



Department of Environment  
Government of Western Australia

Department of Environment  
Annual Report 2005-2006  
and Final Report



# DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2005-2006

AND

## FINAL REPORT

From 1 July 2005 to 31 December 2005, the Department of Environment and the Water and Rivers Commission operated as a single agency.

On 1 July 2006, the Department of Environment merged with the Department of Conservation and Land Management to form the Department of Environment and Conservation. This is the Final Report for the Department of Environment.

Some of the content of this 2005 – 2006 Annual Report and Final Report – particularly relating to corporate services and other departmental support functions – is common to both the Department of Environment and the Water and Rivers Commission.

Our achievements are also annotated to indicate where they meet *Better Planning, Better Services* goals, ie, BSBP G1 – G5 (Appendix D).

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT  
DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT AND FINAL REPORT  
SEPTEMBER 2006

## Acknowledgments

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## We welcome your feedback

A publication feedback form can be found at the back of this publication, or online at <http://informationcentre.environment.wa.gov.au>.

18 September, 2006

**Vision** A healthy environment and sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

**Mission** To lead the protection and enhancement of the State's environment and natural resources, working in partnership with the community. We achieve this through managing and influencing people's attitudes and behaviours towards the environment and natural resources.

## Our principles

For the environment and natural resources, we will:

- act for the long term protection of the environment
- act in the long term public interest
- consider environmental, social and economic needs,
- manage them in an integrated way with others.

And in all our dealings we will:

- act with courage and integrity
- respect our stakeholder's views and contributions
- be willing to make a constructive difference
- progressively explore new ways for achieving outcomes,
- take responsibility for our individual and collective contribution.

**Letter to the Minister** **Hon Mark McGowan MLA**  
**MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT**

In accordance with Section 65A of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*, I have pleasure in submitting for presentation to Parliament the Final Report of the Department of Environment for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

This report has been prepared in accordance with provisions of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*.



Kim Taylor  
**A/DIRECTOR GENERAL**



Brendan O'Neil  
**REPORTING OFFICER**

## Foreword

The year 2005-06 has been another productive year for the Department of Environment and one which has seen a number of changes to the department's functions.

We were given policy responsibility for the key environmental functions of sustainability and greenhouse that were formerly undertaken by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The Department of Water began operations and was assigned water allocation, licensing and monitoring functions previously undertaken within the Department of Environment.

During the year ambient air quality monitoring and development of management plans for priority air sheds continued as a major departmental function.

In the Perth metropolitan region, we continued to implement initiatives as part of the Perth Air Quality Management program to reduce and manage air emissions associated with vehicle emissions and haze from domestic wood heaters and implemented the Diesel National Environment Protection Measure.

We carried out targeted air quality monitoring in the regional centres of Port Hedland, Collie, Albany and Kalgoorlie and began community air sampling in the Wagerup area using a new technique that allows community members to take an air sample when they notice odours which may come from industrial emissions.

During 2005-06 we undertook an industry licensing reform process that aimed to enhance our ability to protect the environment from pollution. To progress the Keating Review recommendations for approval processes, the department also initiated projects including regulatory mapping to identify industrial sectors where duplication or overlap could be removed. We also established the major projects regional support group to manage timely approvals for State development projects and process improvements and to provide a strategic focus to benefit future projects and the environment.

## Other initiatives during 2005-06 included:

- providing support for the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) for the assessment of major development projects including the Gorgon gas project, and preparation of the State of the Environment Report;
- development of regulations and electronic contaminated sites register for implementation of the *Contaminated Sites Act, 2003*, which will come into operation in December 2006; and
- development and implementation of strategies in association with the Waste Management Board to achieve waste avoidance and minimisation in industry, government and the community

This is the final report for the Department of Environment. On 1 July 2006, the Department of Environment merged with the Department of Conservation and Land Management to form the Department of Environment and Conservation.

I appreciate the contribution of our highly talented and diverse workforce, and thank them for the support they gave the Department of Environment.



Kim Taylor

**A/DIRECTOR GENERAL**



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## 2 About the department

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The Department of Environment (DoE) ceased operations on 30 June 2006, and its services will be undertaken by the new Department of Environment and Conservation from 1 July 2006 (for more detail, see Section 2.1).

During 2005-06, DoE managed the environment by contributing to the development of environmental protection policies, managing the environmental impact assessment process and managing regulatory functions in order to achieve improved environmental outcomes. The management of contaminated sites and coordination of incident responses provided further elements of the environmental management role.

We acted to conserve the environment by providing advice to the community so as to promote positive environmental behaviours. We promoted conservation of wetlands and areas under threat through development of policies to protect and conserve the environment in which we live, including development of policies that minimise discharges into the environment and that prevent or remediate pollution.

Our role in enhancement of the environment related to the development of strategies aimed at reducing the amount of waste produced and its impact on the environment through reduction, recycling and safe disposal options. The enhancement function also included activities undertaken so as to increase our knowledge and understanding of environmental systems under threat.

We supported broad, high level Government goals by more specific desired outcomes. Following is a table that illustrates the relationship between the higher level goal, our desired outcomes, and the services we delivered during the year to meet these outcomes.

**Table 1: State government goal, desired outcome and Department of Environment services**

Government Strategic Goal	Desired Outcome	Services
To ensure that Western Australia has an environment in which resources are managed, developed and used sustainably, biological diversity is preserved and habitats protected.	<p>Emissions and discharges meet approved environmental criteria.</p> <p>Waste management practices meet approved performance targets.</p> <p>Environmental policy and environmental impact assessment that protects, conserves and enhances the environment in accordance with accepted long term plans.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Air quality management plans and air quality monitoring.</li> <li>2. Regulation of discharges to the environment</li> <li>3. Regulation of contaminated sites</li> <li>4. Administration of the Waste Management Recycling Fund</li> <li>5. Policies and strategies to reduce and recycle waste.</li> <li>6. Environmental impact assessments of development proposals and planning schemes</li> <li>7. Environmental policies and report on the state of the environment</li> </ol>

## 2 About the department

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### Service 1: Air quality management plans and air quality monitoring

Monitor ambient air quality and develop air quality management plans for priority air sheds (the air canopy surrounding the population centres, industrial and other facilities, within which the impacts of air pollutants need to be considered from health and environmental viewpoints.

### Service 2: Regulation of discharges to the environment

Regulate emissions and discharges to the environment, transport of controlled wastes, and clearing of native vegetation.

### Service 3: Regulation of contaminated sites

Regulate the investigation, classification and management of contaminated sites.

### Service 4: Administration of the Waste Management Recycling Fund

Administer the Waste Management and Recycling Fund (WMRF) on behalf of the Waste Management Board, to promote the diversion of waste from landfills.

### Service 5: Policies and strategies to reduce and recycle waste

Develop and implement policies and strategies that promote waste avoidance and minimisation in industry, government and the community.

### Service 6: Environmental impact assessments of development proposals and planning Schemes

Manage the environmental impact assessment process for the Environmental Protection Authority to enable sound environmental advice on development proposals and planning schemes/amendments to be provided to the Government, developers and the public to ensure the environment is protected for the community.

### Service 7: Environmental policies and report on the state of the environment

Coordinate the development and analysis of environmental policy, ensure its effective implementation, manage the Environmental Protection Authority's formulation of statutory Environmental Protection Policies and State Environmental Policies, coordinate State of the Environment reporting and provide sound, accurate and timely information about the environment to the community to promote positive environmental behaviours.

## 2.1 Organisational changes

We underwent considerable organisational change during 2005-06. In October 2005, the Government announced the creation of the Department of Water to provide comprehensive advice on the status of water resources and the viability of new source development. The creation of the new Department was based on a comprehensive review of the administrative and legislative arrangements within the water resources portfolio. The Department of Water was assigned water allocation, licensing and monitoring responsibilities together with waterways and catchment management which was previously undertaken by the Water and Rivers Commission as a subsidiary of the Department of Environment. Decisions regarding water source developments are still subject to environmental planning approvals and sustainability requirements.

## 2 About the department

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Following the creation of the Department of Water, and to help us align our programs with the Government's strategic initiatives for protection of the environment and management of natural resources, we initiated a structural review by external consultants to re-define our role and functions. The review included consultation with senior Department of Environment staff, the Chairmen of the EPA, Waste Management Board, Keep Australia Beautiful Council and Environmental Education Advisory Committee, as well as external stakeholders. The review took into account the Government's plan to transfer the Sustainability Policy Unit and Greenhouse Unit from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet to the Department of Environment, which occurred in April 2006.

In May 2006, the Government announced the merger of the Department of Environment and the Department of Conservation and Land Management to form the Department of Environment and Conservation. Statutory and administrative processes required to formally create the Department of Environment and Conservation were completed in June, with the Department operational from 1 July 2006. The merger enables the new department to provide whole-of-government leadership on key issues, particularly sustainability and greenhouse, with improved coordination and advice to Government. Regulatory and approval processes will be streamlined and there will be a single contact point for the community, industry, tourism operators, farmers and pastoralists and conservation groups.

### 2.2 Organisation overview 2005-06

With the transfer of the Sustainability Unit, we became host to the Sustainability Roundtable established in 2004 to advise the Premier and now also the Minister for the Environment on promoting and supporting sustainability awareness, policy and initiatives. The Sustainability Roundtable recently concluded a comprehensive review of the State Sustainability Strategy.

The release of the Western Australian Greenhouse Strategy in September 2004 provided an important framework for limiting Western Australia's greenhouse gas emissions and for ensuring the State can effectively address the unavoidable impacts of global climate change. Western Australia continues to participate in the National Emissions Trading Taskforce, and the Government is developing a comprehensive Renewable Energy Strategy due for completion in the first quarter of 2007. We provide executive support to the State Government's Greenhouse and Energy Taskforce that will make recommendations to further advance Western Australia's greenhouse response in the stationary energy sector. The Taskforce prepared an interim report to the Minister for the Environment and the Minister for Energy, with its final report expected in December 2006.

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Several initiatives for targeted air quality monitoring commenced or were further advanced during 2005-06 including:

- implementation of a short term air quality sampling program at three sites in Port Hedland
- commencement of community air quality sampling using new technology in the Wagerup area
- continuation of the Perth Background Air Quality (Air Toxics) program.

The Background Air Quality (Air Toxics) program in Collie was initiated as part of our air quality management strategy for the area, and in response to local concerns over smoke from domestic wood heater use. A similar program commenced in Albany to assess the impacts of increased vehicular traffic and industrial development in the port area. Particle monitors will also be placed in Collie and Albany. Monitoring also commenced for volatile organic compounds in Kalgoorlie.

During 2005-06, we undertook an industry licensing reform process that aimed to enhance our ability to protect the environment and will see a reduction in the number of licences accompanied by a series of regulation amendments developed for implementation in 2006-07. We also implemented several regulatory reform initiatives arising from the Keating Review recommendations. 'Regulatory maps', together with our other initiated reforms, identified several industrial sectors where duplication and overlap of Government approvals could be reduced or eliminated. While removing regulatory duplication, the reforms will maintain environmental performance outcomes and enforcement capability.

We received additional funding to implement the Keating Review recommendations and directed the funding to the establishment of the Major Projects Region Support Group as a dedicated unit to provide a regional operation resource for industry works approval and licensing. The unit manages timely approvals for State Development portfolio projects, as well as process improvements and a strategic focus to benefit future projects and improve environmental outcomes.

## 2 About the department

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Furthermore, the department is undertaking a review of implementation of the clearing provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* in order to streamline assessment of applications.

The Environmental Enforcement Unit takes the lead role in investigations into major incidents, and conducts or assists with departmental investigations into a broad range of environmental events. As part of our Quality Assurance role and commitment to enhanced training, in November 2005, we signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Western Australian Police for the co-delivery of generic and specialised training. A pilot course and inaugural 10-day course took place at the WA Police Academy to ensure the provision of appropriate regulatory training to departmental officers.

The *Contaminated Sites Amendment Act 2005* received Royal assent in December 2005, with small but important changes being made to the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*. Commencement of the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* is anticipated before the end of 2006, once Contaminated Sites have been gazetted. A final version of the guideline, *Contaminated Sites and the Landuse Planning Process*, was published and provides assistance to planning authorities at State and local levels in considering contamination when making planning decisions. A program of mapping areas with a high risk of acid sulphate soils occurrence was completed, with the maps produced made available for public viewing using the Geographic Atlas on our website and the Perth Groundwater Atlas.

We administer the Waste Management and Recycling Fund on behalf of the Waste Management Board, and promote the diversion of waste from landfills. In December 2005, the Minister for the Environment approved the release of two discussion papers on proposed changes to the rate of the landfill levy, and new schemes which would operate using the levy funds. Following a final statewide stakeholder consultation process, the Waste Management Board submitted its recommendations to the Minister and the Government announced changes to the landfill levy rates in May 2006.



## 2 About the department

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We manage the Environmental Protection Authority's formulation of statutory Environmental Protection Policies and State Environmental Policies, and coordinate the State of the Environment reporting. The draft State of the Environment report was launched in June 2006. We have undertaken subsequent public briefings, and will have an ongoing role in supporting the Environmental Protection Authority to finalise the State of the Environment Report.

We also manage the environmental impact assessment process for the Environmental Protection Authority. Major projects subject to environmental impact assessment during 2005-06 included the Gorgon Gas Development project, Alcoa Wagerup Unit 3 Expansion, Worsley Alumina expansion of operations, expansion of portions of the Dampier Bunbury natural gas pipeline, and the Alkimos-Eglinton Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment No 1029/33.

An Indigenous Affairs Unit was established this year and has seen a change in focus from the scientific to the impact of cultural, heritage and social issues. An Indigenous Affairs Advisory Committee meets regularly and comprises representatives from across the department. The unit is focusing on development of its structure to assist regional service delivery by ensuring an Indigenous Natural Resource Management Officer is employed in every office. The unit also aims to develop policies and programs over the next 12 months. Aboriginal Cross Cultural Awareness Training commenced in May, with planned monthly workshops over the next year.

Staff training continues to be an organisational priority, and this has been enhanced with the appointment of a permanent training coordinator and initiatives such as the staff training calendar along with access to on-the-job training in all areas of the organisation. In addition to regulatory and cross cultural training referred to above, ongoing training in facilitation and community involvement is another key staff development area to support our business needs.

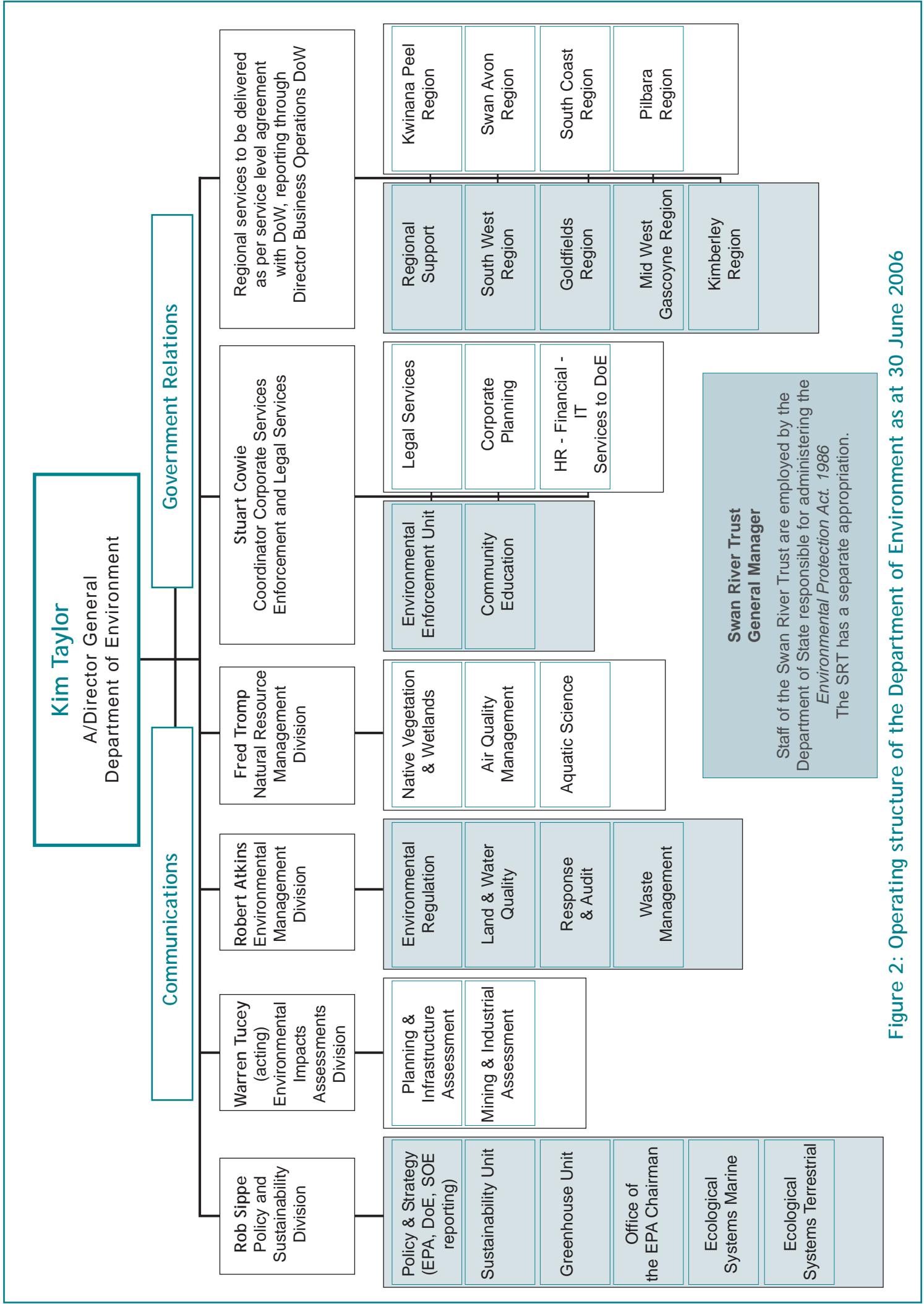


Figure 2: Operating structure of the Department of Environment as at 30 June 2006

## 3 Report on services

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

### 3.1 Air Quality Management Plans and Air Quality Monitoring

Monitor ambient air quality and develop air quality management plans for priority air sheds (the air canopy surrounding the population centres, industrial and other facilities, within which the impacts of air pollutants need to be considered from health and environmental viewpoints.

#### 3.1.1 Overview

We continue to work with stakeholders to manage air quality in metropolitan and regional centers through strategic initiatives aimed at the reduction and management of air emissions from industry, transport and domestic sources. Major initiatives and outcomes over the past twelve months are outlined below.

#### 3.1.2 Perth Air Quality Management Plan

The Perth Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) was launched in December 2000 and details 126 actions to ensure that clean air is achieved and maintained throughout the Perth metropolitan region over the next 30 years. The actions within the Perth AQMP seek to achieve this by reducing the emission of air pollutants that are currently causing occasional episodes of unacceptable air quality, and by preventing the development of future air quality problems. The AQMP aims to steadily improve Perth's air quality so that our air is cleaner to a level that will not negatively impact on the environment, or on the health of the community.

The Implementation Strategy has taken the actions from the Perth AQMP and consolidated linked actions into initiatives to give an integrated approach to targeting air quality issues. A total of 12 initiatives have been established, which will be implemented over the longer term. Initiatives will be reviewed regularly to ensure that the agreed targets are being met, and that new information is incorporated where available.

**BPBS G3**

## 3 Report on services

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### 3.1.2.1. Vehicle emissions

Motor vehicles are the largest single source of air pollution in the Perth airshed, and contribute significantly to the development of photochemical smog. The Vehicle Emissions Reduction Initiative (Initiative 2) of the Perth AQMP aims to reduce vehicle emissions.

We commissioned the Petrol Passenger Vehicle Emissions Testing and Maintenance Program (PPV Program) to measure emissions from mid-aged petrol passenger vehicles (manufactured between 1986 and 1996) and to test the effectiveness of repairs on vehicles with excessive emissions. This program has been completed and the emissions data collected will be used to assess the need for an ongoing emissions testing and control program of in-service vehicles.

On 1 January 2006, the Commonwealth Government introduced new national standards for petrol and diesel (Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000). These new standards further align with the current WA Environmental Protection (Diesel and Petrol) Regulations 1999. However, there are some petrol parameters that continue to be more stringent within the Western Australian regulations, these being the maximum allowable content of aromatics and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE).

A review of whether Western Australia should align with national legislation or continue to maintain its own regulation is underway. The review includes consultation with stakeholders and the broader community, and an external specialist has been commissioned to undertake an economic analysis of fuel quality management options. The consultation period finishes on 1 September 2006. The outcomes of the review will guide our recommendations to the Minister.

One of the key programs identified under the Vehicle Emissions Reduction Initiative was to investigate alternative fuel sources for the passenger and freight sectors. With the University of Western Australia, we conducted a project to assess the environmental and social impacts of alternative road transport fuels, through a CEED agreement (Cooperative Education for Enterprise Development). The three alternative fuels examined were liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG). The project was completed in October 2005, and we are considering the findings of this research for future policy direction and development.

#### **BPBS G3**

## 3 Report on services

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### 3.1.2.2 Haze from domestic wood heaters

The major winter air quality concern for Perth is haze, with domestic wood heaters being the largest single source of particles contributing to haze formation. The Haze Reduction Initiative (Initiative 9) of the Perth AQMP aims to reduce emissions contributing to haze formation, including those from domestic wood heaters.

Over the past winter, 24 schools across the State participated in the *SNAQ (Schools Network for Air Quality) on Haze*. Students were engaged in a series of activities related to understanding and measuring winter haze. Schools compared their results for particle levels in air with the department's ambient monitoring network levels.

A major initiative during 2005 included a review of the effectiveness of the winter haze program, which has run since 1997. An outcome of the review was the development of a policy options paper outlining a revised strategic approach to reducing the impact of wood heaters on winter air quality. A combination of education, legislation and incentive programs are recommended. This proposal underwent an independent peer review of the health costs and benefits, prior to being presented to the Air Quality Coordinating Committee (AQCC). The AQCC have considered the options and have provided recommendations to the Minister.

We conducted firewood yard and wood heater retailer inspections during August and September 2005. Both audits aimed to remind retailers of their obligations and requirements under the *Environmental Protection (Domestic Solid Fuel Burning and Firewood Supply) Regulations 1998* and relevant Australian Standards/New Zealand Standards (AS/NZS) and to raise general awareness about Perth's winter haze.

Negotiations continue with the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Heritage, other State environment agencies and the wood heater industry to address the poor results of the 2003 National Wood Heater Audit, and to ensure future compliance through the development of an agreed wood heater certification procedure.

A wood heater replacement program is scheduled for winter 2006. This is likely to be similar to the replacement program we ran in 2004, and will be offered throughout the Perth metropolitan area.

#### **BPBS G3**

## 3 Report on services

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

### 3.1.2.3 Review of wood heater regulations

The *Environmental Protection (Domestic Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and Firewood Supply) Regulations 1998*, which regulate the manufacture and supply of solid fuel heaters in Western Australia, were amended this year.

The 1998 Regulations specified that domestic solid fuel burning appliances must comply with the “Domestic solid fuel burning appliances – Method for determination of flue gas emission” published as AS 4013-1992 by the Standards Association of Australia. This standard requires particle emissions of no more than 5.5 grams per kilogram.

The AS 4013-1992 standard was revised in 1999 and published as AS/NZS 4013:1999. The new standard was subject to a comprehensive development process by a committee with both industry and government representation, and included a national three month stakeholder consultation process. It requires particle emissions of no more than 4.0 grams per kilogram.

The *Environmental Protection (Domestic Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and Firewood Supply) Amendment Regulations 2006* (Amendment Regulations) were gazetted on 24 February 2006, and incorporated the revised AS/NZS 4013:1999 into the Regulations. The Amendment Regulations specify that if part of AS/NZS 4013 is amended or a substitute standard is made, reference within the Regulations must be taken to be a reference to the equivalent section of the amended or substituted standard.

In May 2006, we notified wood heater retailers of the changes to the Regulations and consequent implications. They were also notified that we would be undertaking an audit of retailers to assess levels of compliance with the Regulations. This audit will also include the south west of the State.

### 3.1.3 Implementation of the Diesel NEPM

Vehicles are the major source of pollutants within the Perth airshed, and these pollutants can be harmful to both the environment and human health. This year, we developed and began implementation of a vehicle emissions testing program to improve air quality by reducing emissions.

The program will assist in implementing the actions contained within the Perth AQMP. It will aid the implementation of the National Environment Protection (Diesel Vehicle Emissions) Measure (Diesel NEPM), and will be implemented under the program name *CleanRun*.

## 3 Report on services

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We developed the *CleanRun* program with funding assistance from the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH). There are five program components:

- Vehicle emissions testing
- A communication/education campaign
- In-service and apprenticeship training
- Smoky vehicle reporting program
- Environmental verification.

We achieved our first milestone, the development of a communication and education strategy, by submitting a comprehensive communication/education campaign to DEH in September 2005. Implementation of this campaign will continue over the next three years through three main strategies; raising community awareness; educating and providing information; and supporting community and stakeholder involvement. Activities planned include a public launch, development of a community-based social marketing trial, and incorporation of key messages into existing community education programs such as *TravelSmart* and *AirWatch*.

The second milestone, a contract to supply emissions testing equipment to Swan TAFE, was achieved when a memorandum of understanding was signed in April 2006. The emissions equipment is being sourced and will be installed before the program is launched. Swan TAFE is continuing to integrate the use of the equipment into existing and new training courses to enhance training on emissions-related activities for apprentice mechanics. We will also work with Swan TAFE to develop short courses for in-service diesel mechanics.

We signed a contract to undertake emissions testing on 100 Public Transport Authority (PTA) buses with Diesel Test Australia in May 2006 - another significant milestone. The testing will be undertaken in August 2006 to the DT80 test method, established under the Diesel NEPM. The testing of 450 other light and heavy duty diesel vehicles from the Perth fleet will commence in 2007.

The public launch of the program will be held in August 2006, providing an opportunity to view the emissions testing equipment in operation.

During 2005-06, work commenced on the research and design of a study to assess air quality parameters adjacent to heavily trafficked roads, with an extensive literature review undertaken on similar roadside corridor studies. The information gained is currently being used to determine the most appropriate testing regime to monitor 'real-world measurements'.

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During the year, we also undertook a review of the Smoky Vehicle Reporting Program (SVRP). The SVRP integrates the 'ten second rule' for smoky vehicles under the Road Traffic (Vehicle Standards) Rules 2002 into a public reporting system. (The rule states that a vehicle cannot smoke continuously for more than ten seconds.) The review identified that the SVRP could be used as a tool to help recruit vehicles for the second phase of emissions testing.

After review, we decided to escalate the program to engage a greater number of people and adopt a firmer enforcement approach for repeat offenders. The SVRP is being revised to achieve these goals and the improved systems, with implementation planned by late 2006. The success of the revised program will not only rely on the involvement of the community, but also other government agencies, such as the Department for Planning and Infrastructure and the WA Police Service.

**BPBS G2, G3, G4, G5**

### 3.1.4 Targeted air quality monitoring

#### 3.1.4.1 Air quality sampling at Port Hedland

In January 2006, an air quality sampling program commenced at three sites in Port Hedland, and was completed in May 2006. This short term program was designed to ascertain what volatile organic compounds (VOCs) existed in the air, particularly in the industrial estate where some people are living. Seven day averaged sampling using passive samplers was performed with the assistance of the Port Hedland Shire Council. Results are expected to be available in late 2006.

A review of current particulate monitoring methods has been undertaken by CSIRO. We are currently examining the discussion document and expect to provide feedback to CSIRO by the end of September. We anticipate that additional work will be required to confirm the structure and geographical layout of ongoing monitoring in Port Hedland.

Stage one of the toxicology study has commenced. Dust samples are being collected from selected sites within Port Hedland and metropolitan environments. These will be tested in cell line cultures by the University of Western Australia (UWA).

We established the Port Hedland Air Quality Reference Group in July 2005 to provide a forum to address air quality management in the Port Hedland area. The Reference Group includes representatives of the Town of Port Hedland, the Port Hedland Port Authority, the Pilbara Development Commission and industry, as well as the Department.

**BPBS G3, G4**



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### 3.1.4.2 Air quality sampling at Wagerup

We have been involved in ambient air sampling programs in the Wagerup area since 2002. These studies have so far not identified compounds in the air at levels generally of concern for human health. However, community concerns of odour and health impacts remain in the area.

After examining available technologies to sample a range of compounds of interest, we commenced a sampling technique not previously used, which allows community members to take an air sample when they experience odours. Community members were provided with SilcoCan™ sampling canisters that allow assessment of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and carbonyl compounds.

Community Air Quality Sampling using the new technology commenced in September 2005 with three canister samples taken by community members, and two background samples taken by department staff between September 2005 and March 2006. These were analysed in accredited laboratories, and the results reported in March 2006. The program is continuing and will be expanded during winter 2006. A range of quality assurance measures will also be taken to increase certainty in the data.

In May 2006, residents in the area surrounding the Alcoa refinery were asked whether they would like to participate in an expanded community sampling program. Participants will be provided with SilcoCan™ and logbooks and asked to record their observations and take samples. Responses have been received and open days were held in Yarloop and Waroona to provide more information to the local community on how to use the canisters.

A departmental officer sits on the Technical Advisory Panel, a panel of scientific experts that reviews progress on actions Alcoa must undertake under licence conditions. The Technical Advisory Panel provides advice to the Wagerup Tripartite Group on these actions. We have also provided extensive technical advice to the EPA on its assessment of the Wagerup Stage III expansion proposal. This technical advice role is ongoing as required.

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Other studies of air quality in the Wagerup area will be undertaken during winter 2006 and the program will have four main components:

- Community air sampling will be used to gain additional information on background air quality levels and measure air quality associated with short-term events arising from the refinery, domestic wood smoke, vehicle and area emissions.
- A monitoring station will be installed in Yarloop in July to measure the range of compounds in the air and provide data on how air quality in Yarloop varies over time, including local and more distant influences.
- We will undertake intensive field investigations using mobile instrumentation and canisters as part of ongoing field investigations.
- Advanced meteorological investigations using a laser radar system to measure wind patterns and emissions dispersion in the Yarloop area will be undertaken between July and August. The instrumentation will enable the mapping of three-dimensional wind fields and turbulence and will provide valuable insights into transport processes and local meteorology.

### **BPBS G3, G4**

#### 3.1.4.3 Perth Background Air Quality program

The Perth Background Air Quality (Air Toxics) program continued in 2005-06, following the Minister for the Environment's commitment to undertake the study in 2004. The term "air toxics" refers to a range of gaseous, aerosol or particle pollutants that are present in the air in low concentrations, and can be hazardous to human, plant or animal life. The study involves gathering data on the levels of air toxics present in the air we breathe in several metropolitan locations.

The air toxics included in the study were polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), carbonyl compounds and heavy metals.

A full 12 months of monitoring was completed for PAHs and heavy metals in January 2006 and February 2006 respectively.

Monitoring for both carbonyls and VOCs is continuing with completion in July 2006 and November 2006 respectively.

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In response to community feedback on the initial program design, additional sites in the Kwinana/Rockingham area were established to monitor for VOCs, nitrogen dioxide and ammonia. These sites use passive samplers similar to those used in the regional locations. These sites were operational for 12 months. Community members have also been involved in collecting air samples using sampling canisters at times when they perceive air quality to be below acceptable levels.

The measured levels of air toxics have been compared against investigation level guidelines given in the National Environment Protection (Air Toxics) Measure and against guidance levels set by other authorities such as the World Health Organisation and the US Environmental Protection Authority. To date, levels have been within guideline values. The air toxics data will have a range of uses including health risk assessments, epidemiological studies and computer model validation.

We also initiated a monitoring program in September 2005 for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. These are fine particles which are less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter and can be inhaled deep into the lungs. They are known to exacerbate respiratory conditions such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The particle monitoring sites are located at the Kwinana Community Centre and the Rockingham City Shopping Centre. Results of all air quality studies are placed on our website, making them available to the community. This program is supported by the Chemistry Centre of Western Australia and the Kwinana Industries Council, who are both key partners in the Background Air Quality (Air Toxics) Study.

### **BPBS G3**

#### **3.1.4.4 Background Air Quality sampling at Collie, Albany and Kalgoorlie**

The Background Air Quality (Air Toxics) Program in Collie was initiated as part of our air quality management strategy for the area, and in response to local concerns over smoke from domestic wood heater use. A sampling program for VOCs commenced in April 2006 using passive sampling technology. The town of 7,000 people and surrounding industry will be monitored using these samplers at four sites to assess ambient levels of VOCs.

A similar program commenced at three sites in Albany in November 2005 to assess the impacts of increased vehicular traffic and industrial development in the Port area. Particle monitors will also be placed in both Collie and Albany.

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Monitoring for VOCs in Kalgoorlie also commenced in November 2005 at four locations around the town.

The findings of these programs are placed on our website following review and interpretation of laboratory results.

In May 2006, results for both Albany and Kalgoorlie showed background air quality was very good, with the initial results indicating that VOCs measured were well below national and international standards. Common contaminant sources in these localities include motor vehicles, wood-heaters and some industries.

**BPBS G3, G4**

### 3.2 Regulation of discharges to the environment

Regulate emissions and discharges to the environment, transport of controlled wastes, and clearing of native vegetation.

#### 3.2.1 Overview

We have responsibility under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for overseeing the licensing and registration of prescribed premises, licensing of controlled waste transporters, and administration of a range of regulations and the National Pollutant Inventory. We monitor and audit compliance with works approvals, licence conditions and regulations, take enforcement actions as appropriate, and develop and implement departmental licensing and industry regulation policy. Day-to-day management of prescribed premises is conducted via regional offices throughout WA.

The key outcome this year was the industry licensing reform process, which aims to enhance our ability to protect the environment by:

- rationalising and clarifying what is regulated by the department by reviewing the prescribed premises categories
- changing how we regulate by defining and explaining how to best use the various regulatory tools available, including thorough reviews of existing licences; and
- increasing the consistency of application of regulatory tools across the State through better documentation of policies and procedures, staff selection, training, quality management and audit systems.

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The reform looked at what and how we regulate, reinforcing that there are a range of tools and options to deal with issues. The main outcomes of the reform include:

- focusing licensing on high-risk industries (supplemented by regulations, codes of practice and enforcement), while low-risk industry is dealt with through regulations and codes of practice, supplemented by enforcement
- ensuring licence conditions are focused on critical emissions, and associated monitoring and reporting
- using limits as non-negotiable discharge expectations, and using targets to 'lock in' good practice
- focusing monitoring on compliance and environmental state assessment, and
- putting the emphasis on designing in success rather than punishing failure. The reforms will see a significant reduction in the number of licences in the State from the current total of 870. A series of regulation amendments are being developed to achieve this aim and are scheduled for implementation in 2006-07.

Industry forums explaining what the reform process is about were held in April and June in Perth and Kalgoorlie, with others planned for other regional centres in response to demand.

Several policies were published on our website this year, including Works Approvals, Licences and Conditions for Prescribed Premises, Limits and Targets for Prescribed Premises, Regulatory Monitoring Requirements for Prescribed Premises, Environmental Protection Notices and Closure Notices. These are supplemented by officers' guides on topics such as environmental harm and odour control.

### 3.2.2 Controlled waste

The *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004* provide for the licensing of carrier companies which transport controlled waste on public roads, as well as the training and licensing of drivers, and the licensing of tanks on vehicles carrying bulk liquid waste.

During the year, information and training sessions were provided for industry and Local Government authorities throughout the State.

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In 2005-06, 185 carrier companies were licensed, of which 29 were new applicants during the year; 573 drivers' licences were issued, 226 of whom attended training, and 266 tank licences were issued of which 48 were new tankers passing inspection to become licensed. Carriers and controlled waste generators were subject to compliance audits during the year in: Kalgoorlie (October 2005), South West and Bunbury (November / December 2005), Albany (April 2006) and Landsdale / Wangara (June 2006).

The total volume of waste tracked via the Controlled Waste Tracking System and transported on public roads was 441 596 kilolitres, and included:

- biological waste – 55 per cent
- oils and emulsions – 16 per cent
- alkalis – 12 per cent, and
- hazardous wastes (such as chromium and cyanide) – less than one per cent.

The Controlled Waste Tracking System was developed in Western Australia, and due to its simplicity and functionality, was sold to the New Zealand government for \$250 000 this year. The system allows users to move from the paper-based system to an online electronic facility. We have continued to provide regular training on the system to users in the industry, with Statewide implementation now complete.

This year, 66 664 controlled waste tracking forms were activated to track controlled waste from the point of generation to the point of disposal (up on last year's figure of 46 977 forms). Of this total, 48 130 forms (72 per cent) were activated via the electronic Controlled Waste Tracking System, with paper controlled forms still accounting for 28 per cent of the total. Industry is entering the data from around 50 per cent of these into the system, which is allowing departmental staff to undertake other activities.

### **BPBS G3, G4**

### 3.2.3 Implementing the Keating Review recommendations

#### 3.2.3.1 Key achievements

We are now in the second year of implementing those recommendations of the Keating Review that are relevant to the responsibilities of the department in respect of the operation of Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

Our key achievements in implementing the recommendations follow.

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### Training

A comprehensive three day training program for all licensing staff from all regional offices and the Licensing Policy Unit on various elements related to this matter was held in July 2005. Member agencies of the Inter Agency Implementation Group were also invited to attend. The training was well received and gave staff a sound understanding of the subject processes and performance objectives.

A series of regional forums to update staff on the Integrated Project Approvals System and promote local integration and networking were attended by our licensing staff. These were very successful and resulted in numerous initiatives to improve liaison and integration between approvals agencies, other relevant agencies and especially local government.

Various process guideline documents were developed and provided to staff to assist in implementing new approvals processes and meeting time limits.

### Integrated Agency Implementation Group representation

A senior officer has attended IAIG meetings held over the past year and provided the required departmental input to the group's outcomes.

Project funding provided via IAIG has been used in accordance with the scope of those projects. The review and upgrading of the licensing administration database system is progressing and is scheduled for completion in 2006-07.

Technical comments and input into the Integrated Project Approvals System was provided within the relevant time frame to help progress projects being coordinated by the Office of Development Approvals Coordination (ODAC). This included a coordinated response from both Perth-based and regional officers.

### Technical and operational advice to the EPA on State Development portfolio projects

Procedures have been instituted to ensure that technical input and advice we provide to the EPA on the assessment of projects is within required time frames and in a coordinated manner. This has occurred with all State Development portfolio projects being assessed by the EPA.

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### Removal of regulatory duplication and overlap

We have actively progressed regulatory reform in this area consistent with the relevant Keating Review recommendation and in conjunction with other reforms already underway. A special project has been created to prepare 'regulatory maps' to assist this reform process. These regulatory maps, together with our other initiated reforms, have already identified several industrial sectors where duplication and overlap can be removed. Reforms for several of these sectors are advanced and will be developed into 'packages' of regulatory amendments in the next 12 months. This reform will remove duplication of Government approvals for many projects without any reduction in environmental performance outcomes or enforcement capability.

### Parallel processing of approvals

The Keating Review recommended that, where possible, parallel processing of applications for various approvals should be undertaken. While we have been undertaking parallel processing since the early 1990s, more emphasis has been placed on this and proponents specifically advised of its advantages.

Several works approvals for projects have been processed in parallel with the EPA assessment process and this has resulted in early issue of works approvals. Similarly, licence applications are now processed in parallel with works approvals, so that operating licences can be issued within a few days of completion of works and submission of compliance certificates. This parallel processing reduces the overall Part V approval time by a considerable amount.

### Performance monitoring and reporting

Through the implementation of approved Keating Review recommendations, we are required to provide advice to other decision making authorities and to issue works approvals and licences for State Development portfolio projects within specified times. Internal systems have been established to identify and track all such projects, ensure that relevant time limits are met, and to record timeline data. An upgrade of the licensing system software to do this automatically has been funded, commenced and should be finalised within the next financial year.

We have provided monthly and six-monthly performance reports to ODAC covering its regulatory approvals. Since reporting commenced in September 2005, the average time for the issue of works approvals and licenses for State Development portfolio projects has been within the time limits. Detailed reporting of this performance is in Section 5.2.3.2.

### **BPBS G3, G4**



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### 3.2.3.2 Reporting of time taken to issue Works Approvals and Licences

The implementation of the Government approved recommendations of the Keating Review requires us to include data on the time taken to approve works approvals and licences for State Development portfolio projects, and to provide advice to decision-making authorities. The following tables provide these data. The first covers the 10 month period 1 September 2005 to 30 June 2006, which provides all data collected to date. The second table covers the six months from 1 January – 30 June 2006, in line with future reporting and the financial year cycle. Next year's annual report (as the Department of Environment and Conservation) will cover the full 12 month period.

#### *Reporting 10 months of implementation - 1 September 2005 - 30 June 2006*

INSTRUMENT	Number applied	Number completed	Average time taken	Time limit
Works Approval	38	22	42.86	60 days
Licenses	7	3	32.33	60 days

#### *1 January 2006 - 30 June 2006*

INSTRUMENT	Number applied	Number completed	Average time taken	Time limit
Works Approval	28	20	41.4	60 days
Licenses	6	3	32.33	60 days

#### **BPBS G3, G4**

### 5.2.3.3 Establishment of the Major Projects Region Support Group

In implementing most of the Keating Review recommendations, the State Government provided additional funding to the key project approvals agencies in order to resource the new processes and the time limits for various approvals. The funding we received was partly directed at specialist technical areas, but primarily towards the establishment of a unit known as the Major Projects Region Support Group (MPRS).

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The MPRS is a dedicated unit that provides a regional operations resource for the approvals process. Some staff are located in Perth and some have been allocated to regions with a large number of existing and likely State Development portfolio projects. A separate budget has been established to be able to readily track funding disbursement and the group's performance outcomes.

The business plan for the unit is comprised of three components - major projects, business (instruments and process) improvements, and strategic issues. This arrangement not only provides resources needed to manage the timely approvals for State Development portfolio projects, but also has an integral function of process improvements and strategic focus which will have subsequent benefits to future projects and improved environmental outcomes. This model has proved very effective so far and a recent review has confirmed this arrangement for the foreseeable future.

**BPBS G3, G4**

### 3.2.4 Native vegetation

#### 3.2.4.1 Applications to clear native vegetation

The *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act)* only allows clearing of native vegetation under the authority of a clearing permit, unless the proposed clearing is subject to an exemption.

Our Clearing Permit System database records details of all applications and decisions, and is also the basis of the published records available on our website.

We received 530 applications to clear vegetation this year, and made decisions on 468 applications. A decision is where a conclusion is reached in dealing with an application, and the proposal is granted, refused, withdrawn or declined.

A total of 203 area permits and 98 purpose permits are currently in force, which means these permits may be validly used by the permit holder.

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### Areas approved to clear

The table below details the total area in hectares approved under clearing permits by purpose.

<b>PURPOSE</b>	<b>TOTAL(ha)</b>
Mineral production	3518
Mineral exploration	315
Road construction or maintenance	262
Cropping	246
Horticulture	236
Miscellaneous	202
Railway construction or maintenance	197
Petroleum production	149
Extractive industry	127
Grazing and pasture	112
Building or structure	101
Hazard reduction or fire control	30
Dam construction or maintenance	22
Drainage	20
Stockpile	16
Plantation	15
Bore construction	15
Industrial	11
Recreation	6
Landscaping	3
Petroleum exploration	2
Timber harvesting	2
Fence line maintenance	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5608</b>

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### Areas refused to clear

The table below details permits refused in hectares by purpose.

PURPOSE	AREA(ha)
Cropping	1845
Grazing and pasture	263
Road construction or maintenance	54
Horticulture	8
Hazard reduction or fire control	8
Miscellaneous	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2178</b>

There are no statutory time frames in the clearing provisions of the EP Act other than for appeals. We have a target time frame of 90 days to complete an assessment and make a decision, consistent with the process for a *Notice of Intent to Clear Under the Soil and Land Conservation Regulations 1992*. The 90-day period commences upon acceptance of the application and advertising.

### **BPBS G3, G4**

#### 3.2.4.2 Review of native vegetation clearing regulations

We are currently undertaking a phased review of the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*, which has included finalising a review of Schedule 1 (Low Impact Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Activities), a review of Schedule 2 (Clearing in existing transport corridors), and a review of the transitional exemption for fire hazard reduction burning outside the restricted period of the *Bush Fires Act 1954*. This review includes extensive stakeholder consultation.

The department is also undertaking a review of implementation of the clearing provisions of the EP Act in order to streamline assessment of applications.

This year, we made five amendments to the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*. These included amendments to extend transitional exemptions; amendments following the review of Schedule 1; and administrative amendments to improve workability of the regulations.

### **BPBS G3, G4, G5**

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## 3.2.4.3 Delegation of clearing applications for mineral and petroleum activities to the Department of Industry and Resources

The Department of Industry and Resources (DoIR) and the Department of Environment implemented a delegation of the clearing provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act* to DoIR. The delegation to DoIR was gazetted on 1 July 2005, and is supported by an administrative agreement between the two agencies outlining systems support, policy and documenting requirements.

Since the start of the delegation, DoIR has received 125 applications, and made 72 decisions, including granting 53 permits for areas and purposes as follows:

PURPOSE	AREA (HA)
Mineral production	2260
Mineral exploration	246
Stockpile	121
Miscellaneous	65
Railway construction or maintenance	26
Hazard reduction or fire control	10
Petroleum exploration	2
Building or structure	5
Petroleum production	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2735</b>

**BPBS G3, G4**

## 3.3 Regulation of contaminated sites

Regulate the investigation, classification and management of contaminated sites.

### 3.3.1 Overview

We have the lead role in regulating contaminated sites and identifying and managing acid sulphate soil sites in Western Australia. We provide advice on the management of contaminated sites, investigate sites in emergency situations, and develop relevant contaminated sites policy, legislation and guidelines. We also provide advice on the management of acid sulphate soils and develop acid sulphate soils policy and guidelines, and have completed a mapping program to identify acid sulphate soil risk areas.

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### 3.3.2 Contaminated sites legislation update

The *Contaminated Sites Amendment Act 2005* received Royal assent in December 2005, with small but important changes being made to the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*.

We continued to work with Parliamentary Counsel's Office to finalise the *Contaminated Sites Regulations*, taking into account all submissions received during the public comment period in late 2004. The target date for gazettal of the Regulations is the third quarter of 2006. Commencement of the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* is anticipated before the end of 2006, once Contaminated Sites Regulations have been gazetted.

The known and suspected contaminated sites currently on our records have been inputted into the internal electronic Reported Sites Register, of which the publicly-available database will be a part. Classification of these sites is continuing to enable publication of the database.

A final version of the guideline *Contaminated Sites and the Landuse Planning Process*, which provides assistance to planning authorities at State and local levels in considering contamination when making planning decisions, was published in June 2006. This version takes into consideration all comments received on the draft version in 2005.

**Subsequent events:** *On 9 August 2006, the Minister for the Environment announced that the Contaminated Sites Act 2003 and Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006 will commence on 1 December 2006.*

**BPBS G3, G5**

### 3.3.3 Contaminated site and acid sulphate soil assessments

We provide specialist technical advice to external parties, such as community groups, industry and Local Government, in relation to the assessment and management of contaminated sites and areas affected by acid sulphate soils or water.

During the 2005-06 financial year, 399 reports relating to contaminated sites were reviewed and advice provided, along with 350 reports relating to acid sulphate soils and water. These reports were submitted by proponents of land developments or their environmental consultants in relation to compliance with planning and Ministerial conditions, dewatering licence requirements, and general queries regarding contamination and acid sulphate soil and water issues. These statistics relate only to reports prepared by environmental consultants, as we responded to many more email and telephone enquiries.

**BPBS G3, G4**

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### 3.3.4 Acid Sulphate Soils

We continued to facilitate workshops on acid sulphate soil (ASS) issues for the community, local government and environmental consultants at both metropolitan and regional venues this year. The workshops are always well attended and there is a demand for training in management of areas affected by ASS disturbance. The experience in eastern Australia has been that community and local government involvement in identifying and managing ASS issues is the key to success.

We have been involved with a number of research projects, mainly through in-kind contributions, providing advice, access to our drilling rig and technical support. These projects include assessing the environmental risk caused by ASS disturbances in Baigup wetland, Peel Estuary, Gwelup wetland, and canal developments in Mandurah and South Yunderup.

In June, an updated draft version of the guideline *Identification and Investigation of Acid Sulphate Soils* was released for public comment. This guideline outlines the level of investigation required to determine whether ASS are present in an area to be disturbed during development.

#### **BPBS G3, G4**

### 3.3.5 Acid Sulphate Soils risk mapping

A two to three year program of mapping areas with a high risk of ASS occurrence was completed in 2005-06. Through this program, preliminary desktop risk maps were prepared for many coastal areas of the State, and refined for low-lying coastal areas of the south west by on-ground coring and sampling.

As part of the program, on-ground investigations were completed at over 500 sites between Mandurah and Dunsborough, 70 sites between Augusta and the Scott Coastal Plain, and more than 50 sites between Albany and Torbay. Over 40 sites with acid sulphate soils where disturbance by drainage, excavations, dewatering or ground-water use has resulted in the release of sulphuric acid were discovered.

Between the Moore River and Dunsborough on the Swan Coastal Plain, over 11 per cent of land (or 97 000 Ha) is considered to have a risk of shallow ASS formations, while about 60 per cent (around 430 000 Ha) of land has ASS at depths of more than three metres below surface. In the State's south west, over 500km<sup>2</sup> of inland ASS have been mapped on the Scott Coastal Plain well above the elevation where most ASS have been generally found.

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The majority of the potential ASS materials in this area occurred within 1.5m of the land surface and were only marginally below the current water tables. Ongoing declines in annual rainfall, changes in land uses and increasing groundwater abstraction may lower water tables across the catchment and result in widespread oxidation of these soils. Water resource managers have adopted the results of this work in setting management trigger limits for drawdown of groundwater levels across the area.

The ASS risk maps produced have been made available for public viewing using the Geographic Data Atlas on our website and the Perth Groundwater Atlas. Digital copies of the maps can be obtained on request.

**BPBS G3, G4**

### 3.4 Administration of the Waste Management and Recycling Fund

Administer the Waste Management and Recycling Fund (WMRF) on behalf of the Waste Management Board, to promote the diversion of waste from landfills.

#### 3.4.1 Overview

The Waste Management and Recycling Fund (WMRF) was established in 1998 as a resource to support the State's waste management objectives. The source of the WMRF is a levy on waste disposed to landfills in the metropolitan area, or metropolitan area waste disposed to landfills in country areas. The Waste Management Board is the body nominated by the Minister to provide advice on how best to use the monies from the WMRF. As the Board is a non-statutory advisory body, the Department undertakes the administration of the WMRF projects and programs approved by the Board.

**BPBS G2, G3, G4, G5**

#### 3.4.2 Statutory review of the Waste Management and Recycling Fund (WMRF)

The enabling legislation required that the WMRF be reviewed as soon as practicable after three years in operation. The review process commenced in 2001 and was undertaken by the Waste Management Board. The Board's intention was that in future, the WMRF would be closely aligned with the emerging *Strategic Direction for Waste Management in Western Australia*, which the Board was developing concurrently with the review. A discussion paper with draft recommendations was released in September 2003. After extensive consultation with stakeholders, a final report was tabled in Parliament in October 2004 and proposed a number of revisions to the administrative arrangements and funded programs.



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However, further consultation on the rate of the landfill levy and the structure of new programs was required. This process was undertaken by the Waste Management Board and again involved extensive stakeholder consultation.

In December 2005, the Minister for the Environment approved the release of two discussion papers on proposed changes to the rate of the landfill levy, and new schemes which would operate using the levy funds. Following a final statewide stakeholder consultation process, the Waste Management Board submitted its recommendations to the Minister and the Government announced changes to the landfill levy rates in May 2006.

### **BPBS G3, G5**

#### 3.4.3 Grants Schemes

##### 3.4.3.1 Strategic Waste Initiatives and Community Grants Schemes

Following the statutory review of the WMRF and the release of the *Strategic Direction for Waste Management in Western Australia*, the Minister for the Environment launched two new schemes in September 2004 to help bring about positive change in the way waste is viewed and managed in Western Australia.

The Strategic Waste Initiatives Scheme (SWIS) was established to provide funding and other support to help the State achieve the vision of *Towards Zero Waste in Western Australia*. The SWIS can provide support for projects that are consistent with the goals and objectives identified in the *Statement of Strategic Direction*. This statement is reviewed annually by the Waste Management Board to identify the key focus areas for which project support is available.

The Community Grants Scheme (CGS) provides funding for small, generally local-scale projects that improve waste management in Western Australia, or technical information to communities that may be affected by waste management projects proposed to be located nearby.

A round of grant funding under both schemes was advertised in September 2005 and applications closed in November 2005. The Waste Management Board assessed applications and awarded SWIS grants totalling \$438 299 to seven projects. Five projects were awarded CGS grants totalling \$18 786.

A further CGS round was advertised in April 2006. Recommendations to support nine grants to a total amount of \$37 037 were considered by the Waste Management Board in June 2006.

### **BPBS G3, G4**

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### 3.4.3.2 Proposals to replace the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme

The Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme (RRRS) has operated since January 2001 to reward local governments for recycling efforts. A report of the Statutory Review of the Waste Management and Recycling Fund (WMRF) was tabled in Parliament in October 2004 and recommended the RRRS be suspended and replaced with a new scheme, which was to be developed in consultation with stakeholders and would consider the involvement of industry.

Proposals developed by the Waste Management Board have been the subject of extensive stakeholder consultation during 2005-06 and it is expected that new schemes will be announced early in 2006-07.

#### **BPBS G3**

### 3.4.3.3 Operation of the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme

The RRRS will cease after 30 June 2006 and be replaced by new programs. The processing of claims is undertaken by the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA), on behalf of the State. Councils may submit claims for rebates every six months, with two periods of funding expected to be distributed each year. However, delays in processing payments in previous years meant that three periods of the scheme were paid in 2005-06, and the program is now up-to-date. The following table shows a summary of payments:

#### **BPBS G3, G4**

Period No.	Date	No. of Councils	Tonnes recycled	Rebates paid
13	July – Dec 2004	77	140 176	\$1 266 422
14	Jan – June 2005	75	133 057	\$1 288 604
15	July – Dec 2005	72	164 574	\$1 401 396
<b>Total</b>			<b>437 807</b>	<b>\$3 965 422</b>

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### 3.4.3.4. Old Grants Scheme

The previous WMRF grant funding scheme was suspended by the Minister for the Environment in 2001, pending the development of the *Strategic Direction for Waste Management in Western Australia*. From an original total of 302 WMRF grants awarded for a combined amount of \$11.5 million, 67 of these funded projects were still current in July 2005. Considerable effort has been made to wind up the 'old scheme' projects, and by June 2006, only 11 projects and funding to a total of \$520 717 remained active. These are expected to be completed during 2006-07.

#### **BPBS G3**

## 3.5 Policies and strategies to reduce and recycle waste

Develop and implement policies and strategies that promote waste avoidance and minimisation in industry, government and the community.

### 3.5.1 Overview

Substantial quantities of waste are generated in Western Australia each year.

The *2004 Strategic Direction for Waste Management in Western Australia* noted that our continued reliance on landfill as the principal means of dealing with waste in Western Australia is imposing a liability on future generations - both through the potential environmental impacts, and in some situations, through the loss of otherwise productive land. It also proposed changes to the way we go about designing, producing, consuming and disposing of products and associated wastes. This transition requires a substantial change in awareness, attitudes and behaviour.

We are the lead Government agency on waste reduction and resource recovery in Western Australia, and a number of other Government agencies also have either a statutory role or functional interest in some waste-related issues.

### 3.5.2 Strategic Direction for Waste Management in Western Australia

The Waste Management Board's 2005-06 Business Plan took the first major steps towards implementing the 2004 Strategic Direction and towards achieving a broader sustainability objective. Consequently, this and subsequent Business Plans embrace the vision, goal, principles and strategic framework of the 2004 Strategic Direction. The Board is also aligning its efforts with the principles and actions of the State Sustainability Strategy.

In implementing the 2005-06 Business Plan, the Board adopted the following broad principles, with:

- An emphasis on waste prevention, or avoidance of the creation of waste, in all activities
- A focus on solutions to waste problems, driven by the need to make significant and sustained progress in reducing waste
- An emphasis on supporting local solutions to local waste problems, wherever possible
- An emphasis on ensuring that resources/recyclables are separated from waste products at source.

**BPBS G2, G3, G4**

### 3.5.3 Tyre Recycling Strategy for Western Australia

The Waste Management Board released a draft Used Tyre Strategy for Western Australia in November 2005 for public comment. The strategy is designed to identify achievable actions to set the groundwork for the introduction of the National Tyres Product Stewardship Scheme in July 2007, and to facilitate the establishment of a sustainable local tyre recycling industry in Western Australia. The strategy places an emphasis on resource recovery and market development as a way of encouraging the industry to grow without the need for ongoing government assistance.

Some of the actions identified in the draft strategy have either been completed or commenced, and include:

- Triple bottom line analysis of the tyre recycling industry in WA (completed)
- Preliminary survey and mapping of end-of-life tyre stockpiles in WA (completed)
- Consolidating and quantifying mapping information, including tyre types/numbers in stockpiles (commenced)

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- Development of standards and options for clean-up/recovery of tyres in outdoor stockpiles/storage (commenced)
- Review of management practices involving end-of-life tyres disposed at landfill (commenced)
- Development of a standard that would maximise the economic recovery of end-of-life tyres from landfills (commenced)
- Investigation of technological options and market development opportunities for the use of tyre-derived products in Western Australia (commenced).

When completed, the findings from the above investigations and comments received from the public submissions on the draft strategy will be combined to produce a final strategy due for release later in 2006.

The draft Used Tyre Strategy for Western Australia and a summary of the public submissions are available at [www.wastewa.com/communication/publications/pm/](http://www.wastewa.com/communication/publications/pm/).

### **BPBS G1, G2, G3, G4, G5**

#### 3.5.4 Hazardous Waste Precincts

The Core Consultative Committee on Waste (3C), established in October 2002 by the Waste Management Board (WMB), facilitates a stakeholder involvement program to establish new and better hazardous waste treatment facilities in Western Australia within a broader framework of minimising hazardous waste generation and regulating hazardous waste more effectively. The ten members on the committee represent community organisations, industry, Local Government, and Unions, and are appointed by the Minister.

The 3C:

- Designs a stakeholder involvement program to identify technology criteria and suitable sites for the establishment of hazardous/ industrial waste treatment precincts
- Coordinates the implementation of the program ensuring its openness and integrity
- Provides advice to the State Government via the Hazardous/Industrial Waste Precinct(s) Coordinating Group on the implementation and outcomes of the program
- Actively participates in stakeholder discussions
- Oversees the preparation of a public report to the State Government on the methodology and the outcomes of the consultation process.

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During 2005-06, the committee shortlisted eight sites from 936 nominations for public exhibition as potential hazardous/industrial waste treatment precincts. A five month public exhibition period of eight sites, including up to five visits to each of the communities, was conducted with over 400 submissions summarised and considered during the public exhibition period. Consultation was also undertaken on a draft regulatory model to support the establishment of precincts.

**BPBS G2, G3, G4, G5**

### 3.5.5 Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Bill

Cabinet approved drafting of the new Waste Bill, which has been substantially progressed. Once drafted, it will be released for public comment before being finalised to present to Parliament.

**BPBS G3, G5**

## 3.6 Environmental impact assesment

Manage the environmental impact assessment process for the Environmental Protection Authority to enable sound environmental advice on development proposals and planning schemes/amendments to be provided to the Government, developers and the public to ensure the environment is protected for the community.

### 3.6.1 Overview

The Environmental Impact Assessment Division manages the environmental impact assessment process for the Environmental Protection Authority. We do this to enable sound environmental advice on development proposals and planning schemes/amendments to be provided to the Government, developers and the public to ensure the environment is protected for the community. We support the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) via the EPA Service Unit, which sits administratively within the Department of Environment, but for EPA matters is under the control of the EPA.

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### 3.6.1.1 Gorgon Gas Development project assessment

On 6 June 2006, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) released its report on the proposal by Chevron Australia to construct the Gorgon Gas Development on Barrow Island Nature Reserve (Bulletin No 1221). We met the agreed timeline on the complex and challenging proposal.

The main issues identified in the EPA report were:

- Risk of impacts to flatback turtle populations
- Impacts on the marine ecosystem during dredging
- Risk of introduction of non-indigenous species, and
- Potential loss of subterranean and short range endemic invertebrate species.

The EPA recommended that from an environmental point of view, the proposal should not be permitted to proceed as proposed on Barrow Island. The EPA made this recommendation because it considers:

- Over time, small annual reductions in flatback turtle numbers due to lighting and dredging impacts are likely to lead to serious declines in the population, possibly leading to local extinction
- Permanent and temporary losses of more than 10,000 hectares of seabed habitats, due to disturbance, turbidity and sedimentation from dredging, would be environmentally unacceptable
- The risk of introducing non-indigenous species is too high and does not meet the standards expected by the community and experts in the majority of cases, and
- There is an unacceptable risk that subterranean species and two invertebrate species confined to the project site would become extinct.

Barrow Island has been a Class A nature reserve since 1910, having unique and important conservation values, including over 24 species that occur nowhere else. The Gorgon Gas Development would involve 3 300 construction workers, up to 300 hectares of clearing on Barrow Island, 7.6 million cubic metres of dredging and many times more movements of people, materials, equipment and food than the oil field operations now on the island.

**BPBS G3, G5**

### 3.6.1.2 Alkimos-Eglinton Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment No. 1029/33

The Environmental Protection Authority provided advice and recommendations to the Minister for the Environment in November 2005 on the Western Australian Planning Commission's proposal to amend reservations and zonings in the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS Amendment No. 1029/33) consistent with the Alkimos-Eglinton Structure Plan.

Alkimos-Eglinton is 40 kilometres north west of the Perth CBD, comprising 2 660 hectares on the coast in an area 7.5 km long and 4.5 km wide. The area is bounded by Butler and Jindalee to the south and Yanchep to the north, and will eventually accommodate around 20 000 dwellings and a population of 50 000 people.

The main purposes of MRS Amendment No. 1029/33 are to:

- relocate the waste water treatment plant (WWTP) inland
- relocate the groundwater treatment plant inland
- modify the alignment of the Parks and Recreation reserve boundary alignment
- create new Parks and Recreation reserves.

The EPA concluded that Amendment No. 1029/33 to the MRS would, in part, be inconsistent with the conservation and protection of significant environmental and geo-heritage values in the area. Therefore, the EPA recommended conditions modifying and increasing reserve areas to adequately protect the environmental and geo-heritage values, particularly an east-west ecological link through the parabolic dunes. The EPA recommended an increase in Parks and Recreation reservation of 146 hectares to a total of 523 hectares, or 25 per cent of the area.

The EPA considered that the site proposed for the relocation of the WWTP would have unacceptable impacts on the geoheritage and landscape values of the Alkimos dune system. The EPA recommended that this part of the Alkimos dune system be reserved in the MRS to protect its natural values.

The EPA also recommended that a 600m buffer measured from the boundary of the eventual WWTP site should be reserved for Public Purposes in the MRS, to prevent the siting of odour sensitive land uses within an area likely to be impacted by unacceptable odour levels from the WWTP. The EPA will assess odour emissions from the proposed WWTP in more detail during the assessment currently being undertaken by the EPA pursuant to the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

**BPBS G3, G5**



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### 3.6.1.3 Assessment of major expansions of the alumina industry at Wagerup and Worsley

#### Alcoa Wagerup Unit 3 Expansion ERMP

Alcoa World Alumina Australia proposed to expand the Wagerup refinery through construction of a third production unit. The proposed production increase was from 2.4 to 4.7 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of alumina, thus approximately doubling the production capacity.

The EPA recommended that a stringent set of conditions be applied if the proposed expansion is to proceed in order to provide confidence that health related incidents do not increase due to the proposal and a process to care for the interests of persons experiencing health concerns is put in place. Requirements included:

1. Demonstration that there would be no general increase in ambient ground level concentrations for key pollutants from the Refinery, consistent with the predicted ground level concentrations presented in the Environmental Review and Management Program.
2. Best practice to be applied in design, selection, installation and commissioning of pollution control equipment integral to the expansion to minimise emissions from the Refinery. This should be subject to review by an expert Independent Design Review Team, established in consultation with Alcoa, during the design phases leading to Works Approval application.
3. A technically sound, independently monitored program to be agreed for commissioning performance verification to demonstrate emissions meet those proposed.
4. Key recommendations from previous reviews and investigations, particularly the CSIRO 2004 Air Quality Review, to be completed in parallel with the design phases of the expansion.
5. A comprehensive ambient air quality monitoring and reporting program to be established for the area.
6. A baseline health survey, independently managed by the Department of Health, to be undertaken in the area within 12 months of approval being granted.

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7. A Government land use strategy to be developed and implemented for the area prior to construction commencing, in association with Alcoa's land use strategy, to ensure compatible land uses in the vicinity of the Refinery.
8. Periodic follow-up independent health surveys, following implementation of the expansion to monitor community health issues.
9. Establishment of an independent process for assessment and diagnosis of any persons reporting health symptoms attributable to operation of the refinery.
10. Establishment of a process to enable persons who have been professionally/independently assessed to be experiencing chemical sensitivity symptoms to relocate from the area without personal disadvantage.

### Worsley Alumina Expansion of Operations

Worsley Alumina Pty Ltd (Worsley) proposed to upgrade the Worsley refinery near Collie in order to increase production to 4.4 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa). At the time, Worsley had approval under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for production of 3.7Mtpa, and the refinery was operating at 3.25Mtpa. The proposed refinery production rate required an increase in the rate of mining from 13.2Mtpa (dry) to approximately 16.5Mtpa (dry).

The mining proposal was to extend the existing mine extensively into new areas, resulting in an increase in annual ground disturbance and rehabilitation from about 140 hectares per annum (ha/a) to about 240ha/a. The proposed areas would be within areas of State Forest, remnant vegetation on farmland and in cleared farmland. This increase in mining area was controversial, especially in view of the complexity and significance of the jarrah forest biophysical issues, and the assessment was carried out as an ERMP.

The EPA considered that the proposed clearing and mining had potential to have significant impact on the environmental values of the State Forest if not planned, investigated, managed, and rehabilitated to a very high standard.

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As mining access to the new areas would not be required for at least a decade and there were no apparent fatal flaws in the proposal, the EPA recommended a staged approach to achieving final sign-off of mining areas. Recommended conditions required Worsley to undertake comprehensive biodiversity related investigations which focus on the areas within and near to the proposed new mining areas, and to prepare a Biodiversity Investigations Report. This report would be reviewed by relevant Government agencies and a Stakeholder Consultation Group prior to carrying out the studies, and once completed, be made publicly available. However, mining exclusion criteria, which would be applied once the biodiversity related values were clearly established, were set out up-front in the recommended conditions. Finally, the recommended conditions required Bauxite Mining Plans to be prepared and to be reviewed by an independent auditor to demonstrate how the key biodiversity values identified in the Biodiversity Investigation Report will be protected. The final Bauxite Mining Plan must be made publicly available and subject to the approval of the Minister for the Environment.

The sustainability of ecosystem and hydrological function following rehabilitation was considered critical. A process with requirement for a research program prior to development of a formal Rehabilitation Plan has been established. Worsley must undertake detailed salinity and water resource management assessments prior to commencing clearing in any mine area.

The proposed mining extension area covers a small area of a number of public drinking water catchments. Close consultation is to be maintained with the Department of Water (Water and Rivers Commission) and the Water Corporation on the detailed salinity and water resources assessments in these areas.

The EPA recommended a condition requiring the proponent to prepare a water resource management plan for mining before any ground disturbing activities occur in areas proclaimed as water reserves or catchment areas under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Act, 1909*, or the *Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947*.

The EPA considered that the refinery expansion proposal demonstrated the implementation of best practicable technology by the proponent in relation to minimising the discharge of atmospheric emissions.

**BPBS G3, G5**

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### 3.6.2 Review of the expansion of portions of the Dampier Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) assessed two proposals relating to the expansion of portions of the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (DBNGP). The proponent for both proposals was Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (WA) Nominees Pty Limited, and the EPA set the level of assessment for both proposals at Assessment on Referral Information (ARI). Both projects were designed to increase the supply of natural gas into the south west of Western Australia.

The first proposal titled, “Northern Looping Project Loops 1 to 9, Karratha to Bullsbrook” related to the construction and operation of a 194kms of pipeline between Compressor Station One, south of Karratha and Compressor Station Nine, north of Gingin. It involved the construction and operation of nine separate looping sections adjacent and connected to the existing DBNGP. The EPA determined that the relevant environmental factors for this proposal were flora and vegetation, fauna, water resources and rehabilitation.

The second proposal, “Southern Looping Project, Loop 10, South of Kwinana” related to the construction and operation of a 23km pipeline from Kwinana Junction in Kwinana to Hopelands between Punrak Road and Henderson Road. The EPA determined that the relevant environmental factors for this proposal were flora and vegetation, fauna, wetlands and rehabilitation, weeds, and hygiene.

**BPBS G3, G5**

### 3.6.3 EPA Guidance Statements

We also assist the EPA to produce Guidance Statements on environmental factors that are important during impact assessment.

**BPBS G2, G3, G4, G5**

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Bulletin No	Title	Level of Assessment	Release Date
1185	Gwindinup Mineral Sands Mine, Cable Sands	CER	6/7/05
1186	Solid Sodium Cyanide Plant Upgrade, Kwinana, Australian Gold Reagents	PER	25/7/05
1193	Tonkin Park Stage II Bassendean, change to environmental conditions, Ridgepoynt Pty Ltd	S46	29/8//05
1194	Southern extension of sandpit, Lot 2 Calinup Road, Gelorup, Shire of Capel, APH Contractors	PER	29/8/05
1197	Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment 1050/33 Stakehill Swamp, Baldivis, Western Australian Planning Commission	S48A	24/10/05
1198	Gas pipeline to Nifty copper operations, Great Sandy Desert, Birla(Nifty) Pty Ltd	S46	3/10/05
1197	Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment 1050/33, Stakehill Swamp, Baldivis, WAPC	S48A	24/10/05
1200	Tropical Timber Plantation, Beagle Bay, Tropical Timber Plantations Pty Ltd	PER	24/10/05
1201	Ammonia & Urea Plants, Burrup Peninsula	S46	31/10/05
1201	Ammonia & Urea Plants, Burrup Peninsula	S46	31/10/05
1202	East Pilbara Iron Ore & Infrastructure Project, East-West Railway & Mine Sites, Pilbara (Stage B), Fortescue Metals Group Ltd	PER	31/10/05
1207	Alkimos-Eglinton Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment No. 1029/33	S48A	21/11/05
1209	Worsley Alumina - Efficiency & Growth, Increase of existing operations to 4.4 Mtpa	ERMP	28/11/05
1211	Coburn Mineral Sand Project	PER	9/12/05
1214	Hamersley Iron Brockman Syncline 4 Iron Ore Project	PER	05/01/06
1215	Alcoa Wagerup Alumina Refinery - Increase in production to 4.7 Mtpa; and Wagerup Cogeneration Plant	ERMP	05/01/06
1216	FMG Pilbara Iron Ore and Infrastructure Project: Cloud Break (no beneficiation)	PER	30/01/06
1217	Warooka Mineral Sands Project, Iluka Resources	PER	10/4/06
1219	Expansion of Jurien Gypsum Mining Operation M170/1161	PER	10/05/06
1221	Gorgon Gas Development, Barrow Island Nature Reserve, Chevron Australia Pty Ltd	ERMP	6/6/06
1222	Floreat Lakes Residential Development, Northwest Sector, Herdsman Lake - Change to Environmental Conditions	S46	12/6/06

#### Assessment on Referral Information (ARI) and Environmental Protection Statement (EPS)

Bulletin No	Title	Level of Assessment	Release Date
1184	Increase in Iron Ore Export through Esperance, Esperance Port Authority	ARI	4/7/05
1189	Gas fired Cogeneration Facility, Worsley	ARI	8/8/05
1190	Kwinana Gas Fired Power Station (water cooled condenser), NewGen Power Pty Ltd	EPS	8/8/05
1191	Revised proposal - Dampier Port increase in throughput to 120 Mtpa, Hamersley Iron	EPS	15/8/05
1191	Revised Proposal - Dampier Port increase in throughput to 120 Mtpa	EPS	15/8/05
1192	Revised proposal containment cell dimensions, industrial development, Tonkin Park, Bassendean, Stages 1 and 2, Ridgepoynt Pty Ltd.	ARI	29/8/05

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Bulletin No	Title	Level of Assessment	Release Date
1195	Yandicoogina Junction Southeast Mine, Hamersley Iron	EPS	5/9/05
1203	Koolan Island Iron Ore Mine & Port Facility, Aztec Resources	ARI	7/11/05
1204	Kemerton Lateral Gas Pipeline, Kemerton, DBNGP (WA) Nominees Pty Ltd	ARI	31/10/05
1205	Argyle Diamond Mine - Underground Project, 110 km south of Kununurra, East Kimberley	EPS	14/11/05
1206	Southern Looping Project, Loop 10, South of Kwinana	ARI	21/11/05
1208	Northern Looping Project, Loops 1-9, Karratha to Bullsbrook	ARI	30/11/05
1210	Orebody 25 extension, 8km north east of Newman	EPS	28/11/05
1212	Cataby Mineral Sands Project	EPS	5 & 9/12/05
1213	Phillips River Gold Project, Ravensthorpe	EPS	05/01/06
1218	Proposed Landfill Footprint Modification, South Cardup Landfill	ARI	24/4/06
1220	Jack Hills Iron Ore Project, Murchison Region, Murchison Metals	EPS	22/5/06
1223	Wagerup Cogeneration Project	ARI	12/6/06

### Proposal Unlikely to be Environmentally Acceptable

No PUEA Bulletins were released in 2005-06.

### Section 16 Strategic Advice

Bulletin No	Project Title	Release date
1196	Wungong Catchment Environment and Water Management Project, Water Corporation	19/9/05
1199	Strategic advice on Managed Aquifer Recharge using treated wastewater on the Swan Coastal Plain	10/10/05

### Guidance Statements - final

No	Title	Release date
1	Protection of Tropical Arid Zone Mangroves along the Pilbara Coastline	April 2001
2	Risk Assessment and Management: Offsite Individual Risk from Hazardous Industrial Plant	July 2000
3	Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses	June 2005
4	Deep and Shallow Well Injection for Disposal of Industrial Waste	September 1998
6	Rehabilitation of Terrestrial Ecosystems	June 2006
7	Protection of Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat, Uppers Swan/Bullsbrook	June 2006
10	Level of Assessment for proposals affecting natural areas within the System 6 Region and Swan Coastal Plain portion of the System 1 Region	June 2006
12	Minimising Greenhouse Gases	October 2002
13	Management of Air Emissions from Biomedical Waste Incinerators	March 2000
15	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Gas Turbines	May 2000
17	A Site Remediation Hierarchy for Contaminated Soil	July 2000
18	Prevention of Air Quality Impacts from Land Development Sites	March 2000
28	Protection of the Lake Clifton Catchment	May 1998
29	Benthic Primary Producer Habitat Protection for Western Australia's Marine Environment	June 2004
33	Guidelines for Environment and Planning	June 2005

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No	Title	Release date
34	Linkage between EPA Assessment and Management Strategies, Policies, Scientific Criteria, Guidelines, Standards and Measures Adopted by National Councils	April 1998
40	Management of Mosquitoes by Land Developers	June 2000
41	Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage	April 2004
49	Assessment of Development Proposals in Shark Bay World Heritage Property	November 2002
51	Terrestrial Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment in Western Australia	June 2004
54	Consideration of Subterranean Fauna in Groundwater and Caves during Environmental Impact Assessment in Western Australia	December 2003
55	Implementing Best Practice in Proposals Submitted to the Environmental Impact Assessment Process December	2003
56	Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment in Western Australia	June 2004

### Guidance Statements - draft

No	Title	Release date
33	Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development	June 2005
47	Interim Guidance on Odour as a Relevant Environmental Factor	2005
48	Groundwater Environmental Management Areas	February 1998

**DoE S6: BPBS G2, G3, G4, G5**

### 3.7 Environment policies and State of the Environment reporting

Coordinate the development and analysis of environmental policy, ensure its effective implementation, manage the Environmental Protection Authority's formulation of statutory Environmental Protection Policies and State Environmental Policies, coordinate State of the Environment reporting and provide sound, accurate and timely information about the environment to the community to promote positive environmental behaviours.

#### 3.7.1 Overview

Much of the policy development work in 2005-06 involved providing services to the Environmental Protection Authority through State Environmental Policies, Environmental Protection Policies, Position Statements, Guidance Statements and State of the Environment Reporting. The EPA reports annually separately, pursuant to s.21 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

In April 2006, a number of policy responsibilities were transferred from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet including greenhouse and sustainability.

Our policy analysis work has expanded as a consequence with these additional whole of government roles.

The future is likely to see an enhanced, strategic policy function for the new Department of Environment and Conservation and development of a strategic, stronger and more coherent policy advice role for the Minister and government.

#### 3.7.2 Swan Coastal Plain Wetlands Environmental Protection Policy

A Regulatory Impact Assessment Panel was established to determine the implications of the draft Swan Coastal Plain Wetlands Environmental Protection Policy. Based on the Panel's recommendations, changes were made to the draft Policy and Regulations, including establishing an independent appeals process and deleting Notice on Title requirements.

#### 3.7.3 Draft State of the Environment Report

We supported the EPA in the development of the draft State of the Environment (SoE) Report, the launch of the report on 1 June 2006, and subsequent public briefings. This involved the provision of:

- executive support to the 16 working groups in the program
- research and liaison with many expert and interested parties



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- data acquisition and analysis
- development of GIS products
- synthesis of material, report writing, briefings to the Authority, editorial control and design and production.

Our State of the Environment team will have an ongoing role in supporting the EPA in finalising the SoE Report.

**BPBS G3, G5**

### 3.7.4 Ambient Air State Environment Policy

A new approach to implementing the Ambient Air National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) in Western Australia was introduced this year. The Environmental Protection Authority and the Minister for the Environment endorsed the drafting of a State Environment Policy (SEP) for the implementation of the NEPM. This initiative involves deeming the NEPM as a statutory Environmental Protection Policy in line with previous Government commitments and the preparation of an SEP to detail the implementation of the Ambient Air NEPM, other NEPMs related to ambient air and provide guidance on non-NEPM ambient emissions.

The draft SEP is currently being developed along with a detailed explanatory document, and is expected to be available for public comment towards the end of 2006.

**BPBS G3, G5**

### 3.7.5 Water Quality Improvement Plan for Peel-Harvey

The Peel Harvey Region has a fast growing population, a new rail system being built between Perth and Mandurah and growing stresses on its waterways. Renowned for its recreational, commercial and scientific values, the Peel Harvey estuary is also a significant waterbird habitat and an internationally recognised wetland.

A Water Quality Improvement Plan for the Peel Harvey estuarine system is being prepared by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in partnership with the Commonwealth and State agencies, including the Department of Environment, Department of Agriculture and the Peel Development Commission, and the Peel Harvey Catchment Council.

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This Plan is being developed under the Coastal Catchments Initiative, a national program of the Natural Heritage Trust designed to produce reductions in pollution in coastal water quality hotspots.

The Draft Plan sets out measures to protect the estuarine waterways from the impacts arising from land-based activities. It takes the findings of seven supporting projects and recommends a combination of management actions at a sub-catchment level to reduce phosphorus discharges to estuarine waters. It also recommends a framework to enhance water quality through the land use planning processes for the Peel Harvey Catchment.

The Plan has a particular focus on management measures to lessen the incidents of excessive and often toxic algal blooms, and builds on the catchment management activities and research that have been continuing over decades.

The Draft Water Quality Improvement Plan will be released for public consultation in the third quarter of 2006. During the three month consultation period, the EPA will seek the community's views on matters such as the level of protection that the community wants for various areas of the waterways, and selection of effective management measures and control actions to achieve this level of protection. The EPA expects to deliver its recommendations to the State Government around the end of 2006 or early 2007.

### **BPBS G3, G5**

#### 3.7.6 Swan Bioplan program

Swan Bioplan is a Cabinet-endorsed four year regional biodiversity program designed to update regional biodiversity conservation recommendations, and promote ecological sustainability and the integration of natural heritage values into regional development on the southern Swan Coastal Plain. The project area extends from the Moore River to Dunsborough, excluding the Perth Metropolitan portion of the Swan Coastal Plain where regional conservation areas have been updated through the *Bush Forever* report, endorsed by Government in 2000.

Swan Bioplan is also designed to implement election commitments to undertake Peel and Bunbury Bushplans and an earlier undertaking to update the EPA System 6 recommendations.

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A draft Heads of Agreement (HoA) with the Department of Conservation and Land Management, the Department for Planning and Infrastructure and the WA Local Government Association (WALGA) was developed this year to define roles and responsibilities in collaborative work on the project. The HoA includes the roles of a Steering Group and a Technical Working Group comprising representation from the above agencies and regional natural resource management councils, which will play key roles in coordinating the program. This agreement is expected to be signed off in early 2006-07. An agreement was also developed with WALGA to facilitate close collaboration between Swan Bioplan and WALGA's NRM funded South West Biodiversity Project.

Five key project work areas have been defined.

- Project definition and coordination
- Biodiversity resource Inventory and assessment of natural areas for protection
- Implementation mechanisms and incentives
- Understanding of biodiversity and landscape values: developing skills and information transfer, and
- Preparation and endorsement of draft and final reports.

Project resources so far have mainly been directed to comprehensive mapping of natural areas/native vegetation across the project area south of Perth, developing the Heads of Agreement, committee structures and work program, and on consultation and training sessions with State and Local Government officers and NRM community people in the region.

### **BPBS G3, G4**

#### 3.7.7 Review of State Sustainability Strategy 2003

Responsibility for sustainability policy and implementation was transferred to the department from the Department of Premier and Cabinet in April 2006.

We provided updates on progress of our many projects under the State Sustainability Strategy. We also actively supported the Sustainability Round Table and associated programs. The sustainability agenda has been progressed by our work with the natural resource sectors in supporting the EPA's State of Environment Report program. Individual sector sustainability measures are now available for the first time.

## 3 Report on services

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We provide policy advice and support to the public sector agencies, local government, industry bodies and the community. We also monitor and report on whole-of-government implementation of sustainability and assist with sustainability education and training developments. We maintain active involvement with major State/Local Government Sustainable Community partnerships.

Public policy making regarding water strategies, public health, greenhouse issues, energy, public transport, urban growth and housing, waste management, resources management, and biodiversity remain high on the State Government's sustainability agenda.

The State Sustainability Strategy, released in September 2003, continues to provide a foundation for sustainability and is being advanced in many different ways by all sectors of the Western Australian community: the Government, State agencies, local government, the non-government sector, peak industry groups, community groups and individuals.

State agencies are effectively progressing their State Sustainability Strategy responsibilities with more than 90 per cent of the 336 key actions identified in the Strategy now being either well underway, in place or fully completed.

Other substantial sustainability policies and strategies are being initiated and vigorously pursued by many State agencies.

With both funding and expertise, the State is supporting Local Government commitments to sustainability in areas such as urban development, asset and waste management, land use and building planning services, water and energy management, and public health.

A State/Local Government Sustainability Partnership Agreement was established to formalise cooperation and collaboration arrangements.

State agencies are collaborating with academic/training bodies on sustainability awareness, education and assessment initiatives. Agencies are also working with the private sector on significant matters such as sustainable resource project approvals policies and practices.

## 3 Report on services

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### 3.7.8 Greenhouse Policy Unit

Responsibility for Greenhouse policy was transferred from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet to the Department of Environment in April 2006. This includes responsibility:

- coordinating overall implementation of the Western Australian Greenhouse Strategy across Government
- implementing various actions within the Western Australian Greenhouse Strategy
- coordinating annual reporting and regular review of the WA Greenhouse Strategy
- providing advice to Government on international, national and state Greenhouse Policy issues
- coordinating and servicing the Ministerial Council on Greenhouse, Interdepartmental Committee on Greenhouse Policy, and the High Level Stakeholder Group on Greenhouse Policy
- representing the State in national and international greenhouse policy processes, and
- supporting the further development of Western Australian Greenhouse policy as required.

### 3.7.9 Implementation of the Western Australian Greenhouse Strategy

The release of the Western Australian Greenhouse Strategy (WAGS) in September 2004 provided an important framework for limiting Western Australia's greenhouse gas emissions and for ensuring the State can effectively address the unavoidable impacts of global climate change. The Strategy provides a means to embrace the opportunities and manage the risks associated with climate change by establishing research programs, providing Government leadership and representing Western Australia's interests nationally and internationally.

Implementation of the Western Australian Greenhouse Strategy is reported separately on an annual basis, and the 2005 Progress Report was released by the Minister for the Environment on 29 June 2006.

The Strategy outlines 141 actions across eight key areas - government leadership, reducing greenhouse emissions, carbon sequestration, new industry opportunities, responding to climate change, working with local government and the community, research, and representing Western Australia's interests.

Highlights in the implementation of the Strategy in 2005-06 included:

- The bus fleet replacement program, which replaced 65 ageing diesel buses with the lower emission Mercedes-Benz Euro 4 gas bus in 2005-06, saving approximately 585 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions.
- The beginning of a \$330,000 study to investigate how people, communities, the environment and industries in the State's south west have responded to climate change since the mid-1970s.
- Continuing construction of the new desalination plant to increase the State's water supply by 45 gigalitres a year. This plant will be powered by renewable energy from the proposed Emu Downs wind farm, consequently avoiding 220,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide a year.
- Release of a series of climate change notes in August 2005 to help the community understand changes in the south west's climate.
- Continued development of a Western Australian Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Registry. From 2006-07, Western Australian Government agencies and trading enterprises will need to lodge greenhouse gas estimates and minimisation strategies annually for the coming year.

## 3 Report on services

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Western Australia continues to participate in the National Emissions Trading Taskforce, which is developing a model inter-jurisdictional greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme based upon ten key design principles agreed between State and Territory Premiers and Chief Ministers in March 2005.

The Government is developing a comprehensive Renewable Energy Strategy due for completion in March 2007, which will set a renewable energy target for 2020.

### **BPBS G1, G2, G3, G4, G5**

#### 3.7.10 Greenhouse and Energy Taskforce

We are responsible for providing executive support to the State Government's Greenhouse and Energy Taskforce. The Taskforce is currently developing a report that will provide recommendations to further advance Western Australia's greenhouse response in the stationary energy sector.

The Taskforce is chaired by Dr Roy Green, AO, FTSE. Dr Green has been the Deputy Chair of the Environmental Protection Authority and has undertaken senior roles in Australia throughout his career, such as Chief Executive Officer of the CSIRO, Chairman of the National Land and Water Resources Audit and President of the Murray Darling Basin Commission.

Four additional independent members of the Taskforce were jointly selected by the Minister for Energy and the Minister for the Environment and endorsed by Cabinet on 15 August 2005. They are:

- Dr John Zillman, president of the Australian Academy of Technological Science and Engineering. Dr Zillman is a former president of the World Meteorological Organisation and the former head of the Australian Bureau of Meteorology
- Ms Cathy Zoi, group executive director of Bayard Capital and the former chief of staff of environmental policy to the President of the United States
- Mr John Akehurst, CEO of Biostarch Pty Ltd and the former CEO of Woodside Petroleum Ltd
- Mr Richard Begley, senior manager with the Allen Consulting Group and a specialist in greenhouse and sustainable energy economics and the development of carbon trading strategies.

## 3 Report on services

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The remaining five members of the Taskforce include ex-officio members from the Office of Energy, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Office of Science and Innovation, Department of Treasury and Finance and the Department of Environment. The Taskforce's Terms of Reference require it to report on the following matters:

- Practical and economically feasible policies to manage greenhouse gas emissions from the stationary energy sector in the short term
- Longer term policies, actions and strategies that the State should consider to assist its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- The feasibility and implications of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 50 per cent by 2050
- Policy options that would be complementary to a National Emissions Trading Scheme that could be adopted in Western Australia in the short term
- Measures to prepare the State for such a National Emissions Trading Scheme and future integration with international emissions trading markets
- Proposals for energy conservation initiatives focused on encouraging businesses and householders to make significant reductions in energy consumption
- Policy proposals for Government consideration on greenhouse offsets that would provide clear ground rules for proponents of projects that will have significant greenhouse emissions.

The Taskforce has prepared an interim report to the Minister for the Environment and the Minister for Energy, and is expected to prepare its final report in December 2006.

**BPBS G1, G2, G3, G4, G5**



## 4 Supporting the department

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

### 4.1.1 Overview

Within the Department of Environment there are central several groups which provide a range of specialist services, or coordinate issues on behalf of the executive. Specialists include Legal Services and the Environmental Enforcement Unit. Departmental support is also provided by the Communications Branch, Ministerial Liaison and Executive Services who all work cohesively with the Director General and executive in managing the department.

### 4.1.2 Communications

The commitment to effective communication with industry, community and other stakeholders continued to drive the Department's communications activities throughout the year.

Significant issues requiring community involvement, media, publications and marketing included a review of the Enforcement and Prosecution Policy, planning for the new contaminated sites legislation, acid sulphate soils, native vegetation, air quality, littering and illegal dumping, emissions and pollution. The Department's high media profile is a reflection of the complex and significant issues the Department deals with on a daily basis.

An innovative sponsorship of Barking Gecko Theatre Company culminated in the creation of a play centred on protecting and enhancing the environment. 'The Feather Surfers' was developed in consultation with the Department, including representatives from regional offices. It was part of the Perth International Arts Festival for 2006 and delivered environmental messages to more than 30,000 students across the State.

Planning for the 2006 Western Australian Environment Awards started and nominations opened on 2 June.

We completed a review of stakeholder/community-based committees, audited the internal communications activities and developed a staff-training program including sessions in community involvement to help staff working with the community. Topics included Negotiation and Conflict Resolution and Presentation Skills.

Publications we produced during 2005-06 are listed in Appendix C. Work was also carried out on developing a refreshed DoE identity to reflect our focus following the creation of the Department of Water. The corporate branding for the new Peel Waterways Centre was finalised.

## 4 Supporting the department

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We continued to advise the Swan River Trust under a service level agreement and also supported the Waste Management Board and Environmental Protection Agency. We provided web publishing services to the Swan Catchment Centre, Office of the Appeals Convenor, Indian Ocean Climate Initiative, Department of Water, State of the Environment, Cockburn Sound Management Council and the Keep Australia Beautiful Council.

### 4.1.3 Community Education

Recognising that many of the environmental challenges facing our society are either directly or indirectly caused by the behaviours and choices made by all Western Australians, we continued to work closely with stakeholders to improve the delivery of community education initiatives.

On behalf of the Environmental Education Advisory Committee (EEAC) we conducted two forums during the latter part of 2005 which were attended by approximately 300 stakeholders. Participants were asked to provide comment on community education delivery and discuss issues including program development, on-going funding, coordination and evaluation.

The participants identified a number of issues affecting program delivery. In response to the findings we have recently proposed that a 'Learning for Sustainability' Council be established with similar Terms of Reference to those of the Road Safety Council. The proposed Council would report to the Minister for the Environment and would be required to develop strategies and structures to resolve the issues identified by key stakeholders.

#### 4.1.3.1 Sustainable Schools

Through our various environmental education programs, we have continued to support the development and implementation of the National Sustainable Schools Initiative. This initiative aims to support a process of teaching and learning that fosters enhanced understandings of sustainability and encourages participants to develop strong environmental and social values which lead to environmentally friendly behaviours. It also promotes other key themes such as social justice, active participation in decision making, human rights, cultural diversity and respect.

The initiative also encourages and supports schools in the efficient use of their resources ie energy, water, products and materials.

## 4 Supporting the department

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Waste Wise/Ribbons of Blue/Airwatch-Weatherwatch. We continue to encourage and support schools in learning about important environmental issues through its suite of successful programs. Over 700 schools actively participate in these programs with many thousands of students developing positive environmental values.

### 4.1.4 Indigenous Affairs Unit

An Indigenous Affairs Unit was established this year and has seen a change in focus from the scientific to the impact of cultural, heritage and social issues. An Indigenous Affairs Advisory Committee meets bi-monthly, and consists of representatives from each section of the department.

The unit is focusing on developing its structure to assist service delivery of programs to regional locations by ensuring an Indigenous Natural Resource Management Officer is employed in every office. The unit is also aiming to develop policies and programs over the next 12 months.

One of the new programs currently being delivered is the Aboriginal Cross Cultural Awareness Training that commenced in May with 20 people and monthly workshops are planned over the next year.

#### **BPBS Goals 1,3,4**

### 4.1.5 Corporate governance

During 2005-06 several initiatives were undertaken to enhance corporate governance. Early initiatives focused on defining and improving corporate reporting systems to support decision making. Corporate planning and reporting processes were also modified to incorporate risk management principles. Additionally resources were placed into reviewing processes used to guide decision making within the many committees and groups established by the department. Since the formal split of water functions from environment in October 2005, governance initiatives have focussed on redefining roles and responsibilities and statutory delegations. As we move forward, delegations will again be revised to ensure directors, senior managers and all staff are aware of their responsibilities and that they are appropriately administered.

### 4.1.6 Strategic planning and review

Having developed a revised strategic direction in 2004-05 the focus for corporate planning in 2005-06 shifted towards defining and developing strategies to enhance service delivery and employee capability. Key initiatives centred around developing a workforce plan to guide workforce development.

## 4 Supporting the department

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### 4.1.7 Enforcement support

The Environmental Enforcement Unit (EEU) was established in 2003 as a result of recommendations from the Robinson Review into departmental enforcement and prosecution guidelines (available in full on our website). The EEU contributes to the protection of the environment through provision of quality specialist investigative and enforcement support throughout the department, and has experienced a number of significant milestones in its third year of operation.

The Unit is responsible for taking the lead role involving investigations into major incidents, and has conducted or assisted with departmental investigations into a broad range of environmental events. EEU Investigators have successfully concluded investigations throughout the State in partnership with regional staff, resulting in prosecution or the laying of other sanctions. With the implementation and enhancement of the Incident and Complaints Management System (ICMS), our incident reporting and case management computer system, monthly compliance statistics are available on our website.

As part of its Quality Assurance role and commitment to enhanced training, the EEU has been involved in developing, in consultation with our Training Coordinator, a revamped Regulatory Officers Training Course. A 'Memorandum of Understanding' between the department and the Western Australian Police, involving a commitment for the co-delivery of generic and specialised training, was signed in November 2005. The nine-day pilot course was held in December 2005 and the inaugural 10-day course took place at the WA Police Academy in March 2006. The course framework was built on existing training and designed to ensure regulatory training is provided to departmental officers at an appropriate level.

#### 4.1.7.1 EEU finalised prosecutions for 2005-06

The following Department of Environment criminal prosecutions were subject to a final court determination during 2005-06.

##### **Armadale Magistrates Court Charge Numbers AR 1315/05 and AR 1316/05**

A company operating a bluemetal quarry in locality of Whitby appeared before the Perth Magistrates Court on 13 February 2006. The company faced two charges of failing to ensure that the implementation of a proposal was carried out in accordance with the conditions under Section 47(1) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

## 4 Supporting the department

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It was alleged in court, during a trial hearing, that on 27 June 2003 and 11 April 2004, that the company discharged water from their Whitby quarry into a watercourse, without passing the discharge water through a sediment settling dam or basin, contrary to a condition of a ministerial statement.

The maximum penalty under the Act is \$250,000 for each offence. The company is the first charged with not complying with a condition of a Ministerial Statement. The Magistrate reserved her decision.

### Rockingham Magistrates Court Charge Numbers 05 04460 and 05 04461

A Karratha-based abrasive blasting company appeared before the Rockingham Magistrates Court on 11 August 2005 and pleaded guilty to four charges involving its operations in Karratha for breaches of the *Environmental Protection Act* and the *Environmental Protection (Abrasive Blasting) Regulations*.

It was alleged in court that on 8 and 13 July 2004, the company caused an unreasonable noise to be emitted from their Karratha blasting premises, contrary to section 79(1) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. It was also alleged on the above dates that the company carried on abrasive blasting in the open, and in such a manner as to allow visible dust to escape from the same premises, contrary to Regulation 6 of *Environmental Protection (Abrasive Blasting) Regulations 1998*.

The Company was fined \$2,000 and ordered to pay \$476-40 in costs. The company has also been working under an Environmental Protection Notice (EPN) issued by the Department, which is a statutory directive requiring the company to significantly upgrade their facility to alleviate the likelihood of further emissions.

### Bunbury Court of Petty Sessions Charge Number 051798

An abattoir based in the South West appeared in the Bunbury Court on 2 November, 2005 and pleaded guilty to contravening a condition of their licence. (Section 58(1) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*).

It was alleged in court that on 28 July 2003, at Rosamel Road Australind, the company allowed the discharge of cattle faeces and waste matter from its stock holding yards to flow into a neighbouring CALM reserve in contravention of the company's licence

The company was fined \$15,000 and ordered to pay \$764 costs.

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### Perth Magistrates Court Charge Numbers 05 30147, 05 54207 and 05 51924

A Kwinana based company appeared in the Perth Magistrates Court on December 12, 2005 and pleaded guilty to three Unauthorised Discharges of a Prohibited Material Section 3(1) Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharge) Regulations 2004. All three offences occurred at the company's pipeline in the locality of Postans.

It was alleged in court that:

- At about 7pm on 13 July 2004, a hole formed in the underside of a pipeline which was transferring a caustic, alumina refining process by-product (slurry). This caused an estimated 200,000-250,000 litres of slurry to be discharged into the environment. The company was fined \$17,500 and ordered to pay costs of \$870.70 (*Charge 05 30147*)
- On 25 July 2004, a pipeline rupture disc ruptured causing an estimated 50,000 litres of caustic process slurry to overflow from an inadequately bunded area into the environment. The company was fined \$10,000 and ordered to pay costs of \$1035.70 (*Charge 05 54207*)
- On 12 October 2004, the company discharged an estimated 15,000 litres of caustic process slurry into the environment through an open drain valve. The company was fined \$5,000 and ordered to pay costs of \$1,035.70 (*Charge 05 51924*).

### Fremantle Magistrates Court Charge Number 4499/06

A Baldivis property owner appeared in the Fremantle Magistrates Court on 13 April 2006 and pleaded guilty to the Unauthorised Clearing of Native Vegetation sections 51C and 99Q of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

It was alleged in court that in July 2004, the defendant caused an estimated 2.5 hectares of native vegetation to be cleared from his Baldivis property. It was also alleged that the area cleared was located adjacent to Stakehill Swamp, a Bush Forever site and conservation category wetland. A portion of the alleged clearing, an estimated 0.6 hectare, occurred within an Environmentally Sensitive Area pursuant to Regulation 6 of the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004.

The man was fined \$1,000 and ordered to pay costs of \$470.70. This was the first native vegetation clearing prosecution mounted by the Department.

## 4 Supporting the department

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

### 4.1.7.2 Modified Penalties

#### Modified Penalty Notice 1/05 & 2/05

On 28 June 2005, we issued two Modified Penalty fines of \$12,500 each to a Hazelmere-based meat-rendering company.

The penalties were issued following department investigations into odour complaints supported that emission of odours occurred from the company's Hazelmere premises on March 22 and 25, 2004 contrary to section 49(5)(a) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

The odour on March 22, 2004, subject of the first modified penalty, was attributed to the facility receiving a large quantity of heavily decomposed chicken mortalities. The odour on March 25, 2004, subject of the second modified penalty, was attributed to the operations at the facility.

Both sanctions have been administered under section 99A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, which empowers us to issue a modified penalty where certain statutory conditions are met.

Payment of both fines totalling \$25,000 was received on July 18, 2005.

The company has also been working under an Environmental Protection Notice (EPN) issued by the Department (a statutory directive requiring the company to significantly upgrade their facility to alleviate the likelihood of further emissions).

#### Modified Penalty Notice 1/06 & 2/06

On March 3, 2006 we substituted two modified penalty fines of \$12,500 each to a State water authority.

Both sanctions have been administered under section 99A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, which empowers us to issue a modified penalty where certain statutory conditions are met.

The modified penalties were substituted as part of a negotiated outcome and replaced a prosecution we began in 2004. The prosecution involved three charges of causing pollution under section 49(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and related to discharges of sewage into the Swan River at Guildford. Both the State water authority and their contracted sewage service provider faced the charges.

## 4 Supporting the department

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### 4.1.7.3 Legal Services

#### Freedom of Information

Our Information Statement underwent a major revision in July 2003, and further revisions in October 2003, July 2004 and May 2006. The July 2004 version is available on our website, and relates to all information held by the Department of Environment, the Environmental Protection Authority, the Waste Management Board, the Water and Rivers Commission, the Swan River Trust and the Keep Australia Beautiful Council, including its availability and accessibility, in accordance with the associated Acts. The statement also includes information on the legislation we administer, and the divisional structure and decision-making functions. Further review and update of the Information Statement is planned for late 2006 so as to reflect the structure of the new department.



# 5 Managing our department

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## 5.1 Overview

The Department invests significant resources in corporate support infrastructure and internal services to support the business operations. During 2005-06 essential financial, human resource and information management services were provided. 2005-06 was a year of change. The re-design of two new organisational structures (one for Environment and one for Water) resulted in significant change to all business systems.

## 5.2 Information Services

Significant effort was devoted to the relocation of 450 departmental staff from the Hyatt Business Centre to The Atrium, and 250 staff from Westralia Square to The Atrium this year. Relocation of the central computing network infrastructure and servers, including communication links to the 21 remote sites for business operations, was achieved successfully with little or no impact on departmental staff and stakeholders.

As a "greenfield" site, The Atrium required the establishment of a controlled environment server room and the tendering and implementation of a Voice Over IP (VoIP) telephone system. The VoIP installation was based on a tender valued at almost \$1 million, and involved over a year's effort to define the tender, evaluate and test the proposed solutions, implement and train users. The change has been well received as it provides improvements in ease of use and ease of maintenance, and flexibility for integration with business systems.

In October 2005, the creation of the Department of Water (DoW) was announced. This required separation of assets, infrastructure, information and systems, and changes to systems and practices to meet the business needs of the Department. Work to this end has continued through the rest of the year.

Work continues at the planning level to improve the information management practices of the Department. A draft recordkeeping plan has been submitted to the State Records Office and accepted subject to progress towards certain standards by the end of 2006. A separate statement on compliance with the *State Records Act 2000* appears elsewhere in this Report.

## 5 Managing our department

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Planning has been completed for an upgrade of all personal computers to the Windows XP operating system and Office 2003. The change commenced in June 2006 and will continue until October to upgrade all city and regional computers. The opportunity to complete this upgrade has been pushed back several times due to competing activities such as the relocation and the separation of the Departments of Environment and Water. The need to upgrade has become critical as some related environments are no longer supported for use by old versions of Windows.

A number of information systems have been developed or upgraded to support the business needs of the Department, including: a Recycling Directory; the Contaminated Sites Management System; the Incidents and Complaints Management System; Correspondence Tracking System; and a Clearing Permit System. Analysis has started on the requirements for a redevelopment of the Pollution Prevention System.

The value and quality of system developments was reflected in the decision by the New Zealand government to purchase the Controlled Waste Tracking System from the Department for \$250,000.

### 5.3 Human Resources

We provide a full range of human resource services through a bureau arrangement to the Department of Water (Water and Rivers Commission), Department of Environment, Swan River Trust and the Keep Australia Beautiful Council.

A range of boards and committees are also serviced, including the Swan River Trust, the Water and Rivers Commission Board and the Environmental Protection Authority.

Staff are mainly employed under the provisions of the Public Service Award 1992 and the Public Service General Agreement 2004. A limited number of staff are covered by the Australia Workers Union (Western Australian Public Sector) Award 2002, and a specific Australia Workers Union (Western Australian Public Sector) Water and Rivers Certified Agreement 2005.

The latter part of this year saw a focus on organisational restructuring of what was the Department of Environment to the separate entities of the Department of Water and Department of Environment and Conservation. The transition of people and systems has been, and continues, to be a priority for the Department.

## 5 Managing our department

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Core human resource services delivered include:

### Recruitment and Selection

Recruitment and selection is central to the operational services provided.

The Department utilises a number of recruitment and selection strategies to fill vacancies. One such strategy is the use of recruitment pools, which allows the Department to fill multiple similar vacancies through one recruitment and selection process, increasing cost and time efficiencies in appointing staff.

The internal e-recruitment system has also been highly successful for processing short-term placement situations, which offers staff opportunities to broaden and develop their skills and experience.

### Induction

All new staff appointed to the Department complete a formal induction process, which includes a series of corporate information modules, together with supporting local and job specific workplace information.

With the assistance of their Manager, employees access the self help online induction program for base information while the Manager conducts the more comprehensive induction process both corporately and at a local level.

### Performance Management

The Performance Development Conversation (PDC) is a structured employee/management communication process, focused on assessing and addressing job specific performance, training requirements, relationship building and career development. The PDC is a key element in the Department's people development strategy, with staff participating in the PDC every six months (as a minimum).

### Training and Development

Extensive training and development activities occur across the organisation, including formal specialist training in regulatory response, licensing and investigation, along with the more generic directed training. Training is delivered across the multiple functional areas of the water, environment and river management accountabilities.

The roll out of the Regulatory Officers Training Course has been coordinated out of the Environmental Enforcement Unit and has resulted in over 30 staff undertaking an intensive two week competency-based investigations training course at the Western Australian Police Academy.

## 5 Managing our department

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The appointment of a permanent training coordinator has enhanced planning in the approach to managing training at all levels. Initiatives such as the Staff Training Calendar have assisted to maximise the effectiveness of training and development opportunities, facilitating a far more cohesive approach. This has been particularly beneficial to staff in regional areas.

Ongoing training in facilitation and community involvement is another key development area to support business obligations.

Access to on-the-job training continues to be available in all areas of the organisation. Through our Performance Development Conversation, both personal and job competency needs are identified and acted on, including access to relevant training.

### Redeployment

We continue to case manage several staff currently awaiting placement by way of consultancy support to both the employee and responsible manager in finding alternative meaningful employment for the affected staff member. This also includes assisting with competency development requirements on and off the job.

Our redeployment policy and process has been reviewed and enhanced to provide the capacity to better respond to the current and future changing environments impacting on its people.

### 5.4 Occupational Safety and Health (OS&H)

We have continued with our commitment to build and implement a holistic Occupational Safety and Health (OS&H) Management System that meets statutory obligations and organisational needs for both employees and the business.

Key objectives achieved in the past 12 months have included the identification of 19 major areas of improvement arising from the 2005 statewide external audit, development of a Department OS&H Plan and the associated site plans that incorporate strategies and actions at both the corporate and operational levels, construction of system documentation and development and implementation of a 12 module training program as a part of the continuous improvement cycle.

Support for the various committees, operations training for local sites and various communication mechanisms (e.g. intranet website upgrades, safety alerts and monthly news articles) continue to be released.

During 2005-06, there was one Workers Compensation claim with a total of 2107.5 hours (281 days) lost time..

# 5 Managing our department

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## 5.5 Financial and administrative management

We have a financial and administrative services branch which provides key services in the fields of financial planning, budget management, management accounting services. Administrative services include the planning, acquisition and management of assets such as accommodation, land, vehicles and plant and equipment. We also receive services from the Department of Treasury and Finance for procurement and contract management.

2005-06 was a challenging year due to organisational changes and the drive to improve several management processes. Significant effort has been placed into enhancing all procurement and contract management processes. Together with AOT Consulting, we have produced a comprehensive guide and support systems for procurement.

Administratively, the greatest challenge came from the relocation of 700 staff to The Atrium. We have also continued to review our fleet management and shift towards government policy direction of acquiring more energy efficient vehicles.

The focus for 2006-07 will be on separating the Department of Environment and Department of Water and then supporting the merger of the Department of Environment with the Department of Conservation and Land Management.

## 6 Obligatory reporting

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### 6.1 Disability Services Plan Outcomes

The 2003 – 2006 Disability Services Plan was implemented in June 2004. In this, the Plan's final year, a range of initiatives have been progressed to address the various listed strategies and targets.

- Access issues for people with disabilities have been addressed in the accommodation principles and protocols and were implemented by the Accommodation Committee in the design and fit out of the new premises at the Atrium Building. In the 2005 Occupational Safety and Health Audit, audits were conducted on the access of regional and other site buildings. Buildings not meeting the required standard are included in the capital works program.
- The web content team improved access to our Internet and intranet websites as part of the continual upgrade program. Currently the text size can easily be enlarged without compromising the integrity of the site and both sites are style-sheet independent. Staff involved in web content design have undertaken training to understand the needs of and potential access barriers to, people with disabilities. This has resulted in accessibility issues being identified and the implementation of strategies to meet these requirements.
- We continually review public written information to eliminate any potential impediments people with disabilities may have. This includes providing the ability for individuals to request information in alternative formats or request information where they have specific accessibility needs. Where requested, we provide information in other languages or in alternative formats.
- Advertising campaigns produced meeting the required standards in accordance with Government guidelines.

The Disability Services Plan ceased in June 2006. We have reviewed and implemented a Disability Services Plan for 2006 - 2007 as an interim, while we develop our Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP). It is anticipated this will be available during 2006 - 07 and apply to a five year program.

# 6 Obligatory reporting

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## 6.2 Youth Outcomes

We support the State Government's youth outcomes through environmental education programs for schools, including Wastewise, AirWatch, and Ribbons of Blue.

## 6.3 Waste Paper Recycling

The State Government of Western Australia recycled an average of 61.5 tonnes\* of waste paper per month from its metropolitan agencies during the year. A total of 737 tonnes of waste paper was recycled during the year. This is a decrease of 73 tonnes across the public sector from the previous financial year (810 tonnes).

\* Statistics represent July 2005 – June 2006. Based on this data, a monthly average of 61.5 tonnes was collected from across metropolitan based State Government agencies during the year.

### 6.3.1 DoE's Recycling Performance - Annual Report 2005/06

In 2005-06, our Perth and Kwinana offices recycled 7 510 kg of waste paper under the State Government's Waste Paper Recycling Program. This is an increase of 1 315 kg from the previous year (6 195 kg).

We continued to recycle plastics, aluminium and steel cans, glass and milk cartons in all kitchen areas through the implementation of our Eco-office Program. We also continued to support a worm farm, using food scraps collected in kitchen areas across the department.

## 6.4 Energy Smart Government Policy

During 2005-06 we continued to implement our successful Eco-Office program. Eco-Office aims to reduce the overall footprint the department has on its environment. We made a conscious effort in reducing energy through acquiring four cylinder rather than six cylinder cars and the adoption of energy efficient appliances. However, major gains are expected to flow into the future from a change in head office accommodation. During the 2005-06 we moved from two key CBD locations to The Atrium.

Many energy smart initiatives were incorporated into the design of The Atrium particularly in the areas of lighting and energy efficient practices. Encouraging and supporting recycling are a key feature of Eco-Office practices.

## 6 Obligatory reporting

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

Table 4: Summary Energy Consumption Data

DOE - ENERGY USE SUMMARY					
	FY2001/2002	FY2002/2003	FY2003/2004	FY2004/2005	FY2005/2006
<b>Office - Tenant Light and Power</b>					
Electricity (kWh)	1,668,625	1,698,230	1,813,307	1,853,884	2,001,678
Natural Gas (kWh)	16,967	8,805	13,994	10,255	6,453
Total GJ	6,068	6,145	6,578	6,711	7,229
Total Cost (\$)	251,983	263,043	273,699	279,742	305,540
Occupancy (People)	578	766	877	950	1,212
Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	15,778	14,502	14,766	15,913	18,203
Number of computers					1,123
ABGR hours per week					36,885
MJ/Occupancy (People)/annum	10,498	8,025	7,504	7,064	5,963
MJ/Area (m <sup>2</sup> )/annum	385	424	445	422	397
MJ/Number of computers/annum					6,437
MJ/ABGR hours per week/annum					196
m <sup>2</sup> /person	27.3	18.94	16.85	16.75	15.02
<b>Other Uses</b>					
Electricity (kWh)	329,486	479,844	463,330	534,721	651,946
Greenpower (kWh)					78,415
Total GJ	1,186	1,727	1,668	2,207	2,347
Total Cost (\$)	52,020	58,953	54,694	74,785	74,814
<b>Entity Totals</b>					
Total GJ	7,254	7,873	8,246	8,918	9,576
Total Cost (\$)	304,003	321,996	328,392	354,527	380,354
<b>Cost Summary</b>					
Electricity (Cost/kWh)	15.15¢	14.75¢	14.38¢	14.42¢	14.31¢
Natural Gas (Cost/kWh)	7.49¢	7.58¢	7.13¢	7.13¢	7.79¢
				12.01¢	

As in past years our overall energy consumption has risen. However, on a per-capita basis it continues to decline or remain steady. We have continued to grow in size and number of employees. This requires additional infrastructure such as cars, accommodation and plant and equipment that utilises energy. We remain committed to our Eco-Office programs and reducing our sustainable footprint on Western Australia.



## 6 Obligatory reporting

Department of Environment Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

### 6.5 Evaluations

In the last quarter of 2005 the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) conducted a compliance audit of the transport and disposal of controlled waste.

Our approach to training, industry licensing and inspections received very favourable mention as did incident investigation and enforcement. The report stated that complaints are properly investigated, findings are appropriately documented, and that necessary follow up actions take place promptly.

The report highlighted weaknesses within the Controlled Waste Tracking System (CWTS) and advised that we should strengthen the CWTS to enable it to reconcile and better monitor the transport and disposal of controlled waste. A review of the system was conducted by the CWTS development team. The issues have either been or are in the process of being addressed through modifications to the CWTS.

- Modification to ensure that the amounts collected and the amounts disposed of listed on the tracking form can be reconciled
- The ability for waste carriers and disposal sites to enter different units of measurement for the same type of waste and for the same load has been removed
- Elimination of duplicate and outdated records has occurred
- Data entry errors have been reduced with the addition of drop down boxes and “radio buttons” allowing users to select criteria
- Lack of expertise in SQL knowledge since recent staff changes has been addressed through utilisation of this knowledge within the development team
- As the CWTS matures the data becomes more statistically robust. Data analysis then becomes a useful tool in predicting changes in the industry allowing a more “risk based” approach to industry inspections
- Staff training and the carrier training program are under review
- A working group of Department and Water Corporation officers has met to investigate actions that could reduce the vulnerability of the Water Corporation sewer network to illegal dumping.

## 6 Obligatory reporting

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

We also contributed to a “Review of the Delivery of Natural Resources Management in Western Australia” carried out by Mr Stuart Hicks. The Review focused on the development of an overarching governance framework and structures for NRM delivery, particularly for the provision of high level NRM policy and strategic advice from community to government. We provided the services of one of our staff to act as Executive Officer to the Review.

### 6.6 Information Statement (*Freedom of Information Act 1992, s96-97*)

Our Information Statement underwent a major revision in July 2003, and further revisions in October 2003, July 2004 and May 2006. The July 2004 version is available on our website, and relates to all information held by the Department of Environment, the Environmental Protection Authority, the Waste Management Board, the Water and Rivers Commission, the Swan River Trust and the Keep Australia Beautiful Council, including its availability and accessibility, in accordance with the associated Acts. The statement also includes information on the legislation we administer, and the divisional structure and decision-making functions. Further review and update of the Information Statement is planned for late 2006 so as to reflect the structure of the new department.

### 6.7 Recordkeeping Plans

Our Recordkeeping Plan has been cleared by the State Records Commission. A Retention and Disposal Schedule was approved in May 2006.

State Records Commission Standard 2, Principle 6 obliges us to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of our recordkeeping system not less than once every five (5) years. A review will be undertaken within the required period and will be reported on once it has occurred.

A training program including recordkeeping responsibilities has been developed and is being delivered to staff on a regular basis. The efficiency and effectiveness of this program will undergo review.

A comprehensive information package is being developed to assist staff in the use of our records management system and augment existing training programs.

# 6 Obligatory reporting

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## 6.8 Advertising and sponsorship

In accordance with section 175ZE of the *Electoral Act 1907*, we incurred the following expenditure in advertising, market research, polling, direct mail and media advertising:

1. Total expenditure for 2005-06 was \$230 618.17
2. Expenditure was incurred in the following areas:

Table 5: Advertising expenditure

Class of expenditure	Total expenditure for class	Name of person/agency where total annual payments are greater than \$1,600
Advertising agencies	Nil	
Market research organisations	Nil	
Polling organisations	Nil	
Direct mail organisations	Nil	
Media advertising	\$240 436.63	Marketforce Productions (includes advertising for vacant positions) <b>\$198 950.79</b> Media Decisions WA <b>\$10 659.28</b> Spherion (Verossity) <b>\$21 008.10</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>\$ 230 618.17</b>

## 6 Obligatory reporting

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

### 6.9 Equal Employment Opportunity Outcomes

Many projects were completed this year in meeting our Equity and Diversity Plan objectives. The following is a summary of outcomes as identified in the Plan:

- The recruitment and selection policies and guidelines have been reviewed and accurately reflect our commitment to equity and diversity and ensuring all potential applicants have access to employment opportunities.
- A policy and guidelines for Employing People with Disabilities has been implemented, reinforcing our commitment to equity.
- Bullying awareness sessions have been conducted with staff of many work areas over the last year as a part of the ongoing program to raise awareness of the issues and promote our policy on bullying, harassment and general equity and diversity issues.
- An Indigenous Affairs Coordinator has been appointed to implement initiatives in the Council of Australian Governments' Reconciliation Action plan.
- Aboriginal Cross Cultural Awareness training has commenced, which covers topics including, beliefs and values of Aboriginal people, communication and relating across cultures, Native title/Section 18 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act*, Aboriginal engagement in natural resource management and how to consult with Aboriginal people, Aboriginal employment and other issues affecting the Aboriginal community and Culture and traditional practices.
- New Grievance Contact Officers have been appointed which has significantly boosted the numbers around the State. These volunteers are trained to deal with equity issues in the department, including harassment and bullying. There has been a strong network established for the group and they continue to meet on a regular basis, which is used to share information, experiences and participate in extended training. The officers have completed training that covers equity and diversity, the Code of Conduct and the Public Sector Standards in Human Resource Management. A number of Officers also attended training on Equal Employment Opportunity law.

## 6 Obligatory reporting

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

With respect to the demographics of the department, the following tables show the need for improvement in a number of areas, which has been identified as part of the current and future plans. The comparative analysis of our statistics is against the Government's performance objectives for 2005.

Diversity Group	Environment Group as at 30 June 2005			Performance Objective of the Govt of WA's Equity and Diversity Plan 2005
	Male	Female		Total Representation of Diversity Groups
People with a (known) Disability	0.9%	0.9%	1.8%	3.6%
Indigenous Australians	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	2.9%
People from Culturally Diverse Backgrounds	4.9%	3.1%	8%	6.7%
Youth < 25 years of age	4.1%	9.6%	13.7%	5.5%

	Environment Group as at 30 June 2005			Performance Objective of the Govt of WA's Equity and Diversity Plan 2005
	Male	Female		
Gender Ratio	51.3%	48.7%		To increase the representation of women in management
Women in SES	100%	0%	30%	
Women in Management Tier 1	100%	0%	20%	
Women in Management Tier 2	100%	0%	41%	
Women in Management Tier 3	76%	24%	45%	

With our Equity and Diversity Plan having ceased in June 2006, a new Equity and Diversity Plan has been developed for 2006-07. This short term plan will provide time to assess and adjust its position and direction, given its creation on 1 July 2006.

The Government has introduced a new client focused initiative on Substantive Equality for the provision of services to the diverse multicultural communities of Western Australia.

## 6 Obligatory reporting

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

The objective of the Policy Framework for Substantive Equality is to assist the public sector to move from formal equality, to achieving substantive equality for all Western Australians with a focus on meeting the needs of different Indigenous and ethnic groups. Requirements fall under the *Equal Opportunity Act*. A number of items have already been identified through the 2006-07 Equity and Diversity Plan, including establishing a framework to incorporate the needs of minority groups in the community consultation process.

### 6.10 Corruption prevention

In accordance with government policy, we have begun to develop and implement procedures to mitigate the likelihood of corruption. Corruption prevention initiatives are not new to the department and were previously considered as part of its Code of Conduct, risk profile and incorporated into annual reviews and audits.

A reporting process has been established under the jurisdiction of the Director Corporate Services to ensure any complaint or potential corruption allegations are recorded and appropriately reviewed. There were no allegations reviewed by the department in 2005-06.

### 6.11 Public interest disclosures

Like corruption prevention, formal processes for assessing public interest disclosures were established in 2005-06. A reporting process has been established under the jurisdiction of the Director Corporate Services to ensure any complaint or potential corruption allegations are recorded and appropriately reviewed. There were no disclosures reviewed by the department in 2005-06.

# 7 Boards and committees

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## 7.1 Committees and other bodies

The following boards, councils and committees provide advice to the department on various matters:

*Air Quality Coordinating Committee* - established by the Parliamentary Select Committee into Perth's Air Quality (1997-98) to:

- Oversee the development of the Perth AQMP
- Monitor the implementation of the actions to which the Government gave commitment to undertake in its Response to the report of the Select Committee on Perth's Air Quality.
- Monitor the implementation of the Perth AQMP and review progress towards achieving the aims of the Plan.

There are a number of working groups associated with the AQCC.

The Committee met five times during 2005-06 to monitor the implementation of the Initiatives of the Perth AQMP. An annual report to the Minister on progress in implementing the Perth AQMP was produced by the committee.

The Committee provided advice on a number of issues including:

- a more strategic approach to reducing the impact of wood heaters on winter air quality
- the scope of the five-year review of the Perth AQMP.

*Bellevue Community Consultative Group* - established by the Minister for the Environment following a fire at Waste Control, Bellevue. The terms of reference of the Group are:

- Oversee and provide advice, as well as be involved with decisions on the methodology and protocols for the investigation, remediation and cleanup of the site and adjacent areas;
- Form a focal point for the dissemination of information and the provision of briefings to the community in order to explain technical issues associated with the remediation and cleanup;
- Be provided with independent advice where this is considered essential to better communicate complex issues or where there is significant dispute;

## 7 Boards and committees

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

- Endeavour to keep the broader community informed of the outcomes of the meeting through their respective organisations;
- Provide advice on the community consultative committee process and outcomes;
- Make a submission on post emergency community engagement processes, based on their experience with the Waste Control fire; and
- Report to the Minister for Environment.

The BCCC participated in three workshops (March 2005, November 2005 and April 2006) organised by DoE to gain stakeholder input to the Health and Ecological Risk Assessment undertaken by our technical consultants for the site.

The BCCC also met in April 2006 to provide written feedback on the draft Risk Assessment Report.

*Cockburn Cement Community Working Group* - established in 2002 to provide community input to Cockburn Cement on the long term environmental improvement plans for its Munster operations. The group's input was mainly related to the implementation of recommendations made in an audit in 2002.

In July 2005 an independent review of this audit was published and the results of the review were positive.

In December 2005 Cockburn Cement Limited took ownership of this group. The Department of Environment participated, but no longer has responsibility for the working group.

### *Environmental Education Advisory Committee*

*Environmental Regulation Stakeholder Reference Group* - established to discuss and debate the policies and strategies that will shape environmental regulation in Western Australia over the next five years. The membership is diverse and includes people working in industry representative bodies, conservation representative bodies, community groups, local government, industry and environmental law.



## 7 Boards and committees

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

The Stakeholder Reference Group met five times throughout 2005-06 and were briefed on and provided advice on the following issues relevant to environmental regulation throughout 2005-06:

- Environmental protection notices policy
- Environmental harm policy
- Closure notices policy
- Multiple category premises policy
- Implementation of appeals decisions in works approvals and licences policy
- Industry self-monitoring procedures
- Industry guide to community involvement
- Regulatory mapping
- DoE response to Keating reforms
- Aquaculture licensing reform

*Kalgoorlie Boulder Community and Industry Reference Group* - provides a forum where the community, industry and the environmental regulator can address issues of concern related to environmental management of industry in Kalgoorlie Boulder and the wider Goldfields.

Eleven meetings were held in the 2005-06 financial year with a broad range of environmental management issues discussed. In particular, the group's discussions included:

- Providing comment and recommendations on the reissue of *Environmental Protection Act 1986* licences to Loongana Lime and Total Waste Management;
- Input into air quality management strategy for Goldfields;
- Input into wood smoke strategy and education for Kalgoorlie Boulder residents.
- Input into the 3C process for site selection of hazardous waste precinct.
- Education forum for science of odours.
- Forum for community discussions on the State of the Environment report.

## 7 Boards and committees

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

*Licence Condition Review Working Group* - established to implement priority recommendations relating to the review of licence conditions.

*Stormwater Working Team* - a technical advisory team established to oversee the development of the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Australia and signoff the final document.

The Working Team met in November 2005. Additional funds were secured from the Swan River Trust to accelerate completion of high priority Manual chapters. The Working Team signed off on Chapter 6: *Retrofitting*, which was published in March 2006 after providing input, including provision of a number of case studies. Members of the Working Team are currently reviewing and commenting on two draft Chapters, Chapter 5: *Stormwater Management Plans* (completed in June 2006, and Chapter 9: *Structural Controls*. A third draft document, *Urban Development and Determination of Ecological Water Requirements of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems*, is also being reviewed.

From 1 July 2006, Stormwater/Drainage becomes the responsibility of the Department of Water

*Wagerup Tripartite Group* - provides an ongoing, participative forum where the community, Alcoa and government can address issues of concern relating to the environmental management of the Wagerup refinery including licensing and regulatory processes.

## 7 Boards and committees

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

*Waste Management Board* - The terms of reference of the Board are to:

- Adopt a leadership role in a pro-active professional waste management industry;
- Provide strategic advice to Government on Waste Management (such as refining a vision for waste management; priorities for waste policy initiatives; recommending regulation changes and legislation amendments; coordinate promotion and education activities; and recycling initiatives);
- Oversee and review the Waste Management Recycling Fund and the Landfill Levy;
- Review and advise on available and new technologies in the Waste Industry; and
- Report on the progress and implementation of the Waste 2020 recommendations.

During 2005-06:

- The Board released its Communication Strategy in July 2005.
- The Strategic Waste Initiatives Scheme (SWIS) was launched in an updated form in August 2005, with clearer focus and expected deliverables.
- A new Waste Website was launched in September 2005.
- Drafting instructions for the new Waste Bill were presented to the Minister, for Cabinet consideration by the end of September 2005.

## 8 Statements of compliance

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

### 8.1 Responsible Minister

The Department of Environment's primary responsibility during the reporting period was to the Minister for the Environment, who exercised authority under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

### 8.2 Statement of compliance with written law

Legislation administered by the Department of Environment as at 30 June 2006:

#### Acts

- *Carbon Rights Act 2003*
- *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986*
- *Environmental Protection (Landfill) Levy Act 1998*

#### Regulations

- *Clean Air Regulations 1967*
- *Clean Air (Control of Fibreglass Fumes and Dust) Regulations 1982*
- *Clean Air (Determination of Air Impurities in Gases discharged into the Atmosphere) Regulations 1983*
- *Noise Abatement (Noise Labelling of Equipment) Regulations (No.2) 1985*
- *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*
- *Environmental Protection Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1998*
- *Environmental Protection (Abattoirs) Regulations 2001*
- *Environmental Protection (Abrasive Blasting) Regulations 1998*
- *Environmental Protection (Concrete Batching and Cement Product Manufacturing) Regulations 1998*
- *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2001*
- *Environmental Protection (Diesel and Petrol) Regulations 1999*
- *Environmental Protection (Domestic Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and Firewood Supply) Regulations 1998*
- *Environmental Protection (Fibre Reinforced Plastics) Regulations 1998*

## 8 Statements of compliance

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

- *Environmental Protection (Goldfields Residential Areas) (Sulphur Dioxide) Regulations 1992*
- *Environmental Protection (Kwinana) (Atmospheric Wastes) Regulations 1992*
- *Environmental Protection (Liquid Waste) Regulations 1996*
- *Environmental Protection (Metal Coating) Regulations 2001*
- *Environmental Protection (NEPM-NPI) Regulations 1998*
- *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*
- *Environmental Protection (Recovery of Vapours from the Transfer of Organic Liquids) Regulations 1995*
- *Environmental Protection (Rural Landfill) Regulations 2002*

### Environmental Protection Policies

- *Environmental Protection (Swan Coastal Plain Lakes) Policy 1992*
- *Environmental Protection (Gnangara Mound Crown Land) Policy 1992*
- *Environmental Protection (Peel Inlet - Harvey Estuary) Policy 1992*
- *Environmental Protection (Kwinana)(Atmospheric Waste) Policy 1999*
- *Environmental Protection (Goldfields Residential Areas) (Sulphur Dioxide) Policy 1992*
- *Environmental Protection (Ozone Protection) Policy 2000*
- *Environmental Protection (South West Agricultural Zone Wetlands) Policy 1998*
- *Environmental Protection (Swan and Canning Rivers) Policy 1998*

### Orders

- *Environmental Protection (Gold Extraction Operations) Exemption Order 1993*

Copies of legislation relevant to the Department of Environment are available on the State Law Publishers' website at <http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/statutes/av.nsf/doi>.

## 8 Statements of compliance

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

### 8.3 Compliance with Public Sector Standards and Ethical Codes

#### 8.3.1 Compliance with Human Resources Management Standards

New regulations for the Public Sector Management (Breaches of Public Sector Standards) Regulations 2005, covering the breach of standards process have been introduced. These regulations place emphasis on resolving these issues, initially through conciliation and, if this is not possible, through a review process.

As part of the new regulations, we have ensured that key staff and relevant stakeholders have been informed of the changes and that applicable policies and procedures have been updated and communicated to staff. This has been further enhanced by presentations from the Office of Public Sector Standards Commission to various key groups within the department, providing the mechanism for this awareness to be further extended throughout the organisation.

In the previous year there was cause for the Public Sector Standards Commissioner to deal with one breach of the Secondment Standard. Resolution in the form of documentation was achieved within the department.

#### 8.3.2 Compliance with Codes of Ethics and Codes of Conduct (Ethical Codes)

We actively promote the Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics. Staff and management awareness of their respective responsibilities and accountabilities is raised progressively in the course of their employment. New staff entering the department are required, through the induction process, to become familiar with the Code of Conduct and information sessions are ongoing with the various groups across the department. Additionally, the Human Resources Branch continually monitors actions and behaviours in the workplace and supports management and staff in the handling and resolution of such matters.

Three potential non-compliance issues were raised during the reportable period. Two matters were successfully resolved without the need for implementing disciplinary processes. One matter continues to be managed.



## AUDITOR GENERAL

### INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

To the Parliament of Western Australia

### DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

#### **Audit Opinion**

In my opinion,

- (i) the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly the financial position of the Department of Environment at 30 June 2006 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date. They are in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and the Treasurer's Instructions;
- (ii) the controls exercised by the Department provide reasonable assurance that the receipt and expenditure of moneys, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions; and
- (iii) the key effectiveness and efficiency performance indicators of the Department are relevant and appropriate to help users assess the Department's performance and fairly represent the indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2006.

#### **Scope**

The Director General is responsible for keeping proper accounts and maintaining adequate systems of internal control, for preparing the financial statements and performance indicators, and complying with the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985 (the Act) and other relevant written law.

The financial statements consist of the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement, Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service, Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations and Income Estimates, and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The performance indicators consist of key indicators of effectiveness and efficiency.

#### **Summary of my Role**

As required by the Act, I have independently audited the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators to express an opinion on the financial statements, controls and performance indicators. This was done by testing selected samples of the evidence. Further information on my audit approach is provided in my audit practice statement. Refer "<http://www.audit.wa.gov.au/pubs/Audit-Practice-Statement.pdf>".

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the financial statements and performance indicators is error free. The term "reasonable assurance" recognises that an audit does not examine all evidence and every transaction. However, my audit procedures should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect the decisions of users of the financial statements and performance indicators.

D D R PEARSON  
AUDITOR GENERAL  
26 September 2006

## 9 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

### Performance indicators

Certification of Performance Indicators for the year ended  
30 June 2006

#### ***Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985***

I hereby certify that the performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Department of Environment's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Department of Environment for the financial year ending 30 June 2006.



Brendan O'Neil  
REPORTING OFFICER  
18 August 2006



# 9 Performance indicators

Department of Environment – Annual Report 2005 – 2006 and Final Report

## Performance Framework

**Government Goal:** To ensure that Western Australia has an environment in which resources are managed, developed and used sustainably, biological diversity is preserved and habitats protected.

The agency delivers three desired outcomes on behalf of government:

- 1. Emissions and discharges meet approved environmental criteria** relates to a series of activities that together enable the Department to provide the following services:
- Develop air quality management plans and undertake air quality monitoring;
  - Manage the regulation of discharges to the environment;
  - Manage the regulation of contaminated sites.

The key relationships between our performance indicators and these functions are:

### *Effectiveness*

- Number of air NEPM exceedances;
- Number of exceedances of approved environmental criteria by regulated activities;

### *Efficiency*

- Average cost per monitoring station;
- Average cost per industry licence;
- Average cost per controlled waste permit;
- Average cost per contaminated site assessment;
- Average cost of remediating state sites.

- 2. Waste management practices meet approved performance targets** relates to a series of activities that together enable the Department to provide the following services:
- Administer the Waste Management Recycling Fund (WMRF);
  - Develop and implement policies and strategies to reduce and recycle waste.

The key relationships between our performance indicators and these functions are:

### *Effectiveness*

- % of waste in the metropolitan area diverted from landfill and recycled;

### *Efficiency*

- Cost of administering WMRF as % of total fund;
- % of WMRF allocated to projects that achieve scheduled milestones.

## 9 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

**2. Waste management practices meet approved performance targets** relates to a series of activities that together enable the Department to provide the following services:

- Administer the Waste Management Recycling Fund (WMRF);
- Develop and implement policies and strategies to reduce and recycle waste.

The key relationships between our performance indicators and these functions are:

*Effectiveness*

- % of waste in the metropolitan area diverted from landfill and recycled;

*Efficiency*

- Cost of administering WMRF as % of total fund;
- % of WMRF allocated to projects that achieve scheduled milestones.

**3. Environmental policy and environmental impact assessment that protects, conserves and enhances the environment in accordance with accepted long term plans** relates to a series of activities that together enable the Department to provide the following services:

- Undertake environmental impact assessments of development proposals and planning schemes;
- Develop environmental policies and report on the state of the environment.

The key relationships between our performance indicators and these functions are:

*Effectiveness*

- Number of approved projects with impacts significantly exceeding those assessed;

*Efficiency*

- Cost for number of environmental assessments;
- Cost for number of environmental policies developed.

# 9 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## Summary of key performance indicators

**Desired Outcome:** Emissions and discharges meet approved environmental criteria

**Desired Outcome:** Emissions and discharges meet approved environmental criteria

### *Effectiveness Indicators*

	<b>Note</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Actual 31 Dec 04</b>	<b>Actual 31 Dec 05</b>	<b>Target 31 Dec 05</b>
Number of air NEPM exceedances	<b>A</b>		13	16	10
		<b>Unit</b>	<b>Actual 04-05</b>	<b>Actual 05-06</b>	<b>Target 05-06</b>
Number of exceedances of approved environmental criteria by regulated activities	<b>B</b>		178	86	0

### *Efficiency Indicators*

	<b>Note</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Actual 04-05</b>	<b>Actual 05-06</b>	<b>Target 05-06</b>
Average cost per air monitoring station	<b>C</b>	\$	322 888	475 276	451 981
Average cost per industry licence	<b>D</b>	\$	12 407	17 623	13 441
Average cost per controlled waste permit	<b>E</b>	\$	24	21	21
Average cost per contaminated site assessment	<b>F</b>	\$	2 765	2 694	3 895
Average cost of remediating state sites	<b>G</b>	\$	N/A	1 197 099	500 764

# 11 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

Desired Outcome: Waste management practices meet approved performance targets

## Effectiveness Indicators

	Note	Unit	Actual 04-05	Actual 05-06	Target 05-06
--	------	------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

% of waste in the metropolitan area diverted from landfill and recycled

<b>H</b>			22.64%	25.2%	24.89%
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## Efficiency Indicators

	Note	Unit	Actual 04-05	Actual 05-06	Target 05-06'
--	------	------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------

Cost of administering WMRF as % of total fund

<b>I</b>			7.05%	16.93%	12.90%
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% of WMRF allocated to projects that achieve scheduled milestones

<b>J</b>			89%	75%	87%
----------	--	--	-----	-----	-----

Desired Outcome: Environmental policy and environmental impact assessment that protects, conserves and enhances the environment in accordance with accepted long term plans

## Effectiveness Indicators

	Note	Unit	Actual 04-05	Actual 05-06	Target 05-06'
--	------	------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------

Number of approved projects with impacts significantly exceeding those assessed

<b>K</b>			1	0	0
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	Note	Unit	Actual 04-05	Actual 05-06	Target 05-06'
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Cost for number of environmental assessments

<b>L</b>	\$		124 603	151 133	113 960
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Cost for number of environmental policies developed

<b>M</b>	\$		278 354	311 282	424 597
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# 11 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## NOTES TO THE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS for the year ended 30 June 2006

### A. Number of air National Environmental Protection Measure (NEPM) exceedances

*Desired Outcome - Emissions and discharges meet approved environmental criteria*

*Relevance to desired outcome*

A key objective of the Department is to effectively manage emissions and discharges to the environment. The monitoring of ambient air quality and the development of air quality management plans for priority air sheds is a key function in ensuring that the risk of adverse effects on human health are minimised, the effectiveness of air quality management strategies are assessed.

*Effectiveness measure*

The measurement of air quality is carried out at 12 sites within the State, where measurement of ambient air quality is carried out for one or more of carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide and particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than 10 micrometres (PM10) and less than 2.5 micrometres (PM 2.5). Air quality is measured against target maximum concentrations known as NEPM standards which were established by the National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC). This indicator reflects data collected for the calendar year rather than the fiscal year due to the fact that the reporting standard applies to the calendar year. For pollutants other than particles, the goal is that by 2008, the maximum allowable exceedances will be restricted to 1 day per site per year. PM 10 particles are allowed to exceed the standard for up to 5 days per site per year. There is no maximum allowable exceedance set for PM 2.5 particles, as the goal is to gather sufficient PM 2.5 data nationally to facilitate a review of the current Advisory Reporting Standard.

The total number of Air NEPM exceedances has increased from 13 to 16 between calendar years 2004 and 2005. This was largely due to additional exceedances against the particles criterion due to smoke impacting Bunbury and the southern suburbs. Despite this increase, the NEPM goal for all criteria pollutants was met during the year.

Comparison between December 2005 and the December 2006 target aims for a reduction from 16 to 13 which is an intended consequence of additional work being done in terms of air quality management strategies and controls.

# 11 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## **B. Number of exceedances of approved environmental criteria by regulated activities**

*Desired Outcome - Emissions and discharges meet approved environmental criteria*

*Relevance to desired outcome*

The effective regulation and management of industry is vital in achieving good environmental outcomes of which licensing of prescribed premises is a key component. The licensing of premises covers activities such as assessment of new proposals and upgrades, inspections and enforcement actions. Where appropriate, licensed premises have emission limits set as licence conditions which are designed to ensure protection of the environment from emissions.

*Effectiveness measure*

The management of the state's air, water and land from the adverse impacts of industry emissions and discharges is a major focus of the department. The establishment of environmental criteria for those industries subject to regulation is a vital tool in ensuring that emissions and discharges are being properly managed to minimise the risk of adverse impacts on health and the environment. Data on the number of exceedances of approved environmental criteria for licenced premises is collected from each regional office with exceedances recorded for discharges and emissions greater than the licence limit for a period of more than 1 minute. The number of reported exceedances for 2005-06 was 86 compared with the target of less than 100 and a figure of 178 in 2004-05. The reduction is mostly due to improved industry practice and settling of licence limits as industry licenses are reviewed and made consistent with licensing policy.

*Revised targets*

The targets published in the Budget Statements were revised to reflect a more appropriate number of exceedances that would arise from unforeseen circumstances.

	<b>Actual 04-05</b>	<b>Actual 05-06</b>	<b>Target 05-06</b>
Number of exceedances of approved environmental criteria by regulated activities	178	86	100

## **C. Average cost per air monitoring station**

*Desired Outcome - Emissions and discharges meet approved environmental criteria*

*Relevance to desired outcome*

The monitoring of air quality for criteria pollutants against national health standards and goals specified under the National Environmental Protection Measure (NEPM) for air quality is a vital tool to enable the effective monitoring and management of emissions and discharges to air sheds.

# 11 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

Monitoring of air quality against criteria pollutants enables:

- assessment of compliance with NEPM standards and goals set to protect human health;
- the effectiveness of long term air quality management strategies and tools to be evaluated;
- effectiveness of industry emission controls and management strategies to be evaluated;
- reporting on the State of the Environment.

This indicator provides a measure of the cost effectiveness for the operation of air monitoring stations.

## *Efficiency measure*

	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>
Average cost per air monitoring station	12	\$5 703 309	\$475 276

This indicator is derived by calculating the total number of air monitoring stations divided by the total cost of providing the service for air quality management plans and air quality monitoring. The increase in unit cost between 2004-05 and 2005-06 is due to the injection of new funding for air quality management plans for Port Hedland and Collie.

## **D. Average cost per industry licence**

*Desired Outcome - Emissions and discharges meet approved environmental criteria*

### *Relevance to desired outcome*

The licensing of industry enables emission limits to be set as part of licence conditions which are designed to manage the level of emissions and discharges so as to minimise the risk of adverse impacts on health and the environment. This indicator provides a measure of the cost effectiveness for the management of industry regulation and licensing.

## *Efficiency measure*

	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>
Average cost per industry licence	861	\$15 173 004	\$17 623

This indicator is derived by determining the number of industry licences divided by the total cost of providing licensing services. The increase in unit cost between 2004-05 and 2005-06 is due to a significant increase in expenditure on industry licensing. Additional resources were applied to review the licencing function to improve compliance with environmental conditions. With the receipt of additional funding associated with the implementation of the Keating Review, the Department further aims to streamline the project approvals process within a reasonable timeframe.

## 9 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

### E. Average cost per controlled waste permit

*Desired Outcome - Emissions and discharges meet approved environmental criteria*

*Relevance to desired outcome*

The Controlled Waste Permitting System provides a licensing framework with controls over waste treatment facilities, and waste transporters. The Permitting System provides valuable information that enables the Department to determine when and where waste is generated, who transports the waste, and how the waste is treated or disposed of. This indicator is relevant to the desired outcome because it provides a measure of cost effectiveness for the management of the controlled waste permitting function.

*Efficiency measure*

	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>
Average cost per controlled waste permit	55 133	\$1 143 074	\$21

This indicator is derived by determining the number of controlled waste permits utilised divided by the total cost of providing the controlled waste tracking system function. The unit cost shows a marginal reduction from the previous year due to an increase in the number of controlled waste tracking forms used. The increase in the number of tracking forms used is attributable to the rollout of the Regulations to the packaged waste industry in regional areas.

### F. Average cost per contaminated site assessment

*Desired Outcome - Emissions and discharges meet approved environmental criteria*

*Relevance to desired outcome*

The management of contaminated sites to ensure that risks to human health and the environment are minimised is a key role of the department. The department provides a centre of expertise in the assessment and management of contaminated sites through the provision of advice to clients on technical and statutory matters relating to the management of contaminated sites. This indicator is relevant to the desired outcome because it provides a measure of the cost effectiveness for the assessment of contaminated sites.

*Efficiency measure*

	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>
Average cost per contaminated site assessment	736	\$1 982 675	\$2 694

The indicator is derived by determining the number of contaminated site assessments divided by the total cost of assessing contaminated sites. The unit cost of assessing contaminated sites in 2005-06 has remained relatively consistent with 2004-05. The variation between the 2005-06 actual cost and the target is due to a higher than anticipated number of reports being received for assessment.



## 9 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

### G. Average cost of remediating state sites

*Desired Outcome - Emissions and discharges meet approved environmental criteria*

*Relevance to desired outcome*

The Department is responsible for co-ordinating the management of site remediation for those sites for which the State Government is responsible. The Department fulfils this obligation through the provision of technical advice and through co-ordinating the remediation of designated state sites. The indicator is relevant to the desired outcome because it provides a measure of the cost effectiveness of the remediation of State sites.

*Efficiency measure*

	Quantity	Expenditure	Unit Cost
Average cost per contaminated site remediation	1	\$1 197 099	\$1 197 099

The indicator is derived by determining the number of State sites remediation earthworks divided by the total cost of remediating the sites. The unit cost for 2005-06 is \$1,197,099 in completing remediation earthworks at one State site, as well as costs associated with monitoring and investigating State sites. The difference between the target and actual unit costs for 2005-06 was due to fewer States sites being remediated than anticipated. For 2006-07, it is anticipated that the remediation of six State sites will be undertaken.

### H. % of waste in the metropolitan area diverted from landfill and recycled

*Desired Outcome - Waste management practices meet approved performance targets*

*Relevance to desired outcome*

Developing strategies to reduce and recycle the volume of waste produced remains a significant challenge. Diverting waste that is currently being disposed of via landfill to recycling is an important component of reducing the impact of waste on our environment.

*Effectiveness measure*

The development of strategies to manage the impact of waste on our environment is a major focus of the department. The establishment of performance targets to increase re-use and recycling is a key component of our waste management strategies. This indicator reflects data collected for the calendar year rather than the fiscal year.

The outcome for 2005-06 was an increase, largely due to changes in procedures by the Municipal Waste Advisory Council which resulted in councils expediting claims for Greenwaste diversion. In addition, the Southern Metropolitan Regional Council has resolved problems at its waste diversion facility, increasing diversion rates across municipalities.

## 9 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

### I. Cost of administering the Waste Management Recycling Fund (WMRF) as % of total fund

*Desired Outcome - Waste management practices meet approved performance targets*

Relevance to desired outcome

The Waste Management and Recycling Fund includes programs which provide grants to a range of waste reduction and recycling activities. Managing the administration costs associated with the fund is important so as to ensure that maximum levels of funding are available for waste reduction and recycling initiatives.

*Efficiency measure*

	<b>Total Fund</b>	<b>Admin Cost</b>	<b>Admin %</b>
Cost of administering the fund as a % of total fund	\$8 922 168	\$1 510 753	16.93%

The indicator is derived by calculating the total cost of administering the fund divided by the value of the fund. Expenditure on the administration of the fund was compared to total WMRF expenditure. Grant payments under the Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme were considered to be a non administration expense, however salaries spent administering the scheme were considered administration expenses. The total expenditure on Board Support was not considered an administration expense, as supporting the Board in its work is an expense of administering the Board, not the fund.

The cost of administering the Fund as a percentage of the total fund rose from 7.05% in 2004-05 to 16.93% in 2005-06. This is due to the exclusion of significant expenses related to Corporate Services and Departmental Support.

The target percentage rose from 12.9% to 16.93%. The reason for this increase is partly attributable to higher salary costs in 2005-06 year, but is mainly due to higher costs involved with the stakeholder consultation process for the proposed changes to the landfill levy rate and new Zero Waste incentive schemes.

## 9 Performance indicators

Department of Environment Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

### J. % of WMRF allocated to projects that achieve scheduled milestones

*Desired Outcome - Waste management practices meet approved performance targets*

*Relevance to desired outcome*

Grant funding to approved projects requires the achievement of certain milestones specified within grant schedules. Ensuring that funding is allocated to projects that achieve their agreed milestones is important in ensuring that grant funding is achieving the objectives of promoting improved waste management practices in a timely manner.

*Efficiency measure*

	Percentage
% of WMRF allocated to projects that achieve scheduled milestones	75%

This indicator is derived by calculating the number of scheduled milestones achieved divided by the total number of milestones due during the year, weighted for the size of the project. The % of the fund allocated to projects that achieved scheduled milestones has fallen following a significant improvement in 2004-05. This decrease is primarily attributable to a reduction in the department's capacity to ensure project proponents meet their stated milestones during the year.

### K. Number of approved projects with impacts significantly exceeding those assessed

*Desired Outcome - Environmental policy and environmental impact assessment that protects, conserves and enhances the environment in accordance with accepted long term plans*

*Relevance to desired outcome*

Environmental impact assessments are carried out so as to conserve and enhance the environment. In carrying out the assessments, the aim is to identify and assess likely impacts and to put in place conditions to ensure that approved projects adequately protect, conserve and enhance the environment. Carrying out impact assessments rigorously minimises the likelihood of harm to the environment.

*Effectiveness measure*

The indicator is derived by auditing approved projects and identifying impacts that were not identified or where the impact is significantly greater than predicted in the initial assessment and subsequent action is required to amend the approval. The aim of the assessment process is for no approved projects to have impacts significantly in excess of those assessed. The number of projects with impacts significantly exceeding those assessed has reduced from one in 2004-05 to nil in 2005-06. This is primarily attributable to the assessment process incorporating learnings from inadequate assessments and being more rigorous in assessing complex proposals.

## 9 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

### L. Cost for number of environmental assessments

*Desired Outcome - Environmental policy and environmental impact assessment that protects, conserves and enhances the environment in accordance with accepted long term plans*

*Relevance to desired outcome*

The purpose of the environmental impact assessment process is to minimise the risk on the environment from adverse impacts of development.

Within the environmental impact process, consideration is given as to the potential environmental impact of the project together with the most appropriate assessment and regulatory mechanisms that will enable the effective management of the development project. The indicator is relevant to the desired outcome because it provides a measure of cost effectiveness for the environmental impact assessment process.

Efficiency measure

	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>
Cost for number of environmental assessments	39	\$5 894 184	\$151 133

The indicator is derived by calculating the number of environmental impact assessments divided by the total cost of providing the environmental impact assessment function. There has been an increase in the unit cost for environmental impact assessments from 2004-05 to 2005-06 due to the increased complexity of environmental factors considered in a number of the assessments.

## 9 Performance indicators

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

### M. Cost for number of environmental policies developed

*Desired Outcome - Environmental policy and environmental impact assessment that protects, conserves and enhances the environment in accordance with accepted long term plans*

*Relevance to desired outcome*

Environmental policies are statutory enforceable instruments and non-statutory statements developed for the purpose of protecting the environment, or for the purposes of preventing controlling or abating pollution. Environmental policies typically cover wetland protection, emissions and special area protection. The indicator is relevant to the desired outcome because it provides a measure of cost effectiveness for the environmental policy function.

*Efficiency measure*

	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>
Cost for number of environmental policies developed	18.7	\$5 820 968	\$311 282

The indicator is derived by calculating the number of environmental policies developed divided by the total cost of developing environmental policies. The increase in unit cost from 2004-05 to 2005-06 is attributable to increased funding associated with the transfer of the Biodiversity program and the transfer of the Sustainability and Greenhouse Policy functions from the Department of Premier and Cabinet. The increase in the target for 2005-06 was the result of the deferral of funding associated with the Swan Bioplan from 2004-05 to 2005-06.

# 10 Financial statements

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

The accompanying financial statements of the Department of Environment have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ending 30 June 2006 and the financial position as at 30 June 2006.

At the date of signing we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Brendan O'Neil  
Reporting Officer  
18 August 2006

# 10 Financial statements

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

	Note	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>			
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	4	25,417	22,102
Supplies and services	5	13,972	10,038
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	675	522
Accommodation expenses	7	2,738	3,066
Grants and subsidies	8	5,572	4,358
Capital User Charge	9	1,145	706
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	14	86	2
Other expenses	10	127	145
<b>Total cost of services</b>		<b>49,732</b>	<b>40,939</b>
<b>Revenue</b>			
User charges and fees	11	14,473	13,218
Commonwealth grants and contributions	12	1,101	721
Other revenue	13	2,762	2,146
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>18,336</b>	<b>16,085</b>
<b>Total income other than income from State Government</b>		<b>18,336</b>	<b>16,085</b>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>		<b>31,396</b>	<b>24,854</b>
<b>INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>			
Service appropriation	15	26,299	29,851
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	15	192	534
Assets assumed/(transferred)	15	-	(7)
Resources received free of charge	15	1,187	763
<b>Total income from State Government</b>		<b>27,678</b>	<b>31,141</b>
Net decrease in asset revaluation reserve	26	-	15
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>(3,718)</b>	<b>6,302</b>

The Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# 10 Financial statements

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

	Note	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash assets and cash equivalents	27	6,779	10,789
Restricted cash	16	8,047	9,118
Receivables	17	1,592	717
Amounts receivable for services	18	1,400	1,326
Other current assets	19	1,430	1,389
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>18,248</b>	<b>23,339</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Restricted cash	16	95	-
Amounts receivable for services	18	1,770	740
Property, plant and equipment	20	1,747	1,367
Intangible asset	21	389	615
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>4,001</b>	<b>2,722</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>22,249</b>	<b>26,061</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Payables	23	9	52
Provisions	25	4,512	3,078
Other current liabilities	24	1,843	3,156
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>6,364</b>	<b>6,286</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	25	1,626	1,726
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>1,626</b>	<b>1,726</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>7,990</b>	<b>8,012</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>14,259</b>	<b>18,049</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>Contributed equity</b>	<b>26</b>	1,868	1,940
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)	26	12,391	16,109
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>14,259</b>	<b>18,049</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>22,249</b>	<b>26,061</b>



# 10 Financial statements

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

In accordance with AASB 1.36A and Treasurer's Instruction 1106 the recognition, measurement and disclosure of line items measured under AASB 139 will remain on the existing AGAAP basis as at the date of transition on 1 July 2004 and the comparative period ending 30 June 2005. The transition date for these items will be 1 July 2005.

Items such as derivative financial instruments that may be recognised for the first time under AASB 139 will have a value of 'nil' until their recognition on 1 July 2005.

The Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# 10 Financial statements

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

	Note	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
Balance of equity at start of period	39	18,049	11,086
<b>CONTRIBUTED EQUITY</b>	26		
Balance at start of period		1,940	1,955
Capital contribution		358	-
Distributions to owners		(430)	(15)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>		<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,940</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (RETAINED EARNINGS)</b>	26		
Balance at start of period		16,109	9,807
Result for period		(3,718)	6,287
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve		-	15
Balance at end of period		12,391	16,109
<b>Balance of equity at end of period</b>		<b>14,259</b>	<b>18,049</b>

In accordance with AASB 1.36A and Treasurer's Instruction 1106 the recognition, measurement and disclosure of line items measured under AASB 139 will remain on the existing AGAAP basis as at the date of transition on 1 July 2004 and the comparative period ending 30 June 2005. The transition date for these items will be 1 July 2005.

Items such as derivative financial instruments that may be recognised for the first time under AASB 139 will have a value of 'nil' until their recognition on 1 July 2005.

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# 10 Financial statements

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

	Note	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>			
Service appropriation		25,269	28,567
Capital contributions		358	-
Holding account drawdowns		926	857
Distributions to owners		(430)	-
<b>Net cash provided by State Government</b>		<b>26,123</b>	<b>29,424</b>
<b>Utilised as follows :</b>			
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Payments</b>			
Employee benefits		(23,408)	(21,241)
Supplies and services		(12,473)	(10,036)
Capital User Charge		(1,145)	(706)
Accommodation		(2,910)	(3,066)
Grants and subsidies		(7,757)	(4,358)
GST payments on purchases		(1,701)	(1,578)
Other payments		(127)	(205)
<b>Receipts</b>			
User charges and fees		14,282	12,927
Commonwealth grants and contributions		1,051	721
Interest received		329	327
GST receipts on sales		232	214
GST receipts from taxation authority		1,175	1,416
Other receipts		2,258	1,819
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>(30,194)</b>	<b>(23,766)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(915)	(355)
Payments for capitalised software and development costs		-	(47)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(915)</b>	<b>(355)</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(4,986)	5,256
Cash assets at the beginning of the financial year		19,907	14,651
<b>CASH ASSETS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14,921</b>	<b>19,907</b>

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# 10 Financial statements

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

	2006 Estimate \$000	2006 Actual \$000	Variance \$000	2006 Actual \$000	2006 Actual \$000	Variance \$000
<b>DELIVERY OF SERVICES</b>						
Item 95- Net amount appropriated to deliver services	19,559	17,595	(1,964)	17,595	18,188	(593)
Item 96- Services Provided to Environmental Protection Authority	9,163	8,588	(575)	8,588	11,663	(3,075)
Amount Authorised by Other Statutes - Salaries and Allowances Act 1975	-	116	116	116	-	116
<b>Total appropriations provided to deliver services</b>	<b>28,722</b>	<b>26,299</b>	<b>(2,423)</b>	<b>26,299</b>	<b>29,851</b>	<b>(3,552)</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
Item 169 - Capital contribution	358	358	-	358	-	358
<b>ADMINISTERED TRANSACTIONS</b>						
Item 70 - Administered grants, subsidies and other transfer payments	-	-	-	-	3,042	(3,042)
<b>Total administered transactions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>(3,042)</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>29,080</b>	<b>26,657</b>	<b>(2,423)</b>	<b>26,657</b>	<b>32,893</b>	<b>(6,236)</b>
<b>Details Of Expenses by Service</b>						
Air quality management plans and air quality monitoring	6,780	5,841	(939)	5,841	4,110	1,731
Regulation of discharges to the environment	12,177	16,910	4,733	16,910	12,323	4,587
Regulation of contaminated sites	10,432	3,272	(7,160)	3,272	3,481	(209)
Administration of the Waste Management Recycling Fund	1,370	1,564	194	1,564	1,218	346
Policies and strategies to reduce and recycle waste	9,259	9,690	431	9,690	6,562	3,128
Environmental impact assessments of development proposals and planning schemes	5,698	6,103	405	6,103	5,306	797
Environmental policies and reports on the state of the environment	7,643	6,352	(1,291)	6,352	7,939	(1,587)
Total Cost of Services	53,359	49,732	(3,627)	49,732	40,939	8,793
Less total revenues from ordinary activities	(17,449)	(18,336)	(887)	(18,336)	(16,085)	(2,251)
Net Cost of Services	35,910	31,396	(4,514)	31,396	24,854	6,542
Adjustments (a)	(7,188)	(5,097)	2,091	(5,097)	4,997	(10,094)
<b>Total appropriations provided to deliver services</b>	<b>28,722</b>	<b>26,299</b>	<b>(2,423)</b>	<b>26,299</b>	<b>29,851</b>	<b>(3,552)</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	358	915	557	915	355	560
Adjustment for other funding sources	-	(557)	(557)	(557)	(355)	(202)
<b>Capital Contribution (appropriation)</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>DETAILS OF INCOME ESTIMATES</b>						
Income disclosed as Administered Income	-	-	-	-	3,042	(3,042)

(a) Adjustments comprise movements in cash balances and other accrual items such as receivables, payables and superannuation. Note 33' Explanatory statement' provides details of any significant variations between estimates and actual results for 2006 and between the actual results for 2005 and 2006.

	Air quality management plans and air quality monitoring		Regulation of discharges to the environment		Regulation of contaminated sites		Administration of the Waste Management Recycling Fund		Policies and strategies to reduce and recycle waste		Environmental impact assessments of development proposals and planning schemes		Environmental policies and reports on the state of the environment		<b>Total</b>	
	2006 \$000	2005 \$000	2006 \$000	2005 \$000	2006 \$000	2005 \$000	2006 \$000	2005 \$000	2006 \$000	2005 \$000	2006 \$000	2005 \$000	2006 \$000	2005 \$000	2006 \$000	
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>																
<b>Expenses</b>																
Employee benefits expense	2,561	2,199	10,211	7,760	1,756	1,532	744	590	1,928	1,612	4,201	3,661	4,016	4,748	25,417	22,102
Supplies and services	1,734	1,140	4,837	3,369	1,194	1,646	646	426	2,592	464	1,211	985	1,758	2,008	13,972	10,038
Depreciation and amortisation -expense	263	216	210	121	31	23	17	18	25	17	70	52	59	75	675	522
Accommodation Expenses	333	312	1,088	826	213	212	111	156	179	195	443	451	371	913	2,738	3,066
Grants and Subsidies	870	188	208	95	25	31	15	-	4,350	3,895	57	74	47	75	5,572	4,358
Capital User Charge	63	38	233	107	42	26	24	20	607	372	96	59	80	85	1,145	706
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	10	1	35	1	6	-	4	-	5	-	14	-	12	-	86	2
Other expenses	7	16	88	44	5	11	3	8	4	7	11	24	9	35	127	145
<b>Total cost of services</b>	<b>5,841</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>16,910</b>	<b>12,323</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>9,690</b>	<b>6,562</b>	<b>6,103</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>6,352</b>	<b>7,939</b>	<b>49,732</b>	<b>40,939</b>
<b>Variances</b>																
<b>Income</b>																
User charges and fees	1	-	8,635	8,890	1	-	-	-	5,834	4,328	1	-	1	-	14,473	13,218
Commonwealth grants and contributions	539	504	268	168	17	-	10	-	37	-	83	-	47	50	1,101	721
Other revenue	198	204	948	913	143	106	44	40	630	393	494	202	305	287	2,762	2,146
Total income other than income from State Government	738	708	9,851	9,971	161	106	54	40	6,501	4,721	578	202	453	337	18,336	16,085
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>7,059</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>7,602</b>	<b>31,396</b>	<b>24,854</b>
<b>INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>																
Service appropriation	4,371	3,323	5,675	6,356	6,085	2,708	557	557	1,173	4,801	4,240	4,793	4,198	7,313	26,299	29,851
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	21	57	79	162	14	39	8	31	11	29	32	89	27	128	192	534
Assets assumed/(transferred)	-	(1)	-	(2)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(3)	-	(7)
Resources received free of charge	131	81	484	231	86	55	49	44	76	41	196	127	165	184	1,187	763
<b>Total income from State Government</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>6,238</b>	<b>6,747</b>	<b>6,185</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>4,468</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>27,678</b>	<b>31,141</b>
<b>Surplus/deficit for the period</b>	<b>(580)</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>(821)</b>	<b>4,395</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>(574)</b>	<b>(896)</b>	<b>(546)</b>	<b>(1,929)</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>(1,057)</b>	<b>(96)</b>	<b>(1,509)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(3,718)</b>	<b>6,287</b>

The Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# 10 Financial statements

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## STATEMENT OF TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

	Note	2006 \$	2005 \$
<b>1. Grants from Industry</b>			
Balance at 1 July		2,120,076	1,385,060
Receipts		3,022,611	2,243,936
		<b>5,142,687</b>	<b>3,628,996</b>
Payments		(2,340,365)	(1,526,338)
Transfer of carried forward balances to operating account (a)		(28,258)	-
Net cash movement for the year:		<b>653,988</b>	<b>717,598</b>
Gross balance held in trust fund account at 30 June		2,774,064	2,102,658
Funds from other sources to be transferred to operating account (b)		22,82	117,418
Net balance held in trust fund account at 30 June	16	<b>2,796,885</b>	<b>2,120,076</b>
This gross balance is held in the following subsidiary accounts:			
<b>i) Specific Purpose Grants from Industry:</b>			
AirWatch		39,683	(7,120)
Appeals Convenor Services to SRT		47,540	18,860
Baseline Sediment Quality		-	77,327
Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands (c)		121,895	70,407
Clean Air Research Program (NHT)		12,500	-
Cockburn Sound EPP		43,388	53,799
Diesel NEPM Vehicle Emissions Testing		668,523	467,837
EIA Keating implementation		208,933	50,000
Environmental Values and Quality Objectives for the NW Shelf		19,092	57,004
Environmental Assessment for the Eastern Peel Harvey Estuary		50,000	-
EPP - Odour Buffers Around WWTP		30,800	45,800
Hazardous Waste Study		43,632	-
IAIA 08 (NHT)		63,636	-
Implementation of Keating Review		186,556	179,995
Kimberley Fire Review		6,688	-
NPI Trust		70,647	98,270
Perth Region Plant Biodiversity Project		23,394	12,743
Regulatory mapping		28,560	-
WA Environmental Awards 2006		10,000	-
WA Industrial Greenhouse Gas Emission		203,120	217,384
Water Quality Improvement Plan for the Peel-Harvey system		(78,902)	(39,238)
		<b>1,799,685</b>	<b>1,303,068</b>

# 10 Financial statements

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## STATEMENT OF TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006 CONTINUED

	Note	2006	2005
<b>ii) Non-Specific Purpose Grants from Industry:</b>			
Acid Sulphate Workshops		23,014	-
Air Toxics		128,249	280,116
Audit Perth to Mandurah Rail Project		(29,266)	-
BGC Voyager Quarry		-	624
Controlled Waste Tracking System Development		200,000	-
DOE TravelSmart-Workplace (Ext)		(16,232)	-
Ecoplan		33,591	43,538
Environmental Impact Assessment		184,099	67,363
F/Dale LWTP - Environmental Monitoring Account		2,026	2,809
Global Environment Protection Activities		67,069	72,173
Greenstamp Program		5,503	64,411
Independent Audit and Review of Spills at Alcoa		144	(44,356)
Industry Training Courses		53,043	14,060
John Ottaway Salary Allocation		(622)	-
Lidar Software Development		49,977	-
Marine Studies		99,683	91,143
Midas Project		19,982	19,982
NPS Conference		2,642	2,642
Pollution Incident Response		7,899	16,111
Regulation review to protect the Peel-Harvey system		8,939	(4,697)
State of the Environment Trust		115,192	115,192
Swan Goldfields WRC Salary Recoup		114	-
USEPA Pollution Response Training		-	10,216
Voluntary GPS Liquid Waste Levy		-	72,491
Voluntary Waste Tracking Liquid Waste Levy		-	61,836
Waste Wise		19,333	(86,064)
		<u>974,379</u>	<u>799,590</u>
<b>Gross balance held in trust fund a account at 30 June.</b>		<b><u>2,774,064</u></b>	<b><u>2,102,658</u></b>

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**PURPOSE:** For the conduct of Environmental Studies/Activities funded by donations.

(a) During the 2005-2006 financial year, trust fund balances carried forward from 2004-2005 and pertaining to non-specific purpose grants were transferred to the department's operating account.

(b) Due to year end timing differences, balances from other funding sources were included in the total trust fund account balance. This balance will be transferred to the department's operating account in the 2006-2007 financial year.

(c) Further disclosure regarding Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Indian Ocean Territories) is as follows:

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
Balance at 1 July		70,407	65,409
Receipts		236,075	11,350
		306,482	76,759
Payments		(114,180)	(6,352)
Transfer of carried forward balance to other trust fund account (d)		(70,407)	-
Balance held in trust fund account at 30 June		121,895	70,407

(d) The carried forward balance amount of \$70,407 was transferred to the Regulatory Mapping trust fund account in the 2005-2006 financial year.

## 2. Wastetrack Management Trust

Balance at 1 July		715,263	715,263
Balance held in trust fund account at 30 June	16	715,263	715,263

**PURPOSE:** To hold monies raised from liquid waste generators who, by regulation, had to register their premises and were invoiced in advance for waste treatment according to established schedules.

The Wastetrack Management Trust account has ceased to operate. The balance of the trust fund account will be transferred to the department's operating account in the 2006-2007 financial year.



# 10 Financial statements

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## 3. Waste Management and Recycling Trust Fund

	Note	2006	2005
Balance at 1 July		6,282,243	6,716,323
Receipts		7,232,167	5,687,142
		<u>13,514,410</u>	<u>12,403,465</u>
Payments		(8,965,848)	(6,121,222)
Net cash movement for the year:		<u>(1,733,681)</u>	<u>(434,080)</u>
Balance held in bank account at 30 June		4,548,562	6,282,243
Funds from other sources to be transferred to operating account (e)		(13,750)	-
Other adjustments (e)		227	-
<b>Balance held in trust fund account at 30 June</b>	<b>16</b>	<u><b>4,535,039</b></u>	<u><b>6,282,243</b></u>

**PURPOSE:** To encourage the conservation of resources and energy through waste reduction and recycling. To promote, support and encourage viable alternatives to landfill disposal of waste. To encourage applied research and the development of appropriate waste management, waste reduction and recycling infrastructure and markets. The Fund will be used to fund nominated programs and other waste management initiatives established by the Minister for the Environment on the advice of the Waste Management Board.

(e) Due to year end timing differences, funds from other sources were included in the balance held in the bank account at 30 June. This balance will be transferred to the department's operating account in the 2006-2007 financial year. Other adjustments are included here to reconcile the bank account balance to the trust fund account balance.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

### 1 Departmental mission and funding

The Department's mission is to ensure, with people across the community, that our environment, with the life it supports, is protected now and into the future.

The Department is predominantly funded by Parliamentary appropriations. It receives substantial contributions from user charges. The financial statements encompass all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry on its functions.

In the process of reporting on the Department as a single entity, all intra-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated.

### 2 First time adoption of Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards

This is the Department's first published financial statements prepared under Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). AASB 1 'First time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards' has been applied in preparing these financial statements. The financial statements of the Department until 30 June 2005 had been prepared under the previous Australian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (AGAAP).

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) adopted the Standards of the International Accounting Standards Boards (IASB) for application to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005 by issuing AIFRS which comprise a Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, Accounting Standards and the Urgent Issue Group (UIG) Interpretations.

In accordance with the option provided by AASB 1 paragraph 36A and exercised by Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 1106 'Transition to Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards', financial instrument information prepared under AASB 132 and AASB 139 will apply from 1 July 2005 and consequently comparative information for financial instruments is presented on the previous AGAAP basis. All other comparative information is prepared under the AIFRS basis.

Reconciliations explaining the transition to AIFRS as at 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2005 are provided at note 39.

# 10 Financial statements

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## 3 Summary of significant accounting policies

### (a) General statement

The financial statements constitute a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards as applied by the Treasurer's Instructions which may modify or clarify their application, disclosure, format and wording to provide certainty and to ensure consistency and appropriate reporting across the public sector.

The Financial Administration and Audit Act and the Treasurer's Instructions are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over the Accounting Standards, UIG Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Where modification is required and has a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

### (b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard AAS 29 'Financial Reporting by Government Departments' on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of land, which has been measured at fair value.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements have been consistently applied throughout all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

### (c) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity comprises the Department and the Related Bodies listed at note 34.

The Department administers assets, liabilities, income and expenses on behalf of Government which are not controlled by, nor integral to the function of the Department. These administered balances and transactions are not recognised in the principal financial statements of the Department but schedules are prepared on similar bases to the financial statements and are presented at notes 36 and 37.

## **(d) Contributed equity**

UIG Interpretation 1038 'Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities' requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions to be designated by the Government (owners) as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to transfer) before such transfers can be recognised as equity contributions in the financial statements. Capital contributions (appropriations) have been designated as contributions by owners and have been credited directly to Contributed Equity.

## **(e) Income**

### **Revenue**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

#### *Sale of goods*

Revenue is recognised from the sale of goods and disposal of other assets when the significant risks and rewards of ownership control transfer to the purchaser.

#### *Rendering of services*

Revenue is recognised upon delivery of the service to the client or by reference to the stage of completion.

#### *Service Appropriations*

Service appropriations are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. The Department gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited into the Department's bank account or credited to the holding account held at the Department of Treasury and Finance. See note 15 'Income from State Government' for further detail.

#### *Interest*

Interest revenue are recognised as they are accrued.

#### *Net appropriation determination*

The Treasurer may make a determination providing for prescribed revenues to be retained for services under the control of the Department. In accordance with the determination specified in the 2005-2006 Budget Statements, the Department retained \$18.34m in 2006 (\$16.07m in 2005) from the following:

- proceeds from user charges and fees;
- Commonwealth specific purpose grants and contributions;
- grants revenue;
- interest revenue; and
- other departmental revenue.

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## *Grants, donations, gifts and other non-reciprocal contributions*

Revenue is recognised at fair value when the Department obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions which is usually when cash is received.

Other non-reciprocal contributions that are not contributions by owners are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

Where contributions recognised as revenues during the reporting period were obtained on the condition that they be expended in a particular manner or used over a particular period, and those conditions were undischarged as at the reporting date, the nature of, and amounts pertaining to, those undischarged conditions are disclosed in the notes.

## **Gains**

Gains may be realised or unrealised and are usually recognised on a net basis. These include gains arising on the disposal of non-current assets and some revaluations of non-current assets.

## **(f) Property, Plant and Equipment**

### *Initial recognition and measurement*

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

For items of property, plant and equipment acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, the cost is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Items of property, plant and equipment and infrastructure costing less than \$5,000 are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

### *Subsequent measurement*

After recognition as an asset, the Department uses the revaluation model for the measurement of land and the cost model for all other property, plant and equipment. Land is carried at fair value. All other items of property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The Department has a policy of valuing land at fair value. The Department transferred its remaining interest in land to Department of Housing and Works in 2004-2005, therefore the reserve is no longer applicable and has been transferred to accumulated surplus.

# 10 Financial statements

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## *Depreciation*

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their estimated useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method, using rates which are reviewed annually. Estimated useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

Furniture and equipment	5 - 10 years
Computer hardware	3 years

## **(h) Intangible Assets**

All acquired and internally developed intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, the cost is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment annually when the asset is not yet in use, or more frequently when an indicator of impairment arises during the reporting year indicating that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is calculated for the period of which are reviewed annually. All intangible assets controlled by the Department have a finite useful life and zero residual value. The expected useful lives for each class of intangible asset are:

Computer software	3 years
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### *Computer Software*

Acquired software items costing less than \$5,000 are expensed in the year of acquisition. Where software is an integral part of the related hardware, it is treated as property, plant and equipment. Where the software is not an integral part of the related hardware, it is treated as an intangible asset.

### **Note:**

#### *Web site costs*

Costs in relation to web site controlled by the Department are charged as expenses in the period in which they are incurred unless they relate to the acquisition or development of an asset, in which case they may be capitalised and amortised over the period of expected benefit. Generally, costs in relation to feasibility studies during the planning phase of a web site, and ongoing costs of maintenance during the operating phase are considered to be expenses. Costs incurred in building or enhancing a web site, to the extent that they represent probably future economic benefits controlled by the Department that can be reliably measured, are capitalised as an asset.

# 10 Financial statements

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## **(i) Impairment of Assets**

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are tested for any indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised. As the Department is a not-for-profit entity, unless an asset has been identified as a surplus asset, the recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell the depreciated replacement cost.

The risk of impairment is generally limited to circumstances where an asset's depreciation is materially understated or where the replacement cost is falling. Each relevant class of assets is reviewed annually to verify that the accumulated depreciation/amortisation reflects the level of consumption or expiration of asset's future economic benefits and to evaluate any impairment risk of falling replacement costs.

The Department tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment each reporting period irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. Tests are undertaken at each reporting date.

See note 22 'Impairment of assets' for the outcome of impairment reviews and testing.

## **(j) Leases**

The Department has entered into a number of operating lease arrangements for buildings, office equipment and motor vehicles where the lessor effectively retains all of the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the items held under the operating leases. Equal instalments of the lease payments are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance over the lease term as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

## **(k) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flow, cash and cash equivalents includes cash assets and restricted cash and cash equivalents. These are comprised of cash on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

## **(l) Accrued salaries**

The accrued salaries suspense account (refer note 16) consists of amounts paid annually into a suspense account over a period of 10 financial years to largely meet the additional cash outflow in each eleventh year when 27 pay days occur in that year instead of the normal 26. No interest is received on this account.

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## **(m) Amounts Receivable for Services (Holding Account)**

The Department receives appropriation funding on an accrual basis that recognises the full annual cash and non-cash cost of services. The appropriations are paid in the form of cash and partly as an asset (Holding Account receivable) that is accessible on the emergence of the cash funding requirement to cover items such as leave entitlements and asset replacement.

See also note 15 'Income from State Government' and note 18 'Amounts receivable for services'.

## **(n) Receivables**

Receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less any provision for uncollectible amounts. The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectible are written-off. The provision of uncollectible amounts (doubtful debts) is raised when collectability is no longer probable. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days. See note 17 'Receivables'.

## **(o) Payables**

Payables are recognised when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services at the amounts payable. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value, as they are generally settled within 30 days. See note 23 'Payables'.

## **(p) Provisions**

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing and amount. The Department only recognises a provision where there is a present legal, equitable or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and when the outflow of economic benefits is probable and can be measured reliably. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. See note 25 'Provisions'.



# 10 Financial statements

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## (i) Provisions - Employee Benefits

### *Annual Leave and Long Service Leave*

The liability for annual and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting date is recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Annual and long service leave expected to be settled more than 12 months after the end of the reporting date is measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Leave liabilities are in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

When assessing expected future payments, consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels including non-salary components such as employer superannuation contributions. In addition, the long service leave liability also considers the experience of employee departures and periods of service.

The expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

All annual leave and unconditional long service leave provisions are classified as current liabilities as the Department does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

A liability for long service leave is recognised after an employee has completed seven years of service. An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by PriceWaterhouse Coopers Actuaries in 2006 indicated the likelihood of long service leave that will be taken within the next twelve months and beyond the next twelve months.

See also note 25 (a) 'Provisions'.

### *Superannuation*

The Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB) administers the following superannuation schemes.

Employees may contribute to the Pension Scheme, a defined benefit pension scheme now closed to new members or the Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS), a defined benefit lump sum scheme also closed to new members. The Department has no liabilities for superannuation charges under the Pension or the GSS Schemes as the liability has been assumed by Treasurer.

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Employees who are not members of either the Pension or the GSS Schemes become non-contributory members of the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS), an accumulation fund. The Department makes concurrent contributions to GESB on behalf of employees in compliance with the Commonwealth Government's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992. These contributions extinguish the liability for superannuation charges in respect of the WSS Scheme.

The GESB makes all benefit payments and is recouped by the Treasurer for the employer share in respect of the Pension and GSS Schemes

See also note 3(q) 'Superannuation expense'.

## **(ii) Provisions - Other**

### *Employment On-Costs*

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are not included as part of the Department's 'Employee benefits expense'.

## **(q) Superannuation Expense**

The following elements are included in calculating the superannuation expense:

- (i) Defined benefit plans - Change in the unfunded employer's liability assumed by the Treasurer in respect of current employees who are members of the Pension Scheme and current employees who accrued a benefit on transfer from that Scheme to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme; and
- (ii) Defined contribution plans - Employer contributions paid to the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS), and the equivalent of employer contributions to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS).

Defined benefit plans - in order to reflect the true cost of services, the movements in the liabilities in respect of the Pension Scheme and the GSS transfer benefits are recognised as expenses. As these liabilities are assumed by the Treasurer (refer note 3(p)(i)), a revenue titled 'Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer' equivalent to the expense is recognised under Income from State Government in the Income Statement (See note 15 'Income from State Government').

The superannuation expense does not include payment of pensions to retirees, as this does not constitute part of the cost of services provided in the current year.

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Defined contribution plans - in order to reflect the true cost of services of the Department, the Department is funded for the equivalent of employer contributions in respect of the GSS Scheme (excluding transfer benefits). These contributions were paid to the GESB during the year and placed in a trust account administered by the GESB on behalf of the Treasurer. The GESB subsequently paid these employer contributions in respect of the GSS Scheme to the Consolidated Fund.

The Gold State superannuation scheme is a defined benefit scheme for the purposes of employees and whole-of-government reporting. However, apart from the transfer benefit, it is a defined contribution plan for agency purposes because the concurrent contributions (defined contributions) made by the agency extinguish all agency liabilities.

## **(r) Resources Received Free of Charge or For Nominal Value**

Resources received free of charge or for nominal value which can be reliably measured are recognised as revenues and as assets or expenses as appropriate at fair value.

## **(s) Site rehabilitation - Mt Walton**

The provision was established to provide for costs of rehabilitating the Mt Walton disposal site after the final intractable waste operation is completed. During 2004-2005, the Mt Walton facility was transferred to the Department of Housing and Works thus the Department has ceased to recognise this provision in 2005-2006.

## **(t) Comparative figures**

Comparative figures have been restated on the AIFRS basis except for financial instruments information which has been prepared under the previous AGAAP Accounting Standard AAS 33 as permitted by AASB 1 paragraph 36A. In accordance with TI 1106 the transition to AIFRS for financial instruments information under AASB 132 and AASB 139 will be 1 July 2005.

## Services of the Department

Information about the Department's services is set out in the Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service. Information about the Department's administered expenses, income and assets are set out in notes '36' and '37'.

In 2005-2006, the 7 key services of the Department were:

### Service 1: Air Quality Management Plans and Air Quality Monitoring

Monitor ambient air quality and develop air quality management plans for priority air sheds (the air canopy surrounding the population centres, industrial and other facilities, within which the impacts of air pollutants need to be considered from health and environmental viewpoints).

### Service 2: Regulation of Discharges to the Environment

Regulate emissions and discharges to the environment, transport of hazardous wastes, and clearing of native vegetation.

### Service 3: Regulation of Contaminated Sites

Regulate the investigation, classification and management of contaminated sites.

### Service 4: Administration of the Waste Management Recycling Fund

Administer the Waste Management and Recycling Fund (WMRF) on behalf of the Waste Management Board, to promote the diversion of waste from landfills.

### Service 5: Policies and Strategies to Reduce and Recycle Waste

Develop and implement policies that promote waste avoidance and minimisation in industry, government and the community.

### Service 6: Environmental Impact Assessments of Development Proposals and Planning Schemes

Manage the environmental impact assessment process for the Environmental Protection Authority to enable sound environmental advice on development proposals and planning schemes/amendments to be provided to the Government, developers and the public and to ensure the environment is protected for the community.

### Service 7: Environmental Policies and Reports on the State of the Environment

Coordinate the development and analysis of environmental policy, ensure its effective implementation, manage the Environmental Protection Authority's formulation of statutory Environmental Protection Policies and State Environmental Policies, coordinate State of the Environment reporting and provide sound, accurate and timely information about the environment to the community to promote positive environmental behaviours.

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	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
<b>4 Employee expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	21,881	18,825
Superannuation - defined contribution plans (West State and Gold State)	1,908	1,693
Superannuation - defined benefit plans (Gold State)	192	534
Long service leave (a)	822	401
Annual Leave (a)	512	320
Other related expenses	102	329
	<b>25,417</b>	<b>22,102</b>

(a) Includes a superannuation contribution component.  
Employment on-costs such as workers' compensation insurance are included at note 10 'Other expenses'.

<b>5 Supplies and services</b>		
Advertising	285	537
Communications	844	713
Consultants and contractors	6,400	4,914
Consumables	2,557	1,653
Lease rentals	623	462
Repairs and maintenance	95	52
Service related	1,378	750
Travel	634	477
Other	1,156	480
	<b>13,972</b>	<b>10,038</b>

<b>6 Depreciation and amortisation expenses</b>		
<u>Depreciation</u>		
Furniture and equipment	346	319
Computer hardware	103	80
Total depreciation	449	399
<u>Amortisation</u>		
Intangible asset - Computer software	226	123
Total amortisation	226	123
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>522</b>

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	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
<b>7 Accommodation expenses</b>		
Accommodation lease rentals	2,645	2,925
Buildings repairs and maintenance	72	128
Cleaning	21	13
	<b>2,738</b>	<b>3,066</b>

## 8 Grants and subsidies

<u>Recurrent</u>		
Recurrent grants incurred during the year	5,572	4,358
	<b>5,572</b>	<b>4,358</b>

Large proportion of grants paid were for the Waste Management Recycling Grants and the Resource Recovery & Rebate Scheme grants paid to local authorities.

## 9 Capital user charge

Capital user charge	1,145	706
	<b>1,145</b>	<b>706</b>

The Government applies a levy for the use of its capital for the delivery of services. It is applied at 8% per annum on the net assets of the Department, excluding exempt assets, and is paid to the Department of Treasury and Finance quarterly.

## 10 Other expenses

Doubtful debts expense	-	7
Employment on-costs (a)	50	68
Audit Fee	77	70
	<b>127</b>	<b>145</b>

(a) Includes workers' compensation insurance and other employment on-costs. The on-costs liability associated with the recognition of annual and long service leave liability is included at note 27 'Provisions'. Superannuation contributions accrued as part of the provision for leave are employee benefits and are not included in employment on-costs.

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	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
<b>11 User charges and fees</b>		
Landfill levy revenue	5,833	5,121
Pollution licences	7,372	7,146
Waste control permits	1,235	949
Other charges and fees	33	2
	<b>14,473</b>	<b>13,218</b>
<b>12 Commonwealth grants and contributions</b>		
<u>Recurrent</u>		
Australian Government		
Department of Environment and Heritage	749	650
Department of Transport and Regional Services	246	11
National Heritage Trust	63	56
Other commonwealth grants	43	4
	<b>1,101</b>	<b>721</b>
<b>13 Other revenue</b>		
Grants revenue	410	333
Interest revenue	399	355
Recoups from other state departments	1,297	815
Revenue from licensing of computer software	250	-
Other revenue	406	628
	<b>2,762</b>	<b>2,131</b>
<b>14 Net loss on disposal of non-current assets</b>		
<u>Costs of Disposal of Non-Current Assets</u>		
Furniture and equipment	86	2
<u>Proceeds from Disposal of Non-Current Assets</u>		
Furniture and equipment	-	-
<b>Net (loss)</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>(2)</b>

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	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
<b>15 Income from State Government</b>		
Appropriation revenue received during the year:		
Service appropriations (a)	26,299	29,851
	<hr/> 26,299	<hr/> 29,851
The following liabilities have been assumed by the Treasurer during the financial year:		
- Superannuation (b)	192	534
Total liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	<hr/> 192	<hr/> 534
The following assets have been transferred to other state government agencies during the financial year: (c)		
- Equipment	-	(7)
Total (transferred)	<hr/> -	<hr/> (7)
Resources received free of charge (d) Determined on the basis of the following estimates provided by agencies:		
Department of Housing and Works	50	40
Department of Land Information	715	411
Department of Planning and Infrastructure	1	-
Department of Treasury and Finance	142	139
State Solicitor's Office	279	173
	<hr/> <b>1,187</b>	<hr/> <b>763</b>
	<hr/> <b>27,678</b>	<hr/> <b>31,141</b>

- (a) Service appropriations are accrual amounts reflecting the full costs of services delivered. The appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable (asset). The receivable (holding account) comprises the depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liability during the year.
- (b) The assumption of the superannuation liability by the Treasurer is only a notional revenue to offset the notional superannuation expense reported in respect of current employees who are members of the Pension scheme and current employees who have a transfer benefit entitlement under the Gold State Superannuation scheme.
- (c) From 1 July 2002 non-discretionary non-reciprocal transfers of net assets (ie. restructuring of administrative arrangements) have been classified as contributions by Owners (CBO's) under TI 955 and are taken directly to equity.
- (d) Where assets or services have been received free of charge or for nominal consideration, the Department recognises revenues (except where the contributions of assets or services are in the nature of contributions by owners in which case the Department shall make a direct adjustment to equity) equivalent to the fair value of the assets and/or the fair value of those services that can be reliably determined and which would have been purchased if not donated, and those fair values shall be recognised as assets or expenses, as applicable.



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	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
<b>16 Restricted cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Current (a)		
Specific Purpose Grants From Industry	2,797	2,120
Wastetrack Management Trust	715	716
Waste Management and Recycling Trust Fund	4,535	6,282
	<b>8,047</b>	<b>9,118</b>
Non-current		
Accrued salaries suspense account (b)	95	-
	<b>95</b>	<b>-</b>

(a) These cash items are restricted as to their use by the Department through legislation and trust fund activity.

(b) Amount held in suspense account is only to be used for the purpose of meeting the 27th pay in a financial year that occurs every 11 years.

AASB 101.57 (d) requires cash and cash equivalents to be classified as current assets unless it is restricted in its use beyond twelve months. Accordingly, this suspense account will be non-current for 10 out of 11 years.

## 17 Receivables

Current		
Receivables	665	437
Provision for impairment of receivables	-	(29)
Interest receivable	98	28
GST receivable	428	219
	<b>1,191</b>	<b>655</b>
Prepayments	401	62
Total current	<b>1,592</b>	<b>717</b>

See also note 3(n) 'Receivables' and note 32 'Financial instruments'.

## 18 Amounts receivable for services

Current	1,430	1,326
Non-current	740	740
	<b>2,170</b>	<b>2,066</b>

Represents the non-cash component of service appropriations (see note 3(m) 'Amounts for receivables for services (Holding Account)'). It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability.

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	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
<b>19 Other current assets</b>		
Current		
Inventory - AirWatch kits	-	21
Accrued receivables	1,430	1,368
	<b>1,430</b>	<b>1,389</b>

<b>20 Property, plant and equipment</b>		
Furniture and equipment		
At cost	2,565	4,269
Accumulated depreciation	(1,082)	(3,033)
	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,236</b>
Computer hardware		
At cost	471	1,582
Accumulated depreciation	(207)	(1,451)
	<b>264</b>	<b>131</b>
	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,367</b>

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the reporting period are set out below.

	Furniture and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
<b>2006</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
Carrying amount at start of year	1,235	131	1,376
Additions	679	236	915
Disposals	(86)	-	(86)
Depreciation	(346)	(103)	(449)
Carrying amount at end of year	<b>1,483</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1,747</b>

<b>21 Intangible asset</b>		
Computer software		
At cost	738	738
Accumulated amortisation	(349)	(123)
	<b>389</b>	<b>615</b>
Reconciliation		
Computer software		
Carrying amount at start of year	615	691
Additions	-	47
Amortisation expense	(226)	(123)
<b>Carrying amount at end of year</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>615</b>

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	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
<b>22 Impairment of assets</b>		

There were no indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as at 30 June 2006.

The Department held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period and at reporting date there were no intangible assets not yet available for use.

<b>23 Payables</b>		
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Current

Trade payables	9	52
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See also note 3(n) 'Payables' and note 32 'Financial instruments'.

<b>24 Other liabilities</b>		
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Accrued salaries	461	-
Accrued expenses	1,264	3,048
Unearned revenue	23	24
Other	95	84
	<b>1,843</b>	<b>3,156</b>

<b>25 Provisions</b>		
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Current

Employee benefits provision		
Annual leave	2,309	1,797
Long service leave (a)	2,203	1,281
	4,512	3,078

Non-current

Employee benefits provision		
Long service leave (a)	1,626	1,726
	1,626	1,726

(a) Long service leave liabilities have been classified as current where there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:

Within 12 months of reporting date	1,410
More than 12 months after reporting date	2,419
	<b>3,829</b>

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	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>

Movements in Other Provisions  
Movements in each class of provisions during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

Site rehabilitation - Mt Walton

Carrying amount at start of year	-	290
Payments/other sacrifices of economic benefits	-	(290)
Carrying amount at end of year	-	-

## 26 Equity

Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Department. The Government holds the equity interest in the Department on behalf of the community. The asset revaluation reserve represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.

**Contributed equity**

Balance at the start of the year	1,940	1,955
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**Contributions by owners**

Capital contributions (a)	358	-
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**Distribution to owners**

Transfer of net assets to other agencies (b)		
Transfer of cash asset to other government agencies	(430)	-
Mt Walton land transferred to Department of Housing and Works	-	(15)

<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,940</b>
---------------------------------------	--------------	--------------

(a) Capital Contributions (appropriations) and non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfers of net assets from other State government agencies have been designated as contributions by owners in Treasurer's Instruction TI 955 and are credited directly to equity.

(b) UIG 1038 and TI 955 require where the transferee accounts for a transfer as a contribution by owner, the transferor must account for the transfer as a distribution to owners. Consequently, non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfers of net assets to other State government agencies are distribution to owners and are debited directly to equity. During 2005-2006 financial year, \$430,612 pertaining to residual funds of the Office of Water Policy was transferred to the Water and Rivers Commission.

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	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
<b>Asset revaluation reserve:</b>		
Balance at the start of the year	-	15
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):	-	-
Transfer to accumulated surplus	-	(15)
Closing balance	-	-
<p>(b) The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets, as described in accounting policy note 2(f). The land relating to the revaluation reserve was transferred to Department of Housing Works during 2004-2005, therefore the reserve is no longer applicable and has been transferred to accumulated surplus.</p>		
<b>Accumulated surplus (Retained Earnings)</b>		
Balance at the start of the year	16,109	9,116
Change in net assets	(3,718)	6,287
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve	-	15
Prior year software expenditure capitalised	-	691
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>12,391</b>	<b>16,109</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>14,259</b>	<b>18,049</b>

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**2006**  
**\$000**                      **2005**  
**\$000**

(c) During the 2005-2006 financial year, the balance of the administered cash asset carried forward from 2004-2005 was transferred to the controlled cash asset (see also note 37 'Administered Assets').

## 27 Notes to the Cashflow Statement

### Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	6,847	10,857
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (refer to note 16)	8,142	9,118
Administered cash asset	(68)	(68)
	<b>14,921</b>	<b>19,907</b>

Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities

Net cost of services	(31,396)	(24,854)
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	675	522
Doubtful debt expense	(29)	(65)
Superannuation expense	192	534
Resources received free of charge	1,187	763
Net (gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	86	2
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Current receivables and other assets (c)	(678)	(306)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Current payables and other liabilities (c)	(1,356)	170
Current provisions	1,434	(224)
Non-current provisions	(100)	(358)
Net GST receipts/(payments) (a)	(294)	52
Change in GST in receivables/payables (b)	85	(2)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>(30,194)</b>	<b>(23,766)</b>

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2006	2005
\$000	\$000

- (a) This is the net GST paid/received, ie cash transactions.
- (b) This reverses out the GST in receivables and payables.
- (c) Note that ATO receivable/payable in respect of GST and receivable/payable in respect of the sale/purchase of non current assets are not included in these items as they are not reconciling items.

## 28 Commitments for expenditure

Total lease commitments

Commitments in relation to leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable:

Within 1 year	3,369	3,278
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6,450	8,078
Later than 5 years	12,353	20,332
	<b>22,172</b>	<b>31,688</b>

Representing:

Non-cancellable operating leases	22,071	31,688
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments		

Commitments for minimum lease payments are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	3,268	3,278
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6,450	8,078
Later than 5 years	12,353	20,332
	<b>22,071</b>	<b>31,688</b>

The property lease consists of various non-cancellable leases with a range of one year to fifteen year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreement require that the minimum lease payments shall be increased by the lower of CPI or 4% per annum.

*These commitments are all inclusive of GST.*

## 29 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

### Contingent Liabilities

In addition to the liabilities incorporated in the financial statements, the Department has the following contingent liabilities:

#### Native title claim

A native title claim has been made with regard to the matter of the reservation of Dirk Hartog Island National Park, as per Section 241B of the Native Title Act.

*The potential financial effect of this claim is estimated to be at \$50,000 as at 30 June 2006.*

#### Litigation in progress

There are seven matters in progress in which the Department has pending litigation and is seeking legal advice.

An estimate of the financial effect of these matters is not practicable at this point in time.

### Contingent Assets

There were no contingent assets that would materially affect the Department.

## 30 Events occurring after balance sheet date

The Government recently agreed to merge the Department of Environment and the Department of Conservation and Land Management with effect from 1 July 2006, to form the new Department of Environment and Conservation. An estimate of the financial effect of this merger is not practicable as at 30 June 2006.

## 31 Explanatory statement

Significant variations between estimates and actual results for income and expense as presented in the financial statement titled 'Summary of Consolidated Fund Appropriations and Income Estimates' are shown below. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10%.

Although there was no significant variance in the total appropriation, there were significant variances in the following service expenditures:



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## Significant variances between estimate and actual for 2006 - Total appropriation to deliver services:

	2006 Estimate \$000	2006 Actual \$000	Variation \$000
<b>Air quality management plans and air quality monitoring</b>	6,780	5,841	(939)
<p>The variation is mainly attributable to deferral of expenditure associated with the timing of the implementation of the Diesel NEPM Vehicle Emissions Testing Pilot Program and the Air Toxin Program</p>			
<b>Regulation of discharges to the environment</b>	12,177	16,910	4,733
<p>The variation is mainly attributable to carryover expenditure and supplementary funding associated with Industry Regulation and Vegetation Protection and apportioning on-cost based on the growth of FTE numbers</p>			
<b>Regulation of contaminated sites</b>	10,432	3,272	(7,160)
<p>The variation is mainly attributable to deferral of expenditure associated with timing for the implementation of the Contaminated Sites Act 2003</p>			
<b>Administration of the Waste Management Recycling Fund</b>	1,370	1,564	194
<p>The variation is mainly attributable to clearance of a backlog of WMRF grants</p>			
<b>Environmental policies and reports on the state of the environment</b>	7,643	6,352	(1,291)
<p>The variation is mainly attributable to under expenditure associated with SoE Trust and EIA Trust, and delays to the Swan Bioplan program</p>			

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## Significant variances between actuals for 2005 and 2006 - Total appropriation to deliver services:

	2006 \$000	2005 \$000	Variance \$000
Total appropriation provided to deliver services for the year	26,299	29,851	(3,552)
<b>Total income</b>	<b>18,336</b>	<b>16,085</b>	<b>2,251</b>

### Total appropriation provided to deliver services for the year

The variation is associated with cessation of funding for several initiatives in the 2005-2006 financial year, which contributed to the variation in total appropriation as follows

Transfer of Office of Water Policy function to Water & Rivers Commission	(2,169)
SIAC 1-Peak load project approvals	(1,480)
Pollution Watch Campaign	(115)
Brookdale LWTP-Decommissioning and Rehabilitation	(3,500)
Backlog clearance project approvals system-Keating Review	(600)
Native vegetation clearing controls	(700)
Procurement Savings	(471)
Hazardous Waste Treatment Precinct	395
Strategic Air Quality Management for regions	1,317
Transfer of Appeals Convener function from DPC	356
Keating Review implementation	625
Deferred 2003-2004 funding	1,196
Native vegetation clearing	150
Environmental Approvals (AC, DoE & EPASU)	656
Capital User Charge	430
DG Salary	116
Deferred 2004-2005 funding	3,517
Deferral of Contaminated Sites projects funding to 2006-2007	(3,200)
Deferral of EIA Services funding to 2006-2007	(575)

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## Total revenue

The variation is primarily attributable to the Department's increased revenues in 2005-2006 in relation to the Waste Management Recycling Fund levy and the regulatory fees as well as some externally funded projects from industry and other government agencies.

<b>Service Expenditure</b>	<b>2006 \$000</b>	<b>2005 \$000</b>	<b>Variance \$000</b>
Air quality management plans and and air quality monitoring	5,841	4,110	1,731
Regulation of discharges to the environment	16,910	12,323	4,587
Regulation of contaminated sites	3,272	3,481	(209)
Administration of the Waste	1,564	1,218	346
Policies and strategies to reduce and recycle waste	9,690	6,562	3,128
Environmental impact assessment of development proposals and planning schemes	6,103	5,306	797
Environmental policies and reports on the state of the environment	6,352	7,939	(1,587)

## Air quality management plans and air quality monitoring

The additional expenditure in 2005-2006 is mainly due to increased funding associated with Strategic Air Quality Management for the regions.

## Regulation of discharge to the environment

The additional expenditure in 2005-2006 relates mainly to carryover expenditures and supplementary funding associated with Industry Regulation and Vegetation Protection and apportioning of Corporate on-cost based on the growth of FTE numbers.

## Policies and strategies to reduce and recycle waste

The additional expenditure in 2005-2006 relates is mainly to consultant expense associated with increased activity in waste programs, namely, Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme, National Packaging Covenant, Hazardous Waste Precinct and Data Collection

## Administration of the Waste Management Recycling Fund

The additional expenditure in 2005-2006 relates mainly to the transfer of Office of Water Policy to the Water and Rivers Commission

## Environmental impact assessment of development proposals and planning schemes

The additional expenditure in 2005-2006 is mainly due to additional funding associated with the ongoing implementation of the Keating Review (SIAC) recommendations.

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## Environmental policies and reports on the state of the environment

The decrease in expenditure in 2005-2006 relates mainly to the transfer of Office of Water Policy to the Water and Rivers Commission.

## Significant variances between estimates and actual for 2006 - Capital contribution

No significant variance

## Significant variances between actuals for 2005 and 2006 - Capital contribution

	2006 \$000	2005 \$000	Variance \$000
Capital contribution provided for capital works	358	-	358
The variation is due to no additional funding being provided for new assets in 2004-2005			

Significant variances between actual and prior year actual	2006 Actual \$000	2005 Actual \$000	Variance \$000
	-	3,042	(3,042)

The variation between actual and prior year actual was due to the transfer of function related to the Office of Water Policy to Waters and Rivers Commission

## 32 Financial instruments

### Interest Rate Risk Exposure

The following table details the Department's exposure to interest rate risk as at the reporting date:

### Credit Risk Exposure

In accordance with the option provided by AASB 1.36A and exercised by TI 1101, financial instrument information prepared under AASB 132 and AASB 139 will transition on 1 July 2005 and consequently comparative information is presented on the previous AGAAP basis.

### *Credit Risk Exposure*

The Department does not have any significant exposure to any individual customer or counter party. Amounts owing by other government agencies are guaranteed and therefore no credit risk exists in respect to those amounts. In respect of other financial assets the carrying amounts represent the Department's maximum exposure to credit risk.

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## Fixed interest rate maturities

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Variable Interest Rate	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
<b>2006</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
<b>Financial Assets</b>							
Cash Assets		-	-	-	-	6,779	6,779
Restricted cash assets	5.5	4,535	-	-	-	3,512	8,047
Receivables		-	-	-	-	1,191	1,191
		4,535	-	-	-	11,482	16,017
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>							
Payables		-	-	-	-	9	9
Other liabilities		-	-	-	-	1,843	1,843
		-	-	-	-	1,852	1,852
<b>2005</b>							
Financial assets	5.3	6,282	-	-	-	15,280	20,562
Financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	3,208	3,208

The following is an analysis of amounts owing within the categories of government and private sector:

	<b>2006</b> <b>\$000</b>	<b>2005</b> <b>\$000</b>
Western Australian Government agencies	376	152
Government agencies of other jurisdictions	34	39
Private sector	200	207
Commonwealth Government	55	10
Commonwealth Government - ATO (GST)	428	219
	<b>1,093</b>	<b>627</b>

### Fair Values

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements are not materially different from their net fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

# 10 Financial statements

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

**2006**  
**\$000**

**2005**  
**\$000**

## 33 Renumeration of senior officers

### Remuneration

The number of senior officers, whose total of fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:

\$		
50,001 - 60,000	-	-
110,001 - 120,000	-	-
120,001 - 130,000	1	1
130,001 - 140,000	2	2
140,001 - 150,000	1	1
The total remuneration of senior officers is:	669	535

The superannuation included here represents the superannuation expense incurred by the Department in respect of senior officers.

No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.

## 34 Affiliated bodies

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) is a government affiliated body in that it received financial support from the Department. The EPA is not subject to operational control by the Department.

The administrative expenses of the EPA are as follows:

### **Recurrent:**

Employee benefits expense	591	577
---------------------------	-----	-----

### **Other expenses:**

Advertising expense	41	66
Communications	6	9
Consultants and contractors	19	-
Consumables	5	4
Repair and Maintenance	-	1
Travel	13	19
Other	7	19

**The total administrative expenses of the EPA are:**

<b>682</b>	<b>695</b>
------------	------------

# 10 Financial statements

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**2006**      **2005**  
**\$000**      **\$000**

## 35 Supplementary information

### Write-offs

During the financial year 2005, \$72,000 was written off as unrecoverable debts under the authority of:

Governor	-	72
----------	---	----

## 36 Administered expenses and income

<b>Expenses</b>		
Grants and subsidies	-	2,974
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,974</b>
<b>Income</b>		
For transfer:		
Administered funds	-	3,042
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,042</b>

## 37 Administered Assets

<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash assets (a)	-	68
<b>Total Administered Current Assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Total Administered Assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68</b>

(a) There were no administered expenses, income or assets in 2005-2006. As at 30 June 2006, the balance of the administered cash asset has been transferred to the controlled cash asset.

## 38 Remuneration of Auditor

Remuneration to the Auditor General for the financial year is as follows:

Auditing the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators	77	70
--	----	----

# 10 Financial statements

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

2006	2005
\$000	\$000

## 39 NOTES TO THE RECONCILIATIONS

### 39.1 Employee Benefits (AASB 119 and AASB 101)

AASB 101 requires that a liability must be classified as current where the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months beyond the reporting date. Consequently, all annual leave and long service leave liability will be non-current to the extent that it does not become unconditional within 12 months from reporting date.

Non-vested long service leave liability will be non current to the extent that it does not become unconditional within 12 months from reporting date.

Employment on-costs are not included in 'Employee benefits expense' under AGAAP or AIFRS. However, under AGAAP employee benefits and on-costs are disclosed together on the face of the Income Statement as Employee costs. Under AIFRS employee benefits will be the equivalent item disclosed on the face. On-costs have been transferred to 'Other expenses'.

#### 39.1a Adjustments to opening Balance Sheet (1 July 2004)

No unconditional long service leave was previously reported as a non-current liability.

#### 39.1b Adjustments to 30 June 2005 Balance Sheet

No unconditional long service leave was previously reported as a non-current liability.

#### 39.1c Adjustments to the Income Statement for the period ended 30 June 2005

Employment on-costs expense has been reclassified from employee benefits expense to other expenses (\$67,922). Non-monetary employee benefits of \$114,813 has been reclassified from 'Supplies and services' to Employee benefits expense'.

#### 39.1d Adjustments to the Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 30 June 2005

Employment on-costs payments has been reclassified from employee benefits payments to other payments (\$67,922). Non-monetary employee benefits of \$114,813 has been reclassified from 'Supplies and services' to Employee benefits expense'.



# 10 Financial statements

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2006	2005
\$000	\$000

## 39.2 Intangible assets (AASB 138)

AASB 138 requires that software not integral to the operation of a computer must be disclosed as intangible assets. Intangible assets must be disclosed on the face of the balance sheet. All software has previously been classified as computer equipment or had been expensed in the year when development costs were incurred.

AASB 138 requires that all research costs must be expensed and imposes stricter recognition for the capitalisation of development costs. As a consequence, deferred research and development costs previously capitalised (under other assets) must be derecognised.

### 39.2a Adjustments to opening Balance Sheet (1 July 2004)

No intangible assets were recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance sheet 1 July 2004.

### 39.2b Adjustments to 30 June 2005 Balance Sheet

The Department recognised \$738,444 being an intangible asset - the final product of the Controlled Waste Tracking software; the development costs of this software were expensed in 2004 and 2005.

Previously expensed software costs were brought to account as a collective intangible asset being the final product of the software development and amortisation calculated starting 1 January 2005 (being the start of operational use of the software).

### 39.2c Adjustments to the Income Statement for the period ended 30 June 2005

Previously expensed software costs for the year ended 30 June 2005 of \$46,954 were capitalised as part of the intangible asset.

Amortisation expense of \$123,074 for six months in 2004-2005 has also been recognised. The impact on net surplus for the 2004-2005 year was a reduction of \$76,120.

# 10 Financial statements

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2006	2005
\$000	\$000

## 39.3 Net loss on disposal of non-current assets (AASB 116)

Under AGAAP the disposal of non-current assets is disclosed on the gross basis. That is, the proceeds of disposal are revenue and the carrying amounts of assets disposed of are expense. The disposal of non-current assets is disclosed on the net basis (gains or losses) under AIFRS.

### 39.3a Adjustments to the Income Statement for the period ended 30 June 2005

The carrying amounts of assets disposed of was previously recognised as expense. This has been derecognised (\$1,697).

A net loss on the disposal of non-current assets of \$1,697 has been recognised as an expense. This has decreased the surplus by \$1,697.

## 39.4 Prepayments

Prepayments are included in 'Other assets' under AGAAP, and under 'Receivables' under AIFRS. Adjustments have been made to re-classify prepayments in the 2004 and 2005 Equity Statements.

## 39.5 Audit Cost

Audit fees were included in 'Supplies and services' under AGAAP, and are now included under 'Other expenses' under AIFRS.

The audit fee of \$70,000 has been re-classified from 'Supplies and services' to 'Other expenses'.

# 10 Financial statements

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

### 39 Reconciliations explaining the transition to Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS)

#### RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY AT THE DATE OF TRANSITION TO AIFRS: 1 JULY 2004

Note	GAAP 1 July 2004 \$000	Adjustments \$000	AIFRS 1 July 2004 \$000
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	Current Assets		
1	Cash and cash equivalents	5,183	5,183
	Restricted cash and cash equivalents	9,468	9,468
	Receivables	1,727	1,727
2	Amounts receivable for services	857	857
3	Other current assets	73	73
	<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>17,308</b>	<b>17,308</b>
	<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
2	Amounts receivable for services	782	782
	Property, plant and equipment	1,420	1,420
	Intangible assets	-	-
	<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>2,202</b>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>19,510</b>	<b>19,510</b>
	<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
	Current Liabilities		
	Payables	498	498
	Provisions	2,462	2,462
4	Other current liabilities	3,380	3,380
	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>6,340</b>

# 10 Financial statements

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<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		
Provisions	2084	2,084
Total Non-Current Liabilities	<u>2,084</u>	<u>2,084</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b><u>8,424</u></b>	<b><u>8,424</u></b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		
	<b>11,086</b>	<b>11,086</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed Equity	1955	1,955
Reserves	15	15
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)	<u>9116</u>	<u>9,116</u>
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b><u>11,086</u></b>	<b><u>11,086</u></b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b><u>19,510</u></b>	<b><u>19,510</u></b>

- 1 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Cash Assets' (AIFRS 'Cash and Cash Equivalents')
- 2 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Amounts receivable for outputs' (AIFRS 'Amounts receivable for services')
- 3 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Other Assets' (AIFRS 'Other current assets')
- 4 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Other liabilities' (AIFRS 'Other current liabilities')

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

39 RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY AT THE END OF THE LAST REPORTING PERIOD UNDER PREVIOUS AGAAP: 30 JUNE 2005

Note	GAAP		Adjustments		Total	30 June 2005 AIFRS
	30 June 2005	\$000	Intangible Assets AASB 138 39.2c	Intangible Assets AASB 138 39.2c		
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	<b>ASSETS</b>					
1	Current Assets					
	Cash and cash equivalents	10,789			-	10,789
	Restricted cash and cash equivalents	9,118			-	9,118
	Receivables	717			-	717
2	Amounts receivable for services	1,326			-	1,326
3	Other current assets	1,389			-	1,389
	Total Current Assets	23,339	-	-	-	23,339
	<b>Non-Current Assets</b>					
2	Amounts receivable for services	740			-	740
	Property, plant and equipment	1,367			-	1,367
4	Intangible assets		691	47 -	123	615
	Total Non-Current Assets	2,107	691	47 -	123	2,722
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>25,446</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>47 -</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>26,061</b>
	<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
	Current Liabilities					
	Payables	52			-	52
	Provisions	3,078			-	3,078
5	Other current liabilities	3,156			-	3,156
	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>6,286</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,286</b>

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

	GAAP 30 June 2005	Adjustments	Total	AIFRS 30 June 2005
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>				
Provisions	1,726		0	1,726
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>1,726</b>	-	-	<b>1,726</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>8,012</b>	-	-	<b>8,012</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>17,434</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>18,049</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Contributed Equity	1,940		0	1,940
Reserves	-		0	-
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)	15,494	47	615	16,109
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>17,434</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>18,049</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>25,446</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>26,061</b>

The transition to AIFRS includes adjustments for the transition to AIFRS as at 1 July 2004 plus adjustments for the period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005.

- 1 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Cash Assets' (AIFRS 'Cash and Cash Equivalents')
- 2 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Amounts receivable for outputs' (AIFRS 'Amounts receivable for services')
- 3 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Other Assets' (AIFRS 'Other current assets')
- 4 New AIFRS category
- 5 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Other liabilities' (AIFRS 'Other current liabilities')

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

39 RECONCILIATION OF INCOME STATEMENT (PROFIT OR LOSS) FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2005		GAAP				Total	AIFRS 30 June 2005
		30 June 2005	Adjustments	Net loss	30 June 2005		
		Intangible Assets AASB 138 39.2c	Employee Benefits AASB 119 39.1c	Audit Cost AASB 101 39.5	on disposal AASB 116 39.3a	\$000	\$000
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Expenses</b>							
1	Employee expenses	22,055	47	47		47	22,102
1	Supplies and services	10,273	(70)	(118)	(47)	(235)	10,038
	Depreciation expense				123	123	522
	and amortisation expense	399				3	3,066
	Accommodation expenses	3,066		3		-	4,358
	Grants and subsidies	4,358				-	706
	Capital user charge	706					
2	Carrying amount of non-current assets disposed of	2				(2)	-
2	Loss on disposal of non-current assets					2	2
3	Other expenses	7	70	68		138	145
<b>Total cost of services</b>		<b>40,863</b>			<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>40,939</b>

**RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2005**

39

	GAAP 30 June 2005	Adjustments	Total	AIFRS 30 June 2005
	Intangible Assets	Employee Benefits	Audit Cost	Net loss on disposal
<b>Income</b>				
<i>Revenue</i>				
User charges and fees	13,218		-	13,218
Commonwealth grants and contributions	721		-	721
Other revenue	2,146		-	2,146
Total income other than income form State Government	16,085	-	-	16,085
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>	(24,778)	-	(76)	(24,854)

**INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT**

Service Appropriations	29,851			29,851
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer	534			534
Assets assumed/(transferred)	(7)			(7)
Resources received free of charge	763			763
<b>Total income from State Government</b>	<b>31,141</b>	-	-	<b>31,141</b>
Net decrease in asset revaluation reserve	15			15
<b>Surplus for the period</b>	<b>6,378</b>	-	(76)	<b>6,302</b>

See Statement of Changes in Equity

- 1 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Employee expenses' (AIFRS 'Employee benefits expense')
- 2 Asset disposals are treated on the net basis under AIFRS
- 3 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Other expenses from ordinary activities' (AIFRS 'Other expenses')
- 4 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Other revenues from ordinary activities' (AIFRS 'Other revenue')
- 5 Equivalent AGAAP line item 'Change in net assets' (AIFRS 'Surplus/(deficit)')



# 10 Financial statements

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

39 RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2005					
Note	Note	GAAP 30 June 2005 \$000	Adjustments \$000	Total \$000	AIFRS 30 June 2005 \$000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>					
		Service appropriations	28,567		28,567
		Capital contributions	-		-
		Holding account drawdowns	857		857
		<b>Net cash provided by State Government</b>	<b>29,424</b>		<b>29,424</b>
<b>Utilised as follows :</b>					
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>Payments</b>					
		1 Employee benefits	(21,194)	(47)	(21,241)
		1&2 Supplies and services	(10,267)	232	(10,035)
		Accommodation	(3,066)		(3,066)
		Grants and subsidies	(4,358)		(4,358)
		Capital user charge	(706)		(706)
		GST payments on purchases	(1,578)		(1,578)
		1 & 2 Other payments	(72)	(138)	(210)
<b>Receipts</b>					
		User charges and fees	12,927		12,927
		Commonwealth grants and contributions	721		721
		Interest received	327		327



# Appendix A - Regional office details

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

**Swan Avon Region**  
7 Ellam Street  
VICTORIA PARK WA 6100  
Telephone (08) 6250 8000  
Facsimile (08) 6250 8050

*Northam office*  
254 Fitzgerald Street  
NORTHAM WA 6401  
PO Box 497 Northam WA 6401  
Telephone (08) 9622 7055  
Facsimile (08) 9622 7155

## **Goldfields Region**

*Kalgoorlie office*  
Viskovich House  
377 Hannan Street  
KALGOORLIE WA 6430  
Telephone (08) 9026 2222  
Facsimile (08) 9021 3529

**Kwinana Peel Region**  
2 Stidworthy Court  
KWINANA WA 6167  
PO Box 454 Kwinana 6966  
Telephone (08) 9411 1777  
Facsimile (08) 9419 5897

*Mandurah office*  
Peel Waterways Centre  
Suite 6, Sholl House  
21 Sholl St  
MANDURAH WA 6210  
PO Box 332 Mandurah WA 6210  
Telephone (08) 9550 4222  
Facsimile (08) 9581 4269

*Cockburn Sound Management Council*  
Shop 1, 15 Railway Terrace  
ROCKINGHAM WA 6168  
PO Box 5161  
Rockingham Beach WA 6969  
Telephone (08) 9591 3837  
Facsimile (08) 9528 5387

**South West Region**  
35-39 McCombe Road  
BUNBURY WA 6230  
PO Box 261 Bunbury WA 6231  
Telephone (08) 9726 4111  
Facsimile (08) 9726 4100

*Geographe Cape District Office*  
72 Duchess Street  
BUSSELTON WA 6280  
PO Box 269 Busselton WA 6280  
Telephone (08) 9781 0188  
Facsimile (08) 9754 4335

*Manjimup office*  
52 Bath Street  
MANJIMUP WA 6258  
Telephone (08) 9771 1878  
Facsimile (08) 9771 8108

**Midwest Gascoyne Region**  
81 Forrest Street  
GERALDTON WA 6530  
PO Box 73 Geraldton WA 6531  
Telephone (08) 9964 5978  
Facsimile (08) 9964 5983

# Appendix A - Regional office details

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## *Carnarvon office*

211 Robinson Street  
CARNARVON WA 6701  
PO Box 81 Carnarvon WA 6701  
Telephone (08) 9941 4921  
Facsimile (08) 9941 4931

## South Coast Region

5 Bevan Street  
ALBANY WA 6330  
PO Box 525 Albany WA 6331  
Telephone (08) 9842 5760  
Facsimile (08) 9842 1204

## North West Region (Pilbara)

### *Karratha regional office*

Lot 4608 Cherratta Road  
Karratha Industrial Estate  
KARRATHA WA 6714  
PO Box 836 Karratha WA 6714  
Telephone (08) 9144 2000  
Facsimile (08) 9144 2610

### *Denmark office*

Suite 1, 55 Strickland Street  
DENMARK WA 6333  
Telephone (08) 9848 1866  
Facsimile (08) 9848 1733

## North West Region (Kimberley)

### *Kununurra regional office*

Lot 225 Bandicoot Drive  
KUNUNURRA WA 6743  
PO Box 625 Kununurra WA 6743  
Telephone (08) 9166 4100  
Facsimile (08) 9168 3174

### *Esperance office*

Unit 3, Suite A  
113 Dempster Street  
ESPERANCE WA 6450  
PO Box 2444 Esperance WA 6450  
Telephone (08) 9071 6129  
Facsimile (08) 9072 0499

## Appendix B - Acronyms

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

3C	Core Consultative Committee (to the Waste Management Board)
AQMP	(Perth) Air Quality Management Plan
ARI	Assessment on Referral Information
BP	British Petroleum
BTEX	A collective term for the volatile organic compounds benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene
CCI	Chamber of Commerce
CITES	(United Nations) Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CSBP	Wesfarmers CSBP (Cumming Smith British Petroleum)
DOIR	Department of Industry and Resources
DPI	Department for Planning and Infrastructure
EEI	Engineering Evaluation Initiative
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPACIS	EPACIS (EPA Corporate Information System)
EPHC	Environment Protection and Heritage Council
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
EPS	Environmental Protection Statement
ER	(Planning Scheme) Environmental Review
ERMP	Environmental Review and Management Program
ERS	Environmental Recovery Services
HVAS	High Volume Air Sampler

## Appendix B - Acronyms

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

IOCI	Indian Ocean Climate Initiative
IWDF	Intractable Waste Disposal Facility
KIC	Kwinana Industry Council
LOR	Limit of Reporting
LWTF	Liquid Waste Treatment Facility
MTA	Motor Traders Association
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NPI	National Pollutant Inventory
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ODAC	Office of Development Approvals Coordination
PCR	Progress and Compliance Report
PER	Public Environmental Review
Pop?	Pollution Prevention Information
PPLH	Pollution Prevention Licenser's Handbook
PUEA	Proposal Unlikely to be Environmentally Acceptable
RRRS	Resource Recovery Rebate Scheme
SOER	State of the Environment Reporting
SPP	Statement of Planning Policy
SRG	Stakeholder Reference Group
TRIM	Total Records Information Management
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WMRF	Waste Management and Recycling Fund

# Appendix C - Publication produced during 2005-06

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

Most new publications are available to download in PDF format from our website at <[www.environment.wa.gov.au](http://www.environment.wa.gov.au)>. Many publications are also available on CD.

## Air Quality

**Environote No.4** – *Department of Environment summary of the Pilot Home Heating Survey 2004 Technical Report - An initiative of the Air Quality Management Plan*, Department of Environment, February 2006

**Environote No.3** – *Petrol passenger vehicle emissions testing and maintenance investigation program*, Department of Environment, May 2006

**Wagerup community air sampling program – Your participation is invited**, Department of Environment, May 2006 (pamphlet)

**Revised specifications-Wagerup Community Sampling Program**, Department of Environment, June 2006

## Contaminated Sites Management

**Important health information about your bore: Free bore water test provided to indicate the presence of arsenic**, Department of Environment, November 2005

**Important health information about your bore: Bore water testing is advised to assess arsenic levels**, Department of Environment, March 2006

**Contaminated Sites Management - Landuse planning process**, Department of Environment, April 2006

**Important community information - Remediation of the former ANI Bradken foundry site - Hamilton Hill**, Department of Environment, May 2006

**Draft identification and investigation of Acid Sulfate Soils**, Department of Environment, May 2006

## Environmental Management

**Western Australian Greenhouse Gas Inventory: Draft briefing paper for WA Government agencies**, Department of Environment, May 2006,

**Western Australian Greenhouse Gas Inventory: Industry briefing paper**, Department of Environment, May 2006

## Environmental Regulation

**Updated Brickworks Emissions Policy Position**, Department of Environment, April 2006

**Policy statement – Regulatory monitoring requirements for prescribed premises**, Department of Environment, April 2006

**Industry licensing reform – Information forum**, Department of Environment, April 2006

**Policy statement – Limits and targets for prescribed premises**, Department of Environment, April 2006

**Policy statement – Works approvals, licences and conditions for prescribed premises**, Department of Environment, April 2006

# Appendix C - Publication produced during 2005-06

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

**Policy statement – Application of closure notices to prescribed premises,**  
Department of Environment, June 2006

**Policy statement – Environmental protection notices for prescribed premises,**  
Department of Environment, June 2006

**Reporting requirements and responsibilities for notifications under section 72 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986,** Department of Environment, June 2006

**Officer's guide – Limits and targets for prescribed premises,** Department of Environment, June 2006

**Officer's guide – Regulatory monitoring requirements for prescribed premises,**  
Department of Environment, June 2006

**Updated Brickworks Emissions Policy Position,** department of Environment, April 2006

## Gnangara and Jandakot Mounds

**Section 46 Progress Report—State of the Gnangara Mound,** Department of Environment, August 2005

**Managing a sustainable future for the Gnangara groundwater resources: analysis of stakeholder issues and perspectives,** Department of Environment, September 2005

## Landfill and Waste

**Landfill waste classification and waste definitions 1996 (as amended),**  
Department of Environment, July 2005.

## Manuals and Kits

**Safety management manual** - Produced by the Department of Environment in conjunction with the EMRC risk management service, Department of Environment, August 2005

**Stormwater Management Manual for WA - Chapter 6: Retrofitting,** Department of Environment, February 2006

## Marine Report Series (MR)

**Pilbara coastal water quality consultation outcomes: Environmental values and environmental quality objectives,** Department of Environment, MR 1, March 2006

## Miscellaneous

**Local government noise complaints survey report: results 2003-04,** Department of Environment, August 2005

**Western Australian Rural Water Plan Implementation 1995-2005,** Department of Environment, October 2005

**Luke Pen Fund 2006 Honours Scholarships – Application form,** Department of Environment, September 2005

**Luke Pen Fund 2006 Honours Scholarships – Guidelines for application,**  
Department of Environment, September 2005



# Appendix C - Publication produced during 2005-06

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

**Luke Pen Fund 2006 Honours Scholarships – Scholarship poster**, Department of Environment, September 2005

**Directory of environmental education programs 2005-2006**, Department of Environment, October 2005

## River Action Plans

**Ellen Brook river action plan**, Department of Environment & GeoCatch, November 2005

**Gunyulgup Brook river action plan**, Department of Environment, November 2005

## Pamphlets, Brochures, Posters and Newsletters

**Important health information about your bore — Free bore water screening test provided to indicate presence of arsenic**, Department of Environment, November 2005

**Important health information about your bore - Bore water testing is advised to assess arsenic levels**, Department of Environment, March 2006

**Interim industry guide to community involvement (2003) review – Feedback**, Department of Environment, June 2006

**Enforcement and prosecution policy review - Information and feedback pamphlet**, Department of Environment, January 2006

**SustainAbility Newsletter, Issue 7 – The official newsletter of the Department of Environment**, Department of Environment,

**SustainAbility Newsletter, Issue 8 – The official newsletter of the Department of Environment**, Department of Environment,

**SustainAbility Newsletter, Issue 9 – The official newsletter of the Department of Environment**, Department of Environment,

**“What’s up with our air?”** Information pamphlet from AirWatch, Department of Environment, February 2006

**Litter reporters information pamphlet**, Department of Environment, February 2006

**Litter prevention strategy for Western Australia 2006-09**, Western Australian Litter Prevention Taskforce, Department of Environment and Keep Australia Beautiful Council, April 2006

## Reports to the Community

**Summary report on the EEAC’s first survey of Environmental Education Advisory Committee**, Department of Environment, August 2005

**State of Cockburn Sound 2005**, Cockburn Sound Management Council, Department of Environment, October 2005

**The Pilbara Coastal Water Quality Consultation: An update - April 2005**, Department of Environment, June 2005

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**Litter prevention strategy for Western Australia 2006-09**, Western Australian Litter Prevention Taskforce, Department of Environment and Keep Australia Beautiful Council, April 2006

## River Recovery Plan Series (RRP)

**River recovery plan for the Dale River - Incorporating foreshore and channel assessment**, Department of Environment, RRP 10, April 2006

## Tidy Towns

**Tidy Towns Awards 2005 winners book**, Department of Environment, November 2005

**Tidy Towns tips and information booklet**, Department of Environment, February 2006

**Plant a seed for Tidy Towns** – promotional cards, Department of Environment, February 2006

## WA Environment Awards

**Western Australian Environment Awards 2005 winners book**, Department of Environment, November 2005

**Nominations 2006 – Nominations booklet for the 2006 Western Australian Environment Awards**, Department of Environment, May 2006

## Waste Management Board

**Zero Waste Fact Sheet – Aluminium**, Department of Environment and Waste Management Board, January 2006

**Zero Waste Fact Sheet – Steel**, Department of Environment and Waste Management Board, January 2006

**Zero Waste Fact Sheet – Waste**, Department of Environment and Waste Management Board, January 2006

**Zero Waste Fact Sheet – Worm Farms**, Department of Environment and Waste Management Board, January 2006

**Zero Waste Fact Sheet – Milk and Juice Cartons**, Department of Environment and Waste Management Board, January 2006

**Zero Waste Fact Sheet – The 3Rs – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle**, Department of Environment and Waste Management Board, January 2006

**Zero Waste Fact Sheet – Plastics**, Department of Environment and Waste Management Board, January 2006

**Zero Waste Fact Sheet – Composting Organic Waste**, Department of Environment and Waste Management Board, January 2006

**Zero Waste Fact Sheet – Paper**, Department of Environment and Waste Management Board, January 2006

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Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

**Zero Waste Fact Sheet** – Glass, Department of Environment and Waste Management Board, January 2006

## Water Management Plan

**Draft Esperance groundwater area water management plan**, Department of Environment, October 2005

**Local area management plan for the groundwater resources of the Kemerton subareas**, Department of Environment, December 2005

## Water Resource Management Report Series (WRM)

**Foreshore and channel assessment of the Mortlock River and Mortlock River south**, Department of Environment, WRM 42, December 2005

## Water Resource Protection Report Series (WRP)

**Mount Magnet water reserve - Drinking Water Source Protection Plan**, Department of Environment, WRP 38, July 2005

**Margaret River Catchment Area (Including Ten Mile Brook Catchment)—  
Drinking Water Source Protection Plan: Integrated Water Supply System**,  
Department of Environment, WRP 53, August 2005

**South Dandalup Dam Catchment Area; South Dandalup Pipehead Dam  
Catchment Area - Drinking Water Source Protection Plan: Integrated Water  
Supply System**, Department of Environment, WRP 55, August 2005

**Conjurunup Creek Pipehead Dam Catchment Area Drinking Water Source  
Protection Plan: Integrated Water Supply System**, Department of Environment,  
WRP 56, August 2005

# Appendix D - Better Planning: Better Service Goals

Department of Environment - Annual Report 2005 - 2006 and Final Report

## Appendix D - Better Planning: Better Services Goals

*Better Planning: Better Services – A Strategic Planning Framework for the Western Australian Public Sector* was released in November 2003 and is “a concise statement of the State Government’s intentions to improve the quality of life for all Western Australians”.

The document presents five strategic Goals for Government:

### Goal 1: People and Communities

To enhance the quality of life and wellbeing of all people throughout Western Australia.

### Goal 2: The Economy

To develop a strong economy that delivers more jobs, more opportunities and greater wealth to Western Australians by creating the conditions required for investment and growth.

### Goal 3: The Environment

To ensure that Western Australia has an environment in which resources are managed, developed and used sustainably, biological diversity is preserved and habitats protected.

### Goal 4: The Regions

To ensure that regional Western Australia is strong and vibrant.

### Goal 5: Governance

To govern for all Western Australians in an open, effective and efficient manner that also ensures a sustainable future.

## Publication feedback form

The Department of Environment and Conservation welcomes feedback to help us improve the quality and effectiveness of our publications. Your assistance in completing this form would be greatly appreciated.

Please consider each question carefully and rate them on a 1 to 5 scale, where 1 is poor and 5 is excellent (please circle the appropriate number).

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