

Separation distances

The Authority's Guidelines for Separation Distances recommend nominal separation distances between various sensitive land uses and cattle feedlots.

Draft Guidelines for Establishment and Operation of Cattle Feedlots in South Australia

(Environment Protection Authority and SA Department of Primary Industries, 1994) are being used as a standard to establish separation distances. Separation distances for cattle feedlots given in the draft Guidelines allow for variation in cattle numbers, cattle size, treatment process and management standards, as well as allowing for different types of receptors. Please refer to <http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/pdfs/cattle.pdf> for all relevant information / distances.

Environmental noise

An acoustic consultant should be engaged to determine whether noise can be managed so that it does not adversely impact on nearby sensitive land uses. The consultant should identify the location and nature of nearby sensitive uses (eg. houses, food preparation activities, tourist accommodation, schools, hospitals etc.) and should assess the following:

- expected noise levels to be generated including from temporary and permanent fixed plant;
- predicted vehicle and forklift noise levels adjacent to nearby sensitive land uses;
- existing background noise levels adjacent to nearby sensitive land uses.

Water demand and use

- estimate the amount of water that the cattle feedlot will need per year in kilolitres.
- identify the sources of water (eg. dam, bore, reticulated supply, treated wastewater, stormwater).
- if you intend to use bore or treated wastewater, describe the quality of this water (eg. bacterial and salinity levels).

Wastewater disposal & water quality

- estimate volume of wastewater / effluent to be produced.
- describe how wastewater will be captured, stored, treated and disposed of so that it does not pollute the environment, eg. preventing contamination of clean water in creeks, lakes, groundwater, aquifers or the marine environment).
- indicate size and location of any proposed controlled drainage areas.
- if wastewater is to be disposed of by irrigation, outline:
 - nutrient balance of the wastewater and methods of irrigation to be used.
- provide details of the type and size (including justification of size) of effluent disposal system to be used.

Solid waste disposal

- estimate amount of manure to be produced.
- indicate method and location of manure storage.
- provide details on any proposed manure spreading to
 - take place on site including:
 - location on the site where manure is to be spread, slope of land and proximity to water courses.

Pollution prevention

- describe management practices for dealing with dead animals (eg removed from site, buried on-site).

Soil quality

- describe the type and depth of the soil affected by the development (particularly for the feedlot stocking area and for any wastewater irrigation areas).
- describe the topography and slope of the site and affected areas in particular.
- identify areas of the site likely to be exposed to erosion (eg. wind and water erosion) and what methods are proposed to minimise erosion (eg. paved traffic areas, planting new vegetation on slopes).

CATTLE FEEDLOT

CATTLE FEEDLOT

Cattle feedlots are considered to be a form of Intensive Animal Keeping as defined in the Development Regulations 2008:

The keeping or husbandry of animals in a broiler shed, chicken hatchery, feedlot, piggery, poultry battery or other like circumstances.....

How is an application assessed?

When considering your application, Council will assess your application against the Development Regulations 2008 and the Kangaroo Island Development Plan.

Intensive animal keeping operations and their various components, including holding yards, temporary feeding areas, movement lanes and similar, should not be located on land within any of the following areas:

- a) 800 metres of a public water reservoir
- b) The 1 in 100 year average return interval flood event area of any watercourse
- c) 200 metres of a major watercourse (third order or higher stream)
- d) 100 metres of any other watercourse
- e) 2000 metres of a defined and zoned township, settlement or urban area
- f) 500 metres of a dwelling (except for a dwelling directly associated with the intensive animal keeping facility).

Intensive animal keeping operations should include on site storage and treatment facilities for manure.

Developments for the purposes of intensive animal keeping should not exceed a building height of 8 metres. Developments for the purposes of intensive animal keeping should not exceed a building height of 8 metres.

What is referred to the EPA?

A cattle feedlot application that involves the holding in a confined yard or area and feeding principally by mechanical means or by hand, in the case of works of the scale outlined below, will be referred to the Environment Protection Authority as part of the development assessment process at the following thresholds:

As per Schedule 21 Part 4(1), Development Regulations 2008

- a) an average of 250 but not more than 500 cattle per day over any period of 12 months; or
- b) where the yard or area is situated in a water protection area (as defined for the purposes of the Water Resources Act 1990) an average of more than 100 but not more than 200 cattle per day over any period of 12 months, and

as per Schedule 22 Part 5(1), Development Regulations 1993

- a) not less than an average of 500 cattle per day over any period of 12 months; or
- b) where the yard or area is situated in a water protection area (as defined for the purposes of the Water Resources Act 1990) not less than an average of 200 cattle per day over any period of 12 months, but not including any such operation carried on at an abattoir, slaughterhouse or saleyard or for the purpose only of drought or other emergency feeding.

An application involving the production of less than an average of 250 cattle per day (or less than an average of 100 cattle per day in a water protection area) over any period of 12 months will not be referred to the Authority, but will be assessed by council who may require similar information to that outlined in this information sheet.

What will the EPA look for?

The information that you provide should aim to ensure that:

- the assessing officers clearly understand what currently exists and what you are proposing
- all potential environmental impacts are identified, including off site impacts on the neighbouring environment such as noise, dust, fumes, water, odour, waste etc.;
- any action you propose to take to minimise impacts on the environment is clearly explained and documented.

The Authority aims to prevent pollution of:

• **air (by dust, odour etc.)**

• **the local environment (in terms of noise**

• **water (including surface or ground-water, water catchment areas)**

• **Soil**

Details you should provide with the application

- size of feedlot;
- number of cattle and their weight at turn off;
- class of operation;
- pen construction and layout;
- a site plan - it must be to scale, preferably a Topographic / Cadastral plan (eg. shows both contours and boundaries) or a B4 Orthophoto (1:2500 aerial photograph), and have a north point;
- a topographic plan of the surrounding area (preferable scale 1:50,000) showing:
- location of all buildings, commercial and recreational facilities clearly denoting
- occupancy, use and separation distances from the proposed feedlot;
- limit of 1 in 100 year flood and any environmentally sensitive sites.