a written sampling plan for the rapidly decomposed food waste which includes a description of the input to the specific unit sampled, sample preparation, and storage procedures for the rapidly decomposed food waste samples. The sampling plan must include the appropriate holding times for all tests including microbiological testing.
 - 4.2.2. Undertake sampling and testing of the rapidly decomposed food waste as required under clause 4.3. The sampling must be carried out in accordance with the written sampling plan.
- 4.3. The processor must undertake characterisation of the rapidly decomposed food waste by:
 - 4.3.1. collecting 10 composite samples and testing each sample for the chemicals and other attributes listed in Column 1 of Table 1. Each composite sample must be taken from a single batch that has not been previously sampled for the purposes of characterisation. A maximum of two composite samples must be collected per month. Characterisation must be conducted on the rapidly decomposed food waste within 12 months following the commencement of the process¹; or
 - 4.3.2. an alternative sampling and testing program that is approved by the EPA.

Chemical and other material requirements

- 4.4. The processor must not supply rapidly decomposed food waste to any person if, in relation to any of the chemical and other attributes of the rapidly decomposed food waste:
 - 4.4.1. The concentration or other value of that attribute of any sample collected and tested as part of the characterisation of the rapidly decomposed food waste exceeds the absolute maximum concentration or other value listed in Column 2 of Table 1.
- 4.5. The absolute maximum concentration or other value of that attribute in any rapidly decomposed food waste supplied under this order must not exceed the absolute maximum concentration or other value listed in Column 2 of Table 1.

¹ Processors should note that further testing will be required after the first year. Further testing will be determined on the review of the results from the first year.

Table 1

Column 1	Column 2
Chemical and other attributes	Absolute maximum concentration¹ (% 'dry weight' unless otherwise specified)
1. Salmonella spp.	Absent in 25 grams
2. Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Absent at limit of detection (Most probable number per gram)
3. Clostridium perfringens	Absent at limit of detection (colony forming units per gram)
4. Bacillus cereus	Absent at limit of detection (colony forming units per gram)
5. Particle size >9.5 mm	0 % mass
6. Electrical conductivity	N/A ²
7. Sodium mg/kg	N/A ²
8. Moisture content percentage	10%
9. pH	N/A ²

¹Processors should note that holding times for some of these tests are short and processors should check with the laboratories before sampling. For example, some microorganism samples must be analysed within 24 hours of collection.

² While limits are not included for 6, 7 and 9, these must be tested in each sample and records kept of the results.

Test methods

- 4.6. The processor must ensure that any testing of samples required by this order is undertaken by analytical laboratories accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), or equivalent.
- 4.7. The processor must ensure that the chemical and other attributes (listed in Column 1 of Table 1) in the rapidly decomposed food waste supplied are tested in accordance with the test methods specified below. Where an equivalent analytical method is used the detection limit must be equal to or less than the detection limit for the method given below.
- 4.7.1. Test method for the detection of Salmonella:
- 4.7.1.1. Australian Standard 5013.10-2009 Food microbiology - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp., or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.1.2. Report as absent or present in 25 grams.
- 4.7.2. Test method for E. coli:
- 4.7.2.1. Australian Standard AS5013.15-2006 Food microbiology - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of presumptive. Escherichia coli - Most probable number (MPN) technique, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.2.2. Report as MPN / g.
- 4.7.3. Test method for Clostridium perfringens:
- 4.7.3.1. Australian Standard AS 5013.16-2006 Food microbiology – Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of Clostridium perfringens —Colony-count technique – Colony forming units (CFU) technique, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.3.2. Report as CFU / g.

- 4.7.4. Test method for *Bacillus cereus*:
- 4.7.4.1. Australian Standard AS 5013.2-2007 Food microbiology - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of *Bacillus cereus* - Colony-count technique at 30C - colony forming units (CFU) technique, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.4.2. Report as CFU / g.
- 4.7.5. Test method for measuring maximum particle size:
- 4.7.5.1. Analysis using Australian Standard AS4454-2012 Composts, soil conditioners and mulches, Appendix G – Method for Determination of Particle Size Grading.
- 4.7.5.2. Results must be reported as % by mass retained on a sieve with 9.5 mm apertures.
- 4.7.5.3. The entire sample must pass through the sieve.
- 4.7.6. Test method for electrical conductivity:
- 4.7.6.1. Analysis using Method 3A1 Electrical Conductivity (EC) of 1:5 rapidly decomposed food waste/water extract from SOIL CHEMICAL METHODS – Australasia, Rayment and Lyons 2011.
- 4.7.6.2. Report in dS/m on an air-dry basis.
- 4.7.7. Test method for sodium:
- 4.7.7.1. Sample preparation using USEPA SW-846 Method 3050B Acid digestion of sediments, sludges, and soils.
- 4.7.7.2. Analysis using USEPA SW-846 Method 6010C Inductively coupled plasma – optical emission spectrometry.
- 4.7.7.3. Report as mg/kg.
- 4.7.8. Test method for moisture content:
- 4.7.8.1. Analysis using method Method 2A1 Air dry moisture content from SOIL CHEMICAL METHODS – Australasia, Rayment and Lyons 2011.
- 4.7.8.2. Report as %.
- 4.7.9. Test method for pH:
- 4.7.9.1. Prepare sample by mixing one part of rapidly decomposed food waste with 5 parts of water using analysis method 4A1 pH of 1:5 soil/water suspension from SOIL CHEMICAL METHODS – Australasia, Rayment and Lyons 2011, or an equivalent analytical method.
- 4.7.9.2. Report as pH on an air-dry basis.

Notification

- 4.8. On or before each transaction, the processor must provide the following to each person to whom the processor supplies the rapidly decomposed food waste:
- a written statement of compliance certifying that all the requirements set out in this order have been met;
 - a copy of “the GreenTech Industries rapidly decomposed food waste exemption June 2018”, or a link to the EPA website where the exemption can be found; and
 - a copy of “the GreenTech Industries rapidly decomposed food waste order June 2018”.

Record keeping and reporting

- 4.9. The processor must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years:
- the sampling plan required to be prepared under clause 4.2.1;

- all test results in relation to the rapidly decomposed food wastes supplied;
- the quantity of any rapidly decomposed food waste supplied; and
- the name and address of each person to whom the processor supplied the rapidly decomposed food waste.

4.10. The processor must notify the EPA within seven days of becoming aware that it has not complied with any requirement in clauses 4.1- 4.5.

5. Definitions

In this order:

animal waste means dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of dead animals and animal parts².

application or apply to land means applying to land by:

- spraying, spreading or depositing on the land;
- ploughing, injecting or mixing into the land; or
- filling, raising, reclaiming or contouring the land.

consumer means a person who applies, or intends to apply, rapidly decomposed food waste to land.

composite sample means a sample that combines five discrete sub-samples of equal size into a single sample for the purpose of analysis.

food waste means food waste from the manufacture, preparation, sale or consumption of food but does not include grease trap waste or animal waste.

grease trap waste means any grease, oils, solids, water or other matter resulting only from the preparation or manufacturing of food that is collected in a grease trap in the usual course of the operation of the grease trap. This definition includes dissolved air flotation (DAF) units used to treat grease trap waste, but does not include grease trap waste collected from grease traps in hospitals and shopping centres other than those solely from the preparation of food.

specified GreenTech Industries unit means the Wastestation units by Greentech Industries Pty Ltd. The Wastestation is an enclosed vessel that uses a start-up culture of aerobic thermophilic bacteria and operates with turning at an internal temperature of 75°C to 95°C for a minimum period of 3 to 8 hours.

processor means a person who processes rapidly decomposed food wastes for supply to a consumer.

transaction means:

- in the case of a one-off supply, the supply of a batch, truckload or stockpile of rapidly decomposed food waste that is not repeated.
- in the case where the supplier has an arrangement with the recipient for more than one supply of rapidly decomposed food waste, the first supply of rapidly decomposed food waste as required under the arrangement.

**Manager Waste Strategy and Innovation
Environment Protection Authority
(by delegation)**

27.06.18

² see Notes section for guidance

Notes

The EPA may amend or revoke this order at any time. It is the responsibility of the processor to ensure it complies with all relevant requirements of the most current order.

In gazetting or otherwise issuing this order, the EPA is not in any way endorsing the supply or use of this substance or guaranteeing that the substance will confer benefit.

The conditions set out in this order are designed to minimise the risk of potential harm to the environment, human health or agriculture, although neither this order nor the accompanying exemption guarantee that the environment, human health or agriculture will not be harmed.

While this order requires that the rapidly decomposed food waste must not contain physical contaminants including but not limited to glass, metal, rigid plastics, flexible plastics, or polystyrene, the EPA recognises that the rapidly decomposed food waste may contain extremely low or incidental amounts of physical contaminants. The processor must implement procedures to prevent the presence of physical contaminants in the rapidly decomposed food waste. These procedures must be formally documented and their implementation demonstrated. However, as noted in this order, the rapidly decomposed food waste must not contain any grease trap waste or animal waste.

Animal waste is defined as dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of these. Under the food waste definition in this order, it is intended that for example, meat waste from commercial kitchens and plate scrapings would be considered as food waste. However, animal carcasses or parts of animals from an animal slaughtering process are excluded.

Regardless of any exemption or order provided by the EPA, the person who causes or permits the application of the substance to land must ensure that the action is lawful and consistent with any other legislative requirements including, if applicable, any development consent(s) for managing operations on the site(s).

The supply of rapidly decomposed food waste remains subject to other relevant environmental regulations in the POEO Act and Waste Regulation. For example, a person who pollutes land (s. 142A) or water (s. 120), or causes air pollution through the emission of odours (s. 126), or does not meet the special requirements for asbestos waste (Part 7 of the Waste Regulation), regardless of this order, is guilty of an offence and subject to prosecution.

This order does not alter the requirements of any other relevant legislation that must be met in supplying this material, including, but not limited to the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*.

Failure to comply with the conditions of this order constitutes an offence under clause 93 of the Waste Regulation.



Resource Recovery Exemption under Part 9, Clauses 91 and 92 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014

The GreenTech Industries rapidly decomposed food waste exemption June 2018

Introduction

This exemption:

- is issued by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under clauses 91 and 92 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (Waste Regulation); and
- exempts a consumer of rapidly decomposed food waste produced by specified GreenTech Industries units from certain requirements under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) and the Waste Regulation in relation to the application of rapidly decomposed food waste to land, provided the consumer complies with the conditions of this exemption.

This exemption should be read in conjunction with 'the GreenTech Industries rapidly decomposed food waste order June 2018'.

1. Waste to which this exemption applies

- 1.1. This exemption applies to rapidly decomposed food waste processed in the specified GreenTech Industries units, which is, or is intended to be, applied to land as a soil amendment.
- 1.2. Rapidly decomposed food waste means the decomposed output from the mechanical mixing and heating of food waste produced by specified GreenTech Industries units.

2. Persons to whom this exemption applies

- 2.1. This exemption applies to any person who applies, or intends to apply, rapidly decomposed food waste to land as set out in 1.1.

3. Duration

- 3.1. This exemption commences on 28 June 2018 and is valid until 28 June 2020 unless revoked by the EPA by notice published in the Government Gazette at an earlier date.

4. Premises to which this exemption applies

- 4.1. This exemption applies to premises at which the consumer's actual or intended application of rapidly decomposed food waste is carried out.

5. Exemption

- 5.1. Subject to the conditions of this exemption, the EPA exempts each consumer from the following provisions of the POEO Act and the Waste Regulation in relation to the consumer's actual or intended application of rapidly decomposed food waste to land as a soil amendment at the premises:
- section 48 of the POEO Act in respect of the scheduled activities described in clauses 39 and 42 of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act;
 - Part 4 of the Waste Regulation;
 - section 88 of the POEO Act; and
 - clause 109 and 110 of the Waste Regulation.
- 5.2. The exemption does not apply in circumstances where rapidly decomposed food waste is received at the premises for which the consumer holds a licence under the POEO Act that authorises the carrying out of the scheduled activities on the premises under clause 39 'waste disposal (application to land)' or clause 40 'waste disposal (thermal treatment)' of Schedule 1 of the POEO Act.

6. Conditions of exemption

The exemption is subject to the following conditions:

General conditions

- 6.1. At the time the rapidly decomposed food waste is received at the premises, the material must meet all chemical and other material requirements which are required on or before the supply of rapidly decomposed food waste under 'the GreenTech Industries rapidly decomposed food waste order June 2018'.
- 6.2. The rapidly decomposed food waste can only be applied to land as a soil amendment on agricultural land, home gardens and for the purposes of landscaping. Food crops, where the harvested parts touch or are below the surface of the land, must not be grown at the land application site for 90 days after each application of rapidly decomposed food waste.
- 6.3. The rapidly decomposed food waste must not be land applied at high public contact sites, such as childcare centres and children's playgrounds¹.
- 6.4. The rapidly decomposed food waste must be incorporated into the topsoil at the time of application.
- 6.5. The rapidly decomposed food waste can be used as an input material at the start of a composting process as defined in 'the Compost Order 2016'.
- 6.6. The consumer must make any records required to be kept under this exemption available to authorised officers of the EPA on request.

Preventing leaching and exposure to vectors

- 6.7. The consumer must ensure that the rapidly decomposed food waste is appropriately contained prior to land application and when applying it to land, such that leaching or runoff from rapidly decomposed food waste is prevented.

¹The purpose of this condition is to avoid hand-to-mouth contact with soil in which rapidly decomposed food waste has been applied especially for children and other vulnerable members of the community.

- 6.8. The consumer must ensure minimal risk of exposure to and transfer of pathogenic materials from the site by vectors (animals, birds and insects).
- 6.9. The consumer must ensure that any application of rapidly decomposed food waste to land occurs within a reasonable period of time after its receipt.

Livestock related

- 6.10. The consumer must not allow rapidly decomposed food waste to be fed to or come into contact with pigs or ruminants in accordance with clauses 37 and 38 of the *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*.
- 6.11. The consumer must apply a livestock-withholding period of 90 days following the land application of rapidly decomposed food waste.

Additional agricultural conditions

- 6.12. When used on agricultural land, the consumer must calculate application rates prior to the application of the rapidly decomposed food waste to land. The application rates must be equal to or less than the rate for the most limiting factor.
- 6.13. Where rapidly decomposed food waste is intended to be land applied within 4 weeks of any other exempted waste, an investigation to determine the suitability of the proposed application must be undertaken prior to the waste being received at the application site. A report must be prepared including, but not necessarily limited to, information detailing how the receiving site will benefit from multiple wastes being applied, how the matrices and constituents of the different wastes will interact, and what application rates will be appropriate to minimise the potential for environmental harm. The investigation should determine whether the land application will deliver a net benefit. Where a net benefit is not demonstrated the land application of rapidly decomposed food waste must not proceed. A written record of the report must be kept for a minimum period of three years.
- 6.14. When used on agricultural land, the consumer must keep a written record of the following for a period of six years:
 - the quantity of any rapidly decomposed food waste received; and
 - the name and address of the supplier of the rapidly decomposed food waste received.

7. Definitions

In this exemption:

agricultural land means land where the current or future use is for the purposes of agriculture which includes horticulture, turf and any purpose of husbandry. This includes keeping or breeding livestock, poultry or bees, and growing fruit, vegetables, field crops or pastures.

animal waste means dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of dead animals and animal parts.

application or apply to land means applying to land by:

- spraying, spreading or depositing on the land; or
- ploughing, injecting or mixing into the land; or
- filling, raising, reclaiming or contouring the land.

consumer means a person who applies, or intends to apply, rapidly decomposed food waste to land.

ruminant means an animal that has a rumen, and includes an animal belonging to any of the following classes of animal, namely, cattle, sheep, goats and deer as defined in clause 70 of the *Stock Diseases Regulation 2009*.

food waste means food waste from the manufacture, preparation, sale or consumption of food but does not include grease trap waste or animal waste.

high public contact sites means land with a high potential for soil to mouth contact by the public, particularly children, including childcare centres and playgrounds.

specified GreenTech Industries unit means the Wastestation units by Greentech Industries Pty Ltd. The Wastestation is an enclosed vessel that uses a start-up culture of aerobic thermophilic bacteria and operates with turning at an internal temperature of 75°C to 95°C for a minimum period of 3 to 8 hours.

processor means a person who produces rapidly decomposed food waste for supply to a consumer from the specified units in this exemption.

27.06.18

**Manager Waste Strategy and Innovation
Environment Protection Authority
(by delegation)**

Notes

The EPA may amend or revoke this exemption at any time. It is the responsibility of the consumer to ensure they comply with all relevant requirements of the most current exemption. The current version of this exemption will be available on www.epa.nsw.gov.au

In gazetting or otherwise issuing this exemption, the EPA is not in any way endorsing the use of this substance or guaranteeing that the substance will confer benefit.

The conditions set out in this exemption are designed to minimise the risk of potential harm to the environment, human health or agriculture, although neither this exemption nor the accompanying order guarantee that the environment, human health or agriculture will not be harmed.

Animal waste is defined as dead animals and animal parts and any mixture of these. Under the food waste definition in this exemption, it is intended that for example, meat waste from commercial kitchens and plate scrapings would be considered as food waste. However, animal carcasses or parts of animals from an animal slaughtering process are excluded.

Rapidly decomposed food waste is a decomposed material from the mechanical mixing and heating of food waste and is **not** the same as compost. Consumers should note that re-wetting of rapidly decomposed food waste will encourage growth of organisms that may remain in a dormant state after the process is completed. The output itself will sustain the growth of organisms, including pathogenic organisms, which are introduced from the receiving environment. Rewetting will also commence the usual decomposition process that occurs with all organic waste and has the potential to generate offensive odours.

Note that food crop restrictions apply in this exemption to prevent the transmission of pathogenic organisms from the soil to food. Food crops that when harvested come into contact with the soil such as carrots, potatoes, lettuces and leafy herbs, must not be grown in soil where decomposed food waste has been land applied for a period of less than 90 days after each application. However, the output material may be used for the growing of fruit or nut trees or vines at any time after land application but not where fallen produce is or may be collected off the ground within 90 days of application.

Rapidly decomposed food waste may be acidic and contain high levels of sodium and other salts. The consumer should assess whether or not the rapidly decomposed food waste is fit for the purpose for which it is proposed to be used, and whether this use will cause harm. The consumer may need to seek expert technical advice.

As rapidly decomposed food waste is dry and may contain powdery particles, care should be taken to reduce dust during handling and application.

Regardless of any exemption provided by the EPA, the person who causes or permits the application of the substance to land must ensure that the action is lawful and consistent with any other legislative requirements including, if applicable, any development consent(s) for managing operations on the site(s).

The receipt of rapidly decomposed food waste remains subject to other relevant environmental regulations in the POEO Act and the Waste Regulation. For example, a person who pollutes land (s. 142A) or water (s. 120), or causes air pollution through the emission of odours (s. 126), or does not meet the special requirements for asbestos waste (Part 7 of the Waste Regulation), regardless of having an exemption, is guilty of an offence and subject to prosecution.

This exemption does not alter the requirements of any other relevant legislation that must be met when land applying this material, including, but not limited to the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*.

Failure to comply with the conditions of this exemption constitutes an offence under clause 91 of the Waste Regulation.

Roads and Maritime Notices

MARINE SAFETY ACT 1998

MARINE NOTICE

Section 12(2)

REGULATION OF VESSELS – EXCLUSION ZONE

Location

Terranora Broadwater, Birds Bay – adjacent to Seagulls Club.

Duration

6:30pm to 7:30pm – Saturday 30 June 2018

6:30pm to 7:30pm – Saturday 4 August 2018

Detail

Fireworks displays will be conducted at the specified times over the navigable waters of the Terranora Broadwater, Birds Bay at the location specified above. The areas directly surrounding this firing position may be dangerous and hazardous while fireworks are being launched.

There will be support vessels on the water to manage the event.

An **EXCLUSION ZONE** is specified during the event, and will be created within a radius of 75 metres around the firing barge and will be marked by buoys.

Vessel operators and persons in the vicinity must keep a proper lookout, exercise caution and keep well clear of the barge and support vessels.

Unauthorised vessels and persons are strictly prohibited from entering the Exclusion Zone.

Penalties may apply (section 12(5) – *Marine Safety Act 1998*)

For full details visit the Roads and Maritime Services website – www.rms.nsw.gov.au/maritime

Marine Notice NH1844

Date: 18/06/2018

Marcus Cahill

A/Operations Manager North

Delegate

[n2018-2169]

ROAD TRANSPORT ACT 2013

Notice Fixing Fees

I, KENNETH KANOFSKI, Chief Executive of Roads and Maritime Services, pursuant to section 271(1) of the *Road Transport Act 2013* and clause 124 of the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2017*, fix the fees set out in the Schedule to this Notice in respect of the services shown adjacent to them.

This Notice takes effect on and from 1 July 2018.

KENNETH KANOFSKI,
Chief Executive,
Roads and Maritime Services

NOTE: This Notice replaces the Notice published in NSW Government Gazette No. 67 of 23 June 2017 at page 2953.

Schedule

Services		\$
1.	Duplicate certificate of registration	22
2.	Duplicate registration label	22

Services		\$
3.	Issue auxiliary number-plate or issue replacement auxiliary number-plate	44
4.	Book of inspection reports for issue at authorised inspection station:	
a.	Book containing 100 reports	111
b.	Book containing 25 reports	30
5.	Copy of rules for authorised inspection station	76
6.	Vehicle inspection by Roads and Maritime Services for the purpose of identification prior to the establishment of registration:	
a.	Booking fee for all vehicles	69
b.	Inspection of a vehicle on the national written off vehicle register, as maintained by roads authorities in each jurisdiction	445
7.	Issue certificate relating to information from Roads and Maritime Services records	31
8.	Issue information from Roads and Maritime Services records other than a certificate	22
9.	Packing and posting – Number-plates	27
10.	Packing and posting – Inspection Report Books	25
11.	Cancel registration	29
12.	Unregistered Vehicle Permit	22
13.	Conditional registration	22
14.	Number-plate reserve	58
15.	Number-plate exchange	58
16.	Vehicle Safety Compliance Certificate Scheme fees:	
a.	Licence application fee	565
b.	Licence application fee (J & P modifications)	565
c.	Annual membership fee	565
d.	Triennial licence renewal fee (J & P modifications)	565
e.	Issue of compliance certificate fee	34
f.	Issue of compliance certificate fee (J & P modification)	34
g.	Principal Arranged Insurance fee	2,000
h.	Principal Arranged Insurance run-off fee	800
i.	Change of licence category	113
17.	Issue replacement trader's plate	46
18.	Trader's plate application	50

[n2018-2170]

ROAD TRANSPORT ACT 2013

Notice Fixing Fees

I, KENNETH KANOFSKI, Chief Executive of Roads and Maritime Services, pursuant to section 271(1) of the *Road Transport Act 2013* and clause 116 of the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2017*, fix the fees set out in the Schedule to this Notice in respect of the services shown adjacent to them.

This Notice takes effect on and from 1 July 2018.

KENNETH KANOFSKI,
Chief Executive,
Roads and Maritime Services

NOTE: This Notice replaces the Notice published in NSW Government Gazette No. 67 of 23 June 2017 at page 2954.

Schedule

Services		\$
1.	Learner Replacement Logbook	17
2.	Issue of provisional licence passenger restriction exemption letter	32
3.	Issue of provisional licence prohibited motor vehicle restriction exemption letter	32
4.	Issue of a replacement provisional licence passenger restriction exemption letter	13
5.	Issue of a replacement provisional licence prohibited motor vehicle restriction exemption letter	13
6.	Issue of provisional P1 licences – restriction on passengers under 21 exemption letter	32
7.	Issue of replacement provisional P1 licences – restriction on passengers under 21 exemption letter	13

[n2018-2171]

ROAD TRANSPORT ACT 2013

Order Fixing Fees

I, KENNETH KANOFSKI, Chief Executive of Roads and Maritime Services, pursuant to clause 102 of the *Road Transport (General) Regulation 2013*, fix the fees set out in the Schedule to this Order in respect of the services shown adjacent to them.

This Order takes effect on and from 1 July 2018.

KENNETH KANOFSKI,
Chief Executive,
Roads and Maritime Services

NOTE: This Order replaces the Order published in NSW Government Gazette No. 67 of 23 June 2017 at page 2955.

Schedule

Services		\$
1.	Fee for the issue of an individual or organisational mobility parking scheme authority (except where the applicant is an eligible pensioner)	43
2.	Fee for the issue of a temporary mobility parking scheme authority (except where the applicant is an eligible pensioner)	14
3.	Fee for the issue of a replacement mobility parking scheme authority (except where the applicant is an eligible pensioner in items (a) to (d) below)	14
4.	Fee for the issue of a replacement mobility parking scheme authority where the applicant is an eligible pensioner in items (a) to (d) below	7

In this Schedule, an eligible pensioner means a person:

- (a) who is entitled to hold any of the following cards issued by the Commonwealth:
- (i) a card known as a pensioner concession card,
 - (ii) a card known as a gold repatriation health card that is embossed with TPI, EDA, WAR WIDOW or WAR WIDOWER,
Note. TPI refers to totally and permanently incapacitated and EDA refers to extreme disablement adjustment.
 - (iii) a card prescribed by the regulations as being equivalent to any of those cards, or

- (b) who is entitled to receive, in respect of any injury or disease, a pension, or other amount, approved by the Authority that is payable under the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* of the Commonwealth or the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004* of the Commonwealth, or
- (c) who is a war widow or war widower (within the meaning of section 5E of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* of the Commonwealth), or
- (d) who is under 16 years of age and named as a dependant on the current New South Wales Pensioner Concession Card in (a) above, or
- (e) who is under 16 years of age and holds a current New South Wales Centrelink Health Care Card.

[n2018-2172]

ROADS ACT 1993

LAND ACQUISITION (JUST TERMS COMPENSATION) ACT 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land
at Albion Park Rail, Albion Park and Oak Flats in the Shellharbour City Council Area

Roads and Maritime Services by its delegate declares, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, that the land described in the schedule below is acquired by compulsory process under the provisions of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* for the purposes of the *Roads Act 1993*.

K DURIE

Manager, Compulsory Acquisition & Road Dedication
Roads and Maritime Services

Schedule

All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the Shellharbour City Council area, Parishes of Terragong and Jamberoo and County of Camden, shown as:

Lot 1 Deposited Plan 364006, being the whole of the land in Certificate of Title 1/364006;

Lot 33 Deposited Plan 1237947, being part of the land in Certificate of Title 1000/813443;

Lot 314 Deposited Plan 1223037, being part of the land in Certificate of Title 1/216772;

Lots 315 and 329 Deposited Plan 1223037, being part of the land in Certificate of Title 3/549511;

Lot 316 Deposited Plan 1223037, being part of the land in Certificate of Title 1/821478;

Lot 317 Deposited Plan 1223037, being part of the land in Certificate of Title 2/605565;

Lot 2 Deposited Plan 1055678, being the whole of the land in Certificate of Title 2/1055678;

Lots 403 and 404 Deposited Plan 1235487, being part of the land in Certificate of Title 10/818223; and

Lot 405 Deposited Plan 1235487, being part of the land in Certificate of Title 999/836256;

excluding any existing easements from the compulsory acquisition of the land listed above.

The land is said to be in the possession of Shellharbour City Council.

(RMS Papers: SF2018/052057)

[n2018-2173]

ROADS ACT 1993

LAND ACQUISITION (JUST TERMS COMPENSATION) ACT 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land at Kellyville in the Hills Shire Council Area

Roads and Maritime Services by its delegate declares, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, that the land described in the schedule below is acquired by compulsory process under the provisions of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* for the purposes of the *Roads Act 1993*.

K DURIE

Manager, Compulsory Acquisition & Road Dedication
Roads and Maritime Services

Schedule

All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the Hills Shire Council area, Parish of Castle Hill and County of Cumberland, shown as:

Lot 1 Deposited Plan 261750, being the residue of the land in Certificate of Title 1/167534; and

Lot 6 Deposited Plan 1240115, being part of the land in Certificate of Title 402/1125136;

excluding any easements from the compulsory acquisition of the land described above.

The land is said to be in the possession of The Hills Shire Council.

(RMS Papers: SF2018/135484; RO SF2015/109586)

[n2018-2174]

Mining and Petroleum Notices

Pursuant to section 136 of the *Mining Act 1992* and section 16 of the *Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991*

NOTICE is given that the following applications have been received:

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATIONS (ELA)

- ELA5692, CRAIG ANDREW PARRY, dated 22 June 2018.
ELA5693, OCHRE RESOURCES PTY LTD, dated 22 June 2018.
ELA5694, PANDA MINING PTY LTD, dated 24 June 2018.
ELA5695, HANS-WERNER KUMMEROW, dated 25 June 2018.
ELA5696, OCHRE RESOURCES PTY LTD, dated 25 June 2018.
ELA5697, CRAIG ANDREW PARRY, dated 26 June 2018.
ELA5698, CRAIG ANDREW PARRY, dated 26 June 2018.
ELA5699, FREEPORT-MCMORAN EXPLORATION AUSTRALIA PTY LTD, dated 25 June 2018.
ELA5700, HAVERFORD HOLDINGS PTY LTD, dated 26 June 2018.
ELA5701, OCHRE RESOURCES PTY LTD, dated 26 June 2018.

[n2018-2175]

NOTICE is given that the following application has been granted:

EXPLORATION LICENCE (EL)

- ELA5510, now EL8758, LACHLAN COPPER PTY LIMITED, dated 14 June 2018, for a term until 13 June 2021.
ELA5510, now EL8757, LACHLAN COPPER PTY LIMITED, dated 14 June 2018, for a term until 14 June 2021.

[n2018-2176]

NOTICE is given that the following application has been withdrawn:

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATION (ELA)

- ELA5690, HAVERFORD HOLDINGS PTY LTD. Withdrawal took effect on 22 June 2018.

[n2018-2177]

NOTICE is given that the following applications for renewal have been received:

ASSESSMENT LEASE (AL)

- AL18 (Act 1992), OAKLANDS COAL PTY. LIMITED. Application for renewal received 19 June 2018.

EXPLORATION LICENCE (EL)

- EL6093, SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT. Application for renewal received 21 June 2018.
EL6105, TRITTON RESOURCES PTY LTD & OXLEY EXPLORATION PTY LTD. Application for renewal received 25 June 2018.
EL7161, CRISTAL MINING AUSTRALIA LIMITED. Application for renewal received 22 June 2018.
EL7162, PERILYA BROKEN HILL LIMITED. Application for renewal received 22 June 2018.
EL8136, THOMSON RESOURCES LTD. Application for renewal received 25 June 2018.
EL8608, OXLEY EXPLORATION PTY LTD. Application for renewal received 19 June 2018.

MINING LEASE (ML)

- ML267 (Act 1973), DRONVISA PTY LIMITED. Application for renewal received 14 June 2018.
ML268 (Act 1973), DRONVISA PTY LIMITED. Application for renewal received 14 June 2018.
ML454 (Act 1973), OMYA AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED. Application for renewal received 20 June 2018.
ML1209 (Act 1973), DRONVISA PTY LIMITED. Application for renewal received 14 June 2018.

ML1219 (Act 1973), DRONVISA PTY LIMITED. Application for renewal received 14 June 2018.

[n2018-2178]

RENEWAL OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES

Notice is given that the following authorities have been renewed:

EXPLORATION LICENCE (EL)

EL6381, IRONBARK ZINC LIMITED & NSW BASE METALS PTY LTD, for a further term until 22 February 2020. Renewal effective on and from 20 June 2018.

[n2018-2179]

APPLICATIONS TO TRANSFER RECEIVED

Notice is given that the following applications to transfer have been received:

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD HOLDINGS PTY LTD has applied for approval to transfer EL8664 to ACGH II PTY LTD. Application received 22 June 2018.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD HOLDINGS PTY LTD has applied for approval to transfer EL8673 to ACGH II PTY LTD. Application received 22 June 2018.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD HOLDINGS PTY LTD has applied for approval to transfer EL8678 to ACGH II PTY LTD. Application received 22 June 2018.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD HOLDINGS PTY LTD has applied for approval to transfer EL8683 to ACGH II PTY LTD. Application received 22 June 2018.

[n2018-2180]

TRANSFER

Notice is given that the following transfers have been registered:

MINING PURPOSE LEASE (MPL)

MPL109 (Act 1973), formerly held by ZARIN PTY LTD has been transferred to VLADIMIR PETER VINKOVIC. The transfer was registered on 20 June 2018.

[n2018-2181]

REQUESTED CANCELLATIONS

Notice is given that the following authority has been cancelled:

EXPLORATION LICENCE (EL)

EL8529, BURRA METALS PTY LTD. Cancellation took effect on 26 June 2018.

[n2018-2182]

PART CANCELLATION REQUESTS RECEIVED

Notice is given that the following applications for part cancellation have been received:

EXPLORATION LICENCE (EL)

LACHLAN RESOURCES PTY LTD & IRON DUKE EXPLORATION PTY LTD has applied for approval to part cancel EL8590. Application received 14 June 2018.

LACHLAN RESOURCES PTY LTD & IRON DUKE EXPLORATION PTY LTD has applied for approval to part cancel EL8652. Application received 14 June 2018.

[n2018-2183]

Primary Industries Notices

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015

Instrument of Appointment of Authorised Officers and Approval of Functions
– Department of Primary Industries and Local Land Services officers

I, Peter Day, Director Biosecurity & Food Safety Compliance, in exercise of delegated authority of the Secretary and of the Secretary as Accreditation Authority under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act) make the following appointments and approvals:

- 1) Pursuant to section 361 of the Act, I appoint the persons listed in Column 1 of the table set out in Schedule 1 as authorised officers for the purposes of the Act.
- 2) Pursuant to section 195 of the Act, I approve those authorised officers listed in Column 1 of the table set out in Schedule 1 to exercise the functions of a biosecurity certifier as specified in Column 2 of the table.

Duration of appointment and approval:

The appointment and approval of each person listed in Schedule 1 will end on the earliest of the following dates:

- A. the date that is five years from the date of this instrument; or
- B. the date of revocation of this instrument, or an instrument of revocation of appointment of a person listed in Schedule 1 as an authorised officer; or
- C. the date that the person ceases to be employed by either the Department of Industry or the Local Land Services.

Dated this 21st day of June 2018

PETER DAY

PETER DAY

DIRECTOR

BIOSECURITY & FOOD SAFETY COMPLIANCE

(as delegate on behalf of the Secretary of the Department of Industry)

SCHEDULE 1

Column 1	Column 2
Name of person appointed as authorised officer	Approved functions of biosecurity certifier
Brent James Coughran	NIL Conditions
Craig Aleckson	NIL Conditions
Lynda Rachel Holley	NIL Conditions
Kristy Saul	NIL Conditions

[n2018-2184]

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015

Instrument of Appointment of Authorised Officers and Approval of Functions
– Department of Primary Industries and Local Land Services officers

I, Peter Day, Director Biosecurity & Food Safety Compliance, in exercise of delegated authority of the Secretary and of the Secretary as Accreditation Authority under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act) make the following appointments and approvals:

- 1) Pursuant to section 361 of the Act, I appoint the persons listed in Column 1 of the table set out in Schedule 1 as authorised officers for the purposes of the Act.
- 2) Pursuant to section 195 of the Act, I approve those authorised officers listed in Column 1 of the table set out in Schedule 1 to exercise the functions of a biosecurity certifier as specified in Column 2 of the table.

Duration of appointment and approval:

The appointment and approval of each person listed in Schedule 1 will end on the earliest of the following dates:

- A. the date that is five years from the date of this instrument; or

- B. the date of revocation of this instrument, or an instrument of revocation of appointment of a person listed in Schedule 1 as an authorised officer; or
- C. the date that the person ceases to be employed by either the Department of Industry or the Local Land Services.

Dated this 26th day of June 2018

PETER DAY

PETER DAY

DIRECTOR

BIOSECURITY & FOOD SAFETY COMPLIANCE

(as delegate on behalf of the Secretary of the Department of Industry)

SCHEDULE 1

Column 1	Column 2
Name of person appointed as authorised officer	Approved functions of biosecurity certifier
Phoebe Tess Haslett	NIL Conditions
Toni Jericho	NIL Conditions
Reegan Walker	NIL Conditions
Lauren Elise Aplin Drysdale	NIL Conditions
Fazila Yousuf	NIL Conditions
Debbie Brookfield	NIL Conditions
Rachel Taylor-Hukins	NIL Conditions
Bruce Browne	NIL Conditions

[n2018-2185]

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

Section 76

Determination of Management Charges for Lobster Fishery

I, DAVID MCPHERSON, Group Director, Commercial Fisheries & Aquaculture, with the delegated authority in pursuance of section 227(1) and section 228(2) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (“the Act”), and in pursuance of sections 76(1) and (2) of the Act, consider that the management charge of \$58.98 per share for the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 payable by holders of shares in the lobster fishery (as described in Schedule 1 to the Act), is necessary to meet the costs of management for that fishery, being costs of management that are attributed to industry by the management plan for the fishery.

Dated this 21st day of June 2018.

DAVID MCPHERSON

Group Director, Commercial Fisheries & Aquaculture

Department of Primary Industries

(an office within the Department of Industry)

(by delegation)

[n2018-2186]

FORESTRY ACT 2012

Notice under Section 16 of the Forestry Act 2012 Setting Apart State Forests as Flora Reserves

His Excellency General the Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Ret’d) Governor of New South Wales,

I, General the Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Ret’d), Governor of the State of New South Wales, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Forestry Act 2012*, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this notification, set apart the part of the State Forest described in Schedule 1 as a flora reserve for the preservation of native flora.

Dated this day of 2018

Governor.

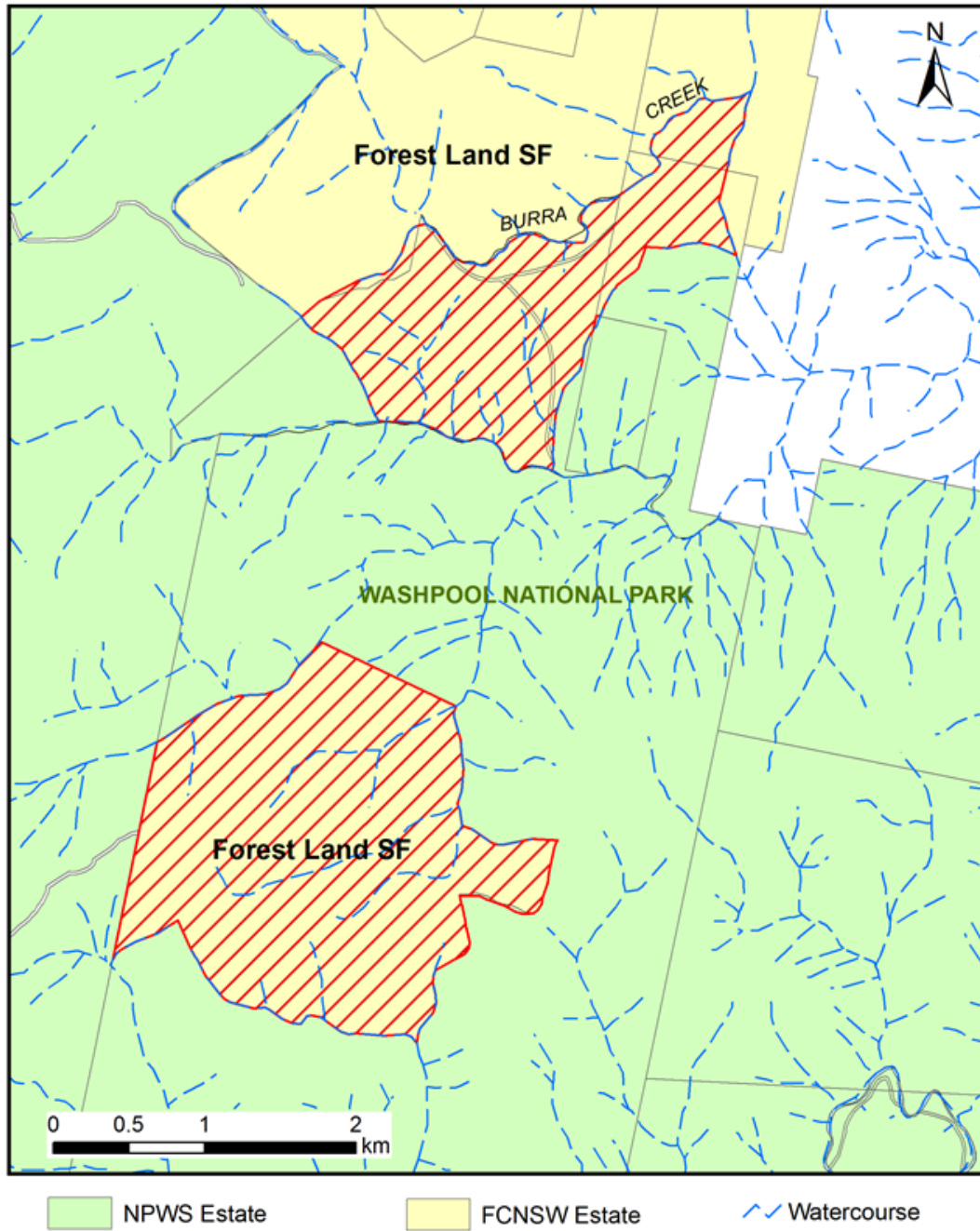
By His Excellency's Command,
PAUL TOOLE, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry.

Schedule 1

Eastern Division

Land District of Tenterfield; LGA of Tenterfield

Forest Land Flora Reserve No 191 having an area of about 728 hectares in the Parishes of Forest Land and Wunglebong, County Clive, being part of Forest Land State Forest No 529 No 3 Extension dedicated 13 December 1985 and shown by red hatching on the diagram below



Papers OEH/ EF17/11941

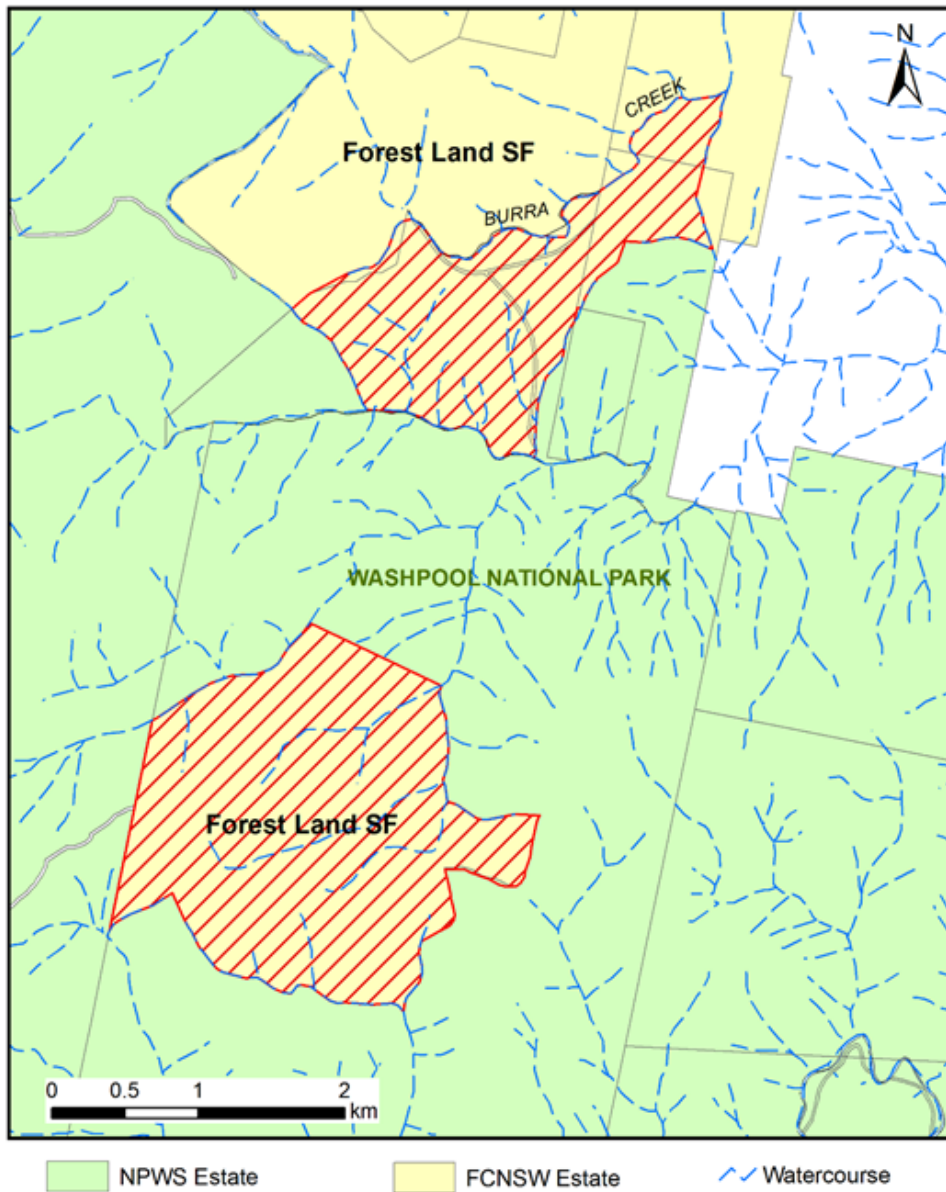
[n2018-2187]

FORESTRY ACT 2012

Order under Section 57

Appointment of Land Manager

I, Paul Toole, MP, Minister for Lands and Forestry, pursuant to section 57 of the *Forestry Act 2012*, hereby, and with the concurrence of the voting shareholders of the Forestry Corporation of New South Wales, appoint the Chief Executive of the Office of Environment and Heritage as the land manager of the parts of Forest Land State Forest No 529 and shown by hatching on the diagram below



Dated this day of 2018.

PAUL TOOLE, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

[n2018-2188]

Crown Land Notices

1300 886 235 www.crownland.nsw.gov.au

GRANTING OF A WESTERN LANDS LEASE

It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 28A of the *Western Lands Act 1901*, the Western Lands Leases of the lands specified in the following Schedule have been granted to the undermentioned persons.

The leases are subject to the provisions of the *Western Lands Act 1901* and the Regulations thereunder. The land is to be used only for the purpose of **Residence**.

Initial rent will be \$100.00 per annum and re-assessed thereafter annually on 1st April of each year.

The Conditions and Reservations annexed to such leases are those Conditions published in the New South Wales Government Gazette of 20 March, 2009, Folios 1416 – 1418 (identified by a *) or New South Wales Government Gazette of 25 May 2007, Folios 2974 – 2975 (identified by a #).

All amounts due and payable to the Crown must be paid to the Department of Industry – Lands by the due date.

The Hon Paul Toole, M.P.
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Administrative District – Walgett North

Shire – Walgett

Parish – Wallangulla/Mebea County – Finch

WLL No.	Name of Lessee	File No.	Folio identifier	Area m2	Term of Lease	
					From	To
14995*	Gail HALL	07/4966	14/1076808	2562	19 June 2018	18 June 2038
15226*	Vittorio STEFANATO	14/01890	77/1120765	2040	19 June 2018	18 June 2038
16257#	Geoffrey Frederick FINALL	08/11060	87/1073508	2566	19 June 2018	18 June 2038

[n2018-2189]

ORDER – AUTHORISATION OF ADDITIONAL PURPOSE UNDER S121A

Pursuant to section 121A of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, I authorise by this Order, the purpose specified in Column 1 to be an additional purpose to the declared purpose of the reserves specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
health facilities community services accommodation (office)	Reserve No. 87551 Public Purpose: habilitation hostel, sheltered workshop Notified: 5 December 1969 File Reference: 14/02397

[n2018-2190]

NOTICE OF PURPOSE OTHER THAN THE DECLARED PURPOSE PURSUANT TO SECTION 34A(2)(b) OF THE CROWN LANDS ACT 1989

Pursuant to section 34A(2)(b) of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the Crown reserve(s) specified in Column 2 of the Schedule is to be used or occupied under a relevant interest granted for the purpose(s) specified in Column 1 of the Schedule where such use or occupation is other than the declared purpose of the reserve

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
health facilities community services accommodation (office)	Reserve No. 87551 Public Purpose: habilitation hostel, sheltered workshop Notified: 5 December 1969 File Reference: 14/02397

[n2018-2191]

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES

Binalong Mechanics Institute

Pursuant to section 14 of the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*, the office of the trustees specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 hereunder have been declared vacant and the new trustee specified in Column 2 is approved as the sole trustee of the land held for the purpose of the Mechanics Institute at Binalong specified in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule 1

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Allan James Glover Leon Veanney Coleman Joseph Garry Colin David McGeachie	Binalong Mechanics Institute Incorporated	Lot 3 Sec 41 DP 758109 Lot 6 Sec 41 DP 758109 Lot 7001 DP 1025889

[n2018-2192]

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES

Nelligen Mechanics Institute

Pursuant to section 14 of the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*, the office of the trustees specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 hereunder have been declared vacant and the new trustee specified in Column 2 is approved as the sole trustee of the land held for the purpose of the Mechanics Institute at Nelligen specified in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule 1

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Nelligen Mechanics Institute	The Mechanics Institute of Nelligen Inc.	Lot 5 Sec 5 DP 758762

[n2018-2193]

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES

Krambach Literary Institute

Pursuant to section 14 of the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*, the office of the trustees specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 hereunder have been declared vacant and the new trustee specified in Column 2 is approved as the sole trustee of the land held for the purpose of the Literary Institute at Krambach specified in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule 1

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Kevin George Layton Dudley Kelvin Schubert Joseph William Victor Carney	Krambach School of Arts Incorporated	Lot 119 DP 753182 Lot 120 DP 753182 Lot 121 DP 753182

[n2018-2194]

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES

Euston Mechanics Institute

Pursuant to section 14 of the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*, the office of the trustees specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 hereunder have been declared vacant and the new trustee specified in Column 2 is approved as the sole trustee of the land held for the purpose of the Mechanics Institute at Euston specified in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule 1

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Marjorie Spittle Margaret Charlotte Carter Joseph Radford Murray Taylor	Balranald Shire Council	Lot 1 Section 4 Deposited Plan 758402

[n2018-2195]

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES

Caniaba Literary Institute

Pursuant to section 14 of the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*, the office of the trustees specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 hereunder have been declared vacant and the new trustee specified in Column 2 is approved as the sole trustee of the land held for the purpose of the Literary Institute at Caniaba specified in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule 1

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Jenny Rose Bobbie Sharp Gordon Clark Alison Chamberlain Michelle Cole	Caniaba Community Hall Incorporated	Lot 7002 DP 1055212 Lot 25 DP 755736

[n2018-2196]

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES

Stuart Town Literary Institute & School of Arts

Pursuant to section 14 of the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*, the office of the trustees specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 hereunder have been declared vacant and the new trustee specified in Column 2 is approved as the sole trustee of the land held for the purpose of the Literary Institute and School of Arts at Stuart Town specified in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule 1

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Julian Edward Hannelly Keith William Rodgers Thomas Powell Foxall Ambrose Henry Mills	Stuart Town Advancement Association Incorporated	Lot 4 Section 16 DP 758932 Lot 5 Section 16 DP 758932

[n2018-2197]

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES

Baradine Mechanics Institute

Pursuant to section 14 of the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*, the office of the trustees specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 hereunder have been declared vacant and the new trustee specified in Column 2 is approved as the sole trustee of the land held for the purpose of the Mechanics Institute at Baradine specified in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule 1

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Frederick Francis Hawkins Clifford James Matthews John Witter	Warrumbungle Shire Council	Lot 2 Section 23 Deposited Plan 758051

[n2018-2198]

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES

Newtown School of Arts

Pursuant to section 14 of the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*, the office of the trustees specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 hereunder have been declared vacant and the new trustees specified in Column 2 are approved as the trustees of the land held for the purpose of the School of Arts at Newtown specified in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule 1

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Desmond Sheehan Cecil Albert Knight Eugene Anthony Doherty Francis Alexander Turner George Mezher	William Brown Jan Campbell Greg Khoury Bruce Turner	Lot 5 Deposited Plan 1110477

[n2018-2199]

ROADS ACT 1993
ORDER

Transfer of a Crown Road to a Council

IN pursuance of the provisions of Section 151, *Roads Act 1993*, the Crown road specified in Schedule 1 is transferred to the Roads Authority specified in Schedule 2, hereunder, as from the date of publication of this notice and as from that date, the road specified in Schedule 1 ceases to be a Crown road.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

SCHEDULE 1*Parish – Southampton and Rushforth**County – Clarence**Local Government Area – Clarence Valley Council*

Crown public road separating Lot 1691 DP 845646, Lot 1692 DP 845646 and Lot 3 DP 259753 from Lot 288 DP 751385 and Lot 4 DP 259753 at Waterview Heights.

SCHEDULE 2

Clarence Valley Council

Crown lands reference: 18/04878– W597656

Council's reference: DA2018/0018

[n2018-2200]

APPOINTMENT OF CORPORATION TO MANAGE RESERVE TRUST

Pursuant to section 95 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the corporation specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is appointed to manage the affairs of the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which is trustee of the reserve referred to in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Central Coast Council For a term commencing the date of this notice.	Lake Munmorah Recreation (R1039149) Reserve Trust	Reserve No: 1039149 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: this day File Reference: 18/04897

[n2018-2201]

RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

Pursuant to section 87 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is reserved as specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
Land District: Gosford Local Government Area: Central Coast Council Locality: Lake Munmorah Whole Lots: Lot 467 DP 755266 Parish Wallarah County Northumberland Area: about 3.047 hectares	Reserve No: 1039149 Public Purpose: public recreation File reference: 18/04897

[n2018-2202]

ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVE TRUST

Pursuant to section 92(1) of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the reserve trust specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is established under the name stated in that Column and is appointed as trustee of the reserve specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
Lake Munmorah Recreation (R1039149) Reserve Trust	Reserve No: 1039149 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: this day File reference: 18/04897

[n2018-2203]

WITHDRAWAL OF LAND FROM LEASE FOR A PUBLIC PURPOSE

Pursuant to section 136 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, is withdrawn from the lease specified in Column 2, for the public purpose specified in Column 3.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Land District: Gosford Local Government Area: Central Coast Council Locality: Lake Munmorah Whole Lots: Lot 467 DP 755266 Parish Wallarah County Northumberland Area: about 3.047 hectares	Lease: Special Lease 92307 (formerly 1977/9 Gosford) notified on 30 March 1979 Whole Lots: Lots 467 and 468 DP 755266 Parish Wallarah County Northumberland	Public Purpose: public recreation File Reference: 18/04897

[n2018-2204]

NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF A ROAD

In pursuance of the provisions of the *Roads Act 1993*, the road hereunder described is closed and the lands comprised therein cease to be public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road is extinguished. Upon closing, title to the land, comprising the former public road, vests in the body specified in the Schedule hereunder.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

DESCRIPTION

Parish – Gidley; County – Cumberland
Land District – Windsor; LGA – Blacktown

Road Closed: Lots 1 & 2 DP 1235332

File No: 17/11406

SCHEDULE

On closing, the land within Lots 1 & 2 DP 1235332 remains vested in Blacktown City Council as operational land for the purposes of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Council Reference: D17/369751

[n2018-2205]

GRANTING OF A WESTERN LANDS LEASE

IT is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 28A of the *Western Lands Act 1901*, the Western Lands Lease of the land specified has been granted to the undermentioned persons.

The lease is subject to the provisions of the *Western Lands Act 1901* and the Regulations thereunder and to the special conditions, provisions, exceptions, covenants and reservations set out hereunder.

The land is to be used only for the purpose for which the lease is granted.

All amounts due and payable to the Crown *must* be paid to the Department of Industry – Lands, by the due date.

The Hon. Paul Toole M.P.
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Administrative District – Broken Hill

LGA – Unincorporated Area

Parish – Alma & Nadbuck, County – Yancowinna

Western lands Lease 15284 was granted to Geoffrey Hodgins and Victoria Bradley, comprising Lot 7301 DP 1181196 (folio identifier 7301/1181196) of 3890 hectares at Broken Hill, for the purpose of Grazing for a term in perpetuity commencing 27 June 2018.

File Ref: 18/04649 (WLL 15284)

CONDITIONS AND RESERVATIONS ATTACHED TO WESTERN LANDS LEASE 15284

- (1) In the conditions annexed to the lease, the expression "the Minister" means the Minister administering the *Western Lands Act 1901*, and any power, authority, duty or function conferred or imposed upon the Minister by or under those conditions may be exercised or performed either by the Minister or by such officers of the Department of Primary Industries as the Minister may from time to time approve.
- (2) In these conditions and reservations the expression "the Commissioner" means the Commissioner charged with the administration of the *Western Lands Act 1901* ("the Act") in accordance with section 4(2) of the Act.
- (3) (a) For the purposes of this clause the term Lessor shall include Her Majesty the Queen Her Heirs and Successors the Minister and the agents servants employees and contractors of the Lessor Her Majesty Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors and the Minister.
(b) The lessee covenants with the Lessor to indemnify and keep indemnified the Lessor from and against all claims for injury loss or damage suffered by any person or body using or being in or upon the Premises or any adjoining land or premises of the Lessor arising out of the Holder's use of the Premises and against all liabilities for costs charges and expenses incurred by the Lessor in respect of the claim of any such person or body except to the extent that any such claims and demands arise wholly from any negligence or wilful act or omission on the part of the Lessor.
(c) The indemnity contained in this clause applies notwithstanding that this Lease authorised or required the lessee to undertake or perform the activity giving rise to any claim for injury loss or damage.
(d) The lessee expressly agrees that the obligations of the Holder under this clause shall continue after the expiration or sooner determination of this Lease in respect of any act deed matter or thing occurring before such expiration or determination.
- (4) The lessee will (without in any way limiting the liability of the lessee under any other provision of this lease) forthwith take out and thereafter during the Term keep current a public risk insurance policy for \$10,000,000 for any one claim (or such other reasonable amount as the Minister may from time to time specify in writing to the lessee) whereby the Minister shall during the continuance of this lease be indemnified against all actions suits claims demands proceedings losses damages compensations costs charges and expenses mentioned or referred to in this lease to which the Minister shall or may be liable.
- (5) The rent of the lease shall be assessed in accordance with Part 6 of the *Western Lands Act 1901*.
- (6) The rent shall be due and payable annually in advance on 1 July in each year.
- (7) (a) "GST" means any tax on goods and/or services, including any value-added tax, broad-based consumption tax or other similar tax introduced in Australia.

"GST law" includes any Act, order, ruling or regulation, which imposes or otherwise deals with the administration or imposition of a GST in Australia.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement:

- (i) If a GST applies to any supply made by either party under or in connection with this Agreement, the consideration provided or to be provided for that supply will be increased by an amount equal to the GST liability properly incurred by the party making the supply.
 - (ii) If the imposition of a GST or any subsequent change in the GST law is accompanied by or undertaken in connection with the abolition of or reduction in any existing taxes, duties or statutory charges (in this clause “taxes”), the consideration payable by the recipient of the supply made under this Agreement will be reduced by the actual costs of the party making the supply that are reduced directly or indirectly as a consequence of the abolition of or reduction in taxes.
- (8) The lessee must pay all rates and taxes assessed on or in respect of the land leased during the currency of the lease.
- (9) The lessee must hold and use the land leased bona fide for the lessee's own exclusive benefit and shall not transfer, convey or assign the land or any portion thereof without having first obtained the written consent of the Minister.
- (10) The lessee must not enter into a sublease of the land leased unless the sublease specifies the purpose for which the land may be used under the sublease, and it is a purpose which is consistent with the purpose for which the land may be used under this lease.
- (11) If the lessee enters into a sublease of the land leased, the lessee must notify the Commissioner of the granting of the sublease within 28 days after it is granted.
- (12) The land leased must be used only for the purpose of ‘Grazing’.
- (13) The lessee must maintain and keep in reasonable repair all improvements on the land leased during the currency of the lease and must permit the Minister or the Commissioner or any person authorised by the Minister or the Commissioner at all times to enter upon and examine the whole or any part of the land leased and the buildings or other improvements thereon.
- (14) The lessee must not erect or permit any person to erect any buildings or extend any existing buildings on the land leased except to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
- (15) The lessee must ensure that the land leased is kept in a neat and tidy condition to the satisfaction of the Commissioner and not permit refuse to accumulate on the land.
- (16) Upon termination or forfeiture of the lease the Commissioner may direct that the former lessee remove any structure or material from the land at his own cost and without compensation. Where such a direction has been given the former lessee must leave the land in a clean and tidy condition free from rubbish and debris.
- (17) The lessee must, within 1 year from the date of commencement of the lease or such further period as the Commissioner may allow, enclose the land leased, either separately or conjointly with other lands held in the same interest, with a suitable fence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
- (18) The lessee must not obstruct or interfere with any reserves, roads or tracks on the land leased, or the lawful use thereof by any person.
- (19) The lessee must erect gates on roads within the land leased when and where directed by the Commissioner for public use and must maintain those gates together with approaches thereto in good order to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
- (20) Any part of a reserve for travelling stock, camping or water supply within the land leased must, during the whole currency of the lease, be open to the use of bona fide travellers, travelling stock, teamsters and carriers without interference or annoyance by the lessee and the lessee must post in a conspicuous place on the reserve a notice board indicating for public information the purpose of such reserve and, in fencing the land leased, the lessee must provide gates and other facilities for the entrance and exit of travelling stock, teamsters and others. The notice board, gates and facilities must be erected and maintained to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. The lessee must not overstock, wholly or in part, the areas leased within the reserve, the decision as to overstocking resting with the Commissioner.
- (21) The Crown shall not be responsible to the lessee or the lessee's successors in title for provision of access to the land leased.
- (22) The lessee shall comply with requirements of section 18DA of *the Western Lands Act 1901* which provides that except in circumstances referred to in subsection (3) of that section, cultivation of the land leased or

occupied may not be carried out unless the written consent of the Authority has first been obtained and any condition to which the consent is subject under sub section (6) is complied with.

- (23) The lessee must undertake any fuel management and/or provision of fire trail access in accordance with fire mitigation measures to the satisfaction of the NSW Rural Fire Service.
- (24) The lessee must, as the Commissioner may from time to time direct, foster and cultivate on the land leased such edible shrubs and plants as the Commissioner may consider can be advantageously and successfully cultivated.
- (25) Whenever so directed by the Commissioner, the lessee must, on such part or parts of the land leased as shall be specified in the direction, carry out agricultural practices, or refrain from agricultural practices, of such types and for such periods as the Commissioner may in the direction specify.
- (26) The lessee must not overstock, or permit or allow to be overstocked, the land leased and the decision of the Commissioner as to what constitutes overstocking shall be final and the lessee must comply with any directions of the Commissioner to prevent or discontinue overstocking.
- (27) The lessee must, if the Commissioner so directs, prevent the use by stock of any part of the land leased for such periods as the Commissioner considers necessary to permit of the natural reseeding and regeneration of vegetation and, for that purpose, the lessee must erect within the time appointed by the Commissioner such fencing as the Commissioner may consider necessary.
- (28) The lessee must furnish such returns and statements as the Commissioner may from time to time require on any matter connected with the land leased or any other land (whether within or outside the Western Division) in which the lessee has an interest.
- (29) The lessee must, within such time as may be specified by the Commissioner take such steps and measures as the Commissioner shall direct to destroy vermin and such animals and weeds as may, under any Act, from time to time be declared (by declaration covering the land leased) noxious in the Gazette and must keep the land free of such vermin and noxious animals and weeds during the currency of the lease to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
- (30) The lessee must not remove or permit any person to remove gravel, stone, clay, shells or other material for the purpose of sale from the land leased unless the lessee or the person is the holder of a quarry license under regulations made under the *Crown Lands Act 1989* or, in respect of land in a State forest, unless the lessee or the person is the holder of a forest materials licence under the *Forestry Act 1916*, and has obtained the special authority of the Minister to operate on the land, but the lessee may, with the approval of the Commissioner, take from the land such gravel, stone, clay, shells or other material for building and other purposes upon the land as may be required by the lessee.
- (31) If the lessee is an Australian registered company then the following conditions shall apply:
 - I The Lessee will advise the Commissioner of the name, address and telephone number of the Lessee's company secretary, that person being a person nominated as a representative of the company in respect of any dealings to be had with the company. The Lessee agrees to advise the Commissioner of any changes in these details.
 - II Any change in the shareholding of the Lessee's company which alters its effective control of the lease from that previously known to the Commissioner shall be deemed an assignment by the Lessee.
 - III Where any notice or other communication is required to be served or given or which may be convenient to be served or given under or in connection with this lease it shall be sufficiently executed if it is signed by the company secretary.
 - IV A copy of the company's annual financial balance sheet or other financial statement which gives a true and fair view of the company's state of affairs as at the end of each financial year is to be submitted to the Commissioner upon request.

[n2018-2206]

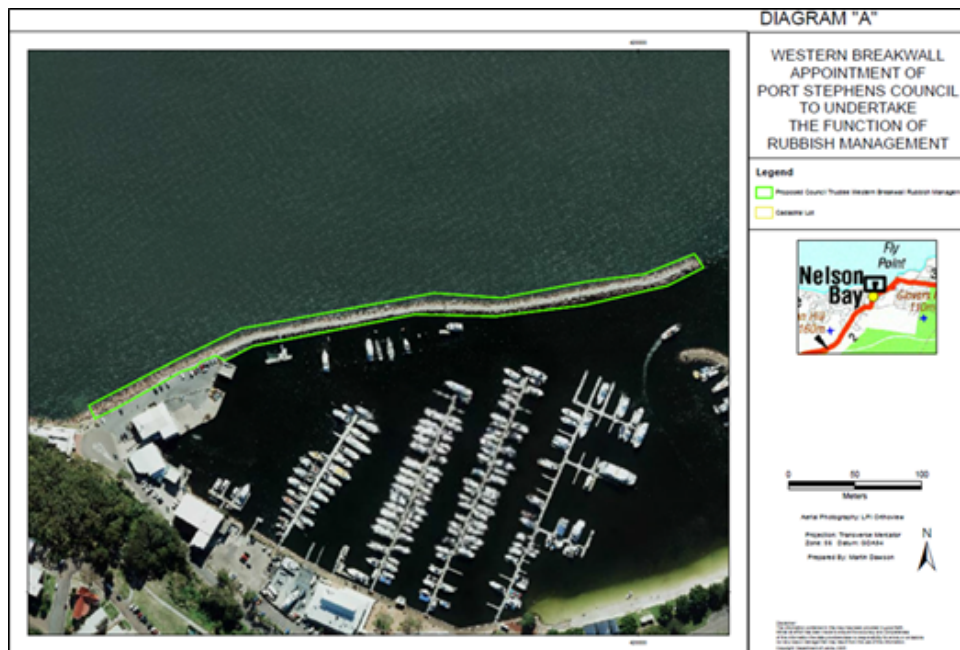
ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVE TRUST

Pursuant to section 92(1) of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the reserve trust specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is appointed as trustee of the part of the reserve specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
Nelson Bay Boat Harbour (R170169) Reserve Trust	Part Reserve No.170169 for Port Facilities and Services notified 28 June 1996 being part Lot 2 DP1237559 shown by green edge on Diagram “A” hereunder. File Reference: 18/00578



[n2018-2207]

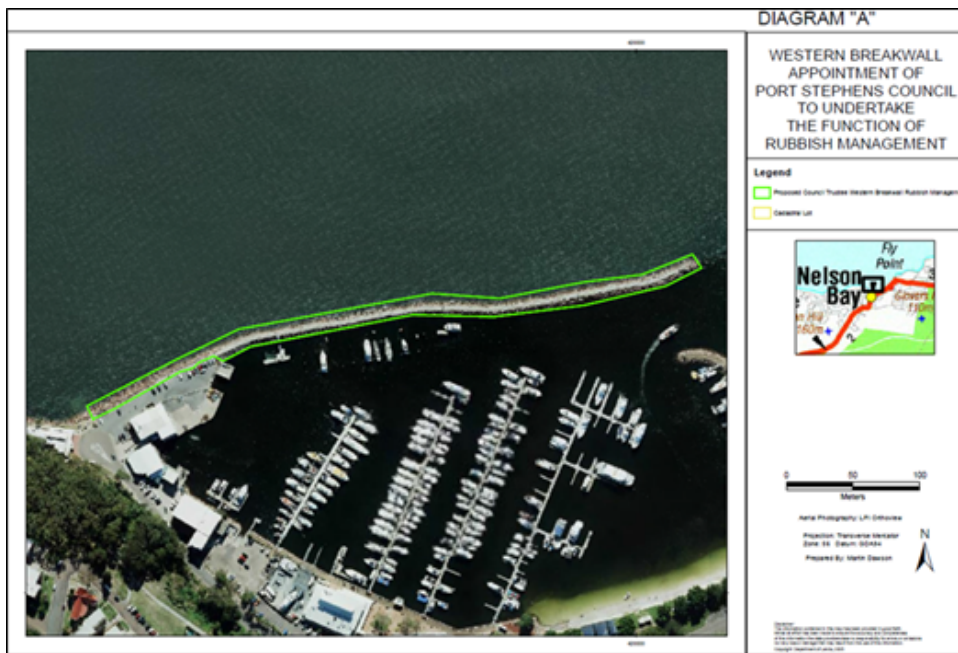
APPOINTMENT OF CORPORATION TO MANAGE RESERVE TRUST

Pursuant to section 95 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the corporation specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is appointed to manage the affairs of the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which is trustee of the part reserve referred to in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Port Stephens Council For a term commencing the date of this notice	Nelson Bay Boat Harbour (R170169) Reserve Trust	Part Reserve No.170169 for Port Facilities and Services notified 28 June 1996 being part Lot 2 DP1237559 shown by green edge on Diagram “A” hereunder. Note: Management responsibilities are limited to “rubbish management” as specified in the notice also appearing on this date under the heading “Allocation of Function to Corporate Trust Manager”. File Reference: 18/00578



[n2018-2208]

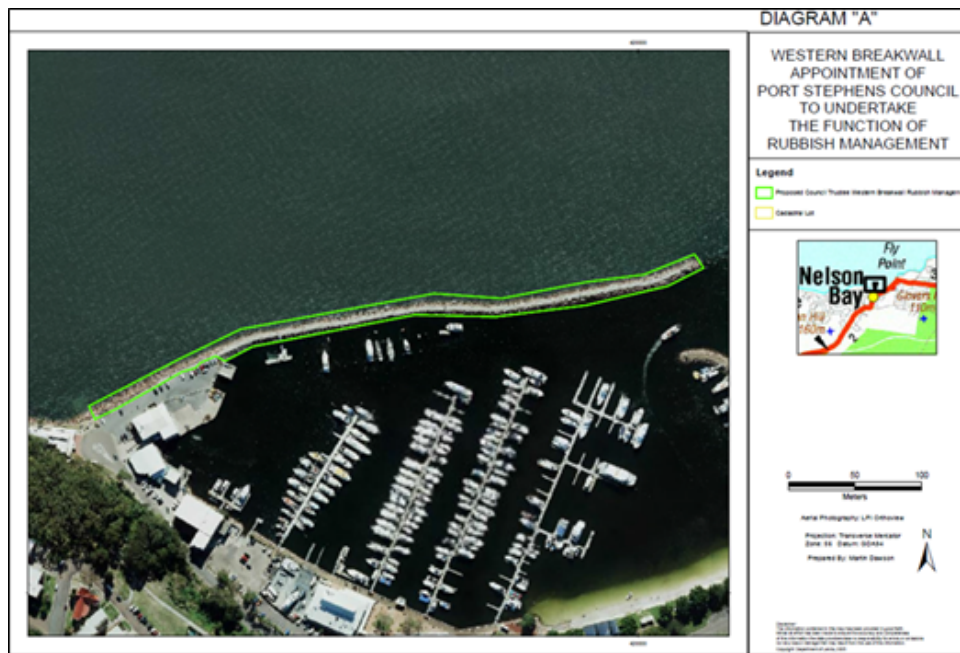
ALLOCATION OF FUNCTION TO CORPORATE TRUST MANAGER

Pursuant to Section 92 (6B) of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the corporation specified in Column 1 of the Schedule as the appointed manager of the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, is allocated the management function for the section of reserve referred to in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
 Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Port Stephens Council For a term commencing the date of this notice	Nelson Bay Boat Harbour (R170169) Reserve Trust	Part Reserve No. 170169 for Port Facilities and Services, notified 28 June 1996. Port Stephens Council is allocated the limited management function of 'rubbish management' for part Lot 2 DP1237559 shown by green edge on Diagram "A" hereunder. File Reference: 18/00578



[n2018-2209]

REVOCATION OF RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

Pursuant to section 90 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the reservations of Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedules hereunder is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedules.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule 1

Column 1	Column 2
Land District: Grafton Local Government Area: Clarence Valley Council Locality: Yamba Reserve No. 751395 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 June 2007 File Reference: 14/01131	The part being Whole Lots: Lot 750 DP 1242832 Parish Yamba County Clarence

Schedule 2

Column 1	Column 2
Land District: Grafton Local Government Area: Clarence Valley Council Locality: Yamba Reserve No. Un-notified Reserve Public Purpose: Drainage Notified: As referenced on Crown Plan 20-1866 and established by approval in 1947 File Reference: 14/01131	The part being Whole Lots: Lot 750 DP 1242832 Parish Yamba County Clarence

[n2018-2210]

REVOCATION OF RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

Pursuant to section 90 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the reservation of Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
Land District: Willyama Local Government Area: Unincorporated Locality: Broken Hill Reserve No. 1013830 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 June 2007 File Reference: 16/08481	The part being Whole Lots: Lot 7301 DP 1181196 Parish: Nadbuck & Alma County: Yancowinna

[n2018-2211]

DISSOLUTION OF RESERVE TRUST

Pursuant to section 92(3) of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the reserve trust specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, which was established in respect of the reserve specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule, is dissolved.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
Gol Gol Public Recreation (R82942) Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 82942 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 2 December 1960 File Reference: WL03R24-1

[n2018-2212]

REVOCAION OF RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

Pursuant to section 90 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the reservation of Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
Land District: Wentworth Local Government Area: Wentworth Shire Council Locality: Gol Gol Reserve No. 82942 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 2 December 1960 File Reference: WL03R24-1	The whole being Whole Lots: Lot 42 DP 756936 Parish Cliffs County Wentworth Area: about 1.208 hectares

[n2018-2213]

CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIA ACT 2013
Appointment of an Administrator to Manage a Crown Cemetery Trust

Pursuant to section 77, *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013*, the person specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is appointed as administrator for the term also specified in Column 1, of the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which is trustee of the reserve referred to in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon PAUL TOOLE, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Jason MASTERS For a term commencing on 1 July 2018 and expiring on or before 31 December 2018	Rookwood General Cemeteries Reserve Trust	Dedication No 500912 Public Purpose: Cemetery Notified: 7 April 1868 Dedication No 500906 Public Purpose: Cemetery Notified: 7 April 1868 Dedication No 500913 Public Purpose: Cemetery Notified: 7 April 1868 Dedication No 500903 Public Purpose: Cemetery Notified: 7 April 1868 Dedication No 500904 Public Purpose: Cemetery Notified: 11 August 1978 Dedication No 500918 Public Purpose: Cemetery Notified: 7 April 1868 Dedication No 500902 Public purpose: Cemetery Notified: 15 June 1893 File Reference: BN18/1576

[n2018-2214]

**NOTICE OF PURPOSE OTHER THAN THE DECLARED PURPOSE PURSUANT TO SECTION
34A(2)(b) OF THE CROWN LANDS ACT 1989**

Pursuant to section 34A(2)(b) of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the Crown reserve(s) specified in Column 2 of the Schedule is to be used or occupied under a relevant interest granted for the purpose(s) specified in Column 1 of the Schedule where such use or occupation is other than the declared purpose of the reserve

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
environmental rehabilitation	Reserve No. 537 Public Purpose: travelling stock Notified: 25 April 1883 File Reference: 15/07245

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
irrigation channel	<p>Reserve No. 1711 Public Purpose: camping Notified: 16 June 1879 File Reference: 17/02977</p> <p>Reserve No. 84334 Public Purpose: generally Notified: 22 March 1963 File Reference: 17/02977</p> <p>Reserve No. 85761 Public Purpose: access, public recreation Notified: 22 April 1966 File Reference: 17/02977</p> <p>Reserve No. 85768 Public Purpose: water supply Notified: 22 April 1966 File Reference: 17/02977</p> <p>Reserve No. 40373 Public Purpose: travelling stock Notified: 4 April 1906 File Reference: 18/01189</p>

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
pump site	<p>Reserve No. 1711 Public Purpose: camping Notified: 16 June 1879 File Reference: 17/02977</p> <p>Reserve No. 85761 Public Purpose: access, public recreation Notified: 22 April 1966 File Reference: 17/02977</p> <p>Reserve No. 85768 Public Purpose: water supply Notified: 22 April 1966 File Reference: 17/02977</p> <p>Reserve No. 93892 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 17 October 1980 File Reference: 17/06565</p> <p>Reserve No. 754611 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 June 2007 File Reference: 17/06565</p> <p>Reserve No. 83592 Public Purpose: access, public recreation Notified: 24 November 1961 File Reference: 18/00175</p>

	Reserve No. 1012109 Public Purpose: access and public requirements, tourism purposes and environmental and heritage conservation Notified: 11 August 2006 File Reference: 18/00175
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Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
pipeline	Reserve No. 90589 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 20 December 1974 File Reference: 17/09877 Reserve No. 1033028 Public Purpose: environmental protection, public recreation, rural services Notified: 29 July 2011 File Reference: 17/09877 Reserve No. 62644 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 24 April 1931 File Reference: 18/03325

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
driveway	Reserve No. 96823 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 8 July 1983 File Reference: 17/10735

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
storage area	Reserve No. 96823 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 8 July 1983 File Reference: 17/10735 Reserve No. 97226 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 13 April 1984 File Reference: 17/02919

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
site investigation	Reserve No. 98003 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 November 1985 File Reference: 18/03224 Reserve No. 754880 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 June 2007 File Reference: 18/03224 Reserve No. 94285 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 13 February 1981 File Reference: 18/03224

	Reserve No. 11287 Public Purpose: camping, travelling stock Notified: 3 May 1890 File Reference: 18/03224
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Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
well	Reserve No. 93892 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 17 October 1980 File Reference: 17/06565 Reserve No. 754611 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 June 2007 File Reference: 17/06565

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
encroachments	Reserve No. 64669 Public Purpose: public pound Notified: 27 July 1934 File Reference: 16/06087

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
grazing	Reserve No. 94501 Public Purpose: access Notified: 6 April 1981 File Reference: 17/09160 Reserve No. 95265 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 19 June 1981 File Reference: 17/08929 Reserve No. 95516 Public Purpose: access Notified: 24 July 1981 File Reference: 17/08929 Reserve No. 750382 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 June 2007 File Reference: 17/08929 Reserve No. 754568 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 June 2007 File Reference: 17/11783 Reserve No. 96823 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 8 July 1983 File Reference: 17/10735 Reserve No. 93892 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 17 October 1980 File Reference: 17/06565

	<p>Reserve No. 754611 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 June 2007 File Reference: 17/06565</p> <p>Reserve No. 78085 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 18 November 1955 File Reference: 17/06652</p>
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Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
access	<p>Reserve No. 190027 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 30 January 1987 File Reference: 17/09979</p> <p>Reserve No. 537 Public Purpose: travelling stock Notified: 25 April 1883 File Reference: 15/07245</p> <p>Reserve No. 750751 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 June 2007 File Reference: 18/02418</p> <p>Reserve No. 96561 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 28 January 1983 File Reference: 18/02418</p>

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
sewerage pipeline	<p>Reserve No. 95766 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 8 January 1982 File Reference: 17/07307</p>

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
filming event	<p>Reserve No. 1012628 Public Purpose: access and public requirements, rural services, tourism purposes and environmental and heritage conservation Notified: 3 November 2006 File Reference: 18/04780</p> <p>Reserve No. 90194 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 24 November 1972 File Reference: 18/04780</p> <p>Reserve No. 40710 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 4 July 1906 File Reference: 18/04780</p>

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
vegetation management	Reserve No. 750227 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 June 2007 File Reference: 17/06952

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
shed	Reserve No. 93892 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 17 October 1980 File Reference: 17/06565 Reserve No. 754611 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 29 June 2007 File Reference: 17/06565 Reserve No. 96561 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 28 January 1983 File Reference: 18/02418

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
dam	Reserve No. 96561 Public Purpose: future public requirements Notified: 28 January 1983 File Reference: 18/02418

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
landing/platform mooring site	Reserve No. 1012130 Public Purpose: access and public requirements, tourism purposes and environmental and heritage conservation Notified: 11 August 2006 File Reference: 18/00047

[n2018-2215]

ADDITION TO RESERVED CROWN LAND

Pursuant to section 88 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is added to the reserved land specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
Land District: Dubbo Local Government Area: Dubbo Regional Council Locality: Dubbo	Reserve No. 120021 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 30 January 1987
Whole Lots: Lot 352 DP 1173329 Parish Dubbo County Lincoln Area: about 478.9 square metres	Whole Lots: Lot 7001 DP 1019524 Parish Dubbo County Lincoln
File Reference: 18/02564	New Area: about 5548 square metres

[n2018-2216]

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

Pursuant to section 93 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder are appointed, for the terms of office specified in that Column, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Christopher Edward Taylor (new member) John Richardson (re-appointment) James Warren Charlton (re-appointment)	Orana Pistol Club Trust	Reserve No. 97792 Public Purpose: non-profit making organisations Notified: 17 May 1985
For a term commencing 05 September 2018 and expiring 04 September 2023.		File Reference: DB84R87-002

[n2018-2217]

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

Pursuant to section 93 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder are appointed, for the terms of office specified in that Column, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Shelley Jean Carolan (new member) Judith Mary Kelly (re-appointment) Robert Paul Hanson (re-appointment) Gerard Anthony O'Leary (new member) Prudence Anne Hanson (re-appointment)	Dubbo Community For Non-Profit Making Organisation (R93699) Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 93699 Public Purpose: non-profit making organisations Notified: 3 October 1980
For a term commencing 04 October 2018 and expiring 03 October 2023.		File Reference: DB83R98-003

[n2018-2218]

ORDER – AUTHORISATION OF ADDITIONAL PURPOSE UNDER S121A

Pursuant to section 121A of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, I authorise by this Order, the purpose specified in Column 1 to be an additional purpose to the declared purpose of the reserves specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
rural services	Reserve No. 54416 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 4 February 1921 File Reference: 18/03973

[n2018-2219]

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

Pursuant to section 93 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder are appointed, for the terms of office specified in that Column, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Marjorie Joy Hawkins (re-appointment) Laurie Ann Darby (re-appointment) Phillip Ringland Corlis (new member) Wayne Kingsford Burley (re-appointment) Marie Patricia Steele (re-appointment) Robert John Lowe (new member) Neville Francis Beaumont (new member) For a term commencing 25 July 2018 and expiring 24 July 2023.	Dorrigo Showground & Public Recreation Trust	Dedication No. 540031 Public Purpose: public recreation, showground Notified: 27 July 1956 File Reference: GF80R194-005

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Matthew Ross Anderson (re-appointment) Rodney Alan Brasen (re-appointment) Barbara Gladys Hayward (re-appointment) Helen Briscoe (re-appointment) Alan James Brasen (re-appointment) Carlene Louise Wilson (new member) John Joseph Young (re-appointment) For a term commencing 05 September 2018 and expiring 04 September 2023.	Harwood Public Hall Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 90881 Public Purpose: public hall Notified: 26 August 1977 File Reference: GF79R17-002

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Gary Robert Stubbings (re-appointment) Nicole Wright-Bernhagen (re-appointment) Stephen Paul Ross (re-appointment) Albert James Wright (re-appointment) For a term commencing 03 October 2018 and expiring 02 October 2023.	Pretty Gully Protection Of Native Flora Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 48388 Public Purpose: preservation of native flora Notified: 4 December 1912 File Reference: GF86R53

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Geoffrey Archer (new member) Ronald Leslie Doyle (re-appointment) Stephen John Fletcher (new member) Kevin Allan Boyd (re-appointment) Anthony Frederick Corbett (re-appointment) Francis Douglas Dann (re-appointment) Liam Patrick Healy (new member) For a term commencing 10 October 2018 and expiring 09 October 2023.	Rileys Hill Dry Dock Heritage Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 1004288 Public Purpose: tourist facilities and services Notified: 14 February 2003 File Reference: GF03R9

[n2018-2220]

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

Pursuant to section 93 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder are appointed, for the terms of office specified in that Column, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
 Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Alexander Gordon Niven (new member) Gregory Joseph McCarten (re-appointment) Lance Brace (new member) For a term commencing the date of this notice and expiring 28 June 2023.	Post School Options/Ningana (R.83392) Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 83392 Public Purpose: community purposes Notified: 11 August 1961 File Reference: GH93R45-002

[n2018-2221]

DECLARATION OF LAND TO BE CROWN LAND

Pursuant to section 138 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the Minister for Lands and Forestry declares that the land specified hereunder is to be Crown Land.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

*Land District – Metropolitan
Local Government Area – Randwick
Parish – Alexandria; County – Cumberland*

Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 1160372 at Clovelly.

[n2018-2222]

ADDITION TO RESERVED CROWN LAND

Pursuant to section 88 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is added to the reserved land specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
Land District: Metropolitan Local Government Area: Randwick City Council Locality: Coogee Bay Whole Lots: Lot 1 DP 1160372 Parish Alexandria County Cumberland Area: about 6208 square metres File Reference: MN89R92	Reserve No. 35571 Public Purpose: public baths Notified: 10 January 1903 Whole Lots: Lot 7 DP 42707, Lot 1 DP 42708, Lot 7011 DP 1112993 Parish Alexandria County Cumberland New Area: about 1.922 hectares

[n2018-2223]

DECLARATION OF A PUBLIC PURPOSE PURSUANT TO SECTION 3 OF THE CROWN LANDS ACT 1989

Pursuant to Section 3 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, “Coastal Protection” is declared to be a public purpose for the purpose of section 87 of the said Act.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

[n2018-2224]

ORDER – AUTHORISATION OF ADDITIONAL PURPOSE UNDER S121A

Pursuant to section 121A of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, I authorise by this Order, the purpose specified in Column 1 to be an additional purpose to the declared purpose of the reserves specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2
coastal protection	Reserve No. 79606 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 17 May 1957 File Reference: 18/04753

[n2018-2225]

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

Pursuant to section 93 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder are appointed, for the terms of office specified in that Column, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Steven John Sass (new member) Bruce Alexander Hamilton (new member) David John Maynard (new member) Michael Marshman (re-appointment) Shannon Brennan (re-appointment) For a term commencing 30 August 2018 and expiring 29 August 2023.	Tathra Forest Wildlife Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 180014 Public Purpose: promotion of the study and conservation of native flora and fauna Notified: 10 April 1987 File Reference: NA87R14

[n2018-2226]

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

Pursuant to section 93 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder are re-appointed, for the terms of office specified in that Column, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

[n2018-2227]

ERRATUM

In the notice published in NSW Government Gazette No 59 of 8 June 2018, Folio 3702, under the heading “Appointment of Trust Board Members” the surname “Pattie” in Column 1 should be replaced with “Pottie” to read “David Hugh Pottie”. This notice corrects that error.

The gazettal date remains 8 June 2018.

File ref: LBN18/601

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

[n2018-2228]

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

Pursuant to section 93 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder are appointed, for the terms of office specified in that Column, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Elizabeth Mary Anne Mills (new member) Simon Anthony Oborn (new member) Jeffrey Ralph Nalder (new member) Barry Owen Jamieson (new member) Ronald Douglas Gander (new member) Tracey Lee Huysmans (re-appointment) Roy Wesley Roweth (re-appointment) For a term commencing 30 August 2018 and expiring 29 August 2023.	Spring Hill Recreation Ground Trust	Dedication No. 590068 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 1 July 1887 File Reference: OE80R178-004

[n2018-2229]

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

Pursuant to section 93 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder are appointed, for the terms of office specified in that Column, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Anthony David Steel (re-appointment) Andrew David Brown (re-appointment) Lindsay Ross Maybury (re-appointment) Stephen Robert Semple (re-appointment) Matthew William Dickinson (new member) For a term commencing 06 September 2018 and expiring 05 September 2023.	Bowling Alley Point Recreation Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 96568 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 28 January 1983 File Reference: TH89R16-003

[n2018-2230]

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

Pursuant to section 93 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder are appointed, for the terms of office specified in that Column, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Leah Douglas (new member) Cristian Schlotterbeck (new member) For a term commencing the date of this notice and expiring 25 October 2019.	Collombatti Public Hall Trust	Dedication No. 610016 Public Purpose: public hall Notified: 19 July 1918 File Reference: TE80R351-003

[n2018-2231]

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

Pursuant to section 93 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder are appointed, for the terms of office specified in that Column, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Schedule

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Drew Fincher (new member) For a term commencing the date of this notice and expiring 27 October 2021.	Bottle Bend Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 1028348 Public Purpose: nature conservation Notified: 2 July 2010 File Reference: 10/06391-03

[n2018-2232]

REVOCATION OF RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

Pursuant to section 90 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the reservations of Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedules hereunder is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedules.

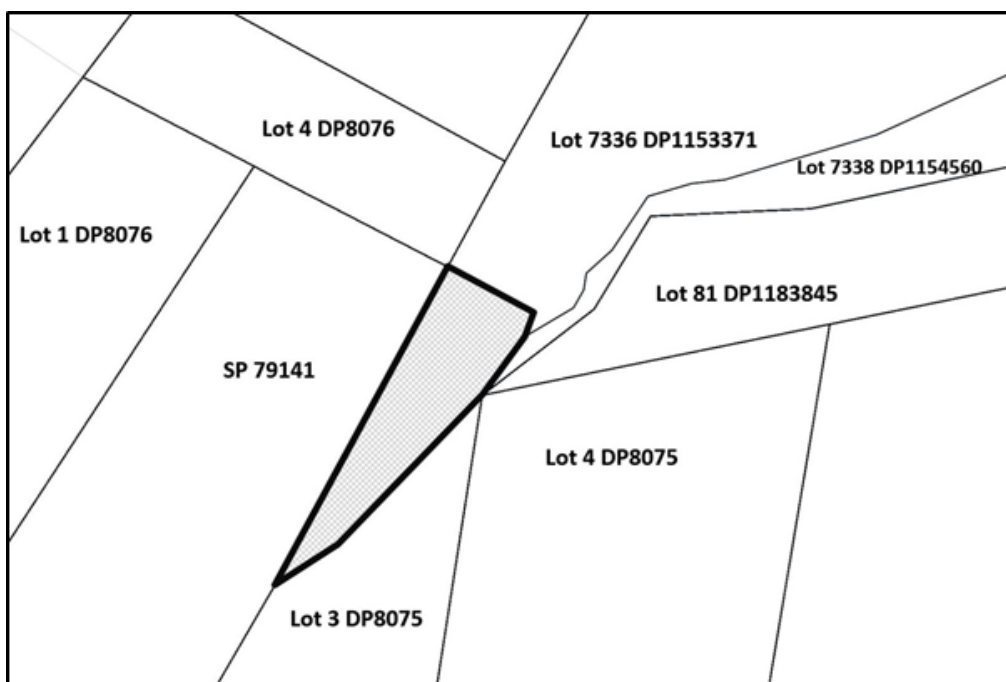
The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

SCHEDULE 1

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Land District: Metropolitan Local Government Area: Northern Beaches Locality: Manly Reserve No. 31732 Public Purpose: Public Recreation Notified: 10 November 1900 File Reference: 12/08118	That part of Lot 7338 DP1154560 incorporated within the area delineated by bold outline and hatching in the diagram below and defined within the boundary of Lot 1 in proposed Plan of Subdivision of Lot 7338 DP1154560 and Lot 7336 DP1153371 (being unregistered DP1244511 reference DOC18/135098). Parish: Manly Cove County: Cumberland

SCHEDULE 2

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Land District: Metropolitan Local Government Area: Northern Beaches Locality: Manly Reserve No. 1028748 Public Purpose: Surfing Recreation Notified: 24 September 2010 File Reference: 12/08118	That part of Lot 7336 DP1153371 incorporated within the area delineated by bold outline and hatching in the diagram below and defined within the boundary of Lot 1 in proposed Plan of Subdivision of Lot 7338 DP1154560 and Lot 7336 DP1153371 (being unregistered DP1244511 reference DOC18/135098). Parish: Manly Cove County: Cumberland



[n2018-2233]

REVOCATION OF RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

Pursuant to section 90 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the reservations of Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedules hereunder is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedules.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

SCHEDULE 1

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Land District: Maitland Local Government Area: Port Stephens Locality: Nelsons Plains Reserve No. 56146 Public Purpose: From Sale or Lease Generally Notified: 11 May 1923 File Reference: 10/06936	That part being Whole Lots: Lot 11 DP1243776 Parish: Seaham County: Durham

SCHEDULE 2

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Land District: Maitland Local Government Area: Port Stephens Locality: Nelsons Plains Reserve No. 1011268 Public Purpose: Future Public Requirements Notified: 3 February 2006 File Reference: 10/06936	That part being Whole Lots: Lot 11 DP1243776 Parish: Seaham County: Durham

[n2018-2234]

REVOCATION OF RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

Pursuant to section 90 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the reservation of Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

SCHEDULE

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Land District: Inverell Local Government Area: Inverell Locality: Ashford Reserve No. 2080 Public Purpose: Temporary Common Notified: 31 July 1886 File Reference: 16/02062	That part of Lot 7301 DP1151646 being an area of 5006m ² delineated by bold outline and hatching in the diagram below and defined by Lot 1 in proposed Plan of Subdivision of Lot 7301 DP1151646 (Plan reference DOC18/134834). Parish: Ashford County: Arrawatta



[n2018-2235]

APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR TO MANAGE A RESERVE TRUST

Pursuant to section 117, of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, the person specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is appointed as administrator for the term also specified in Column 1, of the reserve trusts specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which is trustee of the reserve referred to in Column 3 of the Schedule.

The Hon Paul Toole, MP
Minister for Lands and Forestry

Column 1
David Clarke

For a term commencing the date of this notice and expiring 22 July 2018.

Schedule		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Anaiwan Sport And Recreation Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 94591 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 10 April 1981
	Awaba Hall Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 1035968 Public Purpose: community purposes Notified: 20 July 2012
	Baan Baa Literary Institute	Reserve No. 560026 Public Purpose: literary institute Notified: 15 September 1922
	Baerami Creek Recreation Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 70198 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 1 August 1941
	Barraba Court House Reserve (R200028) Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 200028 Public Purpose: community purposes, environmental protection, heritage purposes Notified: 22 May 1992
	Belar Creek School of Arts	Reserve No. 1036528 Public Purpose: school of arts Notified: 1 January 1905
	Belmont Wetlands State Park Trust	Reserve No. 1011388 Public Purpose: public recreation and coastal environmental protection, tourist facilities and services Notified: 3 March 2006

Schedule	
Column 2 Berrima Sports Ground Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 86234 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 7 April 1967
Schedule	
Column 2 Black Mountain Recreation Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 59347 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 19 November 1926
Schedule	
Column 2 Bonalbo (R89284) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 89284 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 20 September 1974
Schedule	
Column 2 Border Public Recreation Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 80245 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 10 January 1958
Schedule	
Column 2 Brooks Hill Reserve (No. 130071) Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 130071 Public Purpose: environmental protection, public recreation Notified: 21 October 1994
Schedule	
Column 2 Bulga Scouts (R91290) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 91290 Public Purpose: boy scouts Notified: 26 January 1979
Schedule	
Column 2 Bunnan School Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 89992 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 17 December 1976
Schedule	
Column 2 Coffee Camp (R79498) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 79498 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 5 April 1957

Schedule	
Column 2 Coffs Harbour (R140101) Boatharbour Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 140101 Public Purpose: port facilities and services Notified: 28 June 1996

Schedule	
Column 2 Cookamidgera Mechanics Institute	Column 3 Reserve No. 1000245 Public Purpose: mechanics' institute site Notified: 4 July 1896

Schedule	
Column 2 Cooma Correctional Centre (R1002967) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 1002967 Public Purpose: government purposes Notified: 8 December 2000

Schedule	
Column 2 Dangar Park (D560019) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Dedication No. 560019 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 8 October 1937
	Reserve 700038 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 18 July 1997

Schedule	
Column 2 Dobies Blight (R97241) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Dedication No. 97241 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 27 April 1984

Schedule	
Column 2 East Maitland Community (R170086) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 170086 Public Purpose: community purposes Notified: 30 September 1988

Schedule	
Column 2 Gosford Charitable Organisation (R88028) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 88028 Public Purpose: charitable organisations Notified: 27 November 1970
	Reserve No. 88027 Public Purpose: charitable organisations Notified: 27 November 1970

Schedule	
Column 2 Goulburn Woodlands Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 1012688 Public Purpose: environmental protection Notified: 3 November 2006

Schedule	
Column 2 Grafton (D.1000641) Grafton Town Hall Reserve Trust	Column 3 Dedication No.1000641 Public Purpose: town hall site Notified: 14 December 1895
Schedule	
Column 2 Grafton Agricultural Research And Advisory Station Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 87119 Public Purpose: research station Notified: 28 March 1969
Schedule	
Column 2 Grafton Benevolent Asylum (R31001) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No.31001 Public Purpose: benevolent asylum Notified: 26-May-1900
Schedule	
Column 2 Grafton Benevolent Asylum (R59208) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 59208 Public Purpose: benevolent asylum Notified: 9 October 1926
Schedule	
Column 2 Gunningbland Recreation Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 41974 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 4 September 1907
Schedule	
Column 2 Hexham Public Recreation (R89876) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 89876 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 23 July 1976
Schedule	
Column 2 Home Rule Public Recreation Reserve Trust	Column 3 Dedication No. 520075 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 18 January 1884 Dedication No. 1000271 Public Purpose: recreation Notified: 2 August 1902
Schedule	
Column 2 Horseshoe Bend Old Channel Drainage Reserves Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 56655 Public Purpose: drainage Notified: 14 December 1923 Reserve No. 41282 Public Purpose: drainage Notified: 23 January 1907 Reserve No. 56647 Public Purpose: drainage Notified: 14 December 1923

Schedule		
Column 2 Karuah Community Hall Reserve (R91430) Trust		Column 3 Reserve No. 91430 Public Purpose: boy scouts Notified: 12 April 1979
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Schedule		
Column 2 Kings Creek Flood Refuge Reserve Trust		Column 3 Reserve No. 51509 Public Purpose: refuge in time of flood Notified: 16 June 1916
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Schedule		
Column 2 Laggan Recreation Reserve Trust		Column 3 Reserve No. 72297 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 30-May-1947
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Schedule		
Column 2 Long Plain Public Hall & Recreation Reserve Trust		Column 3 Reserve No. 88812 Public Purpose: public hall, public recreation Notified: 22 December 1972
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Schedule		
Column 2 Macksville Community Purposes (R96801) Reserve Trust		Column 3 Reserve No. 96801 Public Purpose: community purposes Notified: 17 June 1983
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Schedule		
Column 2 Mandoe Recreation Reserve Trust		Column 3 Reserve No. 58235 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 14 August 1925
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Schedule		
Column 2 Mangoplah Botanic Gardens Trust		Column 3 Reserve No. 8137 Public Purpose: botanic gardens Notified: 22 December 1888
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Schedule		
Column 2 Mangrove Mountain Homeless Or Needy Young Persons (R170143) Reserve Trust		Column 3 Reserve No. 170143 Public Purpose: the accommodation, guidance, education and welfare of homeless or needy young persons Notified: 22 May 1992
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Schedule		
Column 2 Mechanics Institute Of Nelligen Incorporated		Column 3 Reserve No. 33877 Public Purpose: mechanics institute site Notified: 15 February 1902
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Schedule	
Column 2 Merriwa Shire Council Crown Reserves Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No.26428 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 21 August 1897 Reserve No.84529 Public Purpose: children’s playground Notified: 20 September 1963
Schedule	
Column 2 Moree Racecourse Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 44231 Public Purpose: racecourse Notified: 11 August 1909
Schedule	
Column 2 Mount Russell Recreation Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No.67307 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 21 January 1938
Schedule	
Column 2 Murrays Flat Native Flora And Fauna Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 85555 Public Purpose: preservation of fauna, preservation of native flora Notified: 26 November 1965
Schedule	
Column 2 Murrumburrah High School Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 1033988 Public Purpose: public school purposes Notified: 23 December 2011
Schedule	
Column 2 Nambucca Girl Guides (R87665) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 87665 Public Purpose: girl guides Notified: 13 February 1970
Schedule	
Column 2 Narooma (R.1013988) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 1013988 Public Purpose: government purposes Notified: 17 August 2007

Schedule	
Column 2 Narooma School Of Arts And Soldiers' War Memorial Hall Incorporated	Column 3 Reserve No. 580067 Public Purpose: mechanics' institute site Notified: 23 April 1895
	Reserve No. 580080 Public Purpose: mechanics' institute site Notified: 24 September 1913
	Reserve No. 580089 Public Purpose: addition, mechanics' institute site Notified: 14 October 1921

Schedule	
Column 2 NSW Angler Access Reserves Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 1033748 Public Purpose: access, government purposes, public recreation, recreational fishing Notified: 18 November 2011

Schedule	
Column 2 Pelican Commercial Precinct Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 1038708 Public Purpose: urban development Notified: 4 December 2015

Schedule	
Column 2 Petersham Park (P500070 And P500430) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Public Park No. 500070 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 4 April 1906
	Public Park No. 500430 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 07 May 1920

Schedule	
Column 2 Pinkett Tennis Courts Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 82134 Public Purpose: tennis courts Notified: 6 November 1959

Schedule	
Column 2 Portland Sanitary And Rubbish Depot (R51778) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 51778 Public Purpose: rubbish depot, sanitary depot Notified: 20 October 1916

Schedule	
Column 2 Public Recreation At Manilla (Brady Park) Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 76443 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 11 December 1953

Schedule	
Column 2 Quirindi Girl Guides (R87660) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No.87660 Public Purpose: girl guides Notified: 6 February 1970
Schedule	
Column 2 Quirindi Special School (R90457) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 90457 Public Purpose: school for sub-normal children Notified: 24 May 1974
Schedule	
Column 2 Reserve (R93458) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 93458 Public Purpose: boy scouts Notified: 29 August 1980
Schedule	
Column 2 Shoalhaven Heads Bushland (R1003018) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 1003018 Public Purpose: environmental protection, public recreation Notified: 19 October 2001
Schedule	
Column 2 South Coast Correctional Centre (R1014289) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 1014289 Public Purpose: government purposes Notified: 14 December 2007
Schedule	
Column 2 South West Rocks Port Facilities Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 1013288 Public Purpose: port facilities and services Notified: 30 March 2007
Schedule	
Column 2 Stockton Girl Guides (R98054) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 98054 Public Purpose: girl guides Notified: 31 January 1986
Schedule	
Column 2 The Cessnock Regional Shooting Complex Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 54562 Public Purpose: rifle range Notified: 15 April 1921
Schedule	
Column 2 The Dunedoo War Memorial Hospital	Column 3 Reserve No.71025 Public Purpose: hospital Notified: 29 October 1943

Schedule	
Column 2 The Gosford Horticultural Institute (R69754) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 69754 Public Purpose: viticulture Notified: 20 December 1940
Schedule	
Column 2 The Matraville Soldiers Settlement Infants School Reserve Trust	Column 3 Dedication No. 501029 Public Purpose: public school site Notified: 18 March 1927
Schedule	
Column 2 Tingha Racecourse and Recreation Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 69371 Public Purpose: public recreation, racecourse Notified: 9 July 1940
Schedule	
Column 2 Trade & Investment NSW (R.48204) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 48204 Public Purpose: experiment farm Notified: 16 October 1912
Schedule	
Column 2 Ulan The Drip (R81766) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 81766 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 10 July 1959
Schedule	
Column 2 Ulladulla Girl Guides (R88333) Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 88333 Public Purpose: girl guides Notified: 20 August 1971
Schedule	
Column 2 Wallis Island Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 210001 Public Purpose: environmental protection, public recreation Notified: 1 August 1986
Schedule	
Column 2 Wambanumba Recreation Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 29215 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 15 April 1899
Schedule	
Column 2 Wambanumba Recreation Reserve Trust	Column 3 Reserve No. 1001367 Public Purpose: public hall Notified: 8 October 1937

Schedule	
Column 2	Column 3
Westhaven Farm (R85498) Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 85498 Public Purpose: farm hostel Notified: 22 October 1965
Schedule	
Column 2	Column 3
Windale Charitable Organisation (R170088) Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 170088 Public Purpose: charitable organisation Notified: 7 October 1988
Schedule	
Column 2	Column 3
Wirrimah Recreation Reserve Trust	Reserve No. 76715 Public Purpose: addition, public recreation Notified: 7 May 1954
Schedule	
Column 2	Column 3
Yates Park Trust	Reserve No. 63329 Public Purpose: public recreation Notified: 6 May 1932
Schedule	
Column 2	Column 3
Yorklea Public Hall Trust	Dedication No. 540087 Public Purpose: public hall Notified: 1 October 1954

File Reference: LBN18/874

[n2018-2236]

Other Government Notices

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Cancellation of registration pursuant to section 80

TAKE NOTICE that AUSTRALIAN VIETNAMESE AGED CARE SERVICES INCORPORATED INC9895208 became registered under the *Corporations Act 2001* as AUSTRALIAN VIETNAMESE AGED CARE SERVICES LIMITED ACN 626 157 284, a company limited by guarantee, on 24 May 2018, and accordingly its registration under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009* is cancelled as of that date.

Robyne Lunney
 Delegate of the Commissioner,
 NSW Fair Trading
 21 June 2018

[n2018-2237]

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Cancellation of registration pursuant to section 80

TAKE NOTICE that THE SWEETEST GIFT (AUSTRALIA) INCORPORATED INC1700538 became registered under the *Corporations Act 2001* as THE SWEETEST GIFT (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED ACN 626 428 411, a company limited by guarantee, on 28 May 2018, and accordingly its registration under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009* is cancelled as of that date.

Robyne Lunney
 Delegate of the Commissioner,
 NSW Fair Trading
 21 June 2018

[n2018-2238]

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Cancellation of registration pursuant to section 80

TAKE NOTICE that COFFS HARBOUR, BELLINGEN & NAMBUCCA COMMUNITY TRANSPORT INC Y0953512 became registered under the *Corporations Act 2001* as THE COMMUNITY TRANSPORT COMPANY LIMITED ACN 626 673 256, a company limited by guarantee, on 7 June 2018, and accordingly its registration under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009* is cancelled as of that date.

Robyne Lunney
 Delegate of the Commissioner,
 NSW Fair Trading
 21 June 2018

[n2018-2239]

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Cancellation of incorporation pursuant to section 74

TAKE NOTICE that the incorporation of the following associations is cancelled by this notice pursuant to section 74 of the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*.

ARMENIAN ARTS AND CULTURAL SOCIETY INC	INC1600581
CHILOUT – CHILDREN OUT OF IMMIGRATION DETENTION INCORPORATED	INC9894096
FONZIES FRIENDS INCORPORATED	INC1400156
OLQP SOCIAL GROUP INCORPORATED	INC1601067
ROTARY CLUB OF HENTY INC	Y0641145
WOLLONGONG REVIVAL FELLOWSHIP INCORPORATED	INC9884052
YOUNG & DISTRICT CHRISTIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED	INC9896441

Cancellation is effective as at the date of gazettal.

Dated this 27 June 2018

Robyne Lunney
Delegate of the Commissioner
NSW Fair Trading

[n2018-2240]

CO-OPERATIVES NATIONAL LAW (NSW)

Section 601AA(4A) of the Corporations Act 2001 as applied by
section 453 of the Co-operatives National Law (NSW)

DEREGISTRATION – Voluntary

I, Christine Gowland, delegate of the Registrar of Co-operatives have this date deregistered the Co-operative listed below, pursuant to section 601AA of the *Corporations Act 2001* as applied by section 453 of the *Co-operatives National Law (NSW)*.

CO-OPERATIVE DETAILS

Co-operative: Crossroads Medieval Village Co-operative Ltd

Co-operative Number: NSWC01043

DATED this **22** day of **June** 2018 at Bathurst

Christine Gowland
Director, Registry Services
DELEGATE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVES

[n2018-2241]

DISTRICT COURT ACT 1973

District Court of New South Wales

Direction

Pursuant to section 173 of the *District Court Act 1973*, I direct that the District Court shall sit in its criminal jurisdiction at the place and time shown as follows:

Broken Hill	10am	20 August 2018 (3 weeks) In lieu of 20 August 2018 (2 weeks)
Broken Hill	10am	22 October 2018 (5 weeks) Special Fixture
Coffs Harbour	10am	11 March 2019 (3 weeks) Special Fixture
Grafton	10am	20 May 2019 (3 weeks) In lieu of 20 May 2019 (2 weeks)
Nowra	10am	5 November 2018 (2 weeks)
Parramatta	10am	14 January 2019 (2 weeks)
Sydney	10am	2 January 2019 (4 weeks)
Wagga Wagga	10am	14 January 2019 (2 weeks)

Dated this 21st day of June 2018

Justice D Price AM
Chief Judge

[n2018-2242]

DISTRICT COURT ACT 1973

District Court of New South Wales

Direction

Pursuant to section 173 of the *District Court Act 1973*, I direct that the District Court shall sit in its criminal jurisdiction at the place and time shown as follows:

Queanbeyan at Goulburn	10am	14 January 2019 (2 weeks) In lieu of 29 January 2019 (2 weeks)
------------------------	------	---

Dated this 25th day of June 2018

Justice D Price AM
Chief Judge

[n2018-2243]

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 10 of the *Geographical Names Act 1966*, the Geographical Names Board has this day assigned the name listed hereunder as a geographical name.

Rita Harris Park for a reserve located at 6-8 Leonay Street, in the locality of Sutherland.

The position and extent for this feature is recorded and shown within the Geographical Names Register of New South Wales. This information can be accessed through the Board's website at www.gnb.nsw.gov.au

NARELLE UNDERWOOD
Chair
Geographical Names Board
PO Box 143
BATHURST NSW 2795

[n2018-2244]

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 8 of the *Geographical Names Act 1966*, the Geographical Names Board hereby notifies that it proposes to assign the name:

George Jeffery Park for a reserve located at the corner of Caledonia and Congewai Streets in Kearsley.

The position and extent for this feature is recorded and shown within the Geographical Names Register of New South Wales. The proposal can be viewed and submissions lodged on the Geographical Names Board website at www.gnb.nsw.gov.au from 27 June until 27 July 2018. Alternatively, email submissions may be lodged with the Secretary, Geographical Names Board, at ss-gnb@finance.nsw.gov.au or written submissions mailed to 346 Panorama Ave, Bathurst, NSW 2795.

In accordance with Section 9 of the *Geographical Names Act 1966*, all submissions lodged may be subject to a Government Information (Public Access) application and may be viewed by a third party to assist the Board in considering this proposal.

NARELLE UNDERWOOD
Chair
Geographical Names Board
PO Box 143
BATHURST NSW 2795

[n2018-2245]

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

Notice of Proposal to Amend Suburb Boundaries in the Bayside Local Government Area

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 8 of the *Geographical Names Act 1966*, the Geographical Names Board hereby notifies that it proposes to amend the suburb boundaries of Pagewood and Eastgardens as shown on map GNB5925-1-A.

Copies of map GNB5925-1-A showing the proposed suburb boundary amendment will be on display at Bayside City Council Customer Service Centres located at Eastgardens and Rockdale.

The maps will be on display from Tuesday 26 June 2018 until Friday 27 July 2018.

A copy of map GNB5925-1-A will also be on display at the office of the Geographical Names Board, Spatial Services, 346 Panorama Avenue, Bathurst NSW 2795 during the above dates.

Details of this proposal may be viewed and submissions lodged on the Geographical Names Board website at www.gnb.nsw.gov.au. Alternatively email submissions may be lodged with the Secretary, Geographical Names Board, ss-gnb@finance.nsw.gov.au.

In accordance with section 9 of the *Geographical Names Act 1966* all submissions lodged may be subject to a Government Information (Public Access) application and may be viewed by a third party to assist the Board in considering this proposal.

Narelle Underwood
Chair
Geographical Names Board
PO Box 143
BATHURST NSW 2795

[n2018-2246]

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

Notice to Amend Suburb Boundaries in The Hills Local Government Area

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 10 of the *Geographical Names Act 1966*, the Geographical Names Board hereby notifies that it has this day amended the suburb boundaries of Kellyville, Baulkham Hills, Bella Vista and Rouse Hill. The amendments will also result in the creation of two new suburbs named North Kellyville and Norwest in The Hills Local Government Area as shown on map GNB3896-3.

The position and extent of these features are shown in the Geographical Names Register of New South Wales which can be viewed on the Geographical Names Board's website at www.gnb.nsw.gov.au.

Narelle Underwood
Chair
Geographical Names Board
PO Box 143
BATHURST NSW 2795

[n2018-2247]

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION ACT 1982

LAND ACQUISITION (JUST TERMS COMPENSATION) ACT 1991

NOTICE OF ACQUISITION OF LAND BY COMPULSORY PROCESS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE HEALTH ADMINISTRATION ACT 1982

PURSUANT to section 10 of the *Health Administration Act 1982* and section 19(1) of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991*, the Health Administration Corporation by its delegate declares, with the approval of the Governor, that the land described in the Schedule below is by this notice acquired by compulsory process for the purposes of the *Health Administration Act 1982*.

SIGNED at Sydney this 25th day of June 2018

Sam Sangster
Chief Executive
Health Infrastructure
a duly authorised delegate of the Health Administration Corporation

SCHEDULE

Land

ALL THAT parcel of land situated at Randwick in the Local Government Area of Randwick, Parish of Alexandria, County of Cumberland being Lot 7 in Deposited Plan 975640.

[n2018-2248]

HEALTH SERVICES ACT 1997

Order Fixing a Scale of Fees in Respect of Patient Transport Services

Pursuant to section 69 of the *Health Services Act 1997*, I, Elizabeth Koff, Secretary of the Ministry of Health, as the duly appointed delegate of the Minister for Health, do by this order hereby fix a scale of fees in respect of non-emergency patient transport Services provided by any public health organisation to the extent and in the manner set forth in the following Schedule.

The purpose of this Order is to apply the same charges when LHD or Speciality Network patient transport vehicles are used for non-emergency patient transport as are currently applied when NSW Ambulance Service Green Fleet vehicles are used for non-emergency patient transport pursuant to a scale of fees order under section 67L of the *Health Services Act 1997* as in place from time to time.

This order has effect on and from 1 July 2018

Elizabeth Koff
Secretary, NSW Health

Schedule

1. In this order:

"Non-emergency patient transport" means road transport to or from a health facility such as admission to hospital from home, discharge from hospital to home, transport between hospitals and diagnostic facilities and transport to and from nursing homes. Non-emergency patient transport must be requested by clinician.

2. Fees

The fee for **non-emergency patient transport** by road shall be charged on a kilometre basis calculated pursuant to clause 3, on the scale of \$301 flag fall charge, plus an additional charge of \$1.86 for each kilometre or part thereof.

3. Calculation of Transport Kilometres

The total number of kilometres for the provision of services by non-emergency patient transport shall be calculated by determining the total number of kilometres that are travelled by road in accordance with the distance from patient pick up location, to the place where that person disembarked from the non-emergency patient transport vehicle (or, where more than one non-emergency patient transport vehicle was used in the transport, disembarked from the last vehicle used in that transport).

4. Charging criteria

- a. Where **two or more persons** are transported concurrently by the same non-emergency patient transport vehicle, each person shall be charged a fee calculated in accordance with clause 2.
- b. Residents of NSW shall be charged for non-emergency patient transport services in accordance with clause 2 and 3, provided that such total fee shall not exceed \$6,233.
- c. Public hospitals in NSW shall be charged for inter-hospital non-emergency services in accordance with clause 2, provided that such total fee shall not exceed \$6,053.

[n2018-2249]

LAND ACQUISITION (JUST TERMS COMPENSATION) ACT 1991

NOTICE

Pursuant to Schedule 1A of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991*, I notify the following amounts as the maximum amount of compensation in respect to disadvantage resulting from relocation:

- \$76,764 for acquisitions of land on or after 1 July 2017.
- \$78,381 for acquisitions of land on or after 1 July 2018.

Martin Hoffman
Secretary
Department of Finance, Services and Innovation

[n2018-2250]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993

Cancellation of Registration of Party

It is hereby notified that pursuant to section 320 of the Local Government Act 1993 and section 66I of the *Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act 1912* the registration of the following party is cancelled.

Residents for Mosman

John Schmidt
NSW Electoral Commissioner

NSW Electoral Commission
Level 25, 201 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000

[n2018-2251]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993EXEMPTION OF COUNCILS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF
SECTION 512 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993

I, **GABRIELLE UPTON MP**, Minister for Local Government, in pursuance of section 512(2) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, do, by this Order, exempt the councils on the attached schedule from the operation of section 512(1)(b) for the financial year 2017-18.

Dated this 26th day of June 2018

The Hon Gabrielle Upton MP
Minister for Local Government

Schedule

Council	Excess Amounts (\$)
Ballina	-13,951
Bland	-16,321
Campbelltown	-7,000
Coolamon	-3,894
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	-7,295
Cowra	-6,112
Griffith	-8,560
Hills	-67,646
Hilltops	-99,980
Junee	-2,100
Kiama	-5,733
Kyogle	-2,204
Liverpool Plains	-13,480
Murray River	-2,225
North Sydney	-200,750
Snowy Monaro Regional	-30,195
Strathfield	-193,870
Tamworth Regional	-126,162
Tenterfield	-25,200
Yass Valley	-1,845

[n2018-2252]

PARENTS AND CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 1976

Section 13 (4)

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION OF PARENTS AND CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS

The following associations are hereby incorporated under the *Parents and Citizens Associations Incorporation Act 1976*.

1. East Hills Boys High School
2. Lord Howe Island Central School
3. Bobin Public School
4. Toongabbie West Public School

Michael Waterhouse
General Counsel
Department of Education

25 June 2018

[n2018-2253]

**POINT TO POINT TRANSPORT (TAXIS AND HIRE VEHICLES)
(INDUSTRY ADJUSTMENT) REGULATION 2016**

NOTICE under clause 6A of Schedule 1

Period within which applications for additional assistance funds may be made

I, Anthony Wing, Chairperson of the Taxi and Hire Vehicles Industries Assistance Panel (the Panel), for and on behalf of the Panel, established under Division 3 of Schedule 3 of the *Point to Point Transport (Taxis and Hire Vehicles) Act 2016*, hereby notify, pursuant to Clause 6A of Schedule 1 of the *Point to Point Transport (Taxis and Hire Vehicles) (Industry Adjustment) Regulation 2016*, that the period within which applications for additional assistance funds may be made is 2 July 2018 to 1 October 2018.

ANTHONY WING
Chairperson

[n2018-2254]

**POINT TO POINT TRANSPORT (TAXIS AND HIRE VEHICLES)
(INDUSTRY ADJUSTMENT) REGULATION 2016**

NOTICE under clause 6(2) of Schedule 1

Period within which applications for transitional assistance funds may be made

I, Anthony Wing, Chairperson of the Taxi and Hire Vehicles Industries Assistance Panel (the Panel), for and on behalf of the Panel, established under Division 3 of Schedule 3 of the *Point to Point Transport (Taxis and Hire Vehicles) Act 2016*, hereby notify that the Panel has determined, in accordance with Clause 6(2) of Schedule 1 of the *Point to Point Transport (Taxis and Hire Vehicles) (Industry Adjustment) Regulation 2016*, that the period within which applications for transitional assistance funds may be made is 2 July 2018 to 1 October 2018.

ANTHONY WING
Chairperson

[n2018-2255]

POISONS AND THERAPEUTIC GOODS REGULATION 2008

ORDER – Restoration of Drug Authority

Notice is hereby given, under clause 175(1) of the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2008*, that a direction has been issued that the Order that took effect on and from 5 October 2017 for the withdrawal of authority of **Robert Ian Yates (PHA0001051288)** of Port Macquarie NSW 2444, prohibiting him, as a pharmacist, from supplying or having possession of or manufacturing any preparation, admixture or extract of a drug of addiction, as authorised by clauses 101(1) and 102 of the Regulation shall cease to operate on and from 29 June 2018.

Dated 26 June 2018

ELIZABETH KOFF
Secretary
NSW Health

[n2018-2256]

STATE RECORDS ACT 1998

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 13(5) of the *State Records Act 1998*, that I have revoked the following code of best practice for records management:

Australian Standard AS ISO 15489.1 – 2002 Records Management, Part 1: General
Australian Standard AS ISO 15489.2 – 2002 Records Management, Part 2 Guidelines

These standards have been replaced by the following code of best practice for records management:

Australian Standard AS ISO 15489.1: 2017 Information and documentation – Records Management, Part 1: Concepts and principles

For copyright reasons *AS ISO 15489.1: 2017* cannot be made available online but can be purchased from Standards Australia (www.saiglobal.com).

Copies of *AS ISO 15489.1: 2017* may be consulted at the Reading Room of the Western Sydney Records Centre (161 O’Connell Street, Kingswood) and at our Queens Square Office (1 Prince Albert Road, Queens Square, Sydney), during business hours.

THERESA FAIRMAN
Acting Executive Director
State Archives and Records Authority of New South Wales

[n2018-2257]

WATER MANAGEMENT ACT 2000

Notice of extension of Management Plans 2018
under the
Water Management Act 2000

I, the Honourable Niall Blair MLC, Minister for Regional Water, in pursuance of section 43A(6) of the *Water Management Act 2000*, do, by this Notice, extend each management plan listed in Schedule 1 to this Notice until the commencement of a respective replacement management plan, or until the second anniversary of the date the plan would otherwise have expired, whichever first occurs. This Notice will commence on the date on which it is published in the NSW Government Gazette.

In this Notice, “respective replacement management plan” means a management plan that applies to any part of the water source of the relevant management plan listed in Schedule 1.

Dated this 26th day of June 2018.

NIALL BLAIR, MLC
Minister for Regional Water

Explanatory note

This Notice is made under section 43A (6) of the *Water Management Act 2000*. The object of this Notice is to extend the management plans listed in Schedule 1 to this Notice until the commencement of respective replacement management plans, or until the second anniversary of the date the plans would otherwise have expired, whichever occurs sooner.

Schedule 1

1. Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Groundwater Sources 2008
2. Water Sharing Plan for the Bellinger River Area Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2008

[n2018-2258]

New South Wales Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies

Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act 1957

**NSW Health
April 2018**

April 2018

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Document revision

Revision date	Description of changes from previous version
17 April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amendments to Appendix 1 – Application process flowchart and Form 1• General updates to references to legislation and guidance documents• General updates to organisation names and contact details

Contacts

Contact the **NSW Health Water Unit** for information on the Code of Practice.

Telephone 02 9391 9939 Fax 02 9391 9960
email: waterqual@doh.health.nsw.gov.au

Written correspondence should be addressed to:

Manager, Water Unit
NSW Health
Locked Bag 961
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2059

Contact the **NSW Department of Industry Water** for further information on technical or design issues.

Telephone 02 9842 8495
email: bill.ho@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Written correspondence should be addressed to:

Manager Water & Sewerage
NSW Department of Industry
Locked Bag 5123
PARRAMATTA NSW 2150

1 Introduction - Water Fluoridation

Water fluoridation is the upward adjustment of fluoride in water to optimal levels to help prevent tooth decay. The optimal level of fluoridation is the level of fluoride in the community water supply that is associated with the maximum reduction of dental decay in the population and the minimal occurrence of any adverse dental effects. Fluoridation of drinking water at optimal levels remains the most significant dental public health program in Australia. Water fluoridation delivers the most effective, efficient and socially equitable means of achieving community wide exposure to the dental decay preventive effects of fluoride.

In the 1940's and 1950's Australian children had among the highest level of dental decay experience in the world with only 1 per cent of 12-year-old children free of dental decay. The level of dental decay began to decrease in the mid 1960's coinciding with the introduction of water fluoridation and the use of fluoride toothpaste. By 1993 over half of the children in Australia had no experience of dental decay. Today, only a minority of children in Australia experience dental decay. The percentage decrease in decay prevalence attributed to water fluoridation was 70 per cent, while 26 per cent was attributed to fluoride toothpaste and only 2 per cent to fluoride tablets (Spencer 1986). In adults, water fluoridation has also contributed to improving oral health and decline in edentulism (no natural teeth remaining in the mouth).

Water Fluoridation in New South Wales

In the 1950's, prior to water fluoridation, the level of dental caries amongst children in New South Wales (NSW) was one of the highest in the world with 12 year olds having a mean of 9 to 10 decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT). In NSW, water fluoridation was first introduced in the town of Yass in 1956, followed by Tamworth in 1963 and Sydney in 1968. By the late 1970's approximately 90 per cent of the population in NSW had access to fluoridated water. Currently approximately 94 per cent of NSW population has access to fluoridated water.

Prior to the introduction of fluoridation in Tamworth in 1963, all schoolchildren were examined. Follow up surveys were then carried out annually to 1973, in 1979, and in 1988. Baseline data on dental caries for 12 year olds was 8.4 DMFT, this decreased to 7.0 in 1967, 5.6 in 1970. By 1973 dental decay decreased by 50 % to 4.3 and in 1988 it was 0.9 (Barnard and Sivanewaran 1990). This outcome compares favourably with the WHO goal for 12 year olds were to reach a DMFT of 1 by the year 2000. The DFMT rate for 12 year old children in NSW in 2007 was 0.8.

A special feature of water fluoridation is that it reduces the social inequalities in caries experience (Slade et al 1996). In New South Wales children living in unfluoridated areas have significantly higher dental decay rates than those living in fluoridated areas despite the availability of fluoride toothpaste (Armfield 2005).

The advantage of water fluoridation is that the entire community benefits from the preventive measure, regardless of age, socioeconomic level, educational achievement, individual motivation or the availability of a dental workforce.

As early as 1958, the World Health Organisation recognised the importance of water fluoridation and has repeatedly endorsed the fluoridation of drinking water as a desirable public health policy based on numerous scientific studies carried out throughout the world. As a result of the oral health and economic benefits it confers, water fluoridation has also been endorsed and recommended by more than 150 scientific, health and political organisations throughout the world including the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia (NHMRC). In fact the Centers for Disease Control rates water fluoridation as amongst the Top 10 Public Health Measure of the

twentieth century alongside the eradication of poliomyelitis and smallpox. The NHMRC has recently conducted extensive reviews of recent literature on fluoride and health and concluded that water fluoridation at optimal levels remains the most effective measure for reducing dental caries (NHMRC 2017). Numerous organisations both nationally (AHMAC, 2004) and internationally (FDI *et al.*, 2006) have published contemporary policies urging the universal implementation of water fluoridation. Communities that have ceased water fluoridation have a demonstrated increase in dental caries experience.

References

Spencer A.J. (1986) Contribution of fluoride vehicles to change in caries severity in Australian adolescents *Community Dent Oral Epidemiol* 14:238-41

Barnard PD, Sivaneswaran Shanti (1990)
Oral health of Tamworth schoolchildren 24 years after fluoridation. Abstract 9. *J Dent Res* 69: 934(April) 1990

Armfield J (2005). Public Water Fluoridation and Dental Health in New South Wales. *Aust New Zealand Journal of Public Health*. 29: 477-483

Slade GD, Spencer AJ, Davies MJ, Stewart JF (1996)
Influence of exposure to fluoridated water on socioeconomic inequalities in children's caries experience. *Community Dent Oral Epidemiology*. 24:89-100

Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (1999). Fluoridation of drinking water to prevent dental caries. *MMWR*. 48(41): 933-40.

National Health and Medical Research Council (2017)
Information Paper – Water Fluoridation: dental and other human health outcomes. Report prepared by the Clinical Trials Centre at University of Sydney, NHMRC; Canberra

Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council (AHMAC) National Advisory Committee on Oral Health (2004): *Healthy mouths healthy lives: Australia's National Oral Health Plan 2004-2013*. Adelaide: South Australian Department of Health. Available at: http://www.adelaide.edu.au/oral-health-promotion/resources/public/pdf_files/oralhealthplan.pdf

FDI World Dental Federation, International Association for Dental Research and World Health Organization [FDI, IADR and WHO] (2006): *Call to action to promote dental health by using fluoride*, 17–19 November 2006. Geneva: FDI World Dental Federation and World Health Organization. Available at: http://www.who.int/oral_health/events/oral%20healthc.pdf (accessed April 13, 2009)

2. Legislative framework

Legislation providing for water fluoridation in New South Wales is described as permissive or enabling legislation. The legislation, first passed in 1957 (*Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act 1957*), permits the Secretary of NSW Health to define the conditions when fluoride may be added to a water supply. The Act provides for the establishment of the Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Advisory Committee with the power to initiate and refer to the Minister proposals concerning the addition of fluoride to public water supplies. The *Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Regulation 2017* under the *Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act 1957* deals with the procedures for keeping records of the addition of fluoride, analysing the water for fluoride content, qualifications of the operators, as well as precautions to be taken by water supply authorities to protect operators.

This Code of Practice includes generally technical material, which has not been specified in the Act or in the *Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Regulation 2017*. The material in this Code therefore either forms part of the regulatory framework which water supply authorities that fluoridate are required to follow, or is part of an advisory guide to water utilities as to the source of other relevant material or legislation (such as that governing occupational health and safety).

The NSW Health recognises that water fluoridation, when implemented, must be effectively managed to achieve maximum oral health benefits and to minimise any risks associated with excessive exposure to fluoride. The aim of this Code is to achieve best practice in the establishment and operation of fluoridation plants in New South Wales, in order to meet the technical, occupational health and safety and environmental requirements of the relevant legislation. It applies to all new and existing plants in New South Wales and it is the responsibility of all fluoridating water utilities to ensure that they comply with this Code.

There are potential aesthetic, health and environmental risks associated with the use of fluoridation chemicals. These risks need to be effectively managed. The application of risk control measures should be applied systematically to all identified risks based on a hierarchy of control.

The *Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act* and the associated Regulations and this Code are the key documents for the communication and implementation of this risk control strategy. This Code of Practice is a supporting document to the *Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act* and associated Regulations prepared by Department of Health to assist water utilities in interpreting and complying with the Act and Regulations. This Code of Practice will be updated from time to time as considered necessary by the NSW Health in consultation with key stakeholders.

NSW Health is committed to improving the oral health of all members of the New South Wales' population and continues to strongly support water fluoridation as an important public health policy.

3 Structure of the Code of Practice document

This Code covers a number of areas. Within each area there will be statements of the *outcomes* required within those areas. These *outcomes* are the fundamental intent of the controls required in this Code, and as such, should remain the focus of water supply authorities at all times.

Under these *outcomes* will be listed various minimum standards that are considered necessary to achieve the required outcomes. All *minimum standards* must be complied with unless NSW Health has approved otherwise.

Simple compliance with these *minimum standards* however, does not relieve the fundamental requirement for a water utility to focus on achieving the stated *outcomes*. Compliance with the *minimum standards* and achievement of the stated *outcomes* are the basis on which NSW Health will assess whether a water utility meets the requirements of the Fluoridation Act and Regulations.

In some places there will be *guide notes* that are inserted to more fully explain a specific requirement. These *guide notes* may also include suggestions for improving performance or reducing risk beyond the minimum standard requirements. Compliance with the guide notes is not mandatory, however the guide notes provide further clarification, record lessons learnt from past experience, and give an indication of current best practice.

Within this document:

3.1.1 Required outcomes are printed in bold typeface.

3.1.1.1 Minimum standards are listed under an outcome in italic typeface.

Guide notes are indented under the minimum standards in plain typeface.

4 Application and approval to fluoridate

4.1 New Applications to Fluoridate a Water Supply

4.1.1 Systematic and appropriate risk control measures are in place at each fluoridation facility within NSW to minimise the potential for over and under dosing of fluoride

4.1.1.1 A water utility shall obtain approval from NSW Health prior to fluoridating any water supply.

The process for a water utility to gain an approval to fluoridate is set out in Appendix A which contains the application protocol, and form. The process includes the initial application, the detailed specification and design of the fluoridation plant, through to commissioning of the plant.

As part of the approval process, NSW Health considers any request for subsidisation of the capital cost of fluoridation plant works in accordance with its current subsidy policy.

4.1.1.2 A water utility shall not commence fluoridating until formally approved to do so by the Secretary of NSW Health and all conditions imposed by the Secretary have been complied with.

The formal Instrument of Approval from the Secretary of NSW Health will specify:

- The name of the water utility
- The public water supply to be fluoridated
- The allowable fluoride concentration operating range
- The fluoridating agent(s) that can be used
- Other conditions to be met before the commencement of fluoridation

4.1.1.3 A water utility must not commence fluoridation of a water supply prior to the consumers within that supply area being given adequate warning of the commencement date.

It is important that consumers are aware of the intention to fluoridate, both in terms of keeping the public informed, and to prevent excessive intake of fluoride by those who may currently be taking fluoride tablets.

4.2 Fluoridation Plant and Water Supply System Upgrades

4.2.1 Initial design risk control measures shall not be degraded through subsequent modifications of the fluoridation plant and/or the water supply system.

4.2.1.1 For any water supply system capacity upgrade or major fluoridation plant upgrade, NSW Health must be consulted in advance and the water utility must submit a new Form 1 Application to Fluoridate (refer to Appendix A).

Where a water utility replaces equipment items within a fluoridation plant, without changing the sizing of the equipment or negatively impacting on any existing control measures (eg. interlocks etc) then NSW Health need not be informed.

It is good practice however to maintain a record of all changes made to the fluoridation plant (eg. in a plant register, or via maintenance management systems).

4.2.2 Relevant staff of a water utility has an awareness of the key design risk control measures to prevent over and under dosing of fluoride.

4.2.2.1 The water utility shall display a current copy of the Instrument of Approval document at the plant, and provide relevant staff with easy access to a copy of this Code of Practice.

A visible “approval document” helps maintain staff awareness of key control limits on the fluoridation plant design and that NSW Health has a direct interest in its operation.

The Code of Practice provides a useful educational tool and easy reference source.

4.3 Permanent Cessation of Fluoridation of a Water Supply

4.3.1 The community receives water that is fluoridated to the optimal level so that oral health is not compromised.

4.3.1.1 A water utility shall not permanently cease fluoridating a water supply without the written approval of NSW Health

This requirement does not refer to short-term stoppages due to breakdowns or maintenance work – refer to Section 11

5 Design controls for fluoridation facilities

5.1 General Design Criteria

5.1.1 The design of the fluoridation plant shall ensure it can consistently achieve an overall accuracy of within $\pm 5\%$ of the required fluoride target dose rate over the full water flow rate range approved by NSW Health. For example, to consistently achieve between 0.95 to 1.05 mg/L of fluoride in the treated water for a target of 1.00 mg/L F.

5.1.1.1 The fluoridation chemical feeding equipment shall be designed to dose fluoride within $\pm 5\%$ of the target dose rate specified in the Instrument of Approval over the full water flow rate range approved by NSW Health.

5.1.1.2 Water flowmeter(s) must be provided to measure and integrate the water flow, and to pace the fluoride dosing equipment where the plant design calls for such, over the full water flow rate range approved by NSW Health.

A flow meter must be provided to measure the water flow. This is critical to the accuracy and reliability of the whole process. Where possible the use of electromagnetic flowmeters is recommended as they can achieve an accuracy of $\pm 1-2\%$ of rate over a large turn down range.

5.1.2 The design of the fluoridation plant shall ensure reliable automatic operation. That is, it must reliably stop and start with the water flow being dosed.

5.1.2.1 Two discreet physical indications of water flow shall be 'hard' wired in series, either directly or via PLC (programmable logic controller) coding, in the control loop for starting and stopping of the fluoridation plant. Where practicable one indication shall be from upstream of the fluoride injection point and one shall be downstream.

Reliance on a single primary flow sensing device (eg. flow switches, flowmeter etc) can significantly increase the risk of overdosing, as a fault/failure could lead to the fluoridation plant continuing to dose after the water flow has actually stopped. The use of two devices in series should significantly reduce this risk, as it would require both devices to give false positive readings at the same time. The failure of one of the devices will stop the fluoridation plant dosing when it should, but this is a much more acceptable situation than overdosing which could create an acute health risk – refer Section 11 for short term stoppages. In selecting the most appropriate flow sensing devices care should be taken to ensure they are reliable and durable for this duty.

Use of flow sensing devices, which are remote to the fluoridation plant via telemetry, may have a higher risk of failure.

5.1.2.2 All key components of the fluoride dosing system shall be electrically interlocked to ensure total fluoride dosing system shutdown on the failure of any individual equipment item.

It is good design practice for discrepancy alarms and interlocks to be provided where possible to minimise the possibility of overdosing. A risk assessment of the possible causes of overdosing should be carried out on the plant design and, where feasible, appropriate interlocks and alarms designed into the system. This will minimise Both, the risk of overdosing occurring, and the length of time for which the condition exists before plant staff intervention. This assessment should be documented, stored, and made available upon request.

The key components would include stop/start/pacing signals, feeders, dosing pumps, solution transfer pumps, solution tank level signals, mixers, dilution water pumps etc.

The failure of any key component should result in alarms being generated and operational staff responding.

5.1.2.3 Any solution water supply shall have a backflow prevention device fitted upstream of where the fluoridating agent is diluted (eg mixing tanks) or injected (eg dosing pumps). Where relevant the device should comply with the current Australian Standard.

It is important that fluoridating agent is not syphoned backwards into the solution water system should a failure of the solution water system occur. This possibility could cause problems to other equipment, create a health hazard, or result in an environmental release. In some situations this can be achieved simply through use of an air gap.

5.1.3 The design of the fluoridation plant shall minimise the risk of overdosing due to human error wherever possible.

5.1.3.1 The maximum physical dosing capacity of the fluoridation chemical feeding equipment shall be limited by design to a maximum value equivalent to 110% of the operating target dose rate specified in the instrument of approval at the maximum water flow rate approved by NSW Health.

5.1.3.2 It shall be made physically impossible for any component of the fluoridation feeding or control equipment to be manually plugged into standard electrical outlets for continuous operation.

It is not uncommon for dosing pumps, electrical controls etc at small plants to be wired with standard single or three phase power plugs to facilitate removal for maintenance by non-electrical staff. Unfortunately, in terms of overdosing risks, this significantly increases the reliance on the human factor as the equipment could be easily left operating continuously independent of the water flow.

5.1.3.3 Any manual mode (or 'test') switch for the fluoridation chemical

feeding equipment shall not permit permanent selection (eg spring loaded switches) and must return to the off position when released to prevent unattended manual operation.

Any manual operation via PLC/SCADA control modes shall include a "hard" coded timer (i.e. not changeable by operators or maintainers) that will turn the fluoride pumps off. The timer shall be set at a maximum of five minutes unless otherwise approved.

Manual operation of equipment needs to be carefully controlled as it is totally reliant on the human factor. For example the ability to plug a dosing pump directly into a power outlet and operate it manually creates a high risk of overdosing should the plant flow stop and the operating staff be unaware of it, or if they simply forget to turn it off.

This requirement is focused on the design of local control panels. Where PLC/SCADA (supervisory and data acquisition) systems are provided then there is a clear risk of overdosing of fluoride if the dosing pumps were to be left in any remote manual or semi-manual control mode. Although the use of a fixed timer reduces this risk, the water utility may need to consider other risk management controls in the PLC and SCADA software to minimise the risk of the plant overdosing particularly when there is no water flow. The PLC/SCADA controls should form part of the risk assessment discussed under section 5.1.2.2 above.

In addition the water utility should have an appropriate change management procedure to cover any changes to the PLC and SCADA programming.

The approach to be taken in some instances may need to be negotiated with NSW Health.

5.1.4 The design of the fluoridation plant shall provide plant operational staff with all that is required to measure and control the fluoridation process (and equipment) accurately and consistently in a timely manner.

5.1.4.1 The plant design must provide the ability to measure:

- the instantaneous water flow*
- the total amount of water treated and fluoridating agent used over a 24 hour period (for sodium fluoride saturator or batching systems, this shall be calculated)*

The calculation of instantaneous and average 24 hour calculated doses shall not have errors greater than $\pm 5\%$

The use of large storage tanks, inappropriately designed drop test tubes, and poor choice of integrated water flow units can significantly increase measurement errors to a point where they become meaningless for daily process control.

Not providing plant operators with the ability to accurately monitor their plant performance is counter productive and only increases risk to the water utility and consumers.

5.1.4.2 All necessary local indications shall be provided to allow the operator to assess whether the process and equipment are running satisfactorily.

Not providing plant operators with the ability to accurately monitor their plant and equipment performance is counter productive and only increases risk to the water utility. Local indicators which need to be considered would include water flow, integrators, fluoridating agent feed rate, pressure and level indicators, storage levels, equipment status, alarms, ammeters, hours run, etc.

5.1.5 The design of the fluoridation plant shall provide a safe working environment and facilitate safe working practices to protect both plant operations staff and the public (refer also to Section 6).

5.1.5.1 Where hydrofluosilicic acid is used electrical control cubicles for the fluoridation plant shall be located so as to minimise deterioration due to corrosion and to minimise the need for staff to enter the fluoridation plant room or specific areas where fluoridation equipment is installed.

This requirement is focused on minimising the need for entry into the fluoridation plant room or the plant site for operational and maintenance staff, and reducing risk to the fluoridation process due to breakdowns from increased corrosion problems (particularly plants using hydrofluosilicic acid), as well as improving general asset life of the control equipment. Where dedicated fluoridation plant rooms are provided, it is suggested that the control cubicles should be in a separate room beside the room containing the fluoridating agent dosing equipment. The two rooms would have separate entry doors, a window in the common wall but no inter-connecting door or other means for air to pass between the rooms (eg unsealed electrical conduits or chases). Glass is not to be used for the window as it will be etched and frosted by acid fumes. The location/orientation of the control cubicles and fluoride dosing equipment should allow operators to have a clear view of the dosing equipment when operating the control panel.

5.1.5.2 The installation (eg. relative locations, mounting height, all round access etc.) of all equipment, valves, controls and access points shall facilitate easy access for all expected operational and maintenance requirements.

Careful consideration needs to be given to the finished physical layout of equipment within the fluoridation plant room (ie. the sum of the design and the installation phases) so that safety risks are minimised. This includes providing clear access to equipment for both operational duties as well as for maintenance staff. For example, not creating trip hazards, or locating items which people may walk into or hit their head on, locating all valves and controls such that they are easily accessible and operated, etc.

5.1.5.3 Where a dry fluoridating agent is used there must be an appropriate dust extraction system(s) to prevent escape of powder into the fluoridation room and to maintain an acceptable breathing atmosphere. The dust extraction equipment shall operate from the time the bags are opened to

when the bags are unloaded into the storage hoppers.

The design of the dust extraction systems should take into account the total process from when the bags are unloaded into storage hoppers, powder transport from the hoppers to the feeders and from the feeders into the dosing solution.

In some situations the use of two dust extraction systems may need to be considered – one for the bag loading and hopper equipment, and one for the atmosphere in the fluoridation room.

5.1.5.4 Where a dry fluoridating agent is used the design of the fluoridation plant room shall remove any potential for build up of powder from air deposition over time wherever possible.

The design of the fluoridation room should ensure as far as practicable:

- smooth ceilings and walls coved to the floor (eg. brick walls would need to be rendered smooth) and painted with gloss paint of a suitable colour which clearly reveals any dust,
- where practicable no or minimum horizontal or gently sloping surfaces such as window ledges or steel beams,
- smooth cement floor (but including some appropriate preparation to provide a non slip surface eg steel trowelled incorporating carborundum) sloped to a drain or sump located adjacent to a wall,
- use of flush surfaces where practicable (eg. windows and doors flush with walls, design of internal structures and equipment mountings etc.)
- use glass brick to provide natural light rather than windows

5.1.5.5 Where hydrofluosilicic acid is used the associated corrosive fumes shall be removed from the fluoridation plant room via mechanical ventilation. Venting of fume sources (eg. internal storage tanks) to an appropriate outside location through a suitable absorption filter or water trap.

Hydrofluosilicic acid is quite corrosive and will give off acidic fumes, which will both affect the atmosphere in the fluoridation plant room as well as significantly increasing corrosion rates of equipment in the room. Firstly the source of fumes from any permanent internal storage tank should be minimised through sealing of the tank, extending the vent outside the building, and putting a water seal on the tank overflow outlet (if the bunded area is internal to the room). Similarly drop tubes and pressure relief lines etc need to be enclosed and piped back to the main storage or day tanks. Secondly an acid resistant exhaust fan should be installed to remove the fumes from the fluoridation plant room. The location of the fan and room vents should be chosen to maximise cross flow ventilation of the room. Venting from storage tank and day tank are required to be exhausted through suitable absorption filters located at accessible positions for maintenance. A water trap arrangement can also be used to effectively remove the acidic gases, but it should be designed with a suitable float valve to automatically maintain a set water level. The design should also allow operators to easily inspect and drain the tank when needed.

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5.1.5.6 The fluoridation room shall be designed to allow easy cleaning and removal of spilt fluoridation chemical through hosing down of the lower walls and floor. Refer to Section 7 below concerning requirements on the fate of this water.

A tap and hose should be provided in the fluoridation plant to facilitate cleaning and decontamination of spilt fluoridating agent as required. If any liquid waste is collected in a bunded area then a sump should be provided to allow complete removal via a sump pump. The location of the sump shall not require access into the bunded area to operate, and preferably should be at an accessible edge of the bunded area if feasible.

5.1.5.7 Where a dry fluoridating agent is used, the design of the plant shall minimise the need for any manual handling. Where manual handling is appropriate the design shall minimise the number of lifts required, the amount of bending, and the distance and height through which bags are lifted.

The design should consider where needed the use of hand operated pallet forklifts, the matching of the height of the fluoride loading floor with the tray of the delivery truck, use of self raising pallet systems to maintain the same 'lifting' level if bags are taken off a pallet for loading into the storage hopper – this minimises the need to bend further the emptier the pallet becomes.

5.1.5.8 Access to the fluoridation room or specific areas where the fluoridation equipment is installed shall be restricted through provision of a security locking system.

Control of access to the fluoridation chemicals and dosing equipment is an effective control measure to minimise risks to untrained staff and the public, as well as minimising the potential for unauthorised changes to the fluoridation dose rate.

5.1.5.9 Appropriate signage shall be provided to indicate the presence of the fluoridating agent, and that authorised entry only is permitted.

Signage is required under various legislation (OH&S Act 2000, and associated Regulations) depending on the chemical and quantities stored.

5.1.5.10 Fluoride shall not be allowed to flow to lagoons where supernatant is returned to the head of the works.

It is not uncommon for general drainage from chemical handling areas etc to flow to sludge lagoons as a way of providing emergency containment. In the event of a major spill this arrangement can lead to overdosing of the treated water if the plant returns its supernatant to the head of the works. This requirement refers primarily to handling of fluoridating agent spillages and does not apply to fluoridated treated water used to backwash filters.

5.1.5.11 The plant design shall allow for any requirements identified under Section 6 of this Code.

5.1.6 The design of the plant shall minimise the risk of fluoridating agents escaping to the environment (refer also to Section 7).

5.1.6.1 Where a liquid fluoridating agent is used then appropriate bunding shall be provided to contain any spillage. The design of bunding must facilitate the safe removal of any spillage.

Design of environmental containment should take into consideration the potential spillage volumes during delivery and unloading, the maximum volumes stored on site, the volume that may spill if the dosing pump suction or delivery pipe work should fracture.

Apart from being easier for operational staff, the provision of accessible pump out sumps to allow effective removal of spills can also be an important safety requirement.

5.1.6.2 Where dry fluoridating agents are used powder should not be allowed to escape from the fluoridation room to the external atmosphere.

The use of doors with rubber seals and airtight windows should be considered. The use of dust extraction should effectively deal with this issue.

5.1.6.3 The location and design of absorption trenches shall not allow fluoride to be carried into a water supply well or be a hazard to stock or local wildlife.

The use of absorption trenches should be considered a last resort for disposal of concentrated fluoride spillage. Complete containment via bunding and/or small containment tank(s) is preferred over uncontrolled release to an absorption trench.

5.1.6.4 The plant design shall allow for any requirements identified under Section 7 of this Code.

5.1.7 The fluoridation plant complies with all legislative requirements.

5.1.7.1 The water utility shall ensure the fluoridation plant complies with all legislative requirements.

The Fluoridation Act, Regulation and Code of Practice do not contain or reference all legislative requirements that a water utility may have to comply with in the design, construction and operation of a fluoridation plant (for example building codes). The responsibility for identification of, and compliance with, relevant legislative requirements lies with the water utility.

5.2 Description and specific requirements for typical fluoride feed systems

Typically four generic types of fluoride dosing systems are in use. Generic fluoridation plant process and instrumentation diagrams are contained in Appendix D. The choice of which to use includes issues such as size, availability of fluoridating agent, costs, staffing availability/limitations, ease of operation, management limitations etc. The minimum requirements for each of these four are described below:

5.2.1 Dry fluoridating agent feed systems

5.2.1.1 Dry fluoride feed systems shall include a dust extractor system, a bag loader or a vacuum loading system, a storage/feed hopper, a volumetric or gravimetric dry feeder, a dissolving tank with mechanical stirrer, a weight loss system to monitor the weight of fluoridating agent used, a potable or filtered dilution water source, and a positive displacement solution transfer pump (if not gravity fed).

5.2.1.2 For this type of system a direct dust extraction capability from the bag loader when it is opened for manually filling the storage hopper must be available. Where a vacuum bag loading system is used an appropriate dust extraction system integrated with the storage hopper shall be provided.

5.2.1.3 The storage hopper must have sufficient capacity for between 48 to 72 hours operation at the maximum water flow rate approved by the Secretary of NSW Health.

The 72 hours hopper capacity is required where maximum water flow rate is less than 15 ML/d and the hopper capacity can be reduced down to 48 hours as the maximum water flow rate increases to more than 30 ML/d.

5.2.1.4 The dry feeder, tank solution level, mixer, and transfer pump must be electrically interlocked to ensure total fluoride dosing system shut down.

5.2.1.5 Where sodium silicofluoride is used, a water softener shall be provided if the service water hardness exceeds 200mg/L as CaCO₃.

5.2.2 Fluoride solution feed systems

5.2.2.1 Fluoride solution feed systems shall include two batching tanks with mechanical mixers, a make-up water meter, a potable or filtered make-up water source, a graduated calibration tube, and a metering pump with pressure relief and a loading valve on the delivery side of the pump.

5.2.2.2 Each batching tank must have more than 24 hours and up to a maximum capacity of 36 hours operation at the maximum water flow rate approved by the Secretary of NSW Health.

5.2.2.3 The solution tank and the metering pump must be electrically interlocked to ensure total system shut down when the tank is empty.

5.2.3 Fluoride saturator systems

5.2.3.1 Fluoride saturator systems shall include a saturator tank with granular support media, a system to transfer granular sodium fluoride from bag into saturator tank, a make-up water meter, a potable or filtered make-up water source, a graduated calibration tube, a filter strainer and a metering pump with pressure relief, back pressure / anti-siphon valve and flow switch on the delivery side of the pump.

5.2.3.2 Where make-up water hardness exceeds 25 mg/L as calcium carbonate, a water softener shall be provided.

If the make-up water is too hard then operating problems due to precipitation of calcium fluoride may cause operational problems and result in variation in the treated water fluoride concentration

5.2.3.3 The saturator tank must have the ability to visually check the level of undissolved fluoridating agent in the tank.

5.2.4 Hydrofluosilicic acid dosing systems

*5.2.4.1 Hydrofluosilicic acid dosing systems shall include either:
For small plants a direct feed arrangement from carboys/drums, a weighing platform for the acid container, a graduated calibration tube, a metering pump with pressure relief and a backpressure / anti-siphon valve on the delivery side of the pump, and a potable or filtered dilution water source if dilution is needed to fully disperse the added fluoride before the water reaches the closest consumer, or
For larger plants a bulk storage tank, a day tank, weighing platform for the day tank, a graduated calibration tube, a metering pump with pressure relief diaphragm pressure gauge and a backpressure / anti-siphon valve on the delivery side of the pump, and a potable or filtered dilution water source if dilution is needed to fully disperse the added fluoride before the water reaches the closest consumer.*

The use of dilution water improves dispersion at the injection point, improves safety and reduces environmental risk should the dosing line rupture between the fluoride dosing room and the injection point. Raw water should not be used for dilution as it may create a health risk due to by-passing of other treatment processes on site (filtration and disinfection).

5.2.4.2 Transfer of Hydrofluosilicic acid from bulk tank to day tank shall be initiated manually and stop automatically. The transfer may be by pump or gravity as appropriate and shall incorporate a fail-safe motorised valve on the storage tank outlet and full storage measurement in the day tank. Interlocks shall be provided to automatically stop the transfer prior to overflow of the day tank. The day tank must have more than 24 hours and up to a maximum capacity of 36 hours operation at the maximum water flow rate approved by the Secretary of NSW Health

Should an overdosing incident occur the requirement for manual instigation of transfer from the storage tank to the day tank effectively limits the potential overdose volume to that of the day tank rather than

that of the storage tank. The use of the fail-safe motorised valve on the tank outlet with interlocks to the transfer pump and full storage level in the day tank are focused on preventing spillage due to human error

5.2.4.3 A diaphragm type pressure gauge followed by a back pressure / anti siphon valve shall be provided on the discharge side of the metering pumps.

This valve is generally required for positive displacement metering pumps to provide accurate metering. It is also required to prevent the possibility of siphoning of fluoride through the dosing pump into the treated water when the plant is off, which could result in an overdosing incident. Where a dilution water supply is used this valve can also be used to minimise the possibility of back flow of water into the fluoride day tank.

The pressure gauge is required to facilitate the setting of the back pressure / anti-siphon valve.

On larger dosing systems the use of an external pressure relief valve and pulsation dampener upstream of the pressure gauge should also be considered to help protect the dosing pipe work from the pressure peaks and vibration often associated with positive displacement pumps, and from any downstream blockages that might occur. To further reduce the risk of siphoning and to reduce the possibility of spillage from pipe breaks while the plant is off, the use of a fail-safe motorised valve on the outlet of the day tank which is interlocked with the dosing pump operation should be considered.

5.2.4.4 Flushing points before and after the metering pumps shall be provided to allow safe maintenance.

The sudden release of stored pressure after the metering pumps is a key safety risk. The provision of well designed flushing points on both the suction and delivery sides of the metering pumps gives operators and maintainers the ability to safely flush water through the pumps and pipe work, release the high pressure trapped between the metering pump and the back pressure/anti siphon valve, and drain the pipe work prior to carrying out any maintenance.

5.2.4.5 Carboys, drums, day tanks, indoor bulk storage tanks, and graduated calibration tubes should be sealed and vented back to the bulk storage tank, or directly to the outside of the fluoridation plant building.

5.2.5 Fluoride Dosing Pipework

5.2.5.1 Where pipework needs to be painted to protect against UV damage it should be painted the colour Magenta P11 to AS 2700S.

Self adhesive pipe markers with the words sodium fluoride solution/ sodium silicofluoride solution/ hydrofluosilicic acid as appropriate and directional arrows shall be provided along the pipe at not more than 3 metres apart or at change of direction.

6 Occupational Health and Safety

6.1 Primary Requirement

6.1.1 The water utility shall provide a safe working environment and safe working practices for both plant operators and untrained staff/public.

6.1.1.1 The water utility must comply with the (NSW) Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000 and regulations made under it from time to time (the OH&S legislation)

The OH&S legislation will impact all aspects of the fluoridation plant, including design, operational and maintenance procedures, training, auditing, and record keeping. Water Supply Authorities need to regularly review the requirements of the OH&S legislation to ensure compliance. It should also be noted that at the time of issue of this Code there is a proposed move to nationally uniform OH&S legislation by the end of December 2011.

In the area of safety, and the handling and storage of dangerous goods, The OH&S legislation will have precedence over the Fluoridation Act, Regulation and Code of Practice. If clarification is required in these areas then Work Cover NSW will provide the defining interpretation. On this basis no other minimum standards are stated under this section. Particular and specific requirements under OH&S legislation should therefore be referred to, and the following should be considered only as general information, rather than being conclusive as to other regulatory requirements.

The following guide notes in this section of the Code however provide a basis for a water utility to assess what control measures it should employ to manage occupational and safety risks associated with fluoridation systems. The issues and control measures discussed are focussed on meeting some of the key elements of the OH&S legislation. They are in no way exhaustive, and the use of these control measures in no way infers that this is sufficient to comply with the OH&S legislation.

The issues and control measures discussed are presented under the following dot points:

- ◆ The water utility should carry out and document a site- specific safety hazard risk assessment covering all aspects associated with the design and operation of the fluoridation plant. Where risks are identified appropriate control measures (based on the hierarchy of controls) should be implemented.

Based on the hierarchy of controls hazards should be eliminated wherever possible, followed by use of engineering controls. Fluoridation plant designers should only rely on personal protective equipment as a risk control measure as a last resort.

For large and complex designs, the involvement of a range of people in the hazard assessment (eg plant operators, managers and technical

experts etc) may provide an improved end result over that achieved by one person. Such hazard assessments, if needed, should be done as part of the design and commissioning processes for new plants.

The hazard risk assessment for the fluoridation plant and the effectiveness of implemented control measures should be reviewed on a regular basis.

- ◆ The water utility should control access to the fluoridation plant and equipment in order to minimise the risk of untrained staff or public being injured.

The fluoridation plant site should be sufficiently secured to minimise the risk of unauthorised entry. These areas should be kept locked to prevent unauthorised entry.

In particular the carrying out of maintenance work needs to be controlled to prevent injury to maintenance staff. Determining control measures under this requirement should normally be considered at the same time as those required for protecting the process from being impacted. Best practice may involve the use of some form of work permit system that includes a systematic hazard risk assessment of the work to be done.

In this regard the operator and the maintenance staff should assess the hazards together and agree on any special controls required while the work is being carried out (eg isolation of the storage tank, draining or release of pressure in dosing pumps and lines, mechanical and electrical isolation, use of personal protective equipment, not working alone, etc). The degree of control required may also reflect the knowledge and training of the maintenance staff (eg. are they experienced internal staff, under long term maintenance contracts, or a “one off” contractor who has never previously been to the plant etc).

- ◆ The water utility should ensure standard operating procedures required by this Code include all relevant safety requirements.
- ◆ The water utility should ensure the plant operators are adequately trained as to the hazards associated with the fluoridating agent, and should ensure a current Material Safety Data Sheet for the fluoridating agent is easily available to staff on site at all times.
- ◆ The water utility should ensure the atmosphere in any area where the fluoridating agent is stored or used is acceptable for staff to work in. For dry fluoridating agents the fluoride dust concentration should not exceed the recommended exposure limit specified by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

At the time of issue of this code the current recommended exposure limit is 2.5 mg/m³. These exposure limits are however called up by the OH&S Act and those documents, rather than this Code, must be referenced for current information.

Compliance with this requirement will generally require separate dust extraction for the fluoridation plant room and any powder bag loader. If the water utility is concerned about air quality, air sampling and

analysis can be performed. Experience to date indicates that routine air testing is not required where fluoridation plants are operating as designed. For hydrofluosilicic acid plants exhaust fans should be used to ventilate the fluoridation plant room. This will not only benefit the air quality for staff but should also reduce corrosion rates due to acidic fumes.

- ◆ The water utility should ensure operators are supplied with appropriate personal protective equipment, and that operators are trained in its use.

When selecting appropriate PPE consideration should be given to the following items:

- Elbow length impervious rubber or plastic gloves,
- Long sleeve shirt, trousers, and full length impervious rubber or plastic apron, or as an alternative, a disposable full suit system,
- Impervious rubber or plastic boots
- for plants using dry fluoridating agents, a full face mask with type 3 respiratory filters (as per AS/NZS 1715), or as an alternative, a chemical goggle and a half mask with P3 type respiratory filter (as per AS/NZS 1715)
- for plants using liquid fluoridating agents, a full face shield or splash proof safety goggles

Where respirators are used it is important that they are changed regularly and that adequate stocks of filters are kept on site.

Irrespective of condition filters should be changed at least as frequently as every 13 weeks.

- ◆ The water utility should provide adequate routine washing and emergency eyewash/shower decontamination facilities at the fluoridation plant site using a potable water supply.

Emergency eyewash/showers should be available where ever fluoridating agents are stored and handled. The water supply to these units should be permanently connected. The supply pipe work should not create additional risks (eg burns due to pipe work being exposed to the direct sun etc).

When handling fluoridating agents PPE, and clothing can become contaminated, particularly in plants using dry fluoridating agents. It is important that PPE, and clothing in particular, is routinely cleaned and kept free of contamination due to the fluoridating agent (eg rinsing of rubber/plastic equipment, washing of clothing etc).

Care should also be taken in preventing any fluoridating agent contamination being carried into other parts of the plant where staff/public frequent, such as control rooms, lunchrooms, vehicles etc. This may necessitate changing clothing after handling the fluoridating agent.

Similarly operators should be aware of the importance of effectively removing any fluoridating agent on their hands. The use of soap and nail brushes after contact with dry fluoridating agents is suggested.

7 Environmental safety

7.1 Primary Requirements

7.1.1 The environment is protected from impact due to the fluoridation plant.

7.1.1.1 The water utility must comply with the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (PEO Act) and other environmental protection legislation or regulations made from time to time

The PEO Act and other environment protection Acts and Regulations may impact all aspects of the fluoridation plant, including design, operational and maintenance procedures, training, auditing, and record keeping. Water supply authorities need to regularly review the requirements of these Acts and Regulations to ensure compliance.

In the area of protection of the environment these Acts and Regulations will have precedence over the Fluoridation Act, Regulation and Code of Practice. If clarification is required in these areas then the Department of Environment Climate Change and Water (DECCW) and Work Cover NSW will provide the defining interpretations. On this basis no other minimum standards are stated under this section. Specific requirements under legislation administered by those authorities should therefore be referred to, and the following should be considered only as general information, rather than being conclusive as to other regulatory requirements.

The following guide notes in this section of the Code however provide a basis for a water utility to assess what control measures it should employ to manage environmental risks associated with fluoridation systems. The issues and control measures discussed are focussed on meeting some of the key elements of the Acts and Regulations involved. They are in no way exhaustive, and the use of these control measures in no way infers that this is sufficient to comply with these Acts and Regulations.

The issues and control measures discussed are presented under the following dot points:

- ◆ The water utility should carry out and document a site- specific environmental hazard risk assessment covering all aspects associated with the design and operation of the fluoridation plant. Where risks are identified appropriate control measures (based on the hierarchy of controls) should be implemented.

Wherever possible hazards should be eliminated, followed by use of engineering controls. Reliance on procedural controls alone should be a last resort.

Where feasible the involvement of a range of people in the hazard assessment (eg plant operators, managers and technical experts etc)

may provide an improved end result over that achieved by one person. Such hazard assessments should be done as part of the design and commissioning processes for new plants.

The hazard risk assessment for the fluoridation plant and the effectiveness of implemented control measures should be reviewed on a regular basis.

- ◆ The water utility should ensure the fluoridation plant and equipment is designed and operated to both minimise the risk of fluoridating agent spills or leaks and to contain any spills or leaks should they occur.

The fluoridating agent should be stored in a designated storage area separate from other chemicals. Chapter 6A of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 (administered by Work Cover NSW) specifies various requirements for the storage of fluoridating agents, such as bunding, signage, and licensing.

In designing a fluoridation plant, locating all plant components that contain concentrated fluoridating agent (including the feeding equipment) within the storage bund area may be an effective way of reducing risks of contamination to the environment.

Where powdered fluoridating agents are used the bag loading equipment and the fluoride plant building atmospheres should be contained and filtered. If powder is spilt then it should be removed either by hosing down, or by vacuuming. Sweeping is not recommended.

The plant design must also take into consideration the risks associated with fluoridating agent transport and unloading., which can be substantial. Drainage of the unloading area may be needed.

Where procedural controls are to be used they should be included in the routine operational SOPs.

Where appropriate an emergency response plan should also be developed (refer to Section 10.3)

- ◆ The water utility should control access to the fluoridation plant and equipment in order to minimise the risk of untrained staff or public causing a fluoride spill to the environment.

The fluoridation plant site should be sufficiently secured to minimise the risk of unauthorised entry. These areas should be kept locked when unattended to prevent unauthorised entry.

In particular the carrying out of maintenance work needs to be controlled to prevent accidental release of fluoride to the environment. The control measures under this requirement should be developed at the same time as those required to protect the plant from poor maintenance. Best practice may involve the use of some form of work permit system that includes a systematic hazard risk assessment of the work to be done.

In this regard the operator and the maintenance staff should assess the hazards together and agree on any special controls required while the

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work is being carried out (eg isolation of the storage tank, draining or release of pressure in dosing pumps and lines, temporary bunding, etc). The degree of control required may also reflect the knowledge and training of the maintenance staff (eg. are they experienced internal staff, under long term maintenance contracts, or “one off” contractor who has never previously been to the plant etc).

- ◆ The water utility should prepare, document and implement an environmental waste disposal plan for fluoridating agent spills and leaks, contaminated fluoridating agent and fluoridating agent containers.

The options for disposal of fluoridating agent containers varies from returning them to the supplier, engagement of a contaminated waste disposal contractor, local waste tips, to that of internal disposal on site by burial. Concentrated fluoride powder is poisonous to wildlife and thus care must be taken with some disposal options. The plan should follow the waste fluoridating agent and containers to their final disposal irrespective of whether private waste disposal contractors are employed or not.

- ◆ The water utility should ensure standard operating procedures required by this Code (refer to Section 10.2) include all relevant environmental control requirements.

8 Control of fluoridating agent

8.1 Procurement of Fluoridating Agent

8.1.1 Any impurities in the fluoridating agent shall not cause health problems for consumers or result in non-compliance with the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines. Physical characteristics and variations in strength should not significantly increase risk of reliably maintaining the required fluoride concentration in the treated water.

8.1.1.1 The water utility shall develop and use a suitable chemical specification for purchasing the required fluoridating agent. The latest American Waterworks Association standard specifications for the various fluoridating agents are to be treated as a minimum requirement.

Metals are the main impurities of health significance to be found in fluoride chemicals, particularly with hydrofluosilicic acid where the levels of various metals can vary significantly.

The presence of moisture in powdered chemicals can lead to unreliable feeder operation. The level of insoluble matter can increase turbidity levels in the final water.

The following specification requirements are provided for consideration.

Commercially Available Product	Sodium Fluoride (NaF)	Hydrofluosilicic Acid (H ₂ SiF ₆)	Sodium Silicofluoride (Na ₂ SiF ₆)
Product purity % by weight	97-99 (dry basis)	20-30	98-99 (dry basis)
Moisture % by weight	max 0.5		max 0.5
Insoluble matter % by weight	max 0.6		max 0.5
Heavy metals % by weight as lead*	max 0.04	max 0.02	max 0.05
Hydrogen fluoride (HF) % by weight		max 1.0	

*These levels ensure that at a fluoride ion dose of 1.00 mg/L the maximum concentration of metals added to the water would be in the order of 1 µg/L expressed as lead. The Australian Drinking Water Guidelines set a guideline value for lead of 10 µg/L.

Water supply authorities should include the requirement for regular full chemical analysis by suppliers in supply contracts. It is also good practice to periodically obtain independent chemical analysis.

8.2 Storage of Fluoridating Agent

8.2.1 Fluoridation plants shall not run out of fluoridating agent.

8.2.1.1 A minimum of 3 months storage of fluoridating agent shall be maintained.

The supply risk is a function of a number of issues including the quantities involved, transport distance, procurement strategy and general availability of the agent. Thus for some plants more than three months storage may be warranted.

For larger plants where the supply risks are low, long-term procurement contracts are maintained, and the cost of storage infrastructure significant, NSW Health will consider reducing this requirement.

8.2.2 Fluoridating agents are appropriately stored to minimise deterioration.

8.2.2.1 Dry fluoridating agents must be stored in a secure dry environment.

When bags of powdered fluoridating agent become damp or wet they can be very difficult to use in the fluoridation equipment, often leading to increased maintenance and variable fluoride concentrations in the treated water. In more extreme circumstances the bags can become unusable and would need to be disposed of. In some situations the use of room heaters can minimise such problems.

9 Measurement of fluoride in the treated water

9.1 Sample requirements

9.1.1 A representative sample of treated water that directly reflects the real time dosing performance of the fluoridation plant shall be available at all times.

9.1.1.1 The sampling point location should be far enough downstream of the fluoride injection point to ensure the fluoride is well mixed, but prior to any service reservoir or tank if possible.

For good control the plant operator needs to be able to directly relate the measured fluoride level to plant settings at a given point of time, in order to know how much to adjust the dosing settings. If the sample point is too far downstream, or if the sample is from or after a service reservoir then this becomes more difficult.

Pipe wall effects can impact the sample quality. It is good practice to use a stainless steel insertion probe, particularly if the sample point is also used for other parameters such as microbiological indicators.

Where long sample lines are used it is good practice to carry out regular checks to ensure the sample line is not affecting the sample water quality (eg. compare results taken from each end of the sample line).

9.2 Analytical requirements

9.2.1 A reliable method for determining fluoride concentration in the treated water shall be provided on site at all times.

9.2.1.1 An appropriate bench area shall be provided at, or in close proximity to, the fluoridation plant to allow routine fluoride concentration analyses to be performed.

The area should have adequate bench space to leave the analytical equipment appropriately set up. It will require a sink with both water supply and waste, and sufficient storage for consumables (glassware, chemicals, spare parts etc.). If possible the area should not be exposed directly to sun or high temperature extremes – air conditioning is preferred. It is good practice to store samples and reagents at low temperature (2-8 degrees Centigrade).

9.2.1.2 Unless otherwise approved the ion selective electrode method shall be used for determining the fluoride concentration in treated water. The method should conform to that described in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater or as described in Appendix E.

The ion selective method is preferred as it is reliable, less technique sensitive, and less impacted by interfering substances. If an on-line

meter is installed, it should be used as an added safety feature to send a warning signal to the operator for attention if it detects a fluoride concentration of more than 1.5 mg/L. The operator may take the daily reading from an on-line meter where it can be demonstrated to operate reliably to the satisfaction of NSW Health and NSW Department of Industry Water.

9.2.1.3 The minimum requirements for equipment and reagents to carry out analyses are:

- *An ion selective meter that can be used for fluoride and temperature probes, and that can display in millivolts (and preferably fluoride concentration), and degrees Celsius as required.*
- *Fluoride selective electrodes (either a combined electrode, or separate measuring and reference electrodes)*
- *Temperature probe (for measuring temperature of sample being tested)*
- *A magnetic stirrer with insulated top, moveable arm stand with probe holder for fluoride and temperature probes, and Teflon coated stirrer bars*
- *Laboratory plastic ware (beakers, measuring cylinders and sample/storage bottles)*
- *Timer and thermometer*
- *Reagents (total ionic strength adjuster, and electrode filling solution)*
- *Calibration standards (0.20 and 2.00 mg/L standard fluoride solutions.)*
- *A quality control standard solution (1.00 mg/L)*

Appropriate spare equipment/parts should be available on site such that measurement capability should not be lost for more than a day or two due to failures. Where a water utility makes up or dilutes its own solutions then additional facilities to those above will be required and normal laboratory good practice should apply.

Only plastic beakers, sample bottles etc should be used for fluoride samples as the use of glassware may lead to lower results due to fluoride interacting with the glass.

If the plant operators also need to measure pH then there is an advantage in using an identical meter to that used for fluoride probes in that it in effect provides a backup meter for both parameters.

9.2.2 The calibration standards are accurate, the quality of the total ionic strength adjuster and electrode filling solutions and the operation of the fluoride meter are reliable.

9.2.2.1 Appropriate regular quality assurance checks and balances are in place to ensure the accuracy and reliability of fluoride measurements in the treated water.

Whether the fluoride standards and chemical reagents are bought or made up by a water utility it is good practice to carry out regular quality assurance checks. Simple checks such as keeping track of batch numbers, age of the chemicals, comparison of results when changing from one batch to another, asking for quality assurance documentation from the manufacturers etc, all help to give

confidence in the fluoride results obtained.

Similarly keeping calibration records including the slope and sensitivity readings on the meter display can help identify whether a fluoride meter/electrodes have changed in performance and will require maintenance or replacement. If requested NSW Health can assist in the development of these checks.

9.2.3 All operating staff at a fluoride plant follows the same procedure when calibrating the fluoride meter and analysing fluoride samples.

9.2.3.1 The water utility must develop, train, and implement standard operating procedures (SOPs) for carrying out calibration of the fluoride meter, and for routinely determining the fluoride concentration in a treated water sample. All operators must be competent in carrying out these SOPs.

The use of SOPs is a clear outcome of integrating quality management principles into routine duties. The use of pictures in SOPs can be quite useful and effective. If requested NSW Health can assist in the development of these SOPs. A sample SOP is attached as Appendix E.

9.2.4 The potential for incorrect fluoride results due to temperature differences between the calibration standards and the treated water samples is minimised.

9.2.4.1 The analysis procedure should ensure the fluoride calibration standard(s) and the treated water sample are at the same temperature before proceeding with the analysis. Standard solutions and samples that have been stored in a refrigerator must be brought to the same temperature (eg room temperature is satisfactory) before analysis.

A significant error can occur when the meter has been calibrated using fluoride standards at a different temperature to that of the treated water sample. The error can be as large as 2% per degree of temperature difference.

10 Plant operation and process control

10.1 Fluoridation plant operating targets

10.1.1 The fluoridation plant is operated to maintain a consistent fluoride concentration through out the distribution system.

10.1.1.1 The water utility shall

- *Use a fluoride operating target of 1.00 mg/L in treated water, unless otherwise specified by the Secretary of NSW Health in the Instrument of Approval.*
- *set a target that, over a calendar year, greater than 95% of all routine fluoride samples (both treated water and distribution) fall within the fluoride concentration operating range of 0.90 to 1.50 mg/L, unless otherwise specified by the Secretary of NSW Health in the Instrument of Approval.*

These two targets are the default requirements unless NSW Health approve otherwise.

The fluoride target is specified as a concentration in the treated water rather than a dose rate in order to allow for any background level of fluoride present. Fluoride occurs naturally and may be present in the raw water. Fluoride may also be present due to recirculation of filter backwash supernatant to the head of the filtration plant as treated water (containing fluoride) is normally used for backwashing of filters. It is the responsibility of the water utility to ensure any fluoride already present is taken into account when determining the required dose rate for the fluoridation plant. In some situations this may need to be checked and documented on a routine basis

One important issue for a water utility is how a failure to dose (or under dosing) due to equipment breakdown might be handled in determining the 95% compliance of all samples. A short-term stoppage will not appreciably affect the oral health benefit. However NSW Health expects a water utility to operate in a professional and competent manner and such stoppages should not occur on a frequent basis. Consequently NSW Health considers the non-compliance allowance of 5% of samples over a year to be reasonable.

However, should a particular situation arise where either, the water utility believes the monitoring results do not adequately reflect the plant performance, or, there has been a significant failure to dose due to largely uncontrollable problems (eg damage to plant from fire etc) then NSW Health will consider an exemption from normal compliance targets upon request.

10.2 Routine operational requirements

10.2.1 The fluoridation plant reliably achieves the required fluoride concentration in the treated water on a continuous basis with no over or under dosing.

10.2.1.1 The water utility shall carry out daily plant inspections and checks to assess whether the process performance has been satisfactory, and in particular whether any significant overdosing has occurred which would require emergency action to be taken.

Regular plant inspections are necessary to ensure effective process control (eg. target fluoride dose = instantaneous fluoride dose via drop tests = calculated average daily fluoride dose), to identify whether equipment is operating normally (eg. pressure and level readings), and to identify the need for maintenance (eg. leaks, change in sound and vibration of operating pumps, mixers etc).

10.2.1.2 The water utility shall maintain a daily record (irrespective of any approved change to the daily inspection requirement) of:

- *The volume of water treated*
- *The quantity of fluoridating agent added over the same time period*
- *The corresponding average calculated fluoride dose*
- *The fluoride analysis result from the treated water sample taken during this time period*
- *The stock of fluoridating agent on hand*

This information shall be recorded on either the standard forms attached in Appendix B (Form 2 for solution feed systems, or Form 3 for dry feed systems, and Form 4 for the treated water analysis) or on a site-specific plant log sheet. The records may be in paper or electronic form but must be maintained by the water utility (refer to Section 13).

It is the responsibility of the water utility to ensure the fluoridation process is adequately monitored and maintained such that any discrepancy, equipment reliability issue, or unacceptable variability in the final fluoride concentration is quickly identified and effectively rectified.

10.2.1.3 The water utility shall ensure that the fluoridation plant and equipment is adequately maintained to achieve reliable operation.

There are various strategies used to manage maintenance. Good practice would encourage the use of routine condition monitoring/assessment, preventative maintenance, critical spares inventory, and reliable maintenance records.

10.2.1.4 For fluoride saturator systems specifically the level of fluoridating agent in the saturator must not be allowed to fall below 150 mm above the support media.

10.2.2 Fluoride concentrations reaching consumers in the distribution system match the treatment plant operating target.

10.2.2.1 Unless otherwise approved by NSW Health the water utility shall collect and analyse a minimum of two samples that are well separated in the system per week. The results shall be recorded on Form 4 (refer Appendix B) or on a site-specific form. The records may be in paper or electronic form but must be maintained by the water utility (refer to Section 13).

10.2.2.2 Unless otherwise approved by NSW Health the water utility shall send a duplicate of one of its distribution water samples to the NSW Forensic and Analytical Science Service (NSW Health Pathology) within the first week of each month. A NSW Health Drinking Water Monitoring Program label is to be attached to the sample (either an Allocated Chemical or an Allocated Fluoride label type). The fluoride result obtained by the water utility shall be recorded on the label.

This sample provides both quality assurance on analyses carried out by the water utility, as well as an independent assessment of fluoride levels across NSW. The results will be available on the NSW Drinking Water Database.

10.2.3 All operating staff at a fluoride plant follows the same procedures when carrying out routine operational duties.

10.2.3.1 The water utility must develop, train, and implement standard operating procedures (SOPs) for carrying out routine operational duties within the fluoridation plant. All operators must be competent in carrying out these SOPs

The use of SOPs is a clear outcome of integrating quality management principles into routine duties. The use of pictures in SOPs can be quite useful and effective. The SOPs should cover routine daily inspections, management of fluoridating agent (eg. topping up of day tanks, hoppers, saturators, ordering new stocks etc.), process control decisions, dose corrections, and record keeping.

10.2.4 The fluoridation plant and equipment shall not be operated by unqualified persons.

10.2.4.1 Only qualified operators shall operate the fluoridation plant and equipment. Access to the fluoridation plant and equipment shall be controlled to minimise the risk of over or under dosing of fluoride into the treated water from incorrect operation of the fluoridation equipment, or damage to the facility, from unauthorised persons.

The design and installation of the fluoridation plant should minimise the risk of damage to equipment due to vandalism. The plant design should minimise the risk of accidental damage to equipment such as dosing lines, valves etc. where feasible.

The fluoridation plant should be kept secured when unattended to prevent unauthorised entry. Entry to the fluoridation plant by untrained persons (staff and public) needs to be controlled both for protection of the process and for their own safety.

Maintenance work needs to be carefully controlled to prevent impacts on the fluoridation process. The responsibility lies directly with the water utility and plant operator(s) to ensure maintenance staff do not impact or put the fluoridation process at risk or put them or the environment at risk – refer Sections 6 and 7. Determining control measures under this requirement should normally be considered at the same time as those required for safety management. Best practice would involve the use of some form of work permit system that includes a systematic risk assessment of the potential impact on the fluoridation process from the work to be done.

In this regard the operator and the maintenance staff should assess the risks together and agree on any special controls required while the work is being carried out (eg work carried out while water flow is off, maintenance staff will not switch dosing equipment on or off for testing without the knowledge of the operator). The degree of control required (eg. whether maintenance staff are left unsupervised or not) will depend on the knowledge and training of the maintenance staff (eg. are they experienced internal staff, under long term maintenance contracts, or “one off” contractor who have never previously been to the plant etc). However, irrespective of what control measures are put in place maintenance staff shall not be allowed to operate the fluoridation plant. In some circumstances it may be beneficial for key maintenance staff to obtain the Fluoride Plant Operators Certificate.

10.2.4.2 The water utility shall ensure that it has a sufficient number of qualified people available to enable operation of the fluoridation plant at all times. A minimum of two qualified people is required.

The number of qualified people required will depend on the particular staffing arrangements used by a water utility (eg. single operator, team based etc). As a minimum two qualified operators are required to ensure periods of sickness, annual leave, weekends, and other issues such as training and meetings are covered.

It is also recommended that the fluoridation plant operator’s supervisor (or other appropriate manager) obtain the operators qualification in order to provide a detailed awareness of requirements under the Fluoridation Act to more senior relevant management of the water utility (as well as providing operational support in an emergency).

10.3 Emergency response requirements

10.3.1 Consumers should not receive fluoride concentrations over 1.5 mg/L. Any over or under dosing incidents are quickly identified and effectively managed to minimise any impact on consumers (Appendix C – Form 5 & 6)

10.3.1.1 The water utility shall develop an emergency response plan to minimise (or preferably prevent) fluoride concentrations over 1.5 mg/L reaching consumers in the event of an overdosing incident. The response plan should form part of the water utility's overall emergency management strategy and plans, and must include liaison with the local Public Health Unit (refer to Fluoride Communication Protocol flow diagram).

In approaching emergency response planning it is suggested that emergency risk management principles be followed. These can be summarised as a cyclic process involving **hazard analysis, prevention, preparation, response, and recovery**.

The options to respond effectively to an overdosing incident are often related to how the distribution system is designed and operated, in particular the location and size of service reservoirs that can dilute small events. The ability to quickly remove water from the system can be affected by environmental considerations such as quantity of water involved and chlorine residual levels. In many cases the most important element is the speed with which an incident is identified. A small amount of careful planning in the design of both the plant and routine operational duties can significantly reduce the impact of an overdosing incident.

NSW Health requires that the water utility liaise with the local Public Health Unit in developing the emergency response plan, and where appropriate in its execution.

The responsibility to respond in an emergency lies primarily with the water utility.

11 Reporting requirements

11.1 Routine reporting and communication requirements

11.1.1 Effective routine communication is maintained between NSW Health and water supply authorities

11.1.1.1 Water supply authorities shall follow the Fluoride Communication Protocol for routine reporting and communication with NSW Health or communication with NSW Department of Industry Water on technical matters. Water supply authorities shall follow Appendix A of this Code of Practice when approval is sought to fluoridate for the first time or to modify an existing plant.

Contact the **NSW Health Water Unit** for information, reporting and routine correspondence on the Code of Practice.

Telephone 02 9391 9939 Fax 02 9391 9960
email: waterqual@doh.health.nsw.gov.au

Written correspondence should be addressed to:

Manager, Water Unit
NSW Health
Locked Bag 961
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2059

Contact the **NSW Department of Industry Water** for further information on to technical or design issues.

Telephone 02 9842 8495
email: bill.ho@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Written correspondence should be addressed to:

Manager Water & Sewerage
NSW Department of Industry
Locked Bag 5123
PARRAMATTA NSW 2150

Fluoride Protocol – Roles and Communication

Organisation	Contact details	Roles and Responsibilities
Water utility		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report monitoring results to Water Unit (reported electronically or in hard copy: Form 4) and send monthly sample to the laboratory • Report any incidents to the Water Unit (Form 5) • Fluoride overdose response (Form 6)
NSW Department of Industry Water (Dol Water)	Ph: 02 9842 8495 Email: bill.ho@dpi.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice to water utility and other agencies • Approval of Form 1 • Approval of tender specification • Approval of tender acceptance • Inspection of plants for approval to operate • Plant operation support
Public Health Unit (PHU) NSW Health	1300 066 055 http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/pages/phus.aspx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist water utility with compliance with reporting and monitoring and response to incidents • Follow up any non-compliance with water utility
Water Unit, NSW Health	Ph: 02 9391 9939 Fax: 02 9391 9960 Email: waterqual@doh.health.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm monitoring results and frequency • Follow up any non-compliance • Provide technical support • Report on monitoring to FPWSAC • Provide advice on health questions related to fluoridation • Provide advice on funding for new plants
Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Advisory Committee (FPWSAC)	C/- Water Unit, NSW Health (As above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve and regulate fluoridation by water utility • Provide advice to the Minister for Health

11.1.2 Routine fluoridation plant performance data is provided to NSW Health in a timely manner.

11.1.2.1 Unless otherwise approved by NSW Health, the water utility shall report to NSW Health within the first week of each month the results of all fluoride analyses carried out for the previous month, that is, results for the treated water samples leaving the fluoridation plant and samples taken in the distribution system recorded on Form 4 (or its equivalent). Where possible this data should be directly entered into the online NSW Drinking Water Database. If this is not possible the water utility must submit a paper copy of Form 4 (or its equivalent) to the NSW Health Water Unit.

The use of the on-line NSW Drinking Water Database provides some additional benefits over paper records in that there is the capacity for a water utility to generate standard reports in electronic form which it can use for internal assessment and management reporting.

11.1.3 Exception reports are provided to NSW Health in a timely manner.

11.1.3.1 The water utility shall advise NSW Health Water Unit in writing within three working days of any:

- *overdosing incident that resulted in the fluoride concentration exceeding 1.5 mg/L in the treated water entering the distribution system,*
- *any failure to fluoridate for a period greater than 24 hours,*
- *any failure to maintain the fluoride concentration above 0.9 mg/L (the minimum fluoride concentration stated in the Instrument of Approval) that extends for a period greater than 72 hours.*

The notification should include details of the incident (extent, times, water volume affected etc), what remedial action has been taken, and what actions the water utility intends to take to minimise the risk of the same event occurring again.

Information gathered over time will assist NSW Health in identifying risks and improvements, which may be relevant to other water supply authorities as well as providing input into future reviews of the Code of Practice.

12 Operator training and qualification

12.1 Training requirements

12.1.1 Fluoridation plant operators are competent to operate a fluoridation plant.

12.1.1.1 A qualified operator is an operator who holds a Fluoride Plant Operator's Certificate issued by NSW Health. All fluoridation plant operators must obtain this certificate.

NSW Health will issue a Fluoride Plant Operators Certificate to those persons who

- (a) Have passed a fluoride training course conducted by NSW Health,
- or
- (c) Successfully completed such other fluoridation training courses as may be approved by the Secretary of NSW Health as being the equivalent of (a).

12.1.1.2 The water utility shall provide on the job training under the direct supervision of a qualified operator in how to operate the fluoridation plant. Unless approval is gained from NSW Health, operators being trained shall not operate the fluoridation plant by themselves and must attend the next available NSW Health training course.

In the normal course of events it is expected that new operators would receive on the job training until they can attend a NSW Health operators training course.

Should an emergency situation arise due to sudden departure of qualified staff NSW Health will consider interim conditional approval to operate for a new operator on a case-by-case basis until the next training course. The water utility would need to provide details of the person's relevant experience, and controls put in place to support that person.

13 Record keeping and availability

13.1 Record keeping requirements

13.1.1 Appropriate records documenting the fluoridation plant performance are maintained.

13.1.1.1 The water utility shall maintain the key records corresponding to the information recorded on Forms 2,3 and 4 for two (2) years. The records may be in electronic or hardcopy form.

Care needs to be taken to ensure electronic records are reliably backed up, and paper records are kept in an appropriate environment that will minimise deterioration.

13.1.1.2 The water utility shall ensure all records created are in an auditable form.

In applying quality management principles it is important that records are traceable to the date they were created and to those who generated the records.

13.1.2 Records of the fluoridation plant performance are available to NSW Health

13.1.2.1 The water utility shall make all records associated with the fluoridation plant available to NSW Health upon request.

14 Quality assurance and auditing

14.1 Audit requirements

14.1.1 The water utility complies with the requirements of the Fluoridation Act, Regulations, and the requirements of this Code of Practice on an on-going basis.

14.1.1.1 The water utility shall carry out and document an audit to assess compliance with the latest version of the Fluoridation Act, Regulation, and Code of Practice on a regular basis. These audits shall be stored and made available to NSW Health on request.

Regular auditing is a key part of quality management principles in that it helps to maintain an initial level of performance, identify risks and associated control measures that may need to be reassessed, and identify opportunities for improvement. It is suggested that this process be carried out every two to three years or when the Code has been changed, whichever is the least.

An important part of the process is the inclusion of all stakeholders (plant operators, supervisors, managers, technical experts, etc) in the analysis of the results and the development of any identified opportunities for improvement. This process is also useful as a training refresher for operating staff as to the requirements of the Code.

14.1.1.2 NSW Health may from time to time carry out an independent audit of the water utility's compliance. The water utility shall provide such assistance as may be required.

Glossary of Terms

Fluoridating Agent

The substance that is added to drinking water to achieve fluoridation. Fluoridating agents include the dry (or powder) fluoridating agents Sodium Fluorosilicate (also called Sodium Silicofluoride) (Na_2SiF_6) and Sodium Fluoride (NaF) as well as “liquid fluoride” or “fluoride acid” Hydrofluosilicic Acid (H_2SiF_6).

Fluoridation

The addition of fluoride to drinking water for the purpose of oral health benefit. Fluoridation involves the controlled addition of a fluoridating agent to a public water supply to increase the fluoride to a level that effectively prevents tooth decay.

Fluoridation Act

The NSW *Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act 1957* sets out the composition and functions of Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Advisory Committee (the Committee). Under the Act, the Committee has powers to approve and regulate fluoridation by public water supply authorities.

Fluoridation Regulation

The current *NSW Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Regulation* sets out requirements for risk minimisation, accuracy of dosing, and reporting requirements and refers to detailed requirements under this Code.

Fluoridation Code of Practice

The current NSW Code of Practice for the Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies sets out the details of requirements for risk minimisation, accuracy of dosing, and reporting requirements as required by the Fluoridation Regulation.

Fluoridation Plant

The building and equipment involved in fluoridation of drinking water, including chemical storage areas, dosing and control equipment, safety equipment and any other fixtures used for, or associated with, the purpose of fluoridation.

Guide Note

Guide notes provide explanatory notes to assist water authorities in meeting the required outcomes and minimum standard requirements. They may also include suggestions regarding best practice (i.e. surpassing the minimum standard requirements). Also included in the guide notes, for information, are some requirements covered under other legislation (such as dangerous goods requirements covered in the OH&S Regulation 2001). The guide notes are not legislative requirements under the Fluoridation Act.

Instrument of Approval

The document issued by the Secretary of NSW Health, and published in the Government Gazette, which sets out details and conditions of approval under which a water utility may fluoridate a water supply.

Minimum Standard

Minimum standards are the minimum requirements considered necessary to achieve the required outcomes. Minimum standards are set out in italic font. Achievement of the minimum standard in the Fluoridation Code is a legislative requirement under the Fluoridation Act and Regulation.

PLC

Programmable logic controller

Required Outcome

The required outcomes are the fundamental intent of the controls required in the Fluoridation Code. The required outcome for each section of this Code is set out in bold.

SCADA

Supervisory control and data acquisition

Water Utility

A water utility as defined under the Water Management Act 2000 means (a) a water utility, or (b) a council or county council exercising water supply functions under Division 2 of Part 3 of Chapter 6 of the *Local Government Act 1993* or (c) a licensed network operator within the meaning of the *Water Industry Competition Act 2006*

APPENDIX A

Protocol and Application Process

For a water utility seeking approval to:

Fluoridate a water supply for the first time

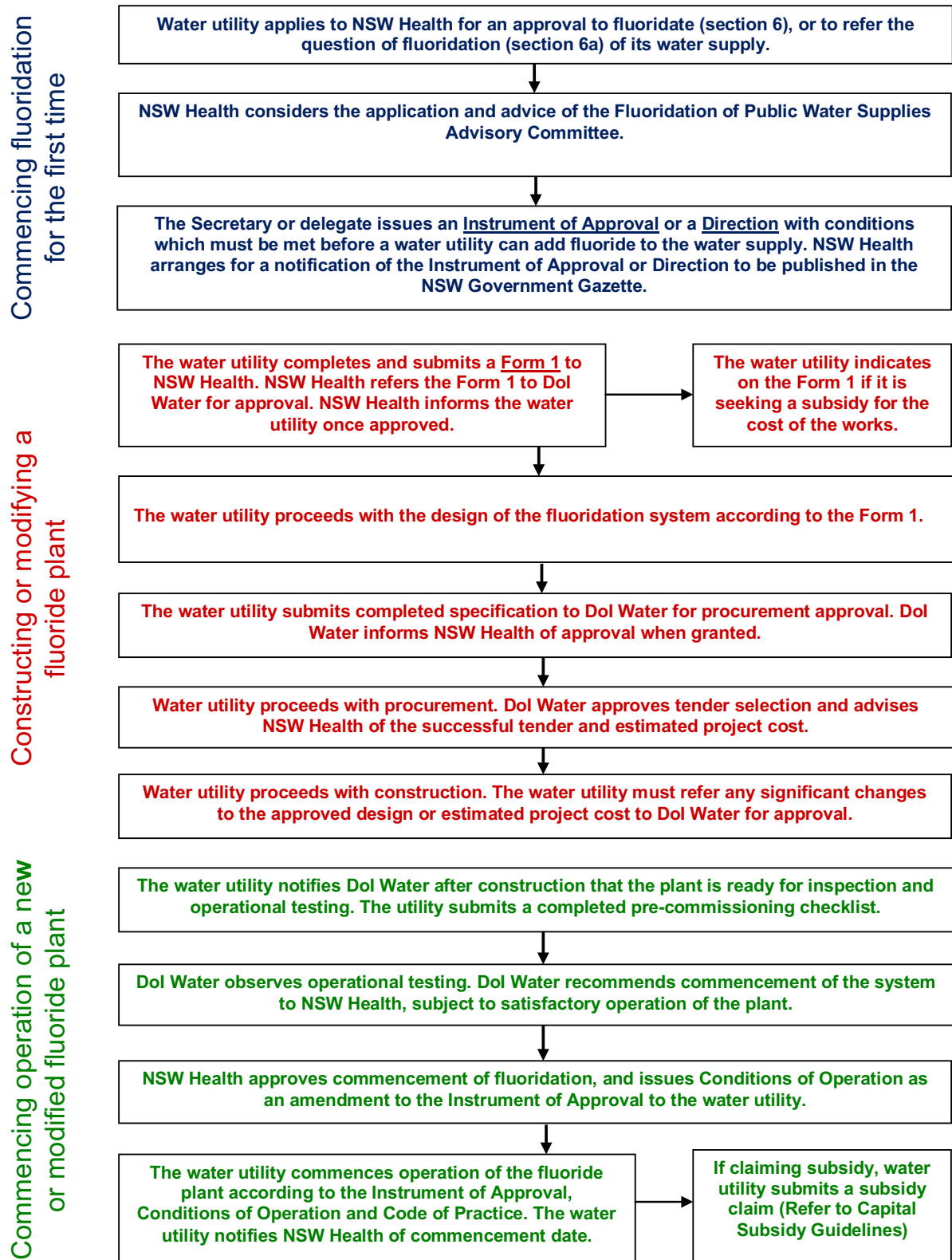
or

Modify an existing fluoridation plant

or

Commence operation of a new fluoridation system

Application process for approval, construction and commencement of fluoridation



FORM 1 – APPLICATION TO FLUORIDATE

Technical application for a new or upgraded fluoridation system

Water utility:	
Water supply:	
Fluoride plant location:	
Is supply currently fluoridated?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Type of works:	Upgrade to existing system <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of existing system <input type="checkbox"/> New fluoridation system <input type="checkbox"/> Change in chemical concentration <input type="checkbox"/>
Plant designer:	
Contact details:	
Is utility seeking subsidy for the works?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (Refer to Fluoride Capital Works Subsidy Guidelines)
Submitted by: (Water utility Director)	
Contact details:	
Date:	

1. Employee responsible for supervision of addition of fluorine:
 Name: _____
 Qualifications: _____
2. Name of proposed operator or operators: _____
 List qualifications of each proposed operator: _____
3. Approximate number of persons to be served: _____
4. Towns and municipalities to be served: _____

New South Wales Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies

5. Estimated water consumption in megalitres per day:
Min. _____ Avge. _____ Max. _____
6. Instantaneous flow rate at point of fluoridation with plant operating:
Min. _____ Avge. _____ Max: _____
7. Gravity or pumped supply: _____
8. List of other chemicals now used in treatment of supply: _____
9. What provision, if any, exists for the testing and control of the water supply: _____
10. Proposed location of fluoridation equipment: _____
11. Location of precise point of fluoridation: _____
12. Provide a drawing showing the location of the fluoridation plant, the proposed fluoride dosing point, the water flowmeter, fluoride dosing interlock (eg. Flows witches)
13. Describe flow signals to be used to provide automatic control of the starting and stopping of the fluoride dosing system including interlock of signals (describe type of meter to be used and other hydraulic details pertaining to the automatic control of specific fluoridation equipment not clearly shown on plans): _____
14. Method to be followed in preventing back-siphonage or backflow of fluorine solution into potable water supply serving chemical feeder:

15. Name of manufacturer of equipment: _____
16. Dry feed fluoridation equipment: Capacity in kg/24 hrs with plant operating
Min. _____ Max _____.
17. Solution feed fluoridation equipment: Capacity in L/24 hrs with plant operating
Min. _____ Max _____.
18. Fluoridation chemical to be used: _____
19. Type of toxic dust respirators to be used: _____
20. (a) Details of equipment used for metering quantity of water fluoridated: _____
(b) Date of installation of metering equipment: _____
21. Method to be used in testing water for fluoride content: _____

APPENDIX B

Fluoridation records: Forms 2 to 4

Form 2: Daily log sheet for solution feed system

Form 3: Daily log sheet for dry feed system

Form 4: Daily analysis of fluoride ion content

New South Wales Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies

Form 2
(For solution feed system)

DAILY LOG SHEET
(Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies)

Water Utility _____

Fluoridation Plant _____ Operation Log For The Week Ending _____

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Weekly Summary	Day
								Date
								Time
								No.1 Water Meter Today
								No.1 Water Meter Yesterday
								Water Throughput
								No.2 Water Meter Today
								No.2 Water Meter Yesterday
								Water Throughput
								Total Water Treated
								No.1 Fluoride Tank Yesterday
								No.1 Fluoride Tank Today
								Usage No.1 Tank
								No.2 Fluoride Tank Yesterday
								No.2 Fluoride Tank Today
								Usage No.2 Tank
								Total Usage
								No.1 Fluoride Tank Additions
								Total In No.1 Tank
								No.2 Fluoride Tank Additions
								Total In No.2 Tank
								Total Additions
								Tank Cleaning Losses
								Unopened Bulk Stock
								Container In Use
								Additions To Stock
								Spillage or Weight
								Total Today
								Feeder Setting
								Calculated
								Raw or Clear
								Treated Water
								1.
								2.
								3.
								4.
								5.
								Operator's Initials

Fluoride Chemical UsedSourcePurity

Remarks

OperatorSupervisor

This form is to be retained by the water utility for two years (do not send to NSW Health)

Form 3
(for dry feed system)

DAILY LOG SHEET
(Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act 1957)

Water Supply Authority _____

		Fluoridation Plant										Operation Log For Week Ending _____												
Day	Date	Time	Water Throughput Cubic Metres					Fluoride Chemical in Kilograms					Fluoride Ion Content, mg/L					Operator's Initials						
			No.1 Meter Reading	Throughput Since Last Reading	No.2 Meter Reading	Throughput Since Last Reading	Total Water Treated	Before Addition	After Addition	Chemical Used Since Last Reading	Chemical Added To Hopper Since Last Reading	Bulk Stock After Additions To Hopper	New Chemical Received Since Last Reading	Spillage or Weight Variations	Feeder Setting	Calculated	Raw or Clear Water		Treated Water	By Analysis				
																			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Sat																								
Sun																								
Mon																								
Tue																								
Wed																								
Thu																								
Fri																								
Sat																								
Weekly Totals																								

Fluoride Chemical Used Source Purity
 Remarks

Operator Supervisor
 This form is to be retained by the water authority for two years (do not send to NSW Health)

DAILY ANALYSIS OF FLUORIDE ION CONTENT
(Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies)

Water Utility _____
 Water Treatment Plant _____
 Month _____ Year _____ Operator's Signature _____

Date	Daily Fluoride Concentration	Weekly Point 1	Point 1 Site code	Weekly Point 2	Point 2 Site code	Other	Sign
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							

This form is to be completed and, by the first week of the next month, data entered into the NSW Drinking Water Database or a copy of this form forwarded to waterqual@doh.health.nsw.gov.au or posted to

The Clerical Officer
 Water Unit, NSW Health
 Locked Mail Bag 961
 NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2059

A copy of this form is to be retained by the water utility for two years.

APPENDIX C

Fluoridation Incident Management: Forms 5 and 6

Form 5: Fluoride Dosing Incident Notification

Form 6: Fluoride Emergency Response Plan

FORM 5

FLUORIDE DOSING INCIDENT NOTIFICATION

TO	The Clerical Officer, Water Unit, NSW Health	FROM (contact name)
FAX	02 9391 9960	(Water Utility)
TEL	02 9391 9939	(Water Supply System) (treatment plant)
Email:	waterqual@doh.health.nsw.gov.au	FAX
DATE		TEL
PAGES		Email:

Notification of:

- Commencement of fluoride dosing _____ time _____ date
- Overdosing incident resulting in fluoride exceeding 1.5 mg/L in the treated water entering distribution system
- Failure to fluoridate (greater than 24 hours)
- Plant out of operation for repair/maintenance
- Under dosing incident resulting in fluoride below 0.9 mg/L (the minimum concentration in the Instrument of Approval) for greater than 72 hours
- Normal fluoride dosing recommenced at _____ time _____ date
(following interruption)

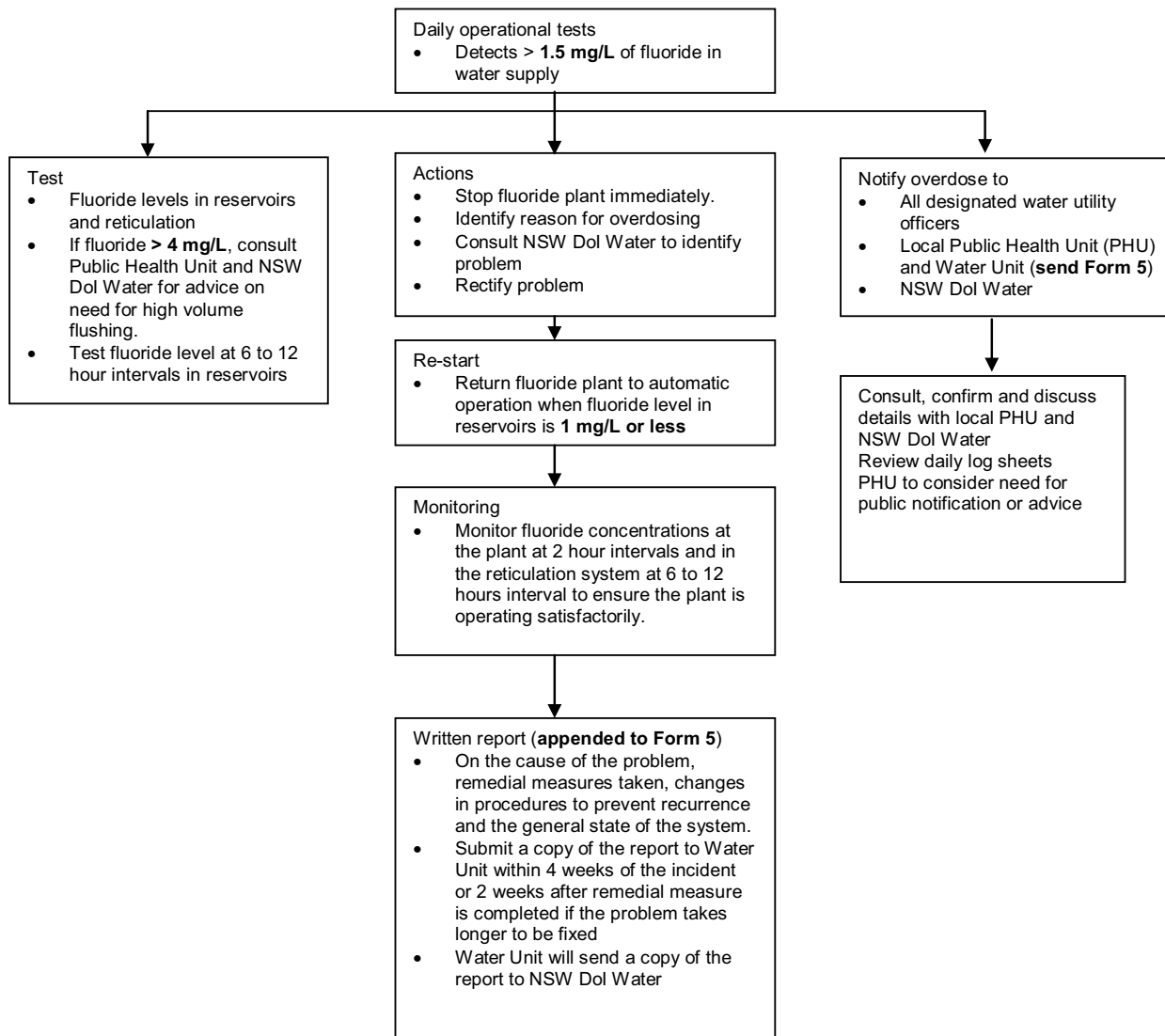
Details:

(include extent, times, water volume affected, what remedial action has been taken, and what actions the water utility intends to take to minimise the risk of the same event occurring again).

(Attach additional page if needed)

Submit form within three working days of the fluoride dosing event. A copy of this form is to be retained by the water utility for two years.

Fluoride Overdose Response Plan (template guide)



Contact List

	Office Phone	Mobile	Email
Water utility officer			
Water utility officer			
Water utility officer			
Local Public Health Unit			
NSW Health Water Unit	02 9391 9939		waterqual@doh.health.nsw.gov.au
NSW Dol Water (Parramatta)	02 9842 8495		bill.ho@dpi.nsw.gov.au
NSW Dol Water (Regional)			

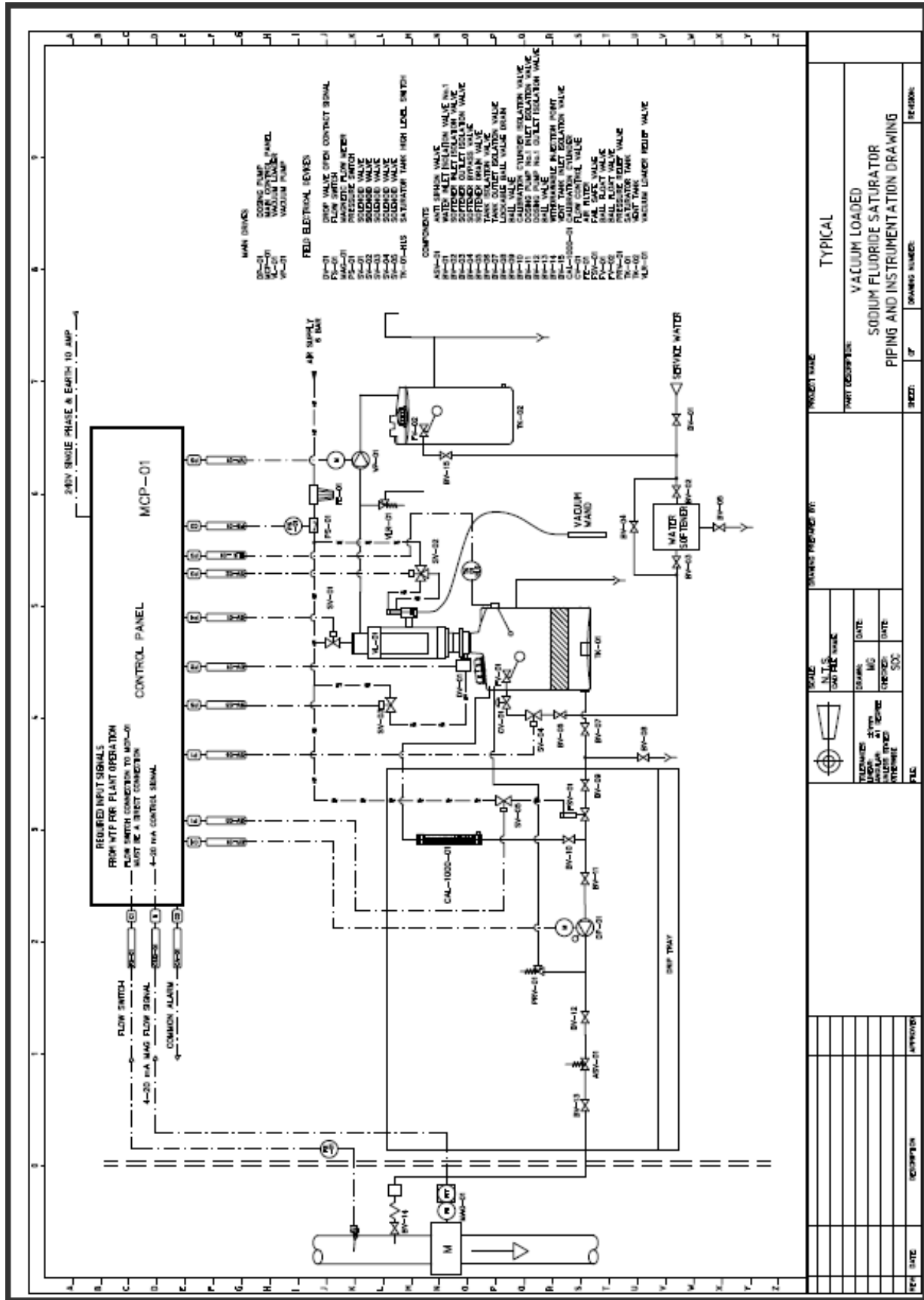
Further reference: NSW Health response protocol for the management of physical and chemical quality <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/environment/water/Pages/nswhrp-chemical.aspx>

APPENDIX D

Generic fluoridation plant process and instrumentation diagrams (P&IDs)

- A Dry powder fluoride feeding system
- B Hydrofluosilicic acid storage and dosing system
- C Fluoride saturator system

New South Wales Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies



APPENDIX E

Sample standard operating procedure (SOP) for fluoride measurement

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)**Title: Determination of fluoride in drinking water by the method of ion selective electrode (ISE)****a. Introduction**

These procedures are designed to give general instructions on how to perform the determination of fluoride in drinking water. They represent best practice.

Due to the large variety of instruments capable of performing this determination, these procedures cannot give specific instructions on the use of such instruments. The user must refer to and become familiar with the operating manual(s) of the specific instrument used in the plant.

b. Principles

The fluoride electrode has a single crystal of an insoluble fluoride salt at its base. When this sensing element comes into contact with a solution containing free fluoride ions, a potential develops across it and it is measured against a reference electrode immersed in the same solution.

The fraction of free fluoride ions to total fluoride ions in solution is dependent on the total ionic strength of the solution. By keeping the ionic strength high and constant the measured free fluoride ions is proportional to the concentration of fluoride in solution.

The presence of metal ions (e.g. iron and aluminium) causes interferences. The addition of appropriate buffers containing complexing agents limits the effect of interferences.

c. Minimum Equipment Requirement

- i. Meter: either direct readout or a pH/mV meter with a resolution of 0.1 mV;
- ii. Fluoride selective electrodes (either a combined electrode, or separate measuring and reference electrodes);
- iii. Magnetic stirrer with electrode holder;
- iv. Magnetic teflon coated stir bars ;
- v. 12 x 150 or 200 ml, beakers, preferably made of plastic;
- vi. De-ionised or distilled water;
- vii. Fluoride standards;
- viii. Buffer;
- ix. 100 ml, measuring cylinder;
- x. 5 or 10 ml, dispensing pipette;
- xi. 12 x 100 – 250 ml, plastic storage bottle with tight fitting cap;
- xii. 4 cycle semi-log graph paper (not required for direct readout meters);
- xiii. thermometer.

NB: Combined fluoride electrodes incorporate the ISE and Reference electrodes into a single unit.

d. Type of Meters

Two types of meters are available: Direct Readout and pH/mV Readout.

Direct Readout: Once calibrated these instruments display the actual concentration of fluoride in solution.

pH/mV: These instrument display the potential difference in mV between the ISE and the reference electrode. The readings (in mV) for the standards are plotted on semi-log graph paper from which fluoride concentrations for samples are extrapolated.

e Recommended Checks Prior to Analysis

- i. The electrolyte level in the reference electrode must be kept between 5 mm and 20 mm below the filling hole. Refill with the solution recommended by the electrode supplier.
- ii. Ensure that the level of electrolyte in the electrode is always at least 20mm above the top of the solution being measured.
- iii. Ensure that all the filler holes are unplugged prior to measurements. Replace plugs at completion of testing (to ensure free flow of electrolyte).
- iv. Wipe the base of the ISE clean with a soft tissue, make sure to remove any crystallised material present.
- v. Inspect the base of the ISE. The base should be free of any scratch or other mechanical damage. Replace electrode if damage is present.
- vi. If the ISE has been stored dry, immerse it in a solution containing the High Standard for 10-15 minutes before analysis. This conditions the electrode.

f Recommended Calibration Standards

Accurate standards of known fluoride concentration are essential for the proper determination of fluoride in drinking water.

A minimum of two standards are necessary to calibrate the ISE instrument. The fluoride concentration in the High Standard should be close to the upper limits of the sought concentration. The fluoride concentration in the Low Standard should be 1/10th of that of the High Standard.

The most practical standards are:

- i. **High Standard:** 2.0 mg/L fluoride
- ii. **Low Standard:** 0.2 mg/L fluoride (Note: this standard can be prepared by diluting the High Standard 10 times, i.e. 100 mL High Standard diluted to 1000 mL with de-ionised or distilled water)

Calibration standards should be replaced yearly or when readings of the QC standard are consistently outside acceptable range. Upon receiving a new set of standards, decant at least 100 mL into a plastic storage bottle, cap the bottle tightly and keep in the fridge. These can be used whenever contamination of standards is suspected.

When not in use, keep standards in a fridge. Remove from fridge and allow reaching room temperature before use for calibration.

The above standards can be purchased through the Division of Analytical Laboratories, phone 02 9646 0424.

g Recommended Quality Control Standards

The Quality Control (QC) standards are used to check the meter and procedures. They need to be independent of the standards used for calibration and have to be close to the fluoride concentration sought.

The most practical QC standard is 1.0 mg/L fluoride.

Preferably this solution should be prepared from a stock fluoride solution other than the one used for preparing the calibration standards. This fluoride stock standard should be from a different manufacturer or from the same manufacturer but with a different batch number. This is important to ensure the validity and stability of the stock standard used to prepared the calibration standards

QC standard should be replaced every 12 months or when readings are consistently outside acceptable range. Upon receiving a new QC standard, decant at least 100 mL into a plastic storage bottle, cap the bottle tightly and keep in the fridge. This can be used whenever contamination of the QC standard is suspected.

When not in use, keep QC standard in a fridge. Remove from fridge and allow reaching room temperature before use.

The above QC Standard can be purchased through the Division of Analytical Laboratories, phone 02

9646 0424.

h The Function of Buffers

Buffers, often abbreviated to TISAB (Total Ion Strength Adjustment Buffer) in fluoride determination have three distinct functions, they:

- i. Adjust and maintain constant pH of solution;
- ii. Adjust and maintain high ionic strength of solution; and
- iii. Free fluoride ions from complexes thus making them available for determination.

The principal cause of error in fluoride determination by ISE is the failure of the buffer to perform one or more of the above tasks.

The strength and hence the volume ratio of sample to buffer are critical factors.

i Recommended Buffers

Two buffers are in common use: **Low Level TISAB** and **High Level TISAB**

Low Level TISAB (also known as **TISAB II**) is recommended only for fluoride concentrations less than 0.4 mg/L and in the absence of iron and aluminium. It is used in the ratio of 1:1, i.e. 50 mL sample and 50 mL buffer.

High Level TISAB (also known as **TISAB IV**) is recommended for general use for samples containing up to 2 mg/L fluoride. It is suitable for samples containing up to 100 mg/L of iron and aluminium. Because of its considerably higher strength, the ratio of buffer to sample can be reduced to 1 in 50, i.e. 2 mL of buffer to 100 mL of sample or standard. It is the recommended buffer for fluoride determination.

TISAB IV can be purchased through the Division of Analytical Laboratories, phone 02 9646 0424.

j Preparation of Buffers

The preparation of buffers involves using hazardous chemicals. It should be attempted only by competent and trained personnel skilled in handling concentrated acids and alkalis. It must be carried out in a laboratory equipped with analytical balances, glassware and pH meter.

Due to the criticality of buffers, it is recommended that they be purchased ready-to-use.

Follow the instruction below to prepare buffers.

- i **Low Level TISAB (TISAB II):** To 500 mL of distilled water in a 1L beaker add 57mL of Glacial Acetic Acid and 58 g of reagent grade Sodium Chloride. Allow the solution to cool to room temperature and using a calibrated pH meter adjust the pH of the solution to 5.0 – 5.5 using 5M Sodium Hydroxide. Pour into a 1 L volumetric flask and make to the mark with distilled water.
- ii **High Level TISAB (TISAB IV):** To 500 mL of distilled water in a 1 L beaker add 84 mL of concentrated Hydrochloric Acid (36-38%), 242 g of Tris (Hydroxymethyl) Amino Methane and 230 g of reagent grade Sodium Tartrate. Stir to dissolve and allow the solution to cool to room temperature. Pour into a 1 L volumetric flask and make to the mark with distilled water.

k Calibration and Measurements Using Direct Readout Meters

Consult the meter instruction manual to ensure that electrodes are connected properly and all the functions of the meter are understood.

i Using High Level TISAB IV

1. Measure 100 mL of the Low Standard, transfer it to a beaker and add 2 mL of buffer.
2. Add a magnetic stir bar to the beaker, rinse electrodes with deionised water, blot them dry and immerse them in the solution. Start stirring and wait for a stable reading.
3. Follow instructions set out in the instruction manual on how to adjust the meter so that it reads the value of the Low Standard.
4. Repeat procedures from 1. to 3. using the High Standard.
5. Measure 100 mL of the QC Standard, transfer to a beaker and add 2 mL of buffer.
6. Add a magnetic stir bar to the beaker, rinse electrodes with deionised water, blot them dry and immerse them in the solution. Start stirring and wait for a stable reading.
7. The reading should be within 5% of stated value, e.g. acceptable values for a 1mg/L QC Standard are within the range 0.95 – 1.05 mg/L. Repeat calibration and Steps 5. and 6. till such time QC Standard falls within the acceptable range.
8. Continue with sample measurements using 100 mL of sample and 2 mL of TISAB IV. Record concentration of fluoride in mg/L.
9. When testing multiple samples, re-measure the QC Standard prepared in Step 5. above every 10 samples and after the last sample. The acceptance criteria stated in 7. above should be met. If they are not met, then ignore results, repeat calibration and sample measurements.

ii Using Low Level TISAB II

Follow identical steps as above but use equal volume of TISAB II to standard and sample (e.g. 50 mL of buffer with 50 mL standard or sample).

NOTE: The volume of samples, Low, High and QC Standards can be reduced from 100 to 50 mL provided a smaller beaker is used so that the liquid adequately covers the ISE. If this is done, then the volume of TISAB used should be reduced accordingly (i.e. from 2 mL to 1 mL).

At the conclusion of testing plug all the electrode holes and store the electrodes in a solution containing about 1 mg/L of fluoride (e.g. the High Standard solution used for calibration). In the event that the electrodes are not to be used for over a week, drain them and store them dry in their original container.

l Calibration and Measurements Using mV/pH Meters

Consult the meter instruction manual to ensure that electrodes are connected properly and all the functions of the meter are understood.

i Using High Level TISAB IV

1. Measure 100 mL of the Low Standard, transfer it to a beaker and add 2 mL of buffer.
2. Add a magnetic stir bar to the beaker, rinse electrodes with deionised water, blot them dry and immerse them in the solution. Start stirring and wait for a stable reading.
3. Record the mV reading.
4. Repeat procedures from 1. to 3. using the High Standard.
5. Subtract one reading from the other. A value between 55 and 60 mV indicates that the meter is working correctly otherwise check meters, electrodes and repeat calibration.
6. Plot the mV reading of each standard against the standard concentration. The standard concentrations are plotted on the log scale of the graph. Draw a straight line between the points.
7. Measure 100 mL of the QC Standard, transfer to a beaker and add 2 mL of buffer.
8. Add a magnetic stir bar, rinse electrodes with water, blot them dry and immerse them in the solution. Start stirring and wait for a stable reading.

New South Wales Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies

9. Record the mV reading and extrapolate the concentration of the QC Standard from the graph prepared in 6.
 10. The concentration should be within 5% of stated value (e.g. acceptable values for a 1mg/L QC Standard would be 0.95 – 1.05 mg/L). Repeat calibration and steps 7. to 9. till such time QC Standard falls within the acceptable range.
 11. Continue with sample measurements using 100 mL of sample and 2 mL of TISAB IV. Record the mV of each sample and extrapolate the fluoride concentration in mg/L from the plotted graph.
 12. When testing multiple samples, re-measure the QC Standard prepared in Step 7. above every 10 samples and after the last sample. The acceptance criteria stated in 10. above should be met. If they are not met, then ignore results, repeat calibration and sample measurements.
- ii **Using Low Level TISAB II**
Follow identical steps as above but use equal volume of TISAB II to standard and sample (e.g. 50 mL of buffer with 50 mL standard or sample).

NOTE: The volume of samples, Low, High and QC Standards can be reduced from 100 to 50 mL provided a smaller beaker is used so that the liquid adequately covers the ISE. If this is done, then the volume of TISAB used should be reduced accordingly (i.e. from 2 mL to 1 mL).

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m. Troubleshooting

Due to the large variety of instruments available for this type of analysis, it is not possible to provide detailed causes and solutions for all possible problems or symptoms. Please refer to instrument manual for details. Below are some of the common symptoms, their possible cause and possible remedies.

Symptom	Possible Cause	Remedy
Wrong QC results but calibration curve appears OK	Incorrect QC standard used	Check QC standard, use stored QC Standard
	Incorrect use of the calibration standards	Check calibration standards, use stored standards if not able to correct problem (e.g. if standards are contaminated)
	Incorrect use of TISAB or no TISAB added	Use TISAB in the same ratio for standards as per QC standard
	Incorrect use of semilog paper	Plot mV on the linear axis and make sure that the concentration on the log axis are properly marked, e.g. the distance between the point marked 0.5 and 1.0 MUST be the same as that marked 1.0 and 2.0.
	Incorrect recording of mV readings	Make sure that you record the sign of the mV (it can be +ve and -ve!)
Low or no slope	Contaminated standards	Check calibration standards, use stored standards if not able to correct problem (e.g. if standards are contaminated)
	TISAB was not used	Use TISAB in the correct proportion to sample
	Electrode malfunction	Check electrode, electrolyte levels and replace electrode/s if necessary
Noisy and/or unstable readings	Problems with the reference electrode or wrong electrode used	Check for correct electrode to be used with the specific fluoride electrode; air bubbles in electrode or incorrect electrolyte used. Empty and refill electrode
	TISAB was not used	Use TISAB in the correct proportion to sample
	Defective meter or poorly grounded	Check meter, see meter instruction manual
Reading slowly drifting in one direction only	Standard and samples not at room temperature and/or at different temperature	Allow sufficient time for solutions to reach steady room temperature
	Fluoride electrode dirty	Check and clean electrode, refer to instructions supplied with the meter
	Incorrect reference electrode filling solution used	Empty electrode and refill with correct solution
Meter will not read or reading off scale	Defective meter	Check meter, see meter instruction manual
	Electrodes not plugged in properly	Check connections of electrodes to meter
	Electrodes not in solution	Make sure electrodes are in solution and just few mm above stirring bar
	Reference electrode empty	Refill with correct solution
	Static electricity	Ground the meter correctly

HEALTH SERVICES ACT 1997

ORDER AMENDING THE SCALE OF FEES FOR HOSPITAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

Pursuant to section 69 of the Health Services Act 1997, I, ELIZABETH KOFF, Secretary of the Ministry of Health, as the duly appointed delegate of the Minister for Health, do by this Order hereby amend the currently applying Scale of Fees for hospital services and other health services to the extent and in the manner set forth in the Schedule below, to take effect on and from 1 July 2018.

Signed at Sydney this 18th day of June 2018

ELIZABETH KOFF
Secretary, NSW Health

SCHEDULE

AMENDMENT OF SCALE OF FEES

The Schedule entitled "Scale of Fees" which is attached to the "ORDER FIXING A SCALE OF FEES FOR HOSPITAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES" and as in effect at the date of this order is amended as follows:

- (a) **delete** from Part 1 in its entirety item 1A. relating to "**ACCOMMODATION CHARGES**", and insert instead the following matter:

1A. ACCOMMODATION CHARGES

In respect of patients admitted to NSW public hospitals and receiving public hospital services pursuant to the National Health Reform Agreement.

1A.1. Public Patients

	Daily Fee \$
1A.1.1 treated by a doctor nominated by the hospital	Nil
1A.1.2 accommodated in a shared room (single room accommodation without charge may be provided on the grounds of medical need)	Nil

1A.2. Private Patients (Overnight Stay)

	Daily Fee \$
1A.2.1 treated by a doctor nominated by the patient and accommodated in a shared room	357
1A.2.2 treated by a doctor nominated by the patient and accommodated at the patient's request, in a single room or as sole occupant of a shared room.	752

1A.3. Private Patients (Same Day Patient)

	Daily Fee \$
Band 1	259
Band 2	290
Band 3	318
Band 4	357

Note:

These bands are as categorised by the Commonwealth under the National Health Act 1953.

1A.4. Ineligible Patients**1A.4.1 Work Visa holders 401, 403, 416, 420, 457 & 485 and Student Visa holders 570 to 576 & 580**

	Daily Fee \$
1A.4.1.1 Inpatient Patient Services	
Public Hospitals - Critical Care	3,340
Public Hospitals - other than Critical Care	1,344
Public Psychiatric Hospitals	564
Other (e.g. Residential Aged Care Facilities)	316

1A.4.2 Other than Work and Student Visa holders stipulated in 1A.4.1 of this section

	Daily Fee \$
1A.4.2.1 Acute Admitted Patient Services – All Hospitals	
Inpatient – Critical Care – first 21 days per episode	5,830
Inpatient – Critical Care – over 21 days	3,340
Other Inpatient – first 21 days per episode	2,298
Other Inpatient – over 21 days	1,344
1A.4.2.2 Sub-Acute and Non-Acute Admitted Patient Services.	
Public Hospitals	1,344
Public Psychiatric Hospitals	564
Other (e.g. Residential Aged Care Facilities)	316

1A.4.3 Hospital in the Home Fees – All Hospitals 259**1A.4.4 Dialysis – All Hospitals (per session)** 738

With the exception of:

- 1 A visitor to Australia who holds a temporary entry permit, and who has applied for but has not yet been issued with an entry permit granting permanent residence.
- 2 Residents of Norfolk Island whom are Medicare eligible from 1 July 2016.
- 3 A person who is admitted to a public hospital under the Asylum Seeker Assistance Scheme (refer item 1A.8.).
- 4 Persons entitled to free public hospital treatment under the terms of a Reciprocal Health Care Agreement between Australia and their country.

1A.5. Compensable Patients

(other than Workers Compensation or Motor Vehicle Accident Compensation)

1A.5.1 Acute Admitted Patient Services – All Hospitals

The patient episode reflecting the applicable *AR-DRG version 9.0* grouping aligned to the National Weighted Activity Unit (*NWAU (18)*) with adjustments applied as applicable in accordance with the Independent Hospital Pricing Authority (IHPA) publication *National Efficient Price Determination 2018-2019*. The *NWAU (18)* is adjusted to reflect that Visiting Medical Officers (VMOs) and Staff Specialists bill separately for compensable admitted patients. The removal of assessed VMO and Staff Specialist costs reduces each *NWAU* by 11% creating an *adjusted NWAU (18)* for the purposes of charging this category of compensable patients. The *NWAU* is rounded to the nearest 3 decimal places.

multiplied by

The National Efficient Price (*NEP*) of \$5,012 as determined by the Independent Hospital Pricing Authority (IHPA).

1A.5.2 Emergency Department (ED) Admitted Services - All Hospitals excluding EDs of small rural hospitals not collecting nor required to collect patient level data.

The ED episode reflecting the applicable *URG version 1.4* or *UDG version 1.3* grouping aligned to the National Weighted Activity Unit (*NWAU (18)*) with adjustments applied as applicable in accordance with the IHPA publication *National Efficient Price Determination 2018-2019*.

The *NWAU (18)* is adjusted to reflect that Visiting Medical Officers (VMOs) and Staff Specialists bill separately for compensable admitted patients. The removal of assessed VMO and Staff Specialist costs reduces each *NWAU* by 11% creating an *adjusted NWAU (18)*, which is applicable for the purposes of charging ED admitted compensable patients. The *NWAU* is rounded to the nearest 3 decimal places.

multiplied by

The National Efficient Price (*NEP*) of \$5,012 as determined by the Independent Hospital Pricing Authority (IHPA).

1A.5.3 Emergency Department (ED) of small rural hospitals not collecting nor required to collect patient level data.

Per occasion of service at set rates as advised in section 4B.3 of this order.

1A.5.4 Sub-Acute and Non-Acute Admitted Patient Services.

	Daily Fee \$
Public Hospitals	1,181
Public Psychiatric Hospitals	496
Other (eg Residential Aged Care Facility)	278
1A.5.5 Dialysis – All Hospitals (per session)	666

Note:

These rates do not apply to persons treated pursuant to respective statutory schemes for the purposes of workers' compensation or compensation to persons injured in motor vehicle accidents. Those rates are set by separate agreement or other such order or determination.

1A.6. Veterans' Affairs Patients

Veterans' Affairs Patients

Daily Fee \$
Nil

1A.7. Nursing Home Type Patients

1A.7.1 Elect to be treated by hospital nominated doctors –

Shall be charged a patient contribution:

(on a fortnightly basis): not exceeding the equivalent to 87.5% of any Commonwealth Standard Rate Pension and 87.5% of any maximum Rent Assistance payable to a person; or

(on a daily basis, where appropriate): one fourteenth of the fortnightly amount already referred to.

1A.7.2 Elect to be treated by doctor of choice –

Shall be charged on a daily basis, an amount equivalent to the patient contribution calculated on a daily basis in accordance with sub paragraph 1A.7.1, plus an amount determined in writing from time to time by the Minister for Health of the Commonwealth, or the Minister's delegate, pursuant to the *Private Health Insurance (Benefit Requirements) Rules 2011* of the Commonwealth.

1A.8. Patients admitted to a public hospital under the Asylum Seekers Assistance Scheme

Accommodation in a shared room
Accommodation in a single room
Same Day Admission
Accommodation as a critical care patient

Daily Fee \$

630
939
538
1,890

1A.9. Private, (Private) Same Day Admissions and Ineligible Patients - Charges for the Fitting of Surgically Implanted Prostheses and Medical Devices

The charge for the fitting of any specific surgically implanted prosthesis or medical device item shall be:

1A.9.1 where there is a single dollar amount specified for an item, that dollar amount; or

1A.9.2 where there is a minimum and maximum benefit dollar amount specified for an item, a dollar amount being the minimum benefit amount, the maximum benefit amount or an amount within that dollar range,

as determined in writing from time to time in respect of that item by the Minister for Health of the Commonwealth, or the Minister's Delegate, pursuant to the National Health Act 1953 of the Commonwealth. Such charges shall take effect on any date

determined by the Commonwealth Minister for Health or the Minister's delegate in respect of that item.

- (b) **delete** from Part 1 in its entirety item 1D. relating to "**TREATMENT FEE**", and insert instead, the following item:

1D. TREATMENT FEES

Treatment fee applicable to ineligible inpatients, other than compensable patients, in addition to the current applicable accommodation charge (refer item 1A.4.), in situations where the ineligible inpatient receives medical treatment under arrangement with a public hospital rather than an individual practitioner	Daily Fee \$ 353
--	------------------------

With the exception of:

1. A visitor to Australia who holds a temporary entry permit, and who has applied for but has not yet been issued with an entry permit granting permanent residence.
2. Residents of Norfolk Island whom are Medicare eligible from 1 July 2016.
3. A person who is admitted to a public hospital under the Asylum Seeker Assistance Scheme (refer item 1A.8.)
4. Persons entitled to free public hospital treatment under the terms of a Reciprocal Health Care Agreement between Australia and their country.

Note:

The above daily fee is applicable irrespective of the number of treating practitioners.

- (c) **delete** in its entirety "**PART 3 – OTHER CHARGES**" and insert instead the following matter:

3A. BRAIN INJURY REHABILITATION SERVICES

provided by designated units of public hospitals in respect of compensable patients requiring brain injury rehabilitation services (including diagnostic services)

	Daily Fee \$
3A.1. Admitted Patient Services	
Category A patient	1,241
Category B patient	794
Category X patient	1,765
3A.2. Transitional Living Unit	
Category A patient	886
Category B patient	439
3A.3. Non Admitted Patient Services (including Outreach)	
	\$85 per half hour or part thereof
3A.4. Outpatient Medical Clinic Appointments	
	Standard Fee \$
Medical Consultation – New (initial assessment)	293
Medical Consultation – Review (follow-up appointment)	146

3A.5. Group Activities

	\$ per half hour or part thereof
Qualified	54
Unqualified	39

Note:

Categories, classifications or descriptions of service referred to in this Part 3A are to be considered the same as those defined or set out in Ministry of Health Policy Directive PD2016_022, or as that policy is subsequently amended or revised from time to time.

3B. LIFETIME CARE & SUPPORT (LTCS) SCHEME

The LTCS scheme is a no-fault scheme that provides Acute Care Services and Rehabilitation Services to persons who sustain LTCS type injuries (in this item 3B. being spinal cord injury, moderate to severe brain injury, multiple amputations, severe burns or blindness arising from a motor vehicle accident and are accepted under the LTCS scheme by the Lifetime Care & Support Authority).

3B.1. Acute Care Services

Admitted patient and non-admitted patient services provided to all persons with LTCS type injuries while in the acute care phase of their treatment (including “at fault drivers”).

Charging: Rates are to be the same as those set under the Purchasing Agreement (bulk billing arrangements) under the Compulsory Third Party (CTP) Scheme, as applicable from time to time.

3B.2. Rehabilitation Services

3B.2.1 Admitted patients with brain injuries and spinal cord injuries admitted to a designated Brain Injury Rehabilitation Unit or designated Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Unit.
Category A, Category B and Category X patients:
Patients are to be charged at the applicable daily fee rates as apply from time to time under item “3A.1. Admitted Patient Services”

3B.2.2 Admitted patients with brain injuries and spinal cord injuries admitted to a designated Transitional Living Unit.

Category A and Category B patients:
Patients are to be charged at the applicable daily fee rates as apply from time to time under item “3A.2. Transitional Living Unit”.

3B.2.3 Admitted patients with brain injuries and spinal cord injuries admitted to a NSW public hospital, **other than** a designated admitted patient Brain Injury or Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Unit or designated admitted patient Transitional Living Unit and patients with other LTCS type injuries admitted to a NSW public hospital/facility.

Charging: Rates are to be the same as those set under the Purchasing Agreement (bulk billing arrangements) under the Compulsory Third Party (CTP) Scheme, as applicable from time to time.

3B.2.4 Non-admitted patients with brain injuries and spinal cord injuries who receive non-admitted patient services in a designated non-admitted patient Brain Injury/Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Unit or Transitional Living Unit.

Patients are to be charged at the applicable cumulative rate per half hour or part thereof as applies from time to time under item “3A.3. Non Admitted Patient Services”. The total fee shall not be greater than the equivalent of 5 hours per day of non-admitted patient care.

- 3B.2.5 Non-admitted patients with brain injuries and spinal cord injuries who receive non-admitted patient services in a NSW public hospital, **other than** a designated non-admitted patient Brain Injury/Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Unit or Transitional Living Unit and non-admitted patients with other LTCS type injuries who receive non-admitted patient services in a NSW public hospital/facility

Charging: Rates are to be the same as those set under the Purchasing Agreement (bulk billing arrangements) under the Compulsory Third Party (CTP) Scheme, as applicable from time to time.

3B.3. Outpatient Medical Clinic Appointments

Medical Consultation – New (initial assessment)
Medical Consultation – Review (follow-up appointment)

Patients are to be charged at the applicable Standard Fee service rates as apply from time to time under item “3A.4. Outpatient Medical Clinic Appointments”.

3B.4. Group Activities

Qualified
Unqualified

Patients are to be charged at the applicable time rates per half hour or part thereof as apply from time to time under item “3A.5. Group Activities”.

Note:

Categories, classifications or descriptions of service referred to in this Part 3B are to be considered the same as those defined or set out in Ministry of Health Policy Directive PD2017_021, or as that policy is subsequently amended or revised from time to time.

- (d) **delete** in its entirety “**PART 4 – NON-ADMITTED PATIENT CHARGES**” and insert instead the following matter:

PART 4 - NON-ADMITTED PATIENT CHARGES

For the purposes of Part 4, an “occasion of service” is defined as any examination, consultation, treatment or other service provided by a health service provider in a non-admitted setting to a client/patient on each occasion such service is provided. Each diagnostic test or simultaneous set of related tests for the one client/patient referred to a hospital pathology or medical imaging specialty consists of one occasion of service.

4A. Ineligible Patients

<u>For each Occasion of Service (both categories)</u>	\$
Public Hospital	143
Public Psychiatric Hospital	100
Other (eg Residential Aged Care Facility)	100

The rates of charge are as per the above occasion of service rates as appropriate to the designated hospital classification or as per the Australian Medical Association (AMA) schedule of rates.

With the exception of:

1. A visitor to Australia who holds a temporary entry permit, and who has applied for but has not yet been issued with an entry permit granting permanent residence.
2. Persons entitled to free public hospital treatment under the terms of a Reciprocal Health Care Agreement between Australia and their country.

4B. Compensable Patients

(other than Workers Compensation or Motor Vehicle Accident Compensation)

4B.1 Emergency Department (ED) Non-admitted Services - All Hospitals excluding EDs of small rural hospitals not collecting nor required to collect patient level data. The patient ED presentation reflecting the applicable *URG version 1.4* or *UDG version 1.3* grouping aligned to the National Weighted Activity Unit (*NWAU (18)*) with adjustments applied as applicable in accordance with the IHPA publication *National Efficient Price Determination 2018-2019*. The NWAU is rounded to the nearest 3 decimal places.

multiplied by

The National Efficient Price (*NEP*) of \$5,012 as determined by the Independent Hospital Pricing Authority (IHPA).

4B.2 Emergency Department (ED) Non-admitted Services of small rural hospitals not collecting nor required to collect patient level data.

Per occasion of service at set rates as advised in section 4B.3. of this order.

4B.3. Non-admitted Services - All Hospitals excluding Emergency Departments.

For each Occasion of Service (excluding non-admitted physiotherapy, chiropractic & osteopathy services, non-admitted psychology & counselling services and non-admitted exercise physiology services)

	\$
Public Hospital	125
Public Psychiatric hospital	88
Other hospital (e.g. Residential Aged Care Facility)	88

The above occasion of service rates apply or alternatively the maximum amount payable under the relevant WorkCover practitioner fees order. The fees orders, which generally link to AMA rates, cover Medical Practitioners, Surgeons and Orthopaedic Surgeons.

Compensable Non-Admitted Physiotherapy, Chiropractic & Osteopathy Services

<i>Normal Practice</i>	\$
Initial consultation & treatment	94.10

Standard consultation and treatment	79.70
Initial consultation & treatment of two distinct areas	142.00
Standard consultation & treatment of two distinct areas	120.20
Complex treatment	159.30
Group/class Intervention (rate per participant)	56.50

Home Visit

Initial consultation & treatment	115.90
Standard consultation and treatment	92.70
Initial consultation & treatment of two distinct areas	171.00
Standard consultation & treatment of two distinct areas	146.40
Complex treatment	188.40

Other

Case conference, Report Writing (per 5 minutes)	15.70
Case conference (per hour), Report Writing (per hour & max)	188.40
Activity assessment, consultation & treatment	188.40
Travel – In accordance with “use of private motor vehicle” rates as set Out in item 6 table 1 of the Crown Employees (Public Service Conditions of Employment) Award 2009	

Compensable Non-Admitted Psychology & Counselling Service Charges

Initial consultation & treatment	224.30
Standard consultation & treatment	187.20
Report Writing (per 5 minutes)	15.60
Report Writing (per hour & max)	187.20
Case Conferencing (per 5 minutes)	15.60
Case Conferencing (per hour)	187.20
Group / class intervention (per participant)	56.00
Travel – In accordance with “use of private motor vehicle” rates as set Out in item 6 table 1 of the Crown Employees (Public Service Conditions of Employment) Award 2009	

Compensable Non-Admitted Exercise Physiology Service Charges

Initial consultation & treatment	150.30
Standard consultation & treatment	150.30
Reduced supervision treatment	65.60
Group / class intervention (per participant)	47.80
Additional Expenses (as agreed with insurer)	-
Case Conferencing (per 5 minutes)	12.50
Case Conferencing (per hour)	150.00
Report Writing (per 5 minutes)	12.50
Report Writing (per hour & max)	150.00
Travel - In accordance with “use of private motor vehicle” rates as set Out in item 6 table 1 of the Crown Employees (Public Service Conditions of Employment) Award 2009	

Note:

These rates do not apply to persons treated pursuant to respective statutory schemes for the purposes of workers' compensation or compensation to persons injured in motor vehicle accidents. Those rates are set by separate agreement or other such order or determination.

HEALTH SERVICES ACT 1997
ORDER FIXING A SCALE OF FEES
IN RESPECT OF AMBULANCE SERVICES

PURSUANT to section 67L of the Health Services Act 1997, I, Ms ELIZABETH KOFF, Secretary of the Ministry of Health, as the duly appointed delegate of the Minister for Health, do by this order hereby:

1. revoke the currently applying scale of fees in respect of ambulance services; and
2. fix a scale of fees in respect of ambulance services provided by the Secretary to the extent and in the manner set forth in the following Schedule, with effect on and from 1 July 2018.

Ms ELIZABETH KOFF,
Secretary

SCHEDULE

- 1 In this order:
 - **“primary emergency service”** means the provision of ambulance services by road ambulance, fixed wing aircraft or helicopter or a combination of these, from the scene of an accident, illness or injury to a public hospital or other destination nominated by the Ambulance Service of NSW.
 - **“primary non-emergency service”** means an ambulance road service that is booked no later than 6pm on the day prior to service delivery with the service to commence and be completed between the hours of 8am and 6pm on the nominated service delivery date, otherwise the primary emergency service charge will apply. [All services provided by a dedicated Patient Transport vehicle, where available, irrespective of time of booking or time of transport, are classified as “non-emergency services”].
 - **“inter-hospital emergency service”** means the provision of ambulance services by road ambulance, fixed wing aircraft or helicopter or a combination of these, from one public hospital to another public hospital.
 - **“inter-hospital non-emergency service”** means an ambulance road service that is booked no later than 6pm on the day prior to service delivery with the service to commence and be completed between the hours of 8am and 6pm on the nominated service delivery date, otherwise the inter-hospital emergency service charge will apply. [All services provided by a dedicated

Patient Transport vehicle, where available, irrespective of time of booking or time of transport, are classified as “non-emergency services”].

- **“treat-not-transport service”** – means a service where a patient is provided with ambulance services at the scene of an accident, illness or injury and does not require ambulance transport to a health facility or any other destination.
- **“standby services”** – means a service where an ambulance or ambulances are required to stand by at scenes such as industrial accidents for the purpose of providing services to emergency workers or others at the scene of the incident. Neither transport nor treatment may be required.

Fees

- 2 The fee for a **primary emergency service** by road ambulance and/or fixed wing ambulance and/or helicopter shall be charged on a kilometre basis calculated pursuant to clause 8, on the scale of \$748 callout charge, plus an additional charge of \$6.75 for each kilometre or part thereof.
- 3 The fee for a **primary non-emergency service** by road ambulance shall be charged on a kilometre basis calculated pursuant to clause 8, on the scale of \$301 callout charge, plus an additional charge of \$1.86 for each kilometre or part thereof.
- 4 The fee for an **inter-hospital emergency service** by ambulance shall be charged as follows:-
 - road ambulance - on a kilometre basis calculated pursuant to clause 8, on the scale of \$646 callout charge, plus an additional charge of \$6.45 for each kilometre or part thereof.
 - fixed wing ambulance - on a kilometre basis calculated pursuant to clause 8, on the scale of \$3,983 callout charge, plus an additional charge of \$1.86 for each kilometre or part thereof (road travel associated with fixed wing cases is charged at the \$6.45 for each kilometre or part thereof).
 - helicopter - on a time basis calculated pursuant to clause 9 on the scale of \$6,837 charge for the first thirty (30) minutes or part thereof, with any further period charged at a rate of \$149.63 per six (6) minutes or part thereof.

Charges for road or fixed wing transport under this clause shall be paid by the hospital or health service sending the person being transported. However in the case of helicopter transport under this clause, the transport fee shall be apportioned equally between the hospital or health service sending the person being transported and the hospital or health service receiving that person.

- 5 The fee for an **inter-hospital non-emergency service** by ambulance shall be charged as follows:
- road ambulance - on a kilometre basis calculated pursuant to clause 8, on the scale of \$296 callout charge, plus an additional charge of \$1.83 for each kilometre or part thereof.
- 6 The fee for a **treat-not-transport service** shall be calculated in accordance with the primary emergency service fee scale under clause 2.
- 7 A **standby service fee**, payable by the owners of premises or vehicles involved in dangerous incidents or events where an ambulance is required to be present (for example at chemical spills or other industrial accidents), shall be calculated in accordance with:
- the primary emergency service fee scale under clause 2 for the first hour or part thereof; and in addition
 - \$53.91 for every 15 minutes or part thereof after the first hour.

Calculation of Transport Kilometres

- 8 The total number of kilometres for the provision of services by ambulance (or ambulances) shall be calculated by determining the total number of kilometres that are travelled by road or, in the case of transportation by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter, that would have been travelled by road had no fixed wing aircraft or helicopter been available, in accordance with the distance:
- (a) from the base ambulance station nearest to the location where the person was picked up/treated by ambulance, to that pick up/treatment location; and
 - (b) from that pick up location (where transport occurs), to the place where that person disembarked from the ambulance (or, where more than one ambulance was used in the transport, disembarked from the last ambulance used in that transport); and
 - (c) from that place of disembarkation/location of treatment, to the base ambulance station referred to in subclause (a).

Calculation of Transport Time for Helicopters (Inter-hospital)

- 9 The number of minutes for a **service by helicopter (other than a primary response service)** shall be calculated from the time the helicopter engine or engines are turned on, or, if the engines are already on, the time at which the helicopter is dispatched by an air ambulance controller, to the time the helicopter engine or engines are turned off at the helicopter's operational base, or the time at which the helicopter is otherwise dispatched by an air ambulance controller or other authority.

Charging criteria

- 10 Where **two or more** persons are transported/treated concurrently by the same ambulance or ambulances, each person shall be charged a fee calculated in accordance with clauses 2 (but subject to clause 12), 3 (but subject to clause 13) or 6 as appropriate to the class of the transport used as defined under clause 1.
- 11 Clause 10 shall not apply when **two or more** persons are transferred concurrently by ambulance (or ambulances) between any public hospitals in New South Wales as part of an inter-hospital emergency service or an inter-hospital non-emergency service as defined under clause 1, but subject to the operation of clauses 14 and 15.
- 12 Residents of NSW shall be charged at a rate of 51% of the rate set under this order for a primary emergency service under clause 2, provided that such total fee shall not exceed \$6,258.
- 13 Residents of NSW shall be charged for primary non-emergency services in accordance with clause 3, provided that such total fee shall not exceed \$6,258.
- 14 Public hospitals in NSW shall be charged for inter-hospital emergency services in accordance with clause 4, provided that such total fee shall not exceed \$6,047 in relation to road ambulance and fixed wing ambulance transport.
- 15 Public hospitals in NSW shall be charged for inter-hospital non-emergency services in accordance with clause 5, provided that such total fee shall not exceed \$6,047.

HEALTH SERVICES ACT 1997

ORDER AMENDING THE SCALE OF FEES FOR HOSPITAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

Pursuant to section 69 of the Health Services Act 1997, I, Ms ELIZABETH KOFF, Secretary of the Ministry of Health, as the duly appointed delegate of the Minister for Health, do by this order hereby amend the currently applying Scale of Fees for hospital services and other health services to the extent and in the manner set forth in the Schedule below to take effect on and from 1 July 2018.

Ms ELIZABETH KOFF
Secretary

SCHEDULE

Delete in its entirety “**Part 5 – NSW NEWBORN AND PAEDIATRIC EMERGENCY TRANSPORT SERVICES (NETS) CHARGES**” and insert instead the following matter:

PART 5 – NSW NEWBORN AND PAEDIATRIC EMERGENCY TRANSPORT SERVICES (NETS) CHARGES

5.1 This Part sets out the charges for services provided by the unit of The Sydney Children’s Hospitals Network known as NSW newborn and paediatric Emergency Transport Service (NETS). For the purposes of this Part 5 only the following terms are defined:

“**primary emergency service**” means the provision of NETS services by road, fixed wing aircraft or helicopter or a combination of these, from a private hospital to a public hospital or other destination nominated by NETS.

“**primary non-emergency service**” means a NETS road service that is booked no later than 6pm on the day prior to service delivery with the service to commence and be completed between the hours of 8am and 6pm on the nominated service delivery date, otherwise the primary emergency service charge will apply.

“**inter-hospital emergency service**” means the provision of NETS services by road, fixed wing aircraft or helicopter or a combination of these, from a public hospital to another public hospital.

“**inter-hospital non-emergency service**” means a NETS road service that is booked no later than 6pm on the day prior to service delivery with the service to commence and be completed between the hours of 8am and 6pm on the

nominated service delivery date, otherwise the inter-hospital emergency service charge will apply.

Fees

- 5.2 The fee for a **primary emergency service** by road and/or fixed wing service and/or helicopter shall be charged on a kilometre basis calculated pursuant to paragraph 5.6, on the scale of \$748 callout charge, plus an additional charge of \$6.75 for each kilometre or part thereof.
- 5.3 The fee for a **primary non-emergency service** by road shall be charged on a kilometre basis calculated pursuant to paragraph 5.6, on the scale of \$301 callout charge, plus an additional charge of \$1.86 for each kilometre or part thereof.
- 5.4 The fee for an **inter-hospital emergency service** by NETS shall be charged as follows:
- 5.4.1 road service - on a kilometre basis calculated pursuant to paragraph 5.6, on the scale of \$646 callout charge, plus an additional charge of \$6.45 for each kilometre or part thereof.
- 5.4.2 fixed wing service - on a kilometre basis calculated pursuant to paragraph 5.6, on the scale of \$3,983 callout charge, plus an additional charge of \$1.86 for each kilometre or part thereof (road travel associated with fixed wing cases is charged at the rate of \$6.45 for each kilometre or part thereof).
- 5.4.3 helicopter service - on a time basis calculated pursuant to paragraph 5.7 on the scale of \$6,837 charge for the first thirty (30) minutes or part thereof, with any further period charged at a rate of \$149.63 per six (6) minutes or part thereof.

Charges for road or fixed wing transport under this clause shall be paid by the hospital or health service sending the person being transported. However in the case of helicopter transport under this clause, the transport fee shall be apportioned equally between the hospital or health service sending the person being transported and the hospital or health service receiving that patient.

- 5.5 The fee for an **inter-hospital non-emergency service** by road shall be charged on a kilometre basis calculated pursuant to paragraph 5.6, on the scale of \$296 callout, plus an additional charge of \$1.83 for each kilometre or part thereof.

Calculation of Transport Kilometres

- 5.6 The total number of kilometres for the provision of NETS services shall be calculated by determining the total number of kilometres that are travelled by road or, in the case of transportation by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter that would have been travelled by road had no fixed wing aircraft or helicopter been available, in accordance with the distance:

- 5.6.1 from the NETS base nearest to the location where the patient was picked up or treated by the NETS service; and
- 5.6.2 from that pick up location (where transport occurs), to the place where that patient disembarked from the NETS transport; and
- 5.6.3 from that place of disembarkation (or where no transport occurs, from the treatment location), back to the NETS base referred to in subparagraph 5.6.1.

Calculation of Transport Time for Helicopters (Inter-hospital services only)

- 5.7 The number of minutes for a NETS service by helicopter (other than a primary response service) shall be calculated from the time the helicopter engine or engines are turned on, or, if the engines are already on, the time at which the helicopter is dispatched by an air ambulance controller, to the time the helicopter engine or engines are turned off at the helicopter's operational base, or the time at which the helicopter is otherwise dispatched by an air ambulance controller or other authority.

Charging Criteria

- 5.8 Where **two or more** patients are transported/treated concurrently by the same NETS service, each patient shall be charged a fee calculated in accordance with paragraph 5.2 (but subject to paragraph 5.10) and paragraph 5.3 (but subject to paragraph 5.11).
- 5.9 Paragraph 5.8 shall not apply when two or more patients are transferred concurrently by the same NETS service between any public hospitals in New South Wales, as part of an inter-hospital service, but subject to the operation of paragraphs 5.12 and 5.13.
- 5.10 Residents of NSW shall be charged at a rate of 51% of the rate for a primary emergency service under paragraph 5.2 of this order, provided that such total fee shall not exceed \$6,258.
- 5.11 Residents of NSW shall be charged for primary non-emergency services in accordance with paragraph 5.3, provided that such total fee shall not exceed \$6,258.
- 5.12 Public hospitals in NSW shall be charged for inter-hospital emergency services in accordance with paragraph 5.4 of this order, provided that such total fee shall not exceed \$6,047 in relation to road and fixed wing services transport.
- 5.13 Public hospitals in NSW shall be charged for inter-hospital non-emergency services in accordance with paragraph 5.5, provided that such total fee shall not exceed \$6,047.

Heritage Advisory Committee Order 2018

under the *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013*.

The Board of Cemeteries & Crematoria NSW, with the powers conferred on it under section 8(1) of the *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013* and pursuant to section 69(3) of that Act make the guidelines for or with respect to the constitution of a heritage advisory committee.

Dated this day, 26th of June 2018

STEPAN KERKYASHARIAN AO
CHAIR OF THE BOARD
CEMETERIES & CREMATORIA NSW

1. Name

This Order is the Guide to Heritage Advisory Committees Order 2018.

2. Commencement

This Order commences on the date on which it is published in the Gazette and on Cemeteries & Crematoria NSW's website.

3. Order

The matters listed in the Schedule are declared requirements for the constitution of heritage advisory committees.

Schedule Guide to Heritage Advisory Committees



GUIDE G7 | CEMETERIES & CREMATORIA NSW

Guide to heritage advisory committees

Issued under section 69 of the *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013*

industry.nsw.gov.au

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More information

Cemeteries & Crematoria NSW, Parramatta, Sydney

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Introduction

This guide has been developed and published to assist operators with the establishment and management of heritage advisory committees as provided for under the *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013* (the **Act**).

The Act predominantly places the responsibility for heritage advisory committees with cemetery operators; hence this guide is voluntary only, except where the Act otherwise provides.

Under section 69 of the Act, cemetery operators offering renewable rights must establish a heritage advisory committee:

- if burial licences or other entitlements for a fixed term were offered by the cemetery before the commencement of Part 4 of the Act, then the committee must be formed as soon as possible
- in any other case, at least three years before the first renewable interment right granted is due to expire.

The information used for this guide is drawn from committees of the NSW Heritage Council and *NSW Boards and Committees Guidelines* issued by the NSW Department of Premier & Cabinet.

Role and terms of reference for a heritage advisory committee

Under section 69 (2) of the Act, a cemetery operator is required to establish a heritage advisory committee before removing any memorial that has not been reclaimed or before moving any bodily remains from an interment site. A cemetery operator required to establish a heritage advisory committee must seek the advice of the heritage advisory committee as to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the memorial and the appropriate action to take to preserve its value. Committees generally should have terms of reference to aid in their operation and function, which must include this objective.

Where operators, such as large Crown cemetery operators, have an existing heritage advisory committee established or an equivalent committee in function, this mandated responsibility can be added to the committee's existing activities. Smaller cemetery operators, such as those in the local government sector, may wish to establish a heritage advisory committee but have limited resources to do so. In these circumstances they may wish to consider whether a local historical committee or equivalent could be co-opted to provide this purpose. Such an arrangement would still require a formal appointment process.

The following optional elements may be included to ensure a comprehensive heritage advisory function which supports the mandatory aspects required by the Act:

- advise on policies and strategies relating to conservation, management, communication and celebration of heritage items in the cemetery
- ensure Aboriginal heritage in the cemetery (where applicable) is managed in a manner consistent with the broad Aboriginal social and cultural values of respectful exchange, community and undertaking duties with the dignity of First Peoples.

Appointment to the committee

Preferably, the size of a heritage advisory committee should be matched in relation to the size and complexity of the cemetery.

Taking into account any guidelines issued by Cemeteries & Crematoria NSW, the Act specifies in section 69 (4) that a heritage advisory committee consists of such persons as the cemetery operator considers qualified to be on the committee.

To have the qualifications, knowledge, experience and skills in areas relevant to the functions of the committee, members could be drawn from:

- various relevant disciplines such as archaeology (historic), conservation, local government, natural heritage, planning, property, Aboriginal heritage, heritage landscape, Australian history and cultural landscapes
- formal qualifications, for example in town planning, archaeology (historical), landscape architecture, landscape heritage, conservation of environmental heritage, property and environmental law.

Where specialist skills and expertise is not readily available internally, this can be sourced externally on a needs basis, if required.

Once suitable members are selected, cemetery operators should issue an appointment letter or another suitable instrument of appointment to committee members that states the term of the appointment and the commencement and end dates.

Term of office of committee members

A heritage advisory committee member holds office for a term as specified in the instrument of appointment. A defined fixed term represents best practice. A reasonable term of office for committee members could be for three years. It is also a well-accepted convention to limit the number of reappointment terms to three consecutive periods.

Any appointment should also be able to be terminated by the cemetery operator at any time. For example, termination of an appointment to a committee may be required where:

- the member is no longer able to commit adequate time to his or her role
- there is a conflict of interest that cannot be mitigated.

Role of the Chair

Under section 69 (6) of the Act, one of the advisory committee members is to be appointed as Chair of the committee, either by the instrument of appointment, or another instrument made by the cemetery operator.

The Chair of the committee is responsible for leading the activities of the advisory committee, which may include:

- ensuring the committee performs its function
- facilitating the conduct of meetings to allow frank and open discussion
- ensuring individual members make an effective contribution.

Role of a committee member

The role and responsibility of a committee member includes:

- supporting the committee to perform its function
- attending meetings and participating in the recommendation-making process
- assisting and advising a cemetery operator on heritage matters covered by section 69 of the Act.

Accountability of committee members

To provide confidence to cemetery operators of the value and probity of heritage advisory committees, operators may wish to ensure the following aspects are covered:

- **induction:** provide each committee member with a copy of the code of conduct; committee terms of reference; history and background to the cemetery; the cemetery's operating environment including trends, issues and community stakeholder groups.
- **code of conduct:** the committee code of conduct defines its values and minimum standards of behaviour expected of its members when acting as an adviser to a cemetery operator. The cemetery's own code of conduct may be suitable in this regard.
- **ethical decision-making:** recommendations of the committee should be made in light of the cemetery's commitments and obligations, the code of conduct and any applicable regulatory requirements.
- **conflict of interest:** committee members should be mindful of any real or perceived conflicts of interest that arise between duties to the committee and his or her personal interests. For example, conflicts of interest may arise from:
 - professional and business interests and associations
 - family relationships
 - personal beliefs or attitudes that affect impartiality.

A committee member has a duty to declare any private interest that may impinge on a committee recommendation or the provision of advice to a cemetery operator.

- **Use of information:** committee members should not disclose information or documents acquired as a consequence of their membership, other than as required by law, or when the committee member has been given proper authority to do so by the operator.
- **Gifts and benefits:** committee members should be aware that it is illegal to seek, offer or receive money or gifts in order to obtain a benefit or favour. Members must also not accept gifts or benefits that could place them under an actual or perceived financial or moral obligation to another organisation or individual.

Further information and resources can be obtained from the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) www.icac.nsw.gov.au.

Frequency and conduct of meetings

In accordance with section 69 (7) of the Act, the procedure for the calling and holding of meetings of a heritage advisory committee is to be determined by the committee. The Cemeteries and Crematoria Regulation 2018 (**Regulation**) requires that a heritage advisory committee must meet at least once a year.

The Regulation provides a basic procedure for the calling of meetings. The frequency and duration of meetings will be determined by the history, level of heritage value and level of heritage activity in the cemetery. This will vary from operator to operator.

A notice specifying the date, time and place for a meeting and the business which will be transacted will be provided to committee members at least seven days before each meeting. The seven days' notice to committee members is not required for an extraordinary meeting that may be called in an emergency.

The committee is to be provided with a sufficient level of information by the cemetery operator on which a recommendation can be based in respect of the removal of any memorial and any appropriate action to take as specified by the Act and the Regulation.

The committee may invite the cemetery operator or any other person to attend meetings to advise or inform the committee on any relevant matter.

It is expected that a recommendation to a cemetery operator will normally be made on a consensus basis as the heritage advisory committee is advisory only.

An extraordinary meeting may be called at any time if or when circumstances warrant.

The Regulation states that the Chair of the committee must call an extraordinary meeting if the Chair receives a request in writing signed by at least two members of the committee.

Quorum for a heritage advisory committee

A quorum should be established within the accepted convention for a minimum number for the efficient discharge of business, such as fifty per cent of the membership of the committee.

Secretariat support for the heritage advisory committee

The heritage advisory committee is to be administratively supported by the cemetery operator providing secretariat functions that include the timely preparation and distribution of agendas, papers and taking of minutes of meetings that include actions and recommendations.

Review of a heritage advisory committee

Cemetery operators may also wish to undertake a periodic review of the function of the heritage advisory committee to determine its level of efficiency and effectiveness. Monitoring the operation of a committee assists informed decisions being made to effectively and appropriately support the cemetery operator comply [n2018-XXX]

A formal review may consider if the committee is fulfilling its functions and objectives and the outcomes of its work in meeting the requirements of the Act.

Further information

For more information about the role of heritage advisory committees, contact:

Cemeteries & Crematoria NSW

Level 11, 10 Valentine Avenue,
Parramatta NSW 2124
PO Box 5123 Parramatta NSW 2124

Website: www.industry.nsw.gov.au/lands/what-we-do/crown-land/cemeteries-crematoria

Email: ccnsw.info@cemeteries.nsw.gov.au

COUNCIL NOTICES

COOLAMON SHIRE COUNCIL

ERRATUM

Road Act 1993, Section 16

Dedication of Land as Public Road

In the notice published in NSW Government Gazette No 63 of 22 June 2018, n2018-2134, the words “Lots 201, 201 and 203” are replaced with “Lots 201, 202 and 203”. This notice corrects that error.

The gazettal date remains 22 June 2018.

Tony Donoghue, General Manager, Coolamon Shire Council PO Box 101 Coolamon NSW 2701

[n2018-2264]

GOULBURN MULWAREE COUNCIL

ROADS ACT 1993

Naming of Roads

Notice is hereby given that Goulburn Mulwaree Council, pursuant to section 162 of the *Roads Act 1993*, has officially named the road(s) as shown hereunder:

Name	Locality
LEONARD RISE	Goulburn
Description	
Mistfull Park Estate – selected from Council's list of names pre-approved by Council.	

Name	Locality
FRANKLIN STREET	Goulburn
Description	
Mistfull Park Estate – selected from Council's list of names pre-approved by Council	

Name	Locality
HOGG PLACE	Goulburn
Description	
Mistfull Park Estate – selected from Council's list of names pre approved by Council.	

Name	Locality
DRINKWATER DRIVE	Goulburn
Description	
SUB/0033/1718 Mistfull Park Estate – the name "drinkwater" has been selected from Council's list of names approved by Council	

Name	Locality
BOX AVENUE	Goulburn
Description	
Sub/0033/1718 Mistfull Park Estate, Goulburn	

KEN WHEELDON, Manager Land & Property Services, Goulburn Mulwaree Council, 184-194 Bourke Street, GOULBURN NSW 2580

GNB Ref: 0098

[n2018-2265]

KU-RING-GAI COUNCIL

Erratum

The notice published on 22 June 2018 in the New South Wales Government Gazette No. 63, folio 3959 (n2018-2136), under the heading “Dedication of Land as Public Road under Section 16 of the Roads Act 1993” detailing deposited plan “DP4915” is to be amended as follows:

DP4195

This erratum now amends the error with the gazettal date remaining 22 June 2018.

JOHN MICHAEL McKEE, General Manager, Ku-ring-gai Council, 818 Pacific Highway, Gordon NSW 2072.

[n2018-2266]

RICHMOND VALLEY COUNCIL

ROADS ACT 1993

Naming of Roads

Notice is hereby given that Richmond Valley Council, pursuant to section 162 of the *Roads Act 1993*, has officially named the road(s) as shown hereunder:

Name	Locality
CASUARINA DRIVE	Swan Bay
Description	
The proposed Casuarina Drive connects the existing sections of Casuarina Drive to the North and South (as per DA2014.0221, see supporting documentation)	

Name	Locality
GREVILLEA PLACE	Swan Bay
Description	
The proposed Grevillea Place commences at an intersection with the proposed Casuarina Drive section approximately 900 metres South of the intersection with Casuarina Drive and Reardons Lane. The Proposed Grevillea Place runs West for approximately 200 metres.	

The attached diagram shows the extent of the road(s):



TRAVIS EGGINS, Trainee Development Engineer, Richmond Valley Council, Locked Bag 10, CASINO NSW 2470

GNB Ref: 0133

[n2018-2267]

PRIVATE NOTICES

Estate Notices

NOTICE OF INTENDED DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE

Any person having any claim upon the estate of GIOVANNI LAZZARONI late of 14 Vere Place, Somersby, who died on 22 January 2018 must send particulars of the claim to the executor, Timothy Patrick Cullen, care of Cleary Solicitors, 9 Broken Bay Road, Ettalong Beach NSW 2257 within 31 days from publication of this notice. After that time the assets of the estate and the property may be conveyed and distributed having regard only to the claims of which at the time of conveyance or distribution the executor has notice. Probate was granted in New South Wales on 26 April 2018.

[n2018-2268]

Other Private Notices

MINE SUPERANNUATION

TRUST DEED

Determination under Rule 3.9.13

WHEREAS this Rule provides that where there is a variation in the amount of the Reference Rate the Trustees shall by a determination published by the Gazette as soon as practical after the variation to amend Appendix 3A of the Trust Deed in the manor provided by this Rule: and whereas there has been a variation in the Reference Rate the Trustee has amended Appendix 3A of the Trust Deed as follows:

- (a) by omitting the amount of "\$281.12" in Column 4 of Item 1 and by inserting the amount of "\$290.96"
- (b) by omitting the amount of "\$441.76" in Column 4 of Item 2 and by inserting the amount of "\$457.22";
- (c) by omitting the amount of "\$281.12" in Column 4 of Item 3 and by inserting the amount of "\$290.96";
- (d) by omitting the amount of "\$40.16" in Column 4 of Item 4 and by inserting the amount of "\$41.57";

The amendments made of Appendix 3A by this Determination take effect on and from 1 July 2018.

Dated: 25 June 2018

STEVE GRANT
Chief Administration Officer

[n2018-2269]

Schedule of Water & Sewerage Charges Effective from 1 July 2018

Under Section 310 of the *Water Management Act 2000* and Regulations, Essential Energy is required to set the maximum scale of charges to apply for the 12 months commencing on 1 July 2018 (in accordance with the IPART Determination and Final Report dated June 2014), as follows:

SCHEDULE 1 – WATER SUPPLY CHARGES

RESIDENTIAL - BROKEN HILL, MENINDEE, SUNSET STRIP and SILVERTON			
Access Charge		Usage Charge	
<i>Water Service Charge</i>	<i>Annual Access Charge (\$)</i>		<i>Charge cents / kL</i>
All meter sizes	\$327.68	Treated Water. Usage Charge Any measured amount	180 c/kL
		Untreated Water Usage Charge Any measured amount	158 c/kL
		Chlorinated Water Usage Charge Any measured amount	116 c/kL
VACANT LAND			
All properties to be levied \$327.68 per property per annum			

PIPELINE CUSTOMERS			
Access Charge		Usage Charge	
<i>Nominal Size of Water Service</i>	<i>Annual Access Charge (\$)</i>		<i>Charge cents / kL</i>
		Untreated Water Usage Charge Any measured amount	78 c/kL
20mm	\$327.68		
25mm	\$512.00		
32mm	\$838.86		
40mm	\$1,310.72		
50mm	\$2,048.00		
80mm	\$5,242.88		
100mm	\$8,192.01		
150mm	\$18,432.01		
For meter sizes not specified above:	(Meter Size) ² x (20mm service charge) ÷ 400		

NON RESIDENTIAL - BROKEN HILL, MENINDEE, SUNSET STRIP and SILVERTON			
Access Charge		Usage Charge	
<i>Nominal Size of Water Service</i>	<i>Annual Access Charge (\$)</i>		<i>Charge cents / kL</i>
		Treated Water Usage Charge Any measured amount	180 c/kL
		Untreated Water Usage Charge Any measured amount	158 c/kL
		Chlorinated Water Usage Charge Any measure amount	116 c/kL
20mm	\$327.68		
25mm	\$512.00		
32mm	\$838.86		
40mm	\$1,310.72		
50mm	\$2,048.00		
80mm	\$5,242.88		
100mm	\$8,192.01		
150mm	\$18,432.01		
For meter sizes not specified above:	(Meter Size) ² x (20mm service charge) ÷ 400		

VACANT LAND

All properties to be levied \$327.68 per property per annum

OPERATING MINES

<i>Operating Mine</i>	<i>Annual Access Charge (\$)</i>
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Perilya Broken Hill Ltd	\$2,301,545.57
CBH Resources Ltd	\$555,166.26

Water Usage Charge

Water usage charge of 180 cents/kL for all treated water usage.

Water usage charge of 158 cents/kL for all untreated water usage.

SCHEDULE 2 – SEWERAGE and TRADE WASTE CHARGES

SEWERAGE SERVICE CHARGES CITY OF BROKEN HILL

Residential Land: The service charge shall be a fixed charge of \$535.73 per customer service connection per year. In respect of any chargeable land used as the site of a block of company or community title units or flats shall be treated as a single non-residential assessment.

Non Residential Land:

<i>Sewer Access Charge Nominal Size of Service</i>	<i>Annual Access Charge (\$)</i>
20mm	\$765.00
25mm	\$1,195.22
32mm	\$1,958.40
40mm	\$3,060.01
50mm	\$4,780.91
80mm	\$12,240.05
100mm	\$19,125.08
150mm	\$43,031.08
For meter sizes not specified above:	$(\text{Meter Size})^2 \times (20\text{mm service charge}) \div 400$

Sewer Usage Charge All kilolitres	128 c/kL
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Sewer Discharge Factor
An appropriate sewer discharge factor is applied to the final sewerage calculation for non-residential customers.

Vacant Land: The service charge shall be a fixed charge of \$535.73 per property or customer service connection per year, whichever is greater.

SEWERAGE AND TRADE WASTE CHARGES FOR EACH OPERATING MINE

Residential: The sewerage service charge for mining company houses shall be \$535.73 per house.

Non-residential: The sewerage service charge shall be the non-residential service charge based on the water supply service connection meter size. The sewer usage charge shall be 128 cents/kL of non-residential discharge to the sewerage system.

Trade waste: Annual trade waste fee shall be \$1,608.55 for each operating mine.
Applicable trade waste usage charge or excess mass charge as detailed below.
These charges will apply until a liquid trade waste agreement has been implemented.

WATER AND SEWERAGE CHARGES IN RESPECT OF LANDS EXEMPT UNDER SCHEDULE 4

- i) **Water** - Land which is exempt from service access charges under Schedule 4 of the Act; shall be charged as follows:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Treated Water Usage Charge | |
| any measured amount | 180 cents/kL |
| Untreated Water Usage Charge | |
| any measured amount | 158 cents/kL |
| Chlorinated Water Usage Charge | |
| any measured amount | 116 cents/kL |
- ii) **Sewer** - Land which is exempt from service access charges under Schedule 4 of the Act; shall be charged on the sewer usage charge of 128 cents/kL times by the relevant Sewer Discharge Factor as per the NOW Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines 2009.

TRADE WASTE CHARGES FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS CITY OF BROKEN HILL**Trade Waste Charges**

Category 1 (Low Risk. Nil or only minimal liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment required)

Application fee*	\$236.48
Annual Trade Waste Fee	\$109.69
Re-inspection Fee	\$102.57

Category 1a (Low Risk. Require more sophisticated prescribed liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment)

Application fee*	\$236.48
Annual Trade Waste Fee	\$109.69
Re-inspection Fee	\$102.57
Non-Compliant Trade Waste Usage Charge**	\$2.05/kL

Category 2 (Medium Risk. Require prescribed liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment)

Application fee*	\$236.48
Annual Trade Waste Fee	\$735.09
Re-inspection Fee	\$102.57
Trade Waste Usage Charge	\$2.05/kL
Non-Compliant Trade Waste Usage Charge***	\$18.81/kL

Category 3 (High Risk. Industrial and large volume dischargers)

Application fee*	\$236.48
Annual Trade Waste Fee	By quote
Re-inspection Fee	\$102.57
Food Waste Disposal	\$29.91/bed
Approved pH Range	Essential Energy Policy for Discharge of Liquid Trade Waste
Approved BOD Range	Essential Energy Policy for Discharge of Liquid Trade Waste

* Not applicable to those dischargers exempted from obtaining an approval for liquid trade waste discharge as per the Essential Energy Policy for the Discharge of Liquid Trade Waste

** Applicable to dischargers who have not installed or properly maintained pre-treatment equipment

*** Applicable to dischargers who have not installed or properly maintained pre-treatment equipment

Excess Mass Charge	\$/kg
Acid demand, pH>10	\$0.92
Alkali demand, pH<7	\$0.92
Aluminium (Al)	\$0.92
Ammonia (as Nitrogen)	\$2.81
Arsenic (As)	\$92.60
Barium (Ba)	\$45.59
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	\$0.92
Boron (B)	\$0.92
Bromine (Br ₂)	\$18.43
Cadmium (Cd)	\$427.37
Chloride	No charge
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	\$45.59
Chlorinated phenolic	\$1,846.26
Chlorine (Cl ₂)	\$1.93
Chromium (Cr)	\$30.97
Cobalt (Co)	\$19.18
Copper (Cu)	\$19.18
Cyanide	\$92.60
Fluoride (F)	\$4.56
Formaldehyde	\$1.93
Grease and Oil (total)	\$1.65
Herbicides/defoliant	\$923.12
Iron (Fe)	\$1.93
Lead (Pb)	\$45.59
Lithium (Li)	\$9.26
Manganese (Mn)	\$9.26
Mercaptans	\$92.60
Mercury (Hg)	\$3,077.11
Methylene blue active substances (MBAS)	\$0.92
Molybdenum (Mo)	\$0.92
Nickel (Ni)	\$30.97
Nitrogen (N) (Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen)	\$0.24
Organoarsenic compounds	\$923.12
Pesticides general (excludes organochlorines and organophosphates)	\$923.12
Petroleum hydrocarbons (non-flammable)	\$3.09
Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated)	\$9.26
Phosphorous (Total P)	\$1.93
Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	\$19.18
Selenium (Se)	\$64.86
Silver (Ag)	\$1.49
Sulphate (SO ₄)	\$0.18
Sulphide (S)	\$1.93
Sulphite (SO ₃)	\$2.06
Suspended Solids (SS)	\$1.17
Thiosulphate	\$0.32
Tin	\$9.26
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	\$0.06
Uranium	\$9.26
Zinc (Zn)	\$18.87
Non-compliant Excess Mass Charge	Essential Energy Policy for the Discharge of Liquid Trade Waste

ANCILLARY AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES		
Service No.	Description	2018/2019 Charge (No GST)
1	Conveyancing Certificate Statement of outstanding charges (s 41 Conveyancing (General) Regulation 2008) (a) Full Certificate with Meter Read (b) Updated Meter Read Request (Special Meter Read) (c) Full Certificate with History Search (d) Urgent Full Certificate with Meter Read (within 48 hours)	\$73.85 \$55.35 \$130.00 \$128.00
2	Meter Test (Refunded if meter is +/- 3%)	\$76.75
3	Drainage Diagram	\$21.65
4	Plumbing Inspection	\$35.80
5	Plumbers Application	\$38.25
6	Site inspection for water and sewerage	\$123.00
7	Statement of available water pressure	\$178.00
8	Building plan approval - extension	\$34.55
9	Building plan approval – new connection	\$52.20
10	Fire Service application	\$91.30
11	Relocation/Increase in size of water service (Tapping Fee)	\$88.40
12	Backflow Prevention Device Testing and Certification (Per Hour plus Materials)	\$74.00 per hour
13	Install Water Service (a) 20mm Service up to 3 metres (b) 20mm Service over 3 metres and less than 30 metres (c) All Others	\$758.00 \$1,956.00 By Quotation
14	Alter Existing Water Service Actual Cost Relocate Existing Service	By Quotation Charge for Install Water service (charge no. 13) plus Charge for Water Disconnect (charge no. 19)
15	Downgrade Meter Size (a) 25mm to 20mm (b) All Others	\$97.45 By Quotation
16	Repair Damaged Water Service (a) First repair with five year period (b) Second and subsequent repairs (Per Hour plus Materials)	Nil \$97.45 per hour
17	Rectification of Illegal Service	Greater of \$237.00 or actual cost

18	Replace Damaged Water Meter (a) First replacement in a five year period (b) 20mm (c) 25mm (d) 32mm (e) 40mm (f) 50mm (g) 80mm (h) 100mm or greater	Nil \$114.00 \$225.00 \$327.00 \$788.00 \$983.00 \$1,080.00 By Quotation
19	Water Service Disconnection (a) First disconnect in a one year period (b) Capping (c) 20mm to 25mm (d) 32mm or greater (e) Bitumen Repairs (minimum 1 metre)	Nil \$95.05 \$159.00 By Quotation \$18.50 per metre
20	Water Service Reconnection (a) First reconnect in a one year period (b) Un-Capping (c) 20mm to 25mm (d) 32mm or greater (e) Bitumen Repairs (minimum 1 metre)	Nil \$102.00 \$171.00 By Quotation \$18.50 per metre
21	Asset Location (a) Major or Critical Infrastructure (b) Minor or Non Critical Initial Location (c) Re-inspect Asset Location	\$97.45 per hour Nil \$97.45 per hour
22	Relocate Existing Stop Valve or Hydrant	By Quotation
23	Replace Water Main before Customer Installations	By Quotation
24	Standpipe Hire (a) Monthly (Minimum Charge) (b) Annually (c) Water Usage Charges i. Treated ii. Untreated	\$31.50 \$378.00 \$1.80 per kL \$1.58 per kL
25	Personal Service of Final Warning Notice	\$21.55
26	Water Reconnections – after restrictions (a) During business hours (b) After business hours	\$93.00 \$129.00

[n2018-2270]