



SOUTHERN PORTS

ALBANY BUNBURY ESPERANCE

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – ALBANY

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Albany Port was established in 1826 and was the first port established in Western Australia. The Port is located adjacent to the City of Albany on the northern shore of Princess Royal Harbour.

Southern Ports Authority Albany (SPA-Alb) is a Western Australian State Government trading enterprise that operates in accordance with the *Port Authorities Act 1999* (the Act). Under the Act all Crown land in the port, including the seabed and shores is vested in SPA. The main functions of SPA, as defined by Section 30 of the Act, include:

- To facilitate trade within and through the port and plan for future growth and development of the port;
- To undertake or arrange for activities that will encourage and facilitate the development of trade and commerce;
- To be responsible for the safe and efficient operation of the port;
- To protect the environment of the port and minimise the impact of port activities on that environment.

Major commodities handled through SPA-Alb include bulk grain, woodchips, silica sand, fertiliser and petroleum products. Aside from the operational shipping aspects undertaken at SPA-Alb, supporting activities are also conducted including maintenance activities such as dredging, abrasive blasting and painting, road and drainage works, materials handling, oil and chemical storage and general office work.

1.2. Purpose

SPA-Alb is committed to operating in an environmentally responsible manner and is accountable for the areas under its direct operational control. The potential exists for some environmental impact to occur if proper environmental management is not adopted on site. This plan will facilitate in identifying environmental issues, recognising potential risks associated with port-controlled activities and detailing the management and mitigation measures to minimise the risk of environmental harm.

1.3. Scope

The EMP scope includes port-controlled activities where SPA has direct operational control:

- Direct Operational Control – where SPA has full operational control of a facility or project and as the principal undertakes activities either using its own personnel or using directly engaged contractors. For example, maintenance and restoration of concrete piles at Berths 1 and 2 by SPA maintenance personnel.

The EMP scope does not include activities where SPA has some form of commercial relationship:

- Commercial Relationship – where SPA has some form of commercial relationship that allows another party to carry out activities on SPA vested land, water or seabed. For example, an organisation which has a lease or licence over SPA land and undertakes its activities on that leased land.

While this EMP does not apply to commercial relationships, the Port does seek to influence the behaviour of the operator to strive for sound environmental and heritage outcomes. This is undertaken via measures including lease and licence conditions, construction and operational environmental management plans, port standards and permits.

1.4. Objectives

The objectives of the EMP are to:

- Improve the environmental performance of SPA-Alb;
- Manage the environmental impacts of activities under direct control of SPA-ALb and mitigate potential impacts resulting from these activities;
- Ensure activities are undertaken in accordance with applicable environmental legislation and regulations;
- Integrate environmental considerations into decision making processes.

To achieve these objectives, SPA-Alb must ensure that environmental consideration is integrated into all aspects of decision making, planning, design, construction and operation processes.

2. THE ENVIRONMENT OF ALBANY PORT

2.1. Location

SPA-Alb is located on the northern shore of Princess Royal Harbour (PRH) within King George Sound (KGS) and is adjacent to the City of Albany, 417 km south east of Perth. SPA-Alb has jurisdiction over approximately 90 hectares (ha) of land as well as all the waters and seabed of PRH (excluding the area around the Albany Waterfront Marina) and the majority of KGS (Figure 1). SPA-Alb currently has four operating berths (Berth 1, 2, 3 and 6), with a fifth approved for development.

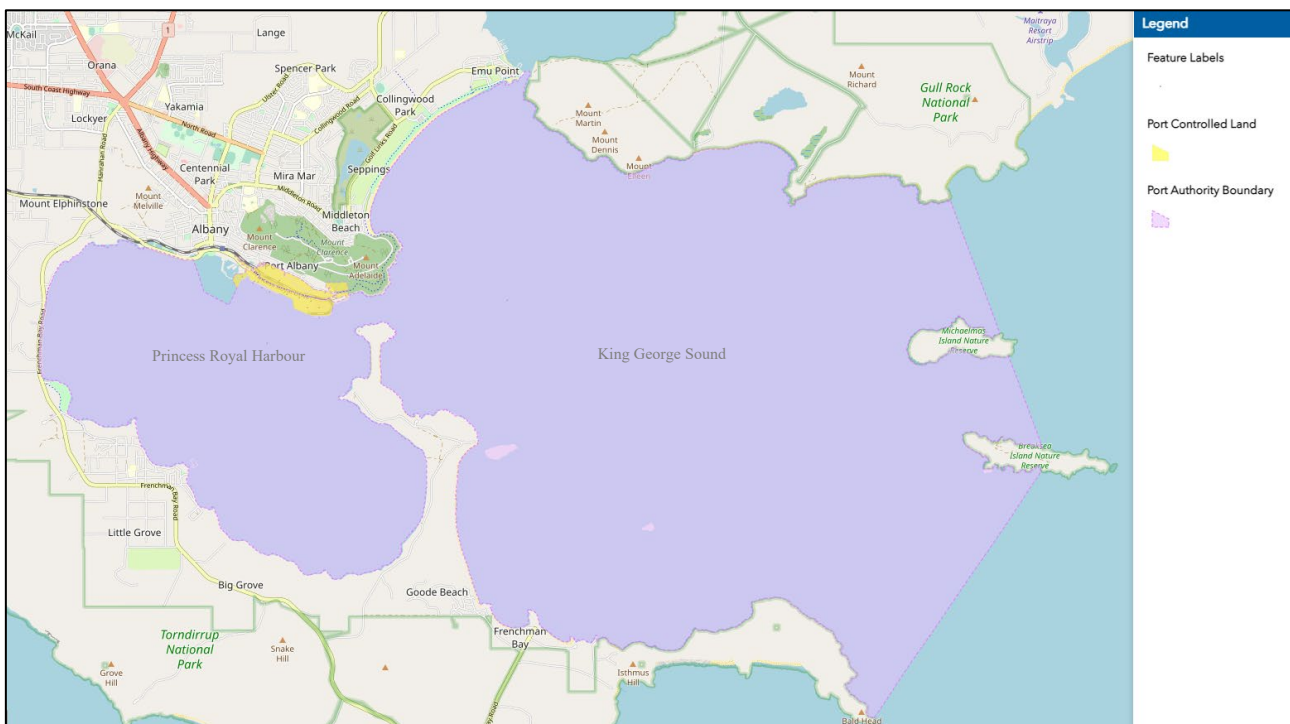


Figure 1: SPA-Alb land and seabed jurisdiction.

2.2. The Biophysical Environment

SPA-Alb is located near the entrance of PRH, a 28.7km² marine inlet accessible by a narrow channel and made up of a single deep basin surrounded by shallow sand flats. No major rivers flow into PRH and despite marine influences; PRH displays characteristics typical of an estuarine ecosystem.

KGS covers an area of 110 km² and forms a large bay protected by Flinders Peninsula and Bald Head from the prevailing south-westerly swells. The sound contains four islands, including

Michaelmas, Breaksea, Mistaken and Seal Islands. Water depths in the Sound vary between 5-40 metres and temperatures fluctuate between 21°C in summer and 13°C in winter. The marine flora and fauna of the area are primarily temperate species, with a small proportion of endemics and tropical species.

SPA-Alb's turning basin and channel entrance (Ataturk Channel) is currently dredged to a depth of 12.2m Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT). The sediment within the existing shipping channel consists of unconsolidated material of approximately 8-10 m depth into the seabed with a particle size distribution consisting predominantly of fine to medium grained silica sand and some fine silt.

2.3. Visual Amenity and Recreation

The landscape of the immediate port area is dominated by stockpiles, storage facilities and other associated infrastructure. In addition, SPA-Alb has a number of vacant lots adjacent to the water which are to be used for future trade development.

The waters surrounding SPA-Alb are popular recreational areas for tourists and residents of Albany, especially for recreational fishing. Neighbouring SPA-Alb is the Marina, Albany's major boat-launching and marine tourism area. Fishing, boating, sailing, diving, swimming, surfing and whale watching are some of the many recreational activities carried out in waters vested in SPA-Alb.

3. ORGANISATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All SPA-Alb staff, contractors and port users have a general duty under the *WA Environmental Protection Act 1986* to:

- Not cause or allow serious environmental harm or material environmental harm; or
- Intentionally or otherwise, cause pollution or an unreasonable emission from any premises.

An overview of the organisational roles and responsibilities is displayed in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Outline of key roles and their environmental responsibilities within SPA.

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY
Board of Directors	Responsible for determining and endorsing SPA's Environment and Cultural Heritage Policy.
Chief Executive Officer	Responsible for ensuring environmental stewardship, leading the culture of the organisation and delegating responsibility for various risk mitigation initiatives.
Chief Operating Officer	Overall Accountability for environmental compliance/performance at SPA
Regional Manager	Overall responsible for environmental compliance/performance at SPA-Alb.
Environment Team	Overall responsibility for coordination of environmental management in Albany, including development and implementation of the EMP, technical advice, reporting and monitoring.
Marine Team	Responsible for ensuring safe and efficient movement of vessels and ensuring those vessels and their associated activities are undertaken with minimal impact on the port's marine environment.
Development & Commercial Team	Responsible for ensuring environmental requirements are considered and embedded in commercial agreements, trade development, proposals and leases/licences.
All staff/port users	Required to adhere to this EMP and abide by environment and heritage legislation.

3.1. Environmental Policy

SPA's Environmental Policy outlines SPA's commitment to deliver its services and activities in an environmentally responsible manner.



Environmental Policy

Southern Ports strive to minimise the impacts from Port operations on the environment and the community from Southern Ports controlled areas.

This Policy is relevant to all Southern Ports controlled activities within the land and marine operational areas at the Ports of Albany, Bunbury, Esperance and the West Perth office.

COMMITMENT STATEMENT

Southern Ports is committed to:

- identifying and managing environmental and community health and amenity risks to reduce or eliminate impacts.
- ensuring sustainable development is a goal that is included in all decisions.
- recognising the on-going custodianship of port lands and waters where practicable.
- recognising that the ports responsibility for their activities extends beyond the ports boundaries to the adjacent communities and environment.
- being guided by ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems and complying with all applicable environmental legislation.
- providing resources, training and support to meet environmental objectives.
- jointly setting and reviewing meaningful environmental targets with Southern Ports staff to ensure continual improvement.
- ensuring this Policy is displayed, communicated, implemented and periodically updated to reflect changes that may impact upon the environment.
- engaging with employees, contractors, port users, the community, government, and other stakeholders on actions to reduce risks to the environment.
- reporting all environmental risks and incidents.

RESPONSIBILITIES & EXPECTATIONS

The Chief Executive Officer and delegated staff members of each Southern Ports site are responsible for ensuring compliance with this Policy.

REVIEW AND UPDATE

This Policy will be reviewed at least every two years or when a change is identified through strategic intent or legislation.

Approved by the Board at the Board meeting held on 28 July 2020.


Chair
Chief Executive Officer

3.2. Heritage Policy

SPA's Heritage Policy outlines SPA's commitment to deliver its services and activities in a manner that recognises and respects the cultural and social importance of heritage.



Heritage Policy

Southern Ports is committed to recognising and respecting the cultural and social importance of all heritage items, sites and places for the benefit of present and future generations.

This Policy is relevant to heritage items, sites, and places of aesthetic, historic, social, indigenous, cultural or technical significance within land and marine operational areas at the Ports of Albany, Bunbury, Esperance and the West Perth office.

COMMITMENT STATEMENT

Southern Ports is committed to:

- identifying and managing heritage items, sites and places taking into consideration community expectations;
- ensuring sustainable development of its port jurisdictions and areas of influence through the consideration of heritage items, sites and places in all aspects of the decision making and operational processes;
- recognising on-going custodianship of port land and waters and accountability for managing heritage items, sites and places;
- complying with all applicable Commonwealth and State heritage legislation;
- managing risks and minimising impacts to heritage items, sites and places from port development and operations;
- providing resources, training and support to ensure heritage items, sites and places are competently managed;
- communicating with the community, government, industry, employees, contractors and other stakeholders on heritage matters where appropriate;
- maintaining a heritage management plan; and
- ensuring this Policy is displayed, communicated, implemented and periodically updated.

RATIONALE & EXPECTATIONS


The Chief Executive Officer and delegated staff members of each Southern Ports site are responsible for ensuring compliance with this Policy. A review of the effectiveness and relevance of the Policy will be conducted bi-annually on the anniversary of the effective date of the Policy unless there is a material change which affects the intent of the Policy.

REVIEW AND UPDATE

This Policy should be reviewed no less than every two years or when a change is identified through strategic intent or legislation.

Approved by the Board on 26 July 2021



Chair

Chief Executive Officer

4. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

SPA-Alb has identified the key State, Commonwealth and International legislation that is applicable to its environmental management. SPA-Alb maintains its legislative register via subscription to the Environment Essentials service available at: www.enviroessentials.com.au. Key legislation applicable to the Port includes:

- *Port Authorities Act 1999, amended 2014*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986*
- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *Environmental Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981*
- *Biosecurity Act, 2015*
- *Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (DAWE) 2020*
- *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 (MARPOL 73/78)*

5. ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

SPA-Alb is committed to identifying and assessing the risks associated with its activities and services that may have an impact on the environment. SPA-Alb maintains a risk register via the software RiskWare that identifies the key environmental risks associated with its activities and services. The purpose of the register is to identify and maintain key corporate risks and to ensure that appropriate management strategies are in place.

In addition to the risk register, risk workshops are held for activities, such as new trades, that may not be adequately captured in the current register.

5.1. Significant Environment Themes

SPA-Alb is committed to operating in an environmentally responsible manner. The EMP has been structured to ensure comprehensive management of the significant environmental themes associated with the SPA-Alb. Table 5.1 lists the major environmental themes identified at SPA-Alb. An environmental objective has been set for each environmental theme. A list of SPA-Alb's key driving strategies, programs and plans that have been implemented to assist the Port in achieving its environmental management objectives are presented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.1: Description of SPA-Alb's environment themes.

THEME	DESCRIPTION
Ambient Air Quality	Odour issues, dust and port air emissions (including shipping)
Habitats	Native flora and fauna, feral animals and weeds
Biosecurity	Management of potential for introduced marine species, diseases
Energy, Resources & Waste	Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, generation, reduction and recycling, hazardous and general wastes.
Cultural Heritage	Aboriginal and European cultural heritage
Land & Seabed	Management of contaminated land, remediation, water and sediment quality, dredging and land development.
Noise	Environmental noise emissions

Table 5.2: Overview of SP-Alb key environmental objectives and associated programs.

THEME	OBJECTIVE	CURRENT PROGRAM/STRATEGY
Ambient Air Quality	Minimise impacts on the community from site sourced air emissions and ensure emissions are within legislative guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM10 Air Quality Monitoring and Reporting Program
Flora & Fauna	Minimise impacts to flora and fauna and seek opportunities to enhance native species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weed Management Plan Feral animal control
Biosecurity	Minimise the risk of introduced species and pests establishing in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-Wide Array Surveillance Program (SWASP) – Marine Biosecurity Sentinel Beehive Program Biosecurity Awareness & Preparedness
Energy, Resource and Waste	Continually improve energy efficiency and reduce the volume of wastes generated by SPA-Alb, promote recycling initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability Committee NGERS reporting General waste management & recycling
Land and Seabed	Effectively manage port land and seabed, prevent pollution, and minimise environmental impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminated Sites Register Marine Water and Sediment Sampling Programs Stormwater Sampling Program
Noise	Minimise impacts to the community from site sourced noise emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise Monitoring
Cultural Heritage	Minimise uncontrolled impacts and seek opportunities to enhance Aboriginal cultural heritage values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPA Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) Development approval process and guidelines

6. MANAGEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENT THEMES

6.1. Ambient Air Quality

SPA-Alb is a bulk commodity port, handling products such as grain, woodchips, silica sand, fertiliser and logs. The main emissions from the SPA-Alb that could impact air quality include dust and combustion emissions:

- Dust from product storage, in-loading and out-loading activities including material stockpiles, conveyor systems and ship loaders.
- Dust from general day-to-day port and maintenance operations, including abrasive blasting, vehicle traffic and the use of various plant/machinery.
- Emissions from light vehicles, machinery and vessels (including NO_x and SO_x).

Table 6.1 provides an overview of SPA Alb's Ambient Air Quality program and targets.

Table 6.1: Overview of SPA-Alb's air quality monitoring and reporting program.

PROGRAM / STRATEGY	OVERVIEW	TARGET
PM10 Air Quality Monitoring and Reporting Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24/7 monitoring by a permanent PM10 dust monitoring station. Targeted campaign dust monitoring using a portable DustTrak aerosol monitor as required. Monthly internal reports generated and elevated via exception or exceedance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with <i>National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality</i> standards. No more than 5 exceedances per year of 24-hour PM10 mean $\geq 50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. No substantiated dust complaints from neighbouring community.

6.2. Flora and Fauna

SPA-Alb is responsible for managing both its terrestrial and marine environment, including the flora and fauna of the Port area. The marine habitat of SPA-Alb includes native seagrass meadows (*P.sinuosa*, *P.australis* and *P.amphibolis*) and two major reef systems (Gio Batta Patch and Michaelmas Reef) which support an array of invertebrates and fish species. The Port waters are also home to a variety of species such as humpback whales, southern right whales, bottle-nose dolphins, seals, little penguins and other coastal avifauna.

SPA-Alb's terrestrial environment is highly fragmented and heavily infested with weed species such as Sydney Golden Wattle, Taylorina, Gorse and Pampas Grass. However, small pockets of native vegetation do occur in the northern section of the Port, providing refuge for small populations of native mammals, marsupials and birds. Table 6.2 provides an overview of SPA-Alb's flora and fauna related strategies.

The main potential impacts from SPA-Alb in relation to flora and fauna include:

- Unintentional introduction of weeds and other exotic species.
- Disturbance of natural habitats through development and other port-related activities.
- Provision of food sources that attract/support feral animal populations (i.e. grain and pigeons).

Table 6.2: Overview of SPA-Alb's weed and feral animal control programs.

PROGRAM / STRATEGY	OVERVIEW	TARGET
Weed Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing weed management and removal via specialist contractors. Internal grounds keeping and management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that weed populations remain stable or are lowered.
Feral Animal Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine rat baiting. Ad hoc rabbit control via controlled release of RHDV (calicivirus). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure feral animal abundance remains stable or is lowered.
Marine Mammals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to implement a 10 knot speed restriction on all commercial ships within port limits during whale migration season (July-November) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No commercial vessel strikes with marine mammals, specifically whales.
Research Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies and reports by third parties, including local universities. For example, seagull population census, seagrass mapping and fish surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support research initiatives that positively contribute to understanding flora and fauna within SPA-Alb.



Figure 6.2: Community Weed Day at SPA-Alb targeting Sydney Golden Wattle.

6.3. Biosecurity

SPA-Alb is responsible for implementing biosecurity risk management practices to assist in protecting Australia's biosecurity and reducing potential pest and disease incursions. SPA-Alb has been determined as a First Point of Entry (FPOE) under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and has such committed to maintaining biosecurity awareness and preparedness to comply with regulatory requirements.

SPA-Alb is also committed to several early detection programs, both land and water-based form part of a collaborative effort between port authorities and the State Government. The main potential impacts from SPA-Alb in relation to biosecurity include:

- Potential introduction of marine pest species via antifouling or ballast water.
- Potential introduction of diseases/pests via products, shipping from international sources

Table 6.3: Overview of SPA-Alb's biosecurity programs.

PROGRAM / STRATEGY	OVERVIEW	TARGET
SWASP Marine Biosecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership program with DPIRD to detect marine pest species utilising settlement arrays and metabarcoding techniques. • Arrays are deployed biannually for a soaking period of 2-3 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early detection of any target pest species, aligning with species listed on the National System for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pest Incursions.
Sentinel Beehive Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-wide biosecurity program to detect new bee pests and diseases, for example varroa mite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise likelihood of establishment of bee related diseases/pests via early detection.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six sentinel beehives have been established on Port Land and are monitored by volunteers/DPIRD. 	
Biosecurity Awareness & Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly Environment Inspection which is used as a form of identification of pooling water for vector control. If identified, actions can be generated to manage and/or remediate areas that regularly generate pooling water. Planning/preparedness for biosecurity via the Biosecurity Incident Response Procedure (BIRP) & Washbay Procedure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet Commonwealth Biosecurity requirements and minimise likelihood of introducing diseases.



Figure 6.3: Sampling as part of the SWASP Marine Biosecurity Program.

6.4. Energy, Resources and Waste

Energy and resource use has the potential to impact local and regional environments. Energy usage at SPA-Alb includes the consumption of fossil fuels and the use of electricity. The major resource utilised at SPA-Alb is potable water, which is heavily used by ships and for equipment, vehicle and berth cleaning.

In addition to using energy and resources, SPA-Alb activities generate a variety of different waste types including scrap metal, hazardous waste such as batteries and liquid waste such as paint. To minimise the impacts on the environment, waste will be managed appropriately. The two key types of waste generated by the Port include:

- Solid inert waste – office waste, wood, steel, cardboard etc.
- Liquid waste – oils, paints, thinners, various chemicals etc.

Table 6.4: Overview of SPA-Alb's energy, resources, and waste programs.

PROGRAM / STRATEGY	OVERVIEW	TARGET
Sustainability Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working committee established to actively progress sustainability initiatives around themes such as community, environment, climate and energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet a minimum of four times per annum. Implement sustainability initiatives where possible.
NGERS Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting to Commonwealth Government on fuel (diesel & petroleum) and electricity usage which are converted/calculated into CO2 equivalent emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure SPA-Alb does not exceed the NGERS thresholds and reports in line with Commonwealth requirements.
General Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing recycling of paper, soft plastics, batteries, containers for change, organics. Regular inspections to ensure waste is stored appropriately, removed in a timely manner and in accordance with regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the amount of waste generated using the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle.



Figure 6.4: SPA-Alb staff at Albany's Material Recovery Facility (MRF).

6.5. Land and Seabed

It is important to maintain relatively clean land and seabed as to not restrict current and future land use and development requirements. Many of the activities undertaken at SPA-Alb have the potential to impact on both the land (soil and groundwater) and the sea (sediment and seabed) if not managed appropriately. The main potential impacts from SPA-Alb in relation to land and seabed include:

- Bulk storage and usage of products such as diesel fuel.
- Maintenance/ capital dredging campaigns and related construction and development projects.
- Surface and stormwater runoff from SPA-Alb land and upstream residential and commercial catchments.
- Management of legacy items such as asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in soil.

Table 6.5: Overview of SPA-Alb's land and seabed programs.

PROGRAM / STRATEGY	OVERVIEW	TARGET
Contaminated Sites Register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register of SPA-Alb owned/operated sites that are listed under the Contaminated Sites Act 2003. Detail of classification and requirements for action including site investigations, remediation etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage soil and groundwater that is determined to be contaminated and requiring remediation in accordance with the <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i>
Marine Water and Sediment Sampling Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly water and sediment quality monitoring of Princess Royal Harbour as per DWER's collaborative program. Sediment and water quality investigations as required for development projects/dredging campaigns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the water and sediment quality of Port waters by effectively managing activities and any resultant impacts on the marine environment
Stormwater Monitoring Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of potential contaminants unknowingly entering the stormwater system/port environment via runoff from surrounding from surrounding industrial and residential areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure port waters are not negatively impacted contributions of contaminants in stormwater runoff.



Figure 6.5: Marine sediment sampling in Princess Royal Harbour.

6.6. Noise

Noise from heavy machinery, construction activities, road and rail traffic as well as port user storage and handling facilities. Past noise modelling has indicated that Port noise is substantially buffered,

largely due to the low topography of the Port site and shielding from the CBH grain storage facilities. However, noise emissions do still occur, and the major sources can include:

- Noise from heavy machinery and construction activities.
- Noise from road and rail traffic.
- Noise from storage and handling facilities.

Table 6.6: Overview of SPA-Alb's land and seabed programs.

PROGRAM / STRATEGY	OVERVIEW	TARGET
Noise Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and monitor noise emissions as required using hand-held analyser/ environmental noise complaint recorder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the community is not impacted by nuisance and environmental noise – no substantial complaints received.

6.7. Cultural Heritage

The City of Albany was WA's first European settlement and was the main international port of WA between 1852 and 1900. There are two sites listed on the Register for Heritage Places within SPA-Alb's footprint, including:

- 1) Mass Rocks (Rocking Stones), Lot 1575 Brunswick Rd Port Albany, Heritage Place No. 15438
- 2) Albany Pilot Station (fmr) (Pilots' Houses), Semaphore Point Albany, Heritage Place No. 43

The Albany Port was proclaimed in 1949 and Native Title for all of the Princess Royal Harbour, King George Sound water and seabed has been extinguished. However, King George Sound Harbours and the associated rivers have formed the focus of traditional Aboriginal domestic life and are also important areas of traditional mythological significance. The main potential impacts from SPA-Alb in relation to cultural heritage include:

- Lack of management of areas of cultural significance, potentially resulting in degradation or damage.
- Construction and development projects within or near the footprint of areas of cultural significance.

Table 6.5: Overview of SPA-Alb's cultural heritage programs.

PROGRAM / STRATEGY	OVERVIEW	TARGET
SPA Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for SPA to advance reconciliation within its spheres of influence and act as a roadmap to develop strategies and build relationships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the development of respectful and culturally aware practices, workplaces and communities.
Development Approval Process and Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of both Aboriginal and European heritage in land use planning and project development i.e. ship wrecks, religious historical sites, buildings and places of significance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise/mitigate any negative impacts on Aboriginal and European heritage.



Figure 6.7: Upgrade of Mass Rocks celebrating 180 years.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

In accordance with Environmental Management System (EMS) requirements, SPA-Alb monitors, measures and reports on the various facets of its overall environmental performance. With the intent to continually progress the system, recognition of deficiencies will be noted and opportunities taken to improve environmental management.

Environmental complaints and incidents are recorded and tracked through the software program INX – InControl. This program enables the identification, assessment and remediation via risk assessment and action generation. All substantiated environment-related complaints and incidents are reported monthly internally and published in the annual report.

Where appropriate, results of environmental monitoring and performance are communicated to stakeholders and the general community. Communication occurs either via SPA's website, direct email or Environment Alert's and publications. However, the main methodology for external communication is through the Port's Community Consultative Committee (PCCC). The PCCC meets a minimum four times per year and allows the exchange of information and feedback between SPA and PCCC members.

SPA-Alb's Environmental Management Plan is reviewed annually and updated bi-annually or as deemed appropriate by SPA-Alb. SPA's Environment and Heritage Policies are reviewed and approved by the Board every two years to ensure continuing suitability and effectiveness.

Any relevant observations, conclusions and recommendations for necessary changes to the Port's Environmental Management Plan, Policy or System are identified and incorporated in the updated version of the EMP. SPA-Alb aims to continually improve the suitability and effectiveness of its EMS.



Figure 7.1. SPA-Alb staff participating in the Keep Australia Beautiful initiative.