

Additional items for inclusion in the
FISHERMAN'S LANDING PORT EXPANSION
TERMS OF REFERENCE
FOR AN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Issued under Part (4) of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act*
1971 by the Coordinator-General
21 July 2006

1. To be added to **3.6.1.1 - Air Emissions**

Greenhouse gas emissions should be described in the context of the project implementation, including:

- An inventory of projected future emissions attributable to the construction, operation and maintenance phases of the project and for alternative project operating scenarios (in the case of electrification this can be based on the single most likely power sources) expressed as total mass CO₂ equivalents per annum; and
- Any intended measures to avoid or minimise greenhouse emissions.

The preferred operating scenario is not dependent on CO₂ gas emissions alone and is subject to other various issues, such as cost and the future use of the corridor.

2. To be added to **4.3 - Climate**

Climate change, through alterations to weather patterns and rising sea level, has the potential to impact in the future on developments designed now. Most developments involve the transfer to, or use by, a proponent of a community resource in one form or another, such as the granting of a non-renewable resource or the approval to discharge pollutants to air, water or land. The EIS must provide an assessment of the project's vulnerabilities to climate change and describe possible adaptation strategies for the activity including:

- a risk assessment of how changing patterns of rainfall and hydrology, temperature, extreme weather and sea level (where appropriate) may affect the viability and environmental management of the project;
- the preferred and alternative adaptation strategies to be implemented; and
- commitments to undertaking, where practicable, a cooperative approach with government, other industry and other sectors to address adaptation to climate change.

The State government recognises that predictions of climate change and its effects have inherent uncertainties, and that a balance must be found between the costs of preparing for climate change and the uncertainty of outcomes. However, proponents must use their best efforts to incorporate adaptation to climate change in their EIS and project design.

3. New sub-section in **section 4 - Environmental Values and Management of Impacts**

Cumulative impacts

The purpose of this section is to provide clear and concise information on the overall impacts of the project, and to discuss the interrelationship of these impacts. This is in addition to the discussion of cumulative impacts which feature in the relevant sections. The cumulative impacts as they relate to particular issues (e.g. water management, cultural heritage, social etc.) may also be discussed in this section. These impacts should be considered over time or in combination with other impacts because of the scale, intensity, duration or frequency of the impacts.

Cumulative impacts should also take into consideration other infrastructure projects. In particular, the requirements of any relevant State Planning Policies, Environmental Protection Policies, National Environmental Protection Measures, water resource planning and any other relevant plans should be addressed.

The methodology to be used to determine the cumulative impacts of the project should be discussed. The methodology should detail the range of variables to be considered including, where applicable, relevant baseline or other criteria upon which the incremental aspects of the project should be assessed.