

The health factor:

Ignored by industry,
overlooked by government



Failure to prevent pollution and protect human health is creating a costly legacy for Australia.

Doctors for the Environment Australia argues that proper health impact assessments and national oversight are crucial and long overdue.

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Doctors for the Environment Australia is an independent, self-funded, non-government organisation of medical doctors in all Australian States and Territories. Our members work to prevent and address the diseases – local, national and global – caused by damage to our natural environment. We are a public health voice in the sphere of environmental health with a primary focus on climate change and the health harms from pollution.

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Summary & recommendations

Australians are suffering ill health and Australia is incurring economic loss because of grossly inadequate assessment and management of the health harms caused by resource and other major developments.

The rapid expansion of the coal and unconventional gas industries has not only created widespread community concern over health and environmental issues but it has exposed the inadequate processes whereby governments impose developments which in their view are in the interest of economic development.

Each project is subject to an environmental impact assessment (EIA) by the States. As part of this process, there is an expectation that the health effects on workers and communities will be effectively assessed. The process is called Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and if conducted properly according to guidelines it has the confidence of the medical profession.

“Australians are suffering ill health ... because of grossly inadequate assessment and management”

However, the application of health impact processes under the jurisdictions of many states is confusing, inefficient, uneconomic and often rudimentary – and the health of communities has not been adequately protected.

Current moves to cut ‘green tape’ at the instigation of developers will render present health assessments even more inadequate and must be resisted unless health assessments are protected and improved.

The Federal Government has tacitly accepted that state assessments are inadequate by establishing the Independent Expert Scientific Committee (IESC) to improve the collective scientific understanding of the water-related impacts of coal seam gas and large coal mining developments through a transparent process.

In the interests of human health, Australia must take a national approach to assessing the health impacts of resource and other heavy industries.

There are two alternatives for reform:

1. The establishment of a national EPA along the lines of the USEPA
2. The establishment of a body charged with oversight of States’ environmental and health impact assessments for resource and other industry projects.

Both solutions are likely to be resisted by States, Federal Government and vested interests but we maintain that human health and well being must have prime consideration.

Introduction

This document describes damning situations where State and Federal Governments have overlooked or ignored dangerous practices. It highlights the deficiencies of large-scale mining and resource development with emphasis on activities of most concern to communities; coal and unconventional gas.

Large projects require an environmental impact assessment (EIA) before they are given State Government approval. The EIA should review all possible effects on the environment locally and regionally. Historically this assessment is the role of the proponent and the state.

Projects that have an environmental impact also pose a human health risk because the two are inextricably linked. In Australia, the HIA has become part of the EIA process (Appendix 3) though it can be independent elsewhere. Different states have different laws and processes to manage the EIA. For example, each state treats the assessment of coal and coal seam gas mining projects differently yet some of the most major potential risks are common to all and the health impacts from exposure to polluting industries are well documented in scientific literature. What the States have in common is inadequate consideration of environmental and health issues and a lack of transparency.

The community and nation as a whole incur increased costs for healthcare, yet the health costs are not included in the cost of the products, namely coal and gas. Indeed the coal industry has little value if health costs are taken into account. See *How Coal Burns Australia*, DEA.¹

¹ www.dea.org.au/images/general/How_coal_burns_Aust._-_True_cost_of_burning_coal_04-13.pdf

Doctors for the Environment Australia (DEA) argues for health to be considered properly and uniformly as part of approval processes and examines practical areas for reform.

The impacts of a development must be seen in the context of national and international health. These important links are explained in Appendix 1: The need to protect public health.

DEA maintains that the prevention of harm is the basis of public health. Prevention is based on careful scientific assessment of possible hazards, their risks and methods of prevention. Clean air, clean water and nutritious, uncontaminated food are all crucial contributors to public health. Healthy ecosystems are the life support systems for humanity. Both land and marine ecosystems are being progressively compromised by global environmental changes and human activity, which pose major and increasing threats to sustainability, population health and ultimately survival.

Development can have many benefits for society but it may also have unmeasured adverse effects. An EIA is intended to be a comprehensive review of all possible effects on the environment. The assessment of risk to human health by a development is intimately linked to the EIA. It identifies problems of air, water and noise pollution, risks of injury to workers and communities and the effects on the physical and social aspects of community life.

The process of HIA is complex and is conducted by the states under optional guidelines issued by the Commonwealth. The decision about whether a HIA is required for a project is usually made by the same department that is dealing with the EIA.

The opinions of health officials or health experts are not necessarily sought before making this decision. Thereafter there is great variability on which health issues are assessed and how, and in the degree of public consultation and reporting. The HIA process for projects is described in Appendix 2: Tool for assessing health impacts.

By failing to consider the long-term health of the environment and communities, governments are allowing irresponsible industrial development.

“Projects that have an environmental impact also pose a human health risk because the two are inextricably linked.”



Loy Yang coal mine covers 800 hectares in Victoria's Latrobe Valley. Copyright Rim Zrtkevicius/Environment Victoria

Failing human health

For most industrial developments, responsibility for approvals lies with the States. Standards differ from one State to another, however all States have certain failings in common. Failure to resource and empower environmental protection agencies is an easy way for state governments to permit projects to bypass strict regulations.

Many health assessments by the states are inadequate and some are dilatory. The public, many health professionals, governments and even Premiers do not properly understand approval processes. In 2012 statements made by the Queensland Premier clearly indicated that he did not understand his State's assessment process and its application to the Alpha Coal Mine.¹ The lack of understanding in this case shows how readily State Governments fail in their responsibilities to protect their communities' interests.

Many communities in Australia are suffering ill health as a result of pollution and in some cases lives are at risk.

Unconventional freedoms

In Australia, coal seam gas (CSG) and other unconventional gas projects are a relatively new and untested form of resource extraction. It is convenient for authorities to ignore potential health impacts of unconventional gas projects because they are long term. Health impacts might arise over decades due to exposure to carcinogenic or teratogenic substances in water, air, soil or food. The potential impacts are spread over wide geographical areas of rural lands and settlements.

¹ www.theconversation.edu.au/federal-green-tape-myth-for-alpha-mine-7499

There are potential health problems common to unconventional gas mining sites regardless of State borders. These risks were detailed by DEA in a submission² to the Senate in July 2011 and a submission³ to the NSW parliament. These risks are;

- the contamination of aquifers used for human and stock consumption with harmful chemicals used in fracking or released from coal seams
- air pollution at the well heads with release of volatile organic compounds
- anxiety in affected communities and the disruption of local societies
- secondary health effects from the release of fugitive emissions into the atmosphere.

Despite the potential health impacts, each state is considering these potential impacts separately, and disparate methods of regulating are arising across the country. The relevant Acts, the power of each Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the form and function of the EIA, its degree of independence, mechanisms to provide health advice, transparency, and government willingness to accept outcomes are all inconsistent between States. The strength of State standards for health impacts ranges from some degree of consideration to apparent total disregard.

In addition, EIA processes for all resource projects are bedevilled by conflicting responsibilities between different levels of government. See

² www.dea.org.au/images/uploads/submissions/MDB_CSG_Senate_submission_June_2011.pdf

³ [www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/committee.nsf/0/f96d076732225603ca25791b00102098/\\$FILE/Submission%200412.pdf](http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/committee.nsf/0/f96d076732225603ca25791b00102098/$FILE/Submission%200412.pdf)

*The scrambled Egg of Government, The Conversation.*⁴

The single-mindedness with which states seek to retain independent systems represents more than the usual Commonwealth/States brawl over responsibilities.

State governments avoid their responsibilities by;

- poorly resourcing state EPA
- transferring or absorbing environmental protection into other, often less appropriate departments
- selecting weak terms of reference for EIA
- removing decisions from the aegis of the EPA
- allowing the proponent, who is generally required to prepare the EIS, to use consultants who do not necessarily prepare a report independent of the requirements of the proponent
- withholding health advice from public scrutiny and using 'gag orders' for interaction with outside experts. See *Censoring Public Health in Queensland, The Conversation*⁵
- altering the decision making process to favour the development
- Creating legislation to reverse outcomes that don't please the State Government. For example, recent changes to favour development in Queensland and New South Wales with the

⁴ www.theconversation.edu.au/australias-scrambled-egg-of-government-who-has-the-environmental-power-9582

⁵ www.theconversation.edu.au/censoring-public-health-in-queensland-a-dangerous-precedent-9733?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Latest+from+The+Conversation+for+26+September+2012&utm_content=Latest+from+The+Conversation+for+26+September+2012+CID_b45f3a63a39ff7f81ac12a2c1c23f83c&utm_source=campaign_monitor&utm_term=says%20Mike%20Daube

Planning Assessment Commission. See *Premier Newman's coal-ition government, The Conversation.*⁶

Regulation & research lag

Industry has invested billions of dollars into development of unconventional gas resources without adequate research — and state governments have given approvals without adequate regulation.

A review⁷ of these inadequacies indicates lessons were not learned from the long-standing US industry failings where baseline studies on aquifer water and air quality have not been done before CSG mining development. The National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme simply failed to assess fracking chemicals. Industry has refused on many occasions to disclose what chemicals are actually used in fracking and has circulated information inaccurately suggesting the procedure uses only benign substances.

Unconventional gas mining is already operating in Queensland and in NSW and the lack of regulatory control is apparent.

Known harms of coal

Compared to unconventional gas, coal developments pose even more immediate health problems. Even with a well-established body of knowledge about the health effects of coal, such as cardio-respiratory illnesses and reduction in life expectancy,⁸

⁶ www.climatespectator.com.au/commentary/premier-newmans-coal-ition-government?utm_source=Climate+Spectator+daily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Climate+Spectator+daily&utm_source=Climate+Spectator&utm_campaign=cc68119be3-CSPEC_DAILY&utm_medium=email

⁷ www.theconversation.edu.au/dealing-with-the-health-risks-of-unconventional-gas-10987

⁸ www.dea.org.au/images/general/Briefing_

we have failed to heed the lessons. Governments cut corners to get new coal mines and fail to monitor existing mines.



Coal particles from a patch of roof washed approx half a kilometre from coal train line. Queensland

QLD: Fast tracking approvals

In Queensland, a Right to Information investigation in February 2012 revealed that assessments of gas projects with investments of billions of dollars had been truncated on government demand. One public servant was given three days to draft hundreds of conditions. Public servants had not been given information on the location of gas wells. Without such basic information, assessment of the risks to health and environments are impossible. See Courier Mail articles; *Public servants*

[paper_on_coal_2011.pdf](#)

*tasked with approving massive CSG projects were blindsided by demands to approve two in two weeks*⁹ and Coal seam gas company threatened to walk away from \$16 billion project if approval not granted quickly.¹⁰

In response to widespread community concern the Queensland Government declared "Urban Restricted Areas", or buffer zones of two kilometres around 163 of Queensland's cities and towns within which mining and petroleum activities will be restricted.¹¹ This is policy on the run.

"In the gas fields of Tara, the inhabitants have suffered ... headaches, rashes, nausea and vomiting, nose bleeds and eye and throat irritation"

In the gas fields of Tara, the inhabitants have suffered illness similar to that being investigated by the USEPA. These are headaches, rashes, nausea and vomiting, nose bleeds and eye and throat irritation. See *Air pollution from coal seam gas may put public health at risk, The Conversation.*¹²

The Queensland government health report concluded, "This investigation

⁹ www.couriermail.com.au/news/public-servants-tasked-with-approving-to-massive-csg-projects-were-blindsided-by-demands-to-approve-two-in-two-weeks/story-e6freon6-1226574952587

¹⁰ www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/coal-seam-gas-company-threatened-to-walk-away-from-16-billion-project-if-approval-not-granted-quickly/story-e6freoof-1226576528166

¹¹ <http://mines.industry.qld.gov.au/mining/709.htm>

¹² www.theconversation.edu.au/air-pollution-from-coal-seam-gas-may-put-public-health-at-risk-10819



Farmer Tanya Plant and her daughters, one of whom suffers coughing fits that her doctor says may have "environmental" causes. The family's home is two km from New Hope's coal mine, Queensland. 2012
Picture: Jack Tran. Source: The Australian

by itself is unable to determine whether any of the health effects reported by the community are linked to exposure to Coal Seam Gas activities ... To better assess whether these reported symptoms could be related to exposure to CSG activities, comprehensive information on air, water and soil contaminants, as well as an evaluation of the level of noise currently experienced needs to be obtained."¹³

A major flaw in the investigation was the lack of comprehensive and appropriate independent environmental monitoring. Only now has there been a government recommendation: "That a strategic ambient air-monitoring program be established ... to monitor overall CSG emissions and the exposure of local communities to those emissions."¹⁴

¹³ www.health.qld.gov.au/publications/csg/

¹⁴ www.theconversation.com/we-need-to-do-our-homework-on-the-health-risks-of-coal-seam-gas-13173

The short term economic benefits of unconventional gas development have been promoted to the community in government statements and information brochures by the Queensland government without consideration or disclosure of the potential long term costs of ill health caused by polluted aquifers and fugitive emissions.

DEA condemns the outrageous promotion of short-term benefits while concealing the possible longer-term costs.

NSW: Ignoring advice

The NSW Government has ignored the recommendations of its own Standing Committee; NSW Parliament Inquiry into Coal Seam Gas.¹⁵ The committee recommended a moratorium on fracking but this was rejected.

¹⁵ www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/Prod/parlment/committee.nsf/0/318A94F2301A0B2FCA2579F1001419E5

In a courageous statement, NSW Health publicly called for health assessment of drilling that it had not been asked to consider; "A comprehensive assessment would be required to establish the full range of potential health risks, which may include risks associated with air pollution, ground and surface water contamination and noise. The information available does not allow a comprehensive assessment of potential risks to human health." Full CSG health check 'essential', SMH¹⁶

In response to this, the NSW government issued a ban on all CSG mining within two kilometres of residential areas across the state. The Premier said, "I'd like to be able to wind the clock back, I'd like to be able to stop the former government granting exploration licences and approving CSG activities in many parts of the state, but I can't do that." The Australian.¹⁷

Nonetheless, his government has also issued permissions. The Premier indicated the government would empower the EPAgency to regulate long-standing mining tenements and enforce licence conditions and as part of its remit, it will institute a review by the NSW Chief Scientist of all CSG related activities. See NSW Environment & Heritage.¹⁸

Meanwhile, monitoring of company compliance has been shown to be inadequate. A breach of environment protection to properly monitor emissions from a gas plant occurred over four years. Thereafter the NSW EPA is inappropriately considering a proposal to allow the company to

¹⁶ www.smh.com.au/environment/full-csg-health-check-essential-20130117-2cwav.html

¹⁷ www.theaustralian.com.au/national-affairs/nsw-moves-to-limit-coal-seam-gas-plans/story-fn59niix-1226580786864

¹⁸ www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licensing/coalseamgas.htm

avoid possible court proceedings and hefty fines. Read more in the Sydney Morning Herald article; AGL failed in its duty to properly monitor gas emissions.¹⁹

Cosy bedfellows

The situations in Queensland and New South Wales could be described as an unhealthy alliances of industry and government. Powerful lobby groups and experts such as hydro-geologists move between industry and government. Both parliaments have remained unconcerned about health impacts of this potentially highly-lucrative industry.

The close alignment between industry and state government is often at odds with the needs and desires of communities. The governments of these states prioritised their need for immediate revenue ahead of protecting the interests of people.

In March 2012, the regulatory systems unravelled to such a degree that public pressure forced the federal government to introduce an Amendment to the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act; a proposed water trigger for large coal mining and coal seam gas projects. At the time of writing, the amendment is awaiting Senate approval. The amendment would bring better protection of water resources. See House of Representatives passes EPBC Bill, McCullough.²⁰

¹⁹ www.smh.com.au/environment/agl-failed-in-its-duty-to-properly-monitor-gas-emissions-20130331-2h1dy.html#ixzz2SwHeeHxl

²⁰ www.mccullough.com.au/icms_docs/152599_House_of_Representatives_passes_EPBC_Bill_proposed_water_trigger_for_large_coal_mining_and_coal_seam_gas_projects.pdf

Failure at every stage

Approvals go through stages, (described in Appendix 2). Typically in Australia, projects fail to protect human health at every stage.

1. The decision whether or not to conduct HIA

This decision (called 'screening') is usually made by the same department that is responsible for the EIA. The opinions of health officials or experts are not necessarily sought before making this decision. This means the reliability of advice and level of expertise is variable and arbitrary. DEA argues that the health impacts of some developments have been ignored or dismissed at the screening stage despite recognition of health impacts for similar proposals in other state and national jurisdictions.

2. What health issues should be included in the assessment?

Scoping decisions requiring consultation with health departments and communities are often inadequately managed by the proponent with inadequate health sector input and lack of transparency. Furthermore, even if consultation occurs and raises issues that need further consideration, there is little potential for their consideration during the EIA process.

3. Assessment of risk to the community

At the assessment stage, appropriate input from the health sector is often omitted. A robust assessment of risk to a community should be required. Failure to even assess the risks means important questions about health go unanswered: Questions such as; Can risk be avoided or minimised? Are better alternatives available? How

can benefits and risks be evaluated and compared? How can the cost and benefit, nature and magnitude be weighed up? Will predictions of future health consequences be robust enough to withstand legal and public scrutiny?

4. Reporting the findings

Reporting of outcomes of many HIAs and other assessments related to communities are often not made available to the public, so communities are seldom properly informed about how their interests are — or are not — being protected.

Because the EIS is seen as environmental, the health implications are not made clear to the public and they are rarely consulted about these in the early stages of the project. Without involvement of health expertise, the public is unlikely to have the implications explained to them or have access to specialised resources.

5. Monitoring for safety and health effects

The monitoring of the health impacts of operations is badly flawed. It is usually the responsibility of the proponent to fund pollution monitoring. This makes the monitoring less independent, and decreases public transparency. Also, proponents are not required to demonstrate compliance over the life of the proposal so deteriorating performance can go unchecked.

For example, in the case of approved CSG projects there is often the absence of any ongoing environmental assessment under either state or federal regulation. Once a CSG project is approved, the approval is enduring and the proponent is not required to undergo further environmental evaluation. Even if new scientific data emerges, the assessment cannot be

suspended on the basis of inadequate environmental data.²¹

6. Review

Government review of compliance is usually inadequate. Frequently it is carried out by non-health personnel and is often not explicitly judged against health exposure standards.

Furthermore, data from monitoring may be averaged over an extended period even though it is short-term fluctuations that can cause the greatest risks to health. Such fluctuations are typically not reported.

Existing developments escape scrutiny

As flawed as the EIA process is for new projects, oversight of existing projects is even worse. Existing industry is often excluded from EIA requirements, or considered on an ad hoc basis by State Governments. These governments generally do nothing because of short-term economic considerations, likely

opposition and reluctance to incur the cost of inquiry.

When an EPA is involved it is constrained not only by agreements (for example, an agreement to allow pollution), but by a requirement to balance economic viability against public interest outcomes such as public health. This means environmental and health considerations are fundamentally compromised by economic argument

“environmental and health considerations are fundamentally compromised”

and concerns the company towns might close. So the very body that is charged with protecting the environment is also inappropriately charged with protecting economic interests that may be at odds with the former.



²¹ www.theconversation.com/environmental-assessment-of-coal-seam-gas-lacks-scientific-back-up-13314

Flood water in tailing dams was discharged from Collinsville open pit coal mine resulting in thousands of tonnes of sediments and toxic sludge reaching the Great Barrier Reef 2011 © Dean Sewell. Greenpeace

Licensed to pollute: case studies

In this section we examine some examples of inadequate management and indicate how health is affected. These examples relate mainly to coal mining but examples from other industries will be used to illustrate selected points.

To provide a comprehensive review of failures would require an expansive report. This small selection of case studies reveals alarming cases of regulation assessment and failure. That these cases represent only a sample should alert Australia to the wide scale diminution of environmental protection.

“This small selection of case studies reveals alarming cases of regulation assessment and failure”

NSW Hunter valley: Shutting down dissenting voices

Debate about the long-standing pollution in the Hunter and the Newcastle regions was reignited by the EIA for an expanded coal export facility, the T4 project. This project would increase pollution in both regions by allowing expansion of coal mining and its transport through Newcastle and loading from the new terminal.

Analysis by DEA shows that the EIA has bias in favour of development in the poor selection of references and inappropriate use of data. DEA’s health concerns are consistent with concerns expressed from within NSW Government Health. See submission by Hunter New England Local Health District.¹ This submission suggests the department’s opinion had not been taken into account.

The NSW government restricted input from stakeholders and placed the decision in the hands of one arbiter within the Planning Commission to ensure approval. At time of this report, the T4 project is deferred.



Hunter Valley Protection Alliance 2013. Source: ABC

1 [www.majorprojects.affinitylive.com/public/0f0afe81bc7476016c93022beafa5686/NSW%20Health%20\(Hunter-New%20England%20Local%20Health%20Service\).pdf](http://www.majorprojects.affinitylive.com/public/0f0afe81bc7476016c93022beafa5686/NSW%20Health%20(Hunter-New%20England%20Local%20Health%20Service).pdf)

QLD Acland coal mine: Expanding pollution

The Acland open cut coal mine, stages one and two are in operation in Queensland. Since stage two became operative in 2006, local inhabitants have complained of severe dust pollution and have suffered a range of health problems. See *Living in the dusty shadow of coal mining*, The Australian.¹

government and proponent have failed to protect community health, failed to properly consult with the community and failed to inadequately monitor air quality.

An EIA for stage three was completed in 2009. Analysis of the data prepared for stage three is inadequate and incomplete, but the data that *is* available shows air pollution above accepted standards. Despite this, mine expansion proposals continue.

Despite air pollution above accepted standards, mine expansion proposals continue.

The experience of DEA is detailed in an article² and a submission³ by DEA on stage three where DEA contends that



1 www.theaustralian.com.au/news/features/living-in-the-dusty-shadow-of-coal-mining/story-e6frg6z6-1226255705308

Blast clouds visible from house across the road from Acland mine, 2013

2 www.dea.org.au/news/article/dea_acland_correspondence

3 www.dea.org.au/images/uploads/submissions/New_Acland_Stage_3_Submission_02-13.pdf

QLD Galilee Basin: Cumulative consequences

Galilee coal mines will range from 20-60 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) and will be among the biggest in the world with initially a total of 198 mtpa of coal exports. (The largest open cut coal mine in the world is Black Thunder at 80 mtpa in Wyoming.)

The development of the Galilee Basin has health and environmental implications for the Basin, for the rail corridors that take coal to the coast, for the coastal waters, for the Great Barrier Reef and for the world climate. There is a cumulative impact from the mines on the health of community and workers.

In the Galilee Basin, like many regions of Australia, multiple coal and/or unconventional gas projects proceed successively, each undergoing an individual assessment process on the impact on water resources, air quality, social and health. However the cumulative impact of all these developments may have greater consequence than the sum of individual impacts. This cumulative impact may also

have distant impacts. For example, extensive mining development in the Galilee Basin catchment, which drains to the east coast, may have impacts on coastal waters and the Great Barrier Reef.

Under the Queensland Government's system of assessment, cumulative impacts are excluded. This became apparent when DEA reviewed the Kevin's Corner assessment in 2011. DEA concluded, "Given that the EIS does not consider these cumulative impacts, it is incumbent on the Queensland and Federal Government to do so. A failure to do this will have significant long-term impacts on the health of many Queenslanders and on Queensland's treasured icon. These impacts will last well beyond the impact of the revenue from the mine". See DEA submission on Kevin's Corner.¹

In December 2012, the terms of reference for the China Stone coal project (which will mine 60 mtpa) did

¹ http://dea.org.au/resources/submissions/submission_on_the_environmental_impact_statement_kevins_corner_project



Aerial view of Hay Point coal terminal - One of several that export coal through the Great Barrier Reef. 2012 © Tom Jefferson, Greenpeace

not include assessment of cumulative impacts on health despite the fact that the Federal Minister and UNESCO raised the issue in the intervening period. See DEA submission on China Stone.²

The Galilee mines also have international health impacts through the increase in world greenhouse gas emissions they will cause. These

² www.dea.org.au/images/uploads/submissions/China_Stone_Submission_12-12.pdf

VIC Anglesea: Coal and children don't mix

At Anglesea in Victoria, residents are facing the expansion of the open cut coal mine and ongoing pollution from an old coal-fired power plant on the outskirts of their town. The power station is only approximately a kilometre from the primary school, which was completed in 2011, and children are one of the groups most susceptible to the effects of air pollution. The open cut coal mine is approximately half a kilometre from residents' homes.

Children are one of the groups most susceptible to the effects of air pollution and this proximity to pollution is almost certain to affect children's health. The mine is approximately half a kilometre from residents' homes.

A 2008 Air Emission Study and Human Health Risk Assessment of the power station prepared for Alcoa Anglesea Australia was released to the public for the first time on 28 November 2012. See Alcoa Anglesea draft report.¹ It shows Anglesea residents are exposed to levels of sulphur dioxide at levels that could result in illness including

¹ www.vicmps.greens.org.au/sites/greens.org.au/files/Air%20Emission%20Study%20and%20Human%20Health%20Risk%20Assessment%20Alcoa%20Anglesea.pdf

Scope 3 emissions are not recorded. Commonwealth regulation needs to include Scope 3 emissions because climate change is now affecting Australia through extreme weather events. See DEA submission on Extreme Weather Events.³

³ www.dea.org.au/images/uploads/submissions/Extreme_Weather_Events_Submission_01-13.pdf

asthma, bronchitis and other diseases. No information is available on other pollutants and the EPA does not operate any independent air quality monitoring there.

It is ironic that Victoria has legislation to prevent wind power development — which does not cause any air pollution — within two kilometres of people's homes, but the same perimeter does not apply to highly polluting fossil fuel sources.

The Anglesea community is asking that Alcoa invest in currently available technology to clean up their current operation and transition toward clean energy. It is also seeking a government-funded independent study into air quality to establish levels of pollutants in Anglesea. Such measures should not require lobbying by the community. They should be done as a matter of course.

“this proximity to pollution is almost certain to affect children's health”

VIC Latrobe Valley: Failure to measure sulphur dioxide

The Latrobe valley has five brown-coal-fired power stations and many coal mines. Almost half of all the sulphur dioxide emitted in Victoria is emitted in the Latrobe Valley.

Despite this, there is only one independent EPA air quality monitoring station in the area and it is not located correctly to pick up the impact of industry or power generation. Monitoring by electricity generators is required by the EPA and shows there are exceedances of the current sulphur dioxide standard. This data is not available to the public. Furthermore, this monitoring station does not monitor for particulates as small as PM_{2.5} (ie. 2.5 parts per million), in spite of the high risk of this pollutant to health.

Evidence given by Dr Lynette Dennison, Principal Scientist, Air Quality EPA Victoria in October 2011 during a VCAT hearing discusses the issue of sulphur dioxide arising from coal combustion there.

Dr Dennison noted that studies on the health effects of sulphur dioxide in Australia mirror results of international studies. These effects are well documented and include mortality, respiratory conditions and child health. There is no safe level of exposure, particularly for sensitive groups.

The state standards for sulphur dioxide (AAQ SEPP) relate to the national air quality standards (AAQ NEPM) which were set 14 years ago. In recent years there have been extensive reviews of the health impacts of sulphur dioxide



Loy Yang power, Victoria. Copyright Rim Zrtkevicius/Environment Victoria

which has led to the World Health Organisation (WHO)¹ and the US EPA significantly tightening their standards, so they are now much more stringent than Australian state and federal standards. Furthermore, the emission standards relate to general air quality in urban areas - and not to non-urban areas closer to an emission source.

To our knowledge, despite the significant exposures to air pollution, there has been no recent federal or state commissioned research on the impacts on the health of the population in the Latrobe Valley, so it is highly likely this area has significant exposure

¹ Air Quality Guidelines, WHO www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/78638/E90038.pdf

SA Port Augusta power station: Licence to pollute

The Port Augusta coal-fired power stations are amongst the most polluting in Australia and the smoke stack for the southern station is three kilometres from the edge of the town of 15,000 inhabitants.

Under agreements, the operators were responsible for air monitoring in the town and the results were passed to the EPA for analysis. It was reported to government that the results over several years had not shown any exceedances of pollution standards. A reanalysis of this data by DEA experts contradicts this and reveals high peaks.

The regulatory processes at Port Augusta highlight that operators are granted licences to pollute and these can remain in operation for many years. It is inappropriate to delegate monitoring to the polluter unless the authorities deploy adequate resources to supervise.

Port Augusta became the source of power vital to the state, but in recent

to air pollutants at levels known to affect health. Inadequate state standards and monitoring, outdated federal standards and little research on the health impacts all contribute to this failure.

“it is highly likely this area has significant exposure to air pollutants at levels known to affect health”

years it has continued operating at the expense of human health. The true cost of this power is not properly measured. See article *Illness and Pollution at Port Augusta; Doctors Prescribe Solar Thermal Treatment*.¹



Port Augusta Power station

¹ www.dea.org.au/news/article/illness_and_pollution_at_port_augusta_dea_speaks_at_the_parliament_of_south

SA Olympic Dam expansion: Health impacts excluded

This huge project necessitated an environmental impact statement (EIS) of 4,000 pages, many appendices and additional material. Its preparation required hundreds of participants paid by the consultant who was remunerated by the proponent.

DEA made a submission¹ to the EIS and detailed several health concerns. A review of the entire document within given time (14 weeks) by independent expert assessment is virtually impossible. Indeed, the EIS had many potential health impacts, which were described by DEA and others and which were not adequately assessed. Consideration of these health impacts was then excluded by parliamentary procedures. Furthermore, as with many other EIA throughout Australia, conclusions on health issues were not made public.

¹ www.dea.org.au/images/uploads/submissions/Olympic_Dam_Submission_DEA_11-11.pdf

Despite approval, initiation of the project was deferred by the proponent on financial grounds. The proponent then came forward with a proposed major change in technology (acid heap leaching) which raises new concerns, yet this was not subjected to further EIA.

It should be pointed out that in South Australia – whatever the findings of EIA and any HIA that accompanied it – there is legislation that ensures certainty of major development under Section 48e of the Development Act.

“Consideration of these health impacts was then excluded by parliamentary procedures.”

SA Port Pirie: lead smelter dispenses with EPA surveillance

Over the years many of the children of this town have suffered excessive blood lead levels due to pollution from the town’s lead smelter. In effect, this one-industry town lives with the trade off between survival of its only industry and illness.

In a recent reappraisal of the process by the operator Nyrstar and by the State Government the surveillance by the EPA has been dispensed with. An initiative from Health SA, the EPA, the Port Pirie Regional Council and Nyrstar set a goal of at least 95 per cent of 0-4 year-old children to have blood lead

levels below the WHO standard of 10 micrograms per deciliter by the end of 2010. The goal was not attained. It has been superceded by a “Ten for them” initiative which does not have EPA or Health SA involvement. The Premier announced, “The Government will provide regulatory certainty via legislation that will prevent key terms of Nyrstar’s licence with respect to lead emissions being amended without Ministerial consent,” thereby guaranteeing an ongoing licence to pollute.

WA Esperance: Looking the other way on lead pollution

It took birds falling from the sky with lead poisoning to bring action at Esperance. In concluding the Parliamentary Inquiry, the Education and Health Committee said:

“The Committee has identified major failings in DEC’s (Department of Environment and Conservation) industry regulation function and shortcomings in other regulatory agencies ... The Committee believes that these regulatory failures, combined with the irresponsible and possibly unlawful conduct of the Esperance Port Authority, Magellan Metals Pty Ltd, and BIS Industrial Logistics, exposed workers and the community to unacceptable and avoidable health and environmental risks.”

See Inquiry into the Cause and Extent of Lead Pollution in the Esperance Area¹

One of the recommendations of the inquiry was the increased emphasis

on HIA and the provision of funding to employ more staff. This funding was short-lived and unsurprisingly, more failures followed.

“It took birds falling from the sky with lead poisoning to bring action at Esperance”



“Time to rethink blood lead goals to reduce risk to children’s health” The Conversation, November 2012

¹ [www.parliament.wa.gov.au/parliament/commit.nsf/\(WebInquiries\)/28F900665F5C386048257831003E970C?opendocument](http://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/parliament/commit.nsf/(WebInquiries)/28F900665F5C386048257831003E970C?opendocument)

The price of systemic failures

As we have described, deficiencies in health assessments result from the poorly designed and executed environmental assessments at the State level. Worse than that, health assessments can be avoided altogether, and health departments are simply excluded, potentially putting health and lives at risk. There are many consequences of such systemic failures. Social impacts, true economic impacts and greenhouse gas emissions are three consequences that need proper consideration in EIA.

Social impacts

In many resource projects the creation of jobs is detailed as an economic positive, but fly-in, fly-out labour for mines is recognised as detrimental to health of workers and communities. See *Corporate Risk and Insurance*¹ and *Mining, fly-in, fly-out workers and the risk of suicide*, *The conversation*² and may not be a positive when all the short and long term social and

1 <http://www.riskmanagementmagazine.com.au/article/fifo-woes-the-risks-of-flyin-flyout-workforces-128950.aspx>

2 www.theconversation.com/mining-fly-in-fly-out-workers-and-the-risk-of-suicide-9998?

economic assessments are made.

Communities can be affected in a range of ways that are seldom explored before a project is approved. Some groups within communities can be more vulnerable than others to the effects of a project development. Community exposure to pollution, proximity to the project, rental prices, access to and cost of services can all be stressors and should be assessed. Site remediation seldom puts things right and communities are often left with the legacy once the natural resources are exhausted.

Yet, the socio-economic risks and benefits are seldom included in formal EIS. Exclusion of the broader impacts of a development can have significant consequences, as recognised by the Australasian Centre for Rural and Remote Mental Health³. DEA has provided examples in coal seam gas development. See DEA submission to NSW Parliament⁴

3 "This place is doing my head in," <http://acrmmh.com.au/assets/Uploads/This-Place-...-Brochure.pdf>

4 [www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/committee.nsf/0/f96d076732225603ca25791b00102098/\\$FILE/Submission%200412.pdf](http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/committee.nsf/0/f96d076732225603ca25791b00102098/$FILE/Submission%200412.pdf)



One of 70 farms abandoned in Acland Queensland since the mine started operating

Consultations with communities are often used as a means to promote a development rather than forming an integral requirement for approval and adapting the project to address community concerns. Communities need to know the true significance of a project not just the revenue and jobs it creates.

Measuring true economic impacts

The case should be made for the economic viability of each project taking into account all health, environmental and social costs. The health and social costs encompass all aspects of community health, including social and mental health aspects and social disruption. The trade off between positive and negative impacts should be assessed through a cost benefit analysis.

In practice, it is common for mining companies to list and overstate the expected revenue for a project together with the number of jobs created and the revenue to local communities - and downplay or ignore economic impacts on the environment, public health, native vegetation and existing industries. See *Economic Assessment, NCCNSW*.⁵

Indeed, a true and complete economic impact assessment is rare. These studies must be undertaken by independently appointed consultants, because state governments tend to act with bias towards industry.

5 www.nccnsw.org.au/sites/default/files/Economic%20assessment%20of%20environmentally%20damaging%20mining%20and%20gas%20developments%20in%20NSW%20-%20EAL%20and%20TAI%20%28April%202013%29-.pdf

Greenhouse gas emissions

The emissions from burning coal and gas add to climate change, which WHO regards as one of the biggest health issues of this century. Emissions overseas resulting from fossil fuels produced in Australia (Scope 3 emissions) are not accounted by Australia and are not considered in the EIA process.

They should now be included because the effects of greenhouse gas emissions have measurable economic and health impacts in Australia for example through extreme weather events.

Many in the Australian community are concerned about harm caused to other countries from our fossil fuels. Measuring Scope 3 emissions will show a doubling or trebling of Australia's contribution to global greenhouse gases in the coming decade.

The Asia-Pacific Region was listed as important in the early stages of global discussions on accounting for Scope 3 emissions but this conversation has diminished to a whisper.

"The case should be made for the economic viability of each project taking into account all health, environmental and social costs."

The case for urgent reform

Australians are suffering ill health and Australia is incurring economic loss because of grossly inadequate assessment and management of the health harms caused by resource and other major developments.

The division of powers between states and Commonwealth paralyzes reform on so many issues of national importance; education, hospital services, Murray Darling river system, environmental and infrastructure issues. However, such difficulties are no excuse to avoid reform, particularly when lives are at stake. And they are!

There is a well-researched and internationally accepted protocol for the assessment of health impact of developments (health impact assessment or HIA). When functioning independently and with adequate resources, a HIA process can provide appropriate consideration of both positive and negative health issues arising from developments and highlights equity, sustainability and community engagement. This balance must be assessed during the planning phase and before projects proceed.

Health professionals have been advocating for appropriate use of HIA for two decades. In 2001, the Federal Government released guidelines to promote the merit of HIA and guide project proponents on an appropriate process. See Appendix 2. On many occasions, the States assiduously avoid implementing it. The guidelines languish with no revision and without being reflected in federal or state legislation. See Appendix 3.

There is an economic cost to not having an effective and robust HIA process. The paper by Epstein et al from Harvard that shows that if the health and environmental costs of coal mining in USA were included in the price of coal, then the cost of electricity would more than double.

See Full cost accounting for the life cycle of coal, NY Academy of Sciences.¹

Most importantly the long term health costs of a development need to be assessed in the HIA so they can be included as part of the economic assessment of the project. Then decision makers won't be granting approvals without knowing the facts.

This principle should be applied particularly to energy costs and coal developments. See Coal's hidden costs make solar a bargain, Climate Spectator.²

Persistent refusal of governments to accept full cost accounting in energy choices that have the potential to impact human health must be overcome. DEA drew attention to this in a submission to the Draft Energy White paper in March 2012. See

“There is a well-researched and internationally accepted protocol for the assessment of health impact of developments”

DEA submission on the Draft Energy White Paper.³ The Energy White paper issued in November 2012 again fails to address the matter.

¹ www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1749-6632.2010.05890.x/full

² climatespectator.com.au/commentary/coals-hidden-costs-make-solar-bargain?utm_source=Climate%2BSpectator%2Bdaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Climate%2BSpectator%2Bdaily&utm_source=Climate+Spectator&utm_campaign=7e3008ce07-CSPEC_DAILY&utm_medium=email

³ www.dea.org.au/images/uploads/submissions/Draft_Energy_White_Paper.pdf

Much to be gained

A robust HIA process would have many advantages. First and foremost, it is a form of preventative health. Preventing harm is cost effective and saves suffering. There are additional advantages to business, to regulators and to the wider community.

Advantages for business

A one-stop shop for environmental and health science management relating to industry wherever it is would be an advantage to business. Proponents would be able to work with one authority. The facts will be available for scrutiny and business need not risk its reputation by making unwise and incorrect statements about the safety of processes. A thorough HIA provides reassurance to industry that risks from their activities are fully accounted.

“A one-stop shop for environmental and health science management relating to industry wherever it is”

In partnership with government and community, there can be a collective endeavour to avoid future calamities — like the legacy of asbestos the country is dealing with now. By adopting a participatory, transparent and consultative approach to proposal development industry can earn its social licence to operate.

Advantages for regulators

A single independent body for EIA and HIA will allow presently interspersed medical experts to be brought together. Their expertise can be applied free from the conflict of interest present in serving the interests of some state governments.

The HIA system operating under such a body would help decision-makers make choices about alternatives and improvements to prevent disease/injury and to actively promote health. See Health Impact Assessments, WHO.⁴

The body would enable the following:

- Explicit and transparent understanding and consideration of the issues
- People most likely to be affected by implementation of the proposal have opportunities to engage with the process and participate in decision-making
- Vulnerable groups are given explicit recognition
- Improved collaboration across sectors and with communities
- Potential to influence outcomes and health can be embedded in current and future decision-making for the proposals.

Advantages for communities

The community must have a process in which they can have confidence. The present conflict of government plus industry versus the community in areas subject to CSG development shows how little confidence the community has in current State processes.

Communities and government would benefit from transparency and predictability of the HIA process if it is conducted independently and run by experts. They can have reassurance that appropriate governance is being used to ensure that new activities will minimise harm and, where possible, will result in better outcomes for their health and well-being.

⁴ www.who.int/hia/en/

Role of the Commonwealth

Historically the States have had responsibility for environmental matters. Presently, the Commonwealth Government administers the EPBC Act on behalf of Australia and this receives about 400 referrals each year, usually of major projects. See *The scrambled Egg of Government, The Conversation*.⁵

The Commonwealth has used this Act to have input into the health aspects of water management and more recently it responded to widespread public concern over potential water contamination from coal seam gas mining by establishing the Independent Expert Scientific Committee on Coal Seam Gas and Coal which can offer advice which the states are at liberty to follow if they wish.

In general however the Commonwealth has been reluctant to accept any responsibility for the health impacts that accompany environmental protection. Commonwealth/State negotiations over 20 years have seen a gradual withdrawal of Commonwealth interest (See Appendix 3) and a downgrading of input from the Department of Health and Ageing. Recently, the Commonwealth has moved to divest its remaining authority under the COAG proposal to reduce green tape initiative. See *Cutting 'green tape' won't make a more prosperous Australia, The Conversation*.⁶

As part of this move, the Productivity Commission has been asked to examine the regulatory objectives and key features of Australia's major

project development assessment processes at all levels of government, including the interactions between levels of government, the role of facilitation, the capacities and resources of the institutions involved and significant variations between jurisdiction.

See PC probe into impact of assessment processes on major projects.⁷ where the objectives make no mention of health.

If this rationalisation takes place it will offer even more licence for the states to ignore health impacts on the grounds they may impede progress. This is the background of nihilism and laissez faire on health that must be addressed by reform.

"It is in the interest of governments and community that Health Impact Assessment be conducted promptly by the Commonwealth."

⁵ www.theconversation.edu.au/australias-scrambled-egg-of-government-who-has-the-environmental-power-9582

⁶ www.theconversation.com/cutting-green-tape-wont-make-a-more-prosperous-australia-11112

⁷ www.lgnews.com.au/pc-probe-impact-assessment-processes-major-projects/#.UMp1x2ckr8k

The Australian Constitution

If it so wishes the Commonwealth Government has wide powers to make laws to protect the environment.

The Commonwealth's heads of power cover matters such as taxation, corporations and external affairs.

DEA took advice from a constitutional lawyer on the applicability of the Corporations Act to regulation of the CSG industry. This opinion is included in the DEA submission on Murray-Darling Basin Plan¹ to the Senate Enquiry.

Applicability of the Corporations Act to regulation of the CSG industry:

"It is in the interest of governments and community that Health Impact Assessment be conducted promptly by the Commonwealth. The use of legislation to do this must be considered – we understand that such legislation could regulate the activities of trading, financial or foreign corporations (as well as any other persons engaged in interstate or international trade). This would be a valid approach, given the High Court's 2006 Work Choices decision. The HIA process would be established for one or more industries (which might be specified in the legislation itself, or could be prescribed later by regulation), prohibiting corporations from being involved in development projects in that industry without a positive HIA".

¹ www.dea.org.au/images/general/Murray_Darling_Submission_04-12.pdf

Whilst constitutional change is the most certain way of delivering reform, it is almost impossible to achieve. However in the view of constitutional lawyer Professor George Williams in his *Parkes Oration 2012* the constitution does allow the Commonwealth to address complex issues such as those pertaining to the Murray Darling Basin and we believe this applies also to their complex developments.

"On the surface, Australia's 111 year-old Constitution would seem to have little to do with current questions of public policy such as how to fix the Murray Darling Basin, or matters of social justice such the human rights of asylum seekers or how to provide everyone in the community with access to first-rate schools and hospitals.

In fact, the Constitution has everything to do with these things. We must simply look deeper, often beyond the dry words on the page, to understand how fundamentally the Constitution continues to shape the nation and our capacity to realise our collective goals.

Among other things, the Constitution:

- establishes lines of power in our society (such as who can do what to whom);
- establishes relationships and the legitimacy of people and organisations; and
- provides recognition of groups and national aspirations.

In these ways, as Parkes would have anticipated, the Constitution has a profound, ongoing impact on the nation and community well-being. This is rarely noticed."¹

¹ The Henry Parkes Oration 2012 Mission impossible?: Achieving social justice through constitutional change www.parkesfoundation.org.au/HPoration2012.pdf

Inescapable conclusions

DEA has argued that current regimes are failing Australians badly. In their zeal for economic growth and revenue, State Governments approve project development with scant regard for human health. They have a conflict of interest between budget bottom line and the health of their citizens. Health departments are poorly resourced and there is a lack of a consistency in approach and application of HIA across Australia leaving some communities less protected than others. Decision-making is not always transparent, proponents are not required to be accountable for impacts on communities and formalised appeals processes are not available.

Doctors are seeing long term, short term and cumulative health effects resulting from exposure to environments damaged by industry in a climate of indifference by governments. DEA is on the front line of exposing the causes of these health and social problems. Developments that proceed with little regard to the environment or the health impact resulting from damage to the air, water or soil should have no place in Australia.

The dangerous recent trend to bypass 'green tape' should alarm any thinking person. It fails to recognise that the identification of health risks to the community are tied into the environmental assessment that industry complains about. Continuing the current regime has an unacceptable cost to the environment and to human health.

There is an urgent need for governments to reverse this trend and take greater control over projects that have an impact on the environment, air, water or soil. Independent medical input and Commonwealth oversight of industrial developments should be integral. It is important that the

Commonwealth retains and uses its environmental powers under the EPBC Act. Health and environmental issues are indivisible. See the DEA submission to EPBC Act¹

In a nation of 24 million people, it would be logical, economic and efficient to have one national health assessment system with full-time health expertise overseeing this process: One efficient, well-resourced, independent health assessment process. Not eight State systems, which provide eight different, often flawed solutions to the same problem.

The road to achieving an effective and robust assessment process for project approvals will require vision and commitment from policy makers. Having the facts on the table for all stakeholders is a good start.

It is important the public knows how projects may come to their communities at a high price for their health, lives and longevity - and that are ultimately very expensive. To continue allowing the States and industry to sacrifice health in the name

“The dangerous recent trend to bypass ‘green tape’ should alarm any thinking person.”

¹ <http://dea.org.au/resources/submissions/the-proposed-amendments-to-the-epbc-act-are-a-health-issue>

of short term economic growth is inexcusable.

Failure to reform will result in an increasing health burden, reduced life expectancy, increasing healthcare costs, which will ultimately cost the economy much more than the Government cares to recognise. The current failure to even measure the externalities of projects veils the alarming truth.

Future generations will be dealing with the legacy unfolding now. No one will be able to claim 'we didn't know any better at the time.' The spectre of asbestos should always be before us.

History will not look kindly on the Federal and State Government failures to protect human health. The evidence is in. Failure to act on the evidence is inexcusable failure on a grand scale.

“History will not look kindly on the Federal and State Government failures to protect human health.”



Communities around Australia have galvanised in attempts to prevent under-regulated coal and CSG projects from polluting their areas. Photo courtesy of Lock the Gate Alliance.

Solution: A national approach

Australia should take a national approach to assessing the health impacts of resource and other heavy industries. Environmental and human health protection should be an integral part of assessing projects that impact on natural resources, human health, economic growth, energy, transportation, agriculture, industry, and international trade.

Strict air pollution standards, greenhouse gas emission standards, regulating fracking processes and chemicals should all be in the remit of a national body. Social impacts, true and fully costed economic impacts and greenhouse gas emissions are three areas not currently considered properly by States that need to be governed at a national level.

International standards should be adopted; for example WHO standards on air quality.¹ and the Golden Rules for an Age of Gas from the International Energy Agency.²

National oversight should include;

- Expert advice from health professionals to determine whether proposals require HIA
- Screening that is independent in the same way that the Office of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP) or State DPPs are independent services
- Expert advice from health professionals to inform the terms of reference for HIA
- HIA of existing projects that plan to expand or have a change of use
- Findings and recommendations of HIA health impacts with specific

measures to remove or mitigate negative and enhance positive health impacts

- Total costs of projects including externalities such as healthcare and environmental degradation
- Costing of greenhouse gas emissions that occur overseas from Australian resources (ie. Scope 3 emissions)
- Transparent decision-making
- A formalised appeals process
- Ongoing monitoring funded by the proponent
- Proponents held accountable for impacts on communities.

The most effective way to achieve this national oversight would be to establish a national body with responsibility for projects across the country. If this is unachievable, the Commonwealth should establish a framework under which the States must assess human health impacts.

“establish a national body with responsibility for projects across the country”

¹ www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/78638/E90038.pdf

² www.worldenergyoutlook.org/media/weowebsite/2012/goldenrules/weo2012_goldenrulesreport.pdf

Option 1: A national environmental protection agency

The Commonwealth Government should establish a body charged with oversight of environmental and health impact assessments by resource and other industry projects. This approach could be an extension of current Commonwealth powers under the EPBC Act. USA offers a suitable model for a national EPA.

The USA model

The United States Environmental Protection Authority (USEPA) is a good model. Australia should look to the example of the US where a national EPA imposes minimum standards on states. USEPA's stated purpose is to ensure that all Americans are protected from significant risks to human health and the environment where they live, learn and work; that national efforts to reduce environmental risk are based on the best available scientific information; that federal laws protecting human health and the environment are enforced fairly and effectively; that environmental protection is an integral consideration in U.S. policies concerning natural resources, human health, economic growth, energy, transportation, agriculture, industry, and international trade, and these factors are similarly considered in establishing environmental policy.

Air pollution: In the USA the 2012 Clean Air Act has had a huge impact in reducing nationwide air pollution with huge health benefits.

Greenhouse gas emissions: Recently the USEPA has provided regulations and authority under the Clean Air Act to craft future rules to help combat global warming. This will apply for example to new coal fired plants and to vehicle emissions.

Hydraulic fracturing: In March 2010 the USEPA commenced a comprehensive research study to investigate the potential adverse impact that hydraulic fracturing and associated gas extraction activities may have on water quality and public health.

There are important economic gains in a national approach. The benefits of the implementation of national regulations by the USEPA outweigh costs by more than ten to one for all major EPA regulations adopted in the past decade.¹

The USA has tensions between Federal and State governments similar to Australia's. Such tensions are not an excuse for Australia to do nothing. There is simply too much at stake.

¹ www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/inforeg/2013_cb/draft_2013_cost_benefit_report.pdf

Option 2: Federal oversight of State-run HIA

Introduce national pollution laws that require the states to follow a higher standard for protecting human health and the environment. There must be robust monitoring of the states. This option is less desirable than Option 1

because it requires further expansion of resources at a time when the Productivity Commission is examining ways and means of making processes more efficient.

Abbreviations

COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CSG	coal seam gas (often inclusive of other unconventional gas)
DEA	Doctors for the Environment Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EPBC Act	Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HIA	health impact assessment
MTPA	million tonnes per annum
PM	parts per million (particulate size)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VCAT	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
WHO	World Health Organisation

Appendices

Appendix 1:

The need to protect public health

Appendix 2:

Tool for assessing health impacts

Appendix 3:

Progress towards HIA in Australia 1994-2012

Appendix 4:

The US Environmental Protection Authority

Appendix 1

The need to protect public health

'Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being.' World Health Organisation (WHO).

The prevention of harm is the basis of public health. It is based on careful scientific assessment of possible hazards, their risks and methods of prevention. Clean air, clean water and nutritious, uncontaminated food are all crucial contributors to public health. Healthy ecosystems are the life support systems for humanity. Both land and marine ecosystems are being progressively compromised by global environmental changes and human activity, which pose major and increasing threats to sustainability, population health and ultimately survival.

Almost a quarter of the disease burden and deaths in the world can be attributed to environmental factors. The WHO estimate for Australia is 22 per cent.¹ We cannot begin to alleviate this burden of ill-health unless we address the environmental pathways and antecedent causes.

Additionally, the WHO recognises the importance of taking action on the social aspects of health to reduce health inequalities. These are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, and are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels.²

Increasingly, public health has a global dimension because actions in one country may affect the health of people in other countries. This theme

is described in the documents;

- Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future
- The Millennium Development Goals
- United Nations Environment Programme

Rapid and continued increases in scale and scope of modern development have resulted in commensurate increases in short term, long term and cumulative risks to human health from environmental changes and degradation. Preventive health strategies are essential in protecting and maintaining the health of the individual and the community against the harms.

Public health is largely preventative and so does not usually carry the political weight of an immediate crisis. Understanding by the public and policy-makers about public health is often poor.

While there have been major successes in public health in Australia, such as immunisation and tobacco control, there are many examples of failure of delivery of adequate health protection in the environmental domain where there are fewer counterbalances to the needs of government. Some initiatives are relatively easy to promote to government for their action, but others involve an appreciation of risk and potential long-term harms.

¹ Social determinants of health, WHO

² Preventing disease through healthy environments, WHO

Appendix 2

Tool for assessing health impacts

A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) can be described as a holistic and systematic process that identifies and examines both the positive and negative health impacts of a development during its planning and development stages, and provides decision makers with information about how it may affect the health of people.

HIA involves the scientific processes of hazard identification, quantification, characterisation and risk within a structured health risk assessment process. Risk management/mitigation strategies are developed within the overall HIA and the outcomes and recommendations of the process provided to decision makers such as politicians and regulators.

HIA is similar in concept to EIA. It can be incorporated into overall decision-making or be a stand-alone process. HIA requires good qualitative data and methods to measure effects on social structures, life-style and inequality. The outcomes of HIA should promote health - not just mitigate risk - so that there are better health outcomes for communities.

The horizon for HIA is usually short (for example, five years) but the entire life time of the proposal must be considered and indeed health impacts may continue to arise once the project is terminated

The scope of HIA can be wider and be applied to all policy involving planning and development. For example, how we design urban environments and our travel systems have complex and neglected implications for individual and community health. In all planning and development it is also important to consider the particular needs of vulnerable groups or at-risk

populations and address inequity arising from development.

The health of Australians is also tied to global issues such as climate change, increasingly extreme weather events and food security.

It is important that those with expert or local knowledge are given opportunities to provide input. As a holistic process, HIA requires input from all potential stakeholders, or their representatives, and particularly focuses on the needs of those most vulnerable in communities.

HIA has been under development in Australia since 1994. The processes that can protect the community are well defined in principle, but their adoption has been problematic. This failure of preventative health ultimately results in higher costs to our increasingly strained healthcare budgets.

HIA Stages

Many frameworks for HIA exist but in the main they are similar to those for EIA and have the following stages:

1. Screening

Should the project be subject to a health impact assessment?

This must become an independent process in the same way that the Office of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP) or state DPPs are an independent services, The DPP provides for a fair, safe and just society to provide public confidence in the justice system. The same ideals should apply to public health. An independent experienced health office should make the decisions.

2. Scoping

What issues must be addressed in the health impact assessment?

Scoping identifies the key health issues and public concerns to be addressed, and these are then reflected in the terms of reference for an EIA/HIA. It involves discussion with Health departments for their input, consultation with public and stakeholders and decisions on the type of studies and processes.

3. Profiling

What is the current status of the affected population and the local environment?

Profiling considers the characteristics of the environment and community. It describes the community, identifying vulnerable or disadvantaged groups and includes the social determinants of health. Environmental legislation tends to consider only the local community but 'community' must include all those affected even when they are remote; for example they may be impacted by transport generated by the development.

4. Appraisal

Risk Assessment and Risk management: What are the health risks and benefits? Who will be affected? This is a process requiring skills from a range of health disciplines such as environmental health, other public health agencies, disaster management, epidemiology,

psychology, occupational health and safety. It requires management of content and process. The risks are then presented ways that decision makers can assess. Often occupational health and safety is dealt with separately from health impact assessment. This should not be so because the worker in the mine is also resident in the community.

5. Implementation and decision-making

Does the assessment provide sufficient, valid and reliable information for decision-making? Is there a conflict to be resolved? How will conditions be enforced? How and by whom will impacts be monitored? How will post-project management be resourced?

6. Monitoring, environmental and health auditing, post-project evaluation

This stage monitors the conditions applied to a development and monitors the health impacts before, during and after the development is completed. Is the project complying with its conditions? How well is the E&HIA process as a whole achieving its aims of protecting the environment and health?

7. Reporting

The conclusions and recommendations in the EIA should include specific measures to remove or mitigate negative and enhance positive health impacts.

Appendix 3

Progress towards HIA in Australia 1994-2012

Historically Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) practice in Australia and elsewhere has given little attention and limited depth to the consideration of health impacts. In recognition of this, the WHO has promoted better consideration of the impact on human health in EIA of development projects since 1987. However in recent years there has been an increased international expectation, beyond legislative frameworks, that more detailed consideration be given to the impacts on health of industry and development projects (Equator Principles, 2006; IFC, 2006).

The experience in Australia has largely followed this trend. In 1994 the National Health and Medical Research Council in Australia published a report on Environmental and Health Impact Assessment (National Health and Medical Research Council, 1994). Now rescinded.

The report emphasised that HIA should not be a parallel process to EIA but be integrated into an overall Environmental and Health Impact Assessment process. Notably the report argued that human health: 'is affected by social, psychological, economic, ecological and physical factors'; is an imperative for sustainable development; and is underpinned by social justice.

The report also included a review of legislation and EIA documentation, finding neither consistently addressed health. In turn this resulted in limited engagement of health agencies in the EIA process. The report therefore argued that integration of health into EIA required establishing and negotiating a number of reinforcing structures and processes: appropriate policy and planning frameworks specifying public health; systemic structures incorporating and linking to health expertise; financially viable

community involvement; supports for effective decision-making; and the development of clear guidance. The report then offered a framework for environmental and health impact assessment and outlined methodological issues that required further development.

To emphasise the ecological basis of health the NH and MRC Panel on Health and Ecology prepared a report "On which all life depends Principles for an ecologically sustainable basis for health" This report did not proceed, for it probably had implications that were unpalatable for some. Subsequent to this report the Australian Federal Government established The National Environmental Health Strategy 1999.¹

Thereafter the enHealth Council was formed with the responsibility for national leadership concerning health in EIA, the implementation of the National Environmental Health Strategy and the development of partnerships with stakeholders. In carrying out these responsibilities the Council published several documents including Guidelines for the implementation of Health Impact Assessment. See Health Impact Assessment Guidelines enHealth Council, 2001.²

These guidelines were one of the first internationally to promote integration of health and the wider determinants of health into EIA, while recognising the broader application of HIA to policy and program development. Further, the guidance considered assessing both positive and negative health impacts rather than the earlier tendency in EIA to assess only negative impacts. In the Australian federated system this

¹ [www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/59A239BA8D0AAE2BCA2573CB0010E37E/\\$File/envstrat.pdf](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/59A239BA8D0AAE2BCA2573CB0010E37E/$File/envstrat.pdf)

² www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/content/health-publth-publicat-document-metadata-env_impact.htm

type of document is available for the various state and local governments who largely have responsibility for HIA. However the document is for reference and is not binding on any level of government.

In 2005 the National Public Health Partnership examined legislative and administrative frameworks at the federal, state and territory levels associated with facilitating HIA on new development proposals (National Public Health Partnership, 2005). The report found that stakeholders consistently felt HIA for new developments should be within EIA rather than a stand-alone process. However, the document referred to the same deficiencies in legislation and practice that became apparent in the early 1990s. The limitations of current legislative provisions and procedures to adequately cover the necessary broad range of health issues, coupled with lack of power of health authorities in development decision-making, were highlighted as critical areas to address.

Subsequent federal activity concerning project proposal focused HIA has

ceased. HIA is viewed as a state and territory or local government responsibility that lies outside of the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government — although there are triggers for matters of national environmental significance (National Public Health Partnership, 2005). The enHealth Council and National Public Health Partnership have been replaced by the Environmental Health (enHealth) Committee of the Australian Health Protection Committee (Department of Health and Ageing, 2009; Australian Health Ministers' Conference, 2009). The 2001 enHealth guidelines were due for review in 2010-11.

Since 2001 the enHealth Guidelines have not been delivered and environmental health seems to have been greatly downgraded within the department of Health and Ageing and there is every indication that the Commonwealth is divesting responsibility.

Based on *Health impact assessment in Australia: A review and directions for progress*

Harris and Spickett 2010

www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0195925510000417

Appendix 4

The United States Environmental Protection Authority

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) website states; The mission of the US EPA is to protect human health and the environment.

A number of laws serve as EPA's foundation for protecting the environment and public health. However, most laws do not have enough detail to be put into practice right away. EPA is called a regulatory agency because Congress authorizes us to write regulations that explain the critical details necessary to implement environmental laws.

In addition, a number of Presidential Executive Orders (EOs) play a central role in our activities. These have been crucial in forcing pollution regulation on the coal industry.

Regulations are mandatory requirements that can apply to individuals, businesses, state or local governments, non-profit institutions, or others.

The EPA operates to protect the environment by using a variety of tools and approaches, like partnerships, educational programs, and grants. One of our most significant tools is writing regulations.

Congress passes the laws that govern the United States, but Congress has also authorized EPA and other federal agencies to help put those laws into effect by creating and enforcing regulations.

The laws and EOs which help to protect human health and the environment are listed; Laws and Executive Orders, US EPA

The EPA is charged with administering all or a part of each.

EPA's stated purpose is to ensure that:

- all Americans are protected from significant risks to human health and the environment where they live, learn and work;
- national efforts to reduce environmental risk are based on the best available scientific information;
- federal laws protecting human health and the environment are enforced fairly and effectively;
- environmental protection is an integral consideration in U.S. policies concerning natural resources, human health, economic growth, energy, transportation, agriculture, industry, and international trade, and these factors are similarly considered in establishing environmental policy;
- all parts of society – communities, individuals, businesses, and state, local and tribal governments – have access to accurate information sufficient to effectively participate in managing human health and environmental risks;
- environmental protection contributes to making our communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable and economically productive; and
- The United States plays a leadership role in working with other nations to protect the global environment.

Source: *United States Environmental Protection Agency*. <http://epa.gov>

The health factor: Ignored by industry and overlooked by government



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