

# Environment Legal Obligations & Core Environment Rules — Whyalla Shared Facility

When working on the Whyalla Steelworks site it is a mandatory requirement to comply with environmental legislation and specific conditions in Licences and Approvals. Significant penalties for the individual or the organisation can apply for any breaches

## What is our individual responsibility?

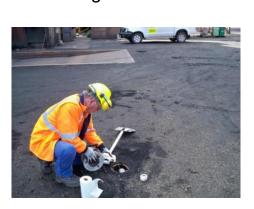
In the area of pollution & waste, the primary responsibility of individuals & organisation's is set out in the 'General Environmental Duty' in section 25 of the Environment Protection Act 1993, which states that:

"A person must not undertake an activity that pollutes, or might pollute, the environment unless the person takes all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise any resulting environmental harm"

## **Environmental Authorisation - Licence**

The Whyalla Steelworks (including manufacturing, pelletising & port) operate under an **Environment Authorisation (Licence)** approved by our regulators the Environment Protection Authority (EPA).

- > Our Licence contains specific conditions which we must adhere to
- ➤ To check compliance to approvals, Whyalla Steelworks and SIMEC undertake several monitoring programs, such as:
- emissions to air & the marine environment
- groundwater & site contamination management
- vegetation impact
- process monitoring
- waste management
- soil management monitoring





### **Core Environment Rules –**

- > The Core Environment Rules are critical rules to prevent harm to the environment and to maintain compliance to legislation
- > All employees & contractors must comply with these Environment Rules
- Waste must be disposed according to the approved waste management practices in WI 50.403.
- 2 All activities with potential for dust generation must have reasonable and practical dust controls in place.
- No substance can be discharged to drain, ground, groundwater, or the marine environment unless in accordance with SIMEC / Liberty Primary Steel's environmental licences or approvals.
- 4 All environmental incidents that cause or have the potential to cause environmental harm must be reported in accordance with the requirements of QP29.06.
- Pollution control equipment must be operated at all times during an activity, unless regulatory notifications have taken place and approvals obtained.
- It is not permitted to clear or destroy vegetation, unless as part of an approved clearance permit (QP50.65) arranged by the Environment Department.

#### **Breaches of our Licence & the Environment Protection Act**

Breaching a condition of our Environmental Authorisation (Licence) or environmental legislation can result in environmental harm or regulatory action taken by the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) leading to a significant fine for either or both the organisation and the responsible individual.

Under the Environment Protection Act the maximum fine for:

Environmental Nuisance is \$30,000 for an <u>individual</u> - \$120,000 for an <u>organisation</u> (Environmental Nuisance- any adverse effect on the amenity value of an area or any unsightly or offensive condition caused by pollution)

Serious Environmental Harm is \$500,000 for an <u>individual</u> - \$2,000,000 for an <u>organisation</u> (Serious Environmental Harm- actual or potential harm that is of a high impact or on a wide scale)

