

**WATER MANAGEMENT AND ASSESSMENT BRANCH (WMAB)  
DELEGATED CONSIDERATION FOR DAM WORKS**

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***Water Management Act 1999 Section 144***

**APPLICATION TO UNDERTAKE DAM WORKS DIVISION 3 PERMIT**

**Proposal to decommission the Waratah Dam on the Waratah River at Waratah**

**Division 3 Dam Works Permit Number: 2020009986**

**DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL**

DPIPWE received an application from TasWater to decommission their Waratah Dam (4806) at Waratah.

The dam has an assessed consequence category of Significant. It is noted that post decommissioning that there will be no dam or Consequence Category.

There are a number of records of listed flora species identified in the NVA report within 5 km of the proposed site although they are all upstream of the proposal.

There are similarly a number of records of threatened fauna within 5 km of the site but all are terrestrial and although the works are within the range of a number of these species, impact upon terrestrial fauna should be limited.

There are three records of raptor nests within 5 km of the site but none are likely to be within line of sight of the proposed works and are much closer to main roads than to the works site.

The NVA report suggests that there are no threatened veg communities within 1 km of the proposed dam works.

**Referral to the TAG**

**Dam Safety:**

Based on the information provided and assessed, a Consequence Category of Significant is considered applicable for this dam. The review of the preconstruction report and decommissioning plan concluded that the following conditions be placed on the permit should the application be approved:

1. The decommissioning must be undertaken to the conditions within the following document: "*Waratah Dam Decommissioning Plan 9 November 2018*" Prepared by Hydro-Electric Corporation (Entura).
2. The works must be supervised by a person with Class 1 Competence as prescribed under the *Water Management (Safety of Dams) Regulations 2015*.
3. A Notice of Intent signed by the supervising engineer, the owner and contractor is required.
4. On completion of the works, the supervising engineer must provide the Department with a Work as Executed report as part of the completion report, detailing the work that was undertaken.

It is noted that post decommissioning that there will be no dam and therefore no Consequence Category.

**Inland Fisheries Service:**

The application was referred to IFS who noted there were no identified issue regarding fish passage or freshwater fish values other than to note that the Waratah Dam has been a popular

fishery for locals prior to its lowering and that there are ongoing requests for the dam to be maintained as a local attraction.

### **Natural Values Preliminary Assessment:**

The Water Management and Assessment Branch considered the application and noted no issues with it in relation to impacts on natural values.

### **Policy and Conservation Advice Branch (PCAB):**

PCAB did not have any specific recommendations regarding the management or habitat of threatened flora or the mitigation proposed for impacts to threatened fauna or fauna habitat, for the decommissioning of the dam.

They suggested that it is unlikely the decommissioning of the dam will have a significant long term detrimental impact on the wetland vegetation community occurring around the margins of the dam.

They did recommend that the control and management of weeds at the dam site should be undertaken as outlined in the Waratah Dam Decommissioning Plan.

### **Sediment and Erosion Control Plan:**

The Sediment and Erosion Control Plan measures are contained within the Decommissioning Plan, which also deals with site rehabilitation, environmental management, river/channel restoration and ongoing maintenance of the site.

The Decommissioning Plan has been reviewed against the Environmental Impact Assessment and it is considered that all relevant actions and mitigation recommendations have been appropriately addressed. All aspects of the Decommissioning Plan have been reviewed against relevant Departmental policies and guidelines and are considered to be acceptable.

It is recommended that any approval should include a condition as follows:

The works authorised by this permit must be undertaken in accordance with the "Waratah Dam, Decommissioning Plan, dated 9 November 2018" (Dept Ref D20-112232) as submitted with the application.

### **Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania**

A survey for aboriginal heritage values was undertaken as part of Entura's Environmental Impact Assessment and noted that "no Aboriginal resources in the form of culturally significant plant species or lithic sources were observed." Also, "the extent of landscape modification and development associated with building and operating the Waratah Dam has reduced the Aboriginal aesthetic significance of the area relative to its pre-contact state".

Furthermore a statement provided by consultant Aboriginal Heritage Officer in the Entura report notes "While there is no objection to proposed works at the Waratah Dam it should be noted that the landscape of the area remains important to the Aboriginal community".

The Aboriginal Heritage Council determined that there was no requirement to consult with the Aboriginal Community the proposed works as they would not result in impacts to statutory relics. Notwithstanding, as part of a principled organisational commitment to indigenous engagement, Entura recommended that:

- A copy of the Waratah Dam EIA for the Waratah Dam should be provided to the relevant Aboriginal community groups for formal review/comment and record keeping.

It is believed that this has ben undertaken and the proponent will be advised in the Notice of Decision that the works should be managed in accordance with an Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania Unanticipated Discovery Plan.

### **Heritage Tasmania**

Due to the public interest in this application it was referred to Heritage Tasmania for comment who noted that the Tasmanian Heritage Council rejected an application to enter the Waratah Water Reservoir in the Tasmanian Heritage Register at its meetings on 17 April 2019.

However, they noted that there is a Register entry for the Mount Bischoff Water System and Power Station but since the proposed works are outside of the entry boundary, no approvals are required from the Heritage Council.

### **Referral to Environment Protection Authority (EPA):**

The application was referred to the EPA.

EPA's response was that given that the planned erosion and sedimentation control proposals included in the documents appear to be appropriate, there was no need to call the application in for EPA assessment. They recommended that any dams works permit included conditions to ensure the sediment and erosion control works are undertaken in the manner set out in the proposal.

### **Public comment:**

The application was advertised in the Advocate newspaper on 8 January 2021.

16 representations were received, see attached pdf of representations or MyDAS folder 20/8650.001.

Noting that the representations must and have been considered in their entirety, the following summary is only for the purpose of identifying each of the representors and the main issues/concerns that they raised:

<b>Name of representor</b>	<b>Summary of Issues raised</b>
Waratah Wynyard Council	<p>Risk mitigation activities have reduced the risk of dam failure and extended the predicted life of the dam. There appears to be no deterioration in condition of the dam in the past three to five years since control measures were enacted. With this in mind, there appears no immediate need to decommission the dam whilst parties remain interested in its acquisition. At a minimum, the dam should be preserved until all ownership options have been exhausted.</p> <p>The mitigation works undertaken may have lowered or mitigated the societal risk revised risk assessment may show the dam could remain in its current state for many years to come.</p> <p>Good commercial practice has a philanthropic component and normally good business principles revolve around social responsibilities and sustainable development. These principles appear at odds with the application.</p> <p>Climate change will have unknown impacts and water resources such as dams should be kept as valuable resources.</p>

Name of representor	Summary of Issues raised
Section 36	<p>Removal of the dam is not in the long term interests of residents (including those with feathers, fins, duck-bills, claws and snouts) or the government to destroy this waterbody.</p> <p>The town is trying to reinvent itself as a tourist destination, it has the history of mining, hydro-electric power, spectacular scenery, quaint buildings, but especially the reservoir and waterfall.</p> <p>The dam serves as a basic firefighting tool.</p>
Section 36	<p>Removal of the dam may have potential impact upon flora and fauna</p> <p>Personal recollections on growing up in Waratah and potential impact upon tourism opportunities in the town</p> <p>Made reference to "Mount Bischoff Tin Mines: Pioneers of water power in the Tasmanian mining industry"</p>
Section 36	<p>Increased risk of bushfire threat due to increased travel time for fire fighters to access water and potential for flow in the Waratah River to become ephemeral. This is likely to be exacerbated by changing climate increasing risk of bushfires</p> <p>The dam supports natural and cultural values that extend into the town.</p> <p>Potential toxins accumulated in the sediments of the Waratah reservoir may become active on dewatering (Testing needed).</p> <p>Undiluted mine effluent from Mt Bischoff can be expected to affect human lives and health with potentially severe outcomes</p> <p>Pathogens from TasWater's sewage plant outfall during dry summers may be inadequately diluted or not conveyed by Waratah River with potentially severe consequences.</p> <p>Question over the ownership of the land the dam is on and listing as a public reserve.</p>
[Redacted]	<p>Concerns about the removal of the dam impacting upon natural values, increasing risks from bush fires and flooding, and damaging heritage and tourism potential for the town.</p> <p>Concerns over water security for town water supply, the environment, endangered animals, fire safety, flood mitigation, heritage, tourism, carbon neutrality, and town survival.</p> <p>[Redacted] also raises a number of issues relating to TasWater and their approach to the decommissioning of the dam and a proposal for alternate uses of the dam.</p>
Section 36	<p>Removing the dam will impact upon natural values which underpin development of local businesses in the town as well as reduce options for firefighting in and around the town.</p> <p>Concern over an increased risk of flooding.</p>
Section 36	<p>Local Landowners and Landcare Group have been working hard for over 20 years to keep the weeds removed and controlled at their own expense. Removal of the dam may undo this work.</p>

Name of representor	Summary of Issues raised
	<p>In 2004 Local residents applied successfully to have the land surrounding the Lake an Environmental Zone.</p> <p>Impact of reduced area and perimeter of the reservoir and increased water temperature and reduced dissolved oxygen upon a range of native fauna including threatened species (Sea Eagles, Native waterfowl, <i>Astacopsis tricornis</i>, Native Burrowing Crayfish ie <i>Engeaus fossor</i> and another yet unidentified aquatic burrowing crayfish, Platypus, Rakali , Eastern Barred Bandicoots, Ground Parrots, Masked Owls , wedge tailed Eagles).</p> <p>Perceived collapse of frog population may be exacerbated by the removal of the dam.</p> <p>Impact upon wedge tail and sea eagles due to loss of feeding and breeding habitat.</p> <p>The dam provided protection to the town from flooding if operated correctly.</p> <p>The Dam Wall in its current state is not a danger as the spillway has been deepened by 2 metres and widened since 2017. The front of the spillway has been cleaned out of collected silt and debris. An operating Gate Valve has replaced the seized old one.</p>
Section 36	<p>The lake and waterfall provide aesthetic and economic advantage to the town including the value of real estate.</p> <p>The dam provides habitat to natural values as well as a water source for firefighting.</p>
Section 36	<p>Dam provides a water supply for firefighters, habitat for platypus and native crayfish and ensures that Waratah waterfall and the preceding lakes are an attractive draw card for tourist to Waratah.</p> <p>Provides for the mental health and health of all Waratah residents.</p> <p>Serves to regulate flows through the town.</p>
Section 36	<p>Decommissioning the dam will destroy the surrounding habitat including that of endangered wildlife, and also impact negatively on the residents of Waratah, tourism and life in a peaceful community.</p> <p>Drinking water will be diminished, as will opportunity to utilise the dam for water during bush fires for protecting communities and native forests</p>
Section 36	<p>Countless numbers of wild animals, birds, reptiles etc, depend on this water flow</p> <p>Concerned that this habitat will be lost if the reservoir is removed.</p> <p>The constant even flow of the water will be gone if the reservoir is removed.</p>
Section 36	<p>Removal of the dam will impact upon the aesthetic ambience of the town (the waterfall) which attracts visitors to the town.</p> <p>Potential impact of variable flows and mobilisation of sediment in the dam impacting upon quality and reliability of drinking water for the town.</p>

Name of representor	Summary of Issues raised
	The reservoir is important for physical, mental and economic health of the community.
Section 36	Removal of the dam will lead to destruction of wildlife habitat, damage to the tourism industry and damage to drinking water supply. Concerns over toxic runoff from sediments from the mud in the reservoir
Section 36	Claims the risk posed by the dam are exaggerated. Climate change is impacting upon snow and water reliability affecting the town's reliability of water supply. Reduced water level in the dam has increased water temperature causing disappearance of native crayfish species. Taswater's ownership of the dam was questioned and therefore their right to undertake the dam works.
Section 36	Removal of the dam will increase societal risk through increases in flood damage Suggests that comparison of "no dam" and "dam at full supply level" are obsolete and re-evaluation of "no dam" vs current conditions is required. Notes the sparsity of data and the uncertainty around a number of assumptions and that anecdotal evidence is referred to and therefore suggests that further studies are required to accurately determine the impact of flooding on the township of Waratah in a no dam situation. The emergency spillway and now functional outlet valve provide reduced risk of water level rising to the level of the piping failure.
Tas Rail	Concerned about access through State rail network land

When considering a permit application, the Minister is to take into consideration –

- a) the matters referred to in [section 141](#) ; namely
  1. the objectives of this Act; and
  2. any prescribed requirements for the design, construction, erection, enlargement, modification, maintenance, repair, surveillance, decommissioning and removal of dams, for the conversion of land to a dam or for carrying out dam works and related matters; and
  3. any relevant codes issued under [section 301](#) or adopted under [section 304B](#); and
  4. any relevant approval guidelines.
- b) any representations made under [section 146\(1\)](#) in relation to the permit application; and
- c) any advice and comments received from the Director or Director of Inland Fisheries; and
- d) any advice and comments received from a committee established under [section 9](#) for the purposes of this Part; (no such committees have been established), and;
- e) any information provided, or actions taken, by the applicant in compliance with a notice issued to the applicant under [section 149\(1\)](#) (no such notice has been issued); and

- f) any matters relating to the potential impact of the dam works, including but not limited to –
- i. the potential impact of the dam works on, or matters that are relevant to, water resources and hydrology; and
  - ii. the potential impact of the dam works on, or matters that are relevant to, conservation and protection of natural values; and
  - iii. the mitigation or offsetting of any adverse impact that may result from the dam works; and
  - iv. the potential impact of the dam works on the conservation and protection of cultural heritage; and
  - v. the potential impact of the dam works on inland fisheries; and
  - vi. the potential impact of the dam works on the persons who take water from a water resource affected by the proposed dam works; and
  - vii. the potential impact of the dam works on the impoundment area of the dam or proposed dam; and
  - viii. the potential impact of the dam works on the chemical nature and stability of the material contained, or to be contained, in the dam or proposed dam.

With respect to these issues:

*Potential impact of the dam works on, or matters that are relevant to, water resources and hydrology.*

A number of representations expressed concerns in relation to the impact of removal of the dam on flows over the falls in the town. The Falls are a significant attraction for tourists to the town and it was felt that reduced flows over the falls would impact upon the town's tourism potential. However, the outlet pipe on the dam has been seized and non functioning since at least 2010 when Hydro Tasmania prepared a comprehensive surveillance report on the dam and noted that "*The existing outlet work consists of an approximately 200mm diameter cast iron pipe fitted with a valve. It did not appear operational. The previous caretaker was unaware of when it was last opened*" (page 14 of "Comprehensive Surveillance Review Waratah Dam – 300830-Report-02). TasWater in a letter to the Department (H852537) stated that the "*valve was rusted shut and could not be opened to transfer water downstream..... and may never have been used to supply town water*" but that the dam is always spilling continually providing more than enough water to supply the town.

Removal of the dam should therefore have no impact upon the summer flow of water over the falls. In fact, the increased surface area of the water in the storage may have increased evaporative losses so natural flow over the falls should be expected to be at least as great as when the dam was in place.

A number of representations suggested the dam provides a level of protection for the town from floods due to the dam's capacity to attenuate flood flows. This is supported in the report "Waratah Dam - Downstream hydrology and hydraulic modelling which "indicates that the removal of the dam is likely to increase flood levels in Waratah town generally between 0.1 – 0.3 m, with some exceptions at around the 1:5 and 1:10 AEP floods". The report noted that while the Waratah Dam provides some mitigation to flooding of the town of Waratah, the most influential feature is the Smith St culvert, as it is the hydraulic control for the majority of flood affected areas. Modelling indicates that the removal of Waratah Dam will increase the probability of flooding of Smith St from 1:50 AEP to 1:5 AEP. The probability of flooding English St increases from 1:10 to 1:5 AEP. The report also notes that a floor level survey indicates that while some properties are encroached upon by flood waters for some scenarios, no floor is inundated in any of the modelled scenarios.

The culvert beneath Smith St was found to be the hydraulic control for the lower pond.

Assumptions regarding the structure of the Smith St culvert resulted in modelled flood risk that is conservative. In addition, it is likely that these assumptions also result in conservative estimates of the potential impact of flooding due to the removal of Waratah Dam.

Although Waratah Dam may provide some mitigation to flooding of the town of Waratah, the most influential feature is reported to be the Smith St culvert, as it is the hydraulic control for the majority of flood affected areas, including areas south of English St.

Decommissioning the dam may result in an increased chance of flooding of some of the properties in the town, although no homes should be inundated. The risk of flooding appears to be due more to the limited capacity of the culvert at Smith Street than to the decommissioning of the Waratah Dam.

It is noted that TasWater is not responsible for flood mitigation and management of stormwater for the township.

#### Potential impact of the dam works on, or matters that are relevant to, conservation and protection of natural values

The Conservation Assessment and Wildlife Management Section reviewed the proposal and provided the following advice:

##### Threatened Flora

The ecological field survey did not record any flora species listed as threatened under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 or the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 from the Waratah dam or within 500 metres of the dam margins. Based on this information, CAS does not have any recommendations regarding the management of threatened flora for the decommissioning of the dam.

##### Threatened Fauna

There were no threatened fauna recorded from the dam or within 500 metres of the dam margins during the field survey, including Giant Freshwater Crayfish (*Astacopsis gouldi*), burrowing crayfish species (*Engaeus spp*), threatened native fish species (including Australian Grayling) or threatened frog species. There are no known eagle nests within 1 km of the dam and there were no new eagle nests observed during the field survey. In addition, there is no potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*) or Spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus* subsp. *maculatus*) that is likely to be impacted by the decommissioning of the dam. Based on this information, CAS does not have any recommendations regarding mitigation of impacts to threatened fauna or fauna habitat for the decommissioning of the dam.

##### Platypus

There was one platypus observed in the dam during the ecological field survey. Decommissioning of the Waratah dam will lead to changes in river hydrology that is likely to alter the extent of current platypus habitat in the area. However, given that there is suitable habitat available for platypus downstream of the dam in the ponds located in the town of Waratah, it is unlikely that the removal of the dam will impact significantly on platypus habitat in the Waratah area overall. In addition, the Waratah River will still flow through the site of the dam on its original course and is likely to continue to provide suitable habitat for platypus.

##### Threatened Native Vegetation Communities

The field survey report describes the wetland vegetation community mapped around the margins of Waratah Dam as fitting the description of the TASVEG freshwater aquatic sedgeland and rushland wetland community that occurs around standing water bodies and which is listed as a threatened vegetation community under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. It appears that some of the wetland plant community was lost when the dam water level was lowered in 2017, however, plants have been observed regenerating around the edges of the dam in the recent field survey, demonstrating resilience to changes in water levels. It is

expected that these plants will also regenerate on the edges of the Waratah River once the dam is drained and the river returns to its natural course. As such, it is unlikely the decommissioning of the dam will have a significant long term detrimental impact on the wetland vegetation community occurring around the margins of the dam.

#### Weeds and Diseases

The field survey recorded three plant species from the surrounds of the Waratah dam that are listed as declared weeds under the *Weed Management Act 1999*; English broom, blackberry and gorse. CAS supports the commitment to control and manage weeds at the dam site, as outlined in the Waratah dam decommissioning plan. Vehicles and machinery moving on and off site have the potential to introduce and spread weeds or diseases to the site. Further information about controlling the introduction and spread of weeds and the development of weed and disease management plans can be found in Section 4 of the [DPIPWE \(2015\) Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania](#).

Accordingly, based on this advice the works, if undertaken in accordance with the decommissioning plan, should not have any adverse impact upon the natural values at the dam site nor downstream.

#### Mitigation or offsetting of any adverse impact that may result from the dam works.

The decommissioning plan which includes rehabilitation of the reservoir proposes a number of measures to mitigate against adverse impacts on the environment of the proposed works and should be required to be implemented in full.

#### Potential impact of the dam works on the conservation and protection of cultural heritage.

The Entura report (Waratah Dam Decommissioning - Environmental Impact Assessment) along with the majority of the representations note the historical significance of the Waratah dam and the surrounding mining operations and infrastructure.

The application was referred to Heritage Tasmania to review in relation to cultural heritage values. Their response noted that the Tasmanian Heritage Council had rejected an application to enter the Waratah Water Reservoir in the Tasmanian Heritage Register at its meetings on 17 April 2019.

As the works being conducted are outside of the entry boundary for the Mount Bischoff Water System and Power Station, no approvals are required from the Heritage Council.

The Entura report recommend that the internal structure of northern abutment is recorded and documented as evidence of original construction methods and heritage interpretation is installed at the public access point noting that the site was the original Waratah Dam

#### Potential impact of the dam works on inland fisheries.

The application was referred to the Director of the Inland Fisheries Service and one of their staff. The Director noted that there was "nothing formal from IFS other than to note that the Waratah Dam was a popular fishery for locals prior to its lowering and that there are ongoing requests for the dam to be maintained as a local attraction rather than decommissioned.

Similarly, their assessment officer noted "no identified issue regarding fish passage or significant freshwater fish values"

#### Potential impact of the dam works on the persons who take water from a water resource affected by the proposed dam works.

A number of representors raised issues in relation to the potential impact of the proposed works upon water quality for drinking water, appropriate flows for the aesthetic appeal of the waterfall in the town and increased risk of flooding.

The decommissioning plan sets out a number of mitigation measures to be undertaken to minimise sediment mobilisation and/or erosion.

Many representors expressed concern that removal of the dam would have a potential impact on access to water for firefighting. Tasmania Fire Services' Bushfire Risk Unit undertook an assessment of suitable water resources in the area and concluded that there is an abundant supply of water sources in the area and that the loss of the Waratah Reservoir would have no impact on Tasmania Fire Service aerial firefighting capability (letter to Helmut Ernst dated 21/12/2000 included in Mr Ernst's representation page 56 of the combined representations).

*Potential impact of the dam works on the impoundment area of the dam or proposed dam.*

The effects of dam works on the impoundment area are addressed in the environmental impact assessment and mitigation measures are set out in the decommissioning plan. These have been reviewed by PCAB who are satisfied that they adequately address the rehabilitation of habitat for native flora and fauna.

*Potential impact of the dam works on the chemical nature and stability of the material contained, or to be contained, in the dam or proposed dam.*

None of the reports indicated any likelihood of any impact from the material in the dam that cannot be mitigated against through the implementation of the decommissioning plan.

Another issue raised in a number of representations addressed the ownership of the Waratah Dam and whether or not TasWater were able to apply for the dam works permit and then undertake the works if the application be approved.

DPIPWE sought advice from Treasury and Finance which concluded that the infrastructure and improvements on land associated with the Waratah Dam were transferred to Cradle Mountain Water (and subsequently TasWater) but the land itself did not transfer and remains Crown land, which is administered through DPIPWE. Consequently, TasWater wrote to Crown Land Services advising them of their intent to apply for a dam works permit to decommission the dam (reference D20-112224).

It should also be noted that under S163 (2) of the Water Management Act 1999; a permit does not authorise the undertaking of the dam works specified in a permit, without the consent of the owner of the land on which those dam works are to be undertaken. Hence DPIPWE may approve an application and grant a permit but TasWater would then need to negotiate with the landowner for access to the land to undertake the works. This should be spelled out to the applicant in the Notice of Decision.

**Conclusion**

S156(4) of the Acts states that the Minister must grant a permit application if reasonably satisfied that the proposed dam works –

- a) are consistent with –
  - (i) the objectives of this Act; and
  - (ii) any relevant State policy; and
  - (iii) any relevant approval guidelines; and
- b) will not result in material environmental harm, serious environmental harm or environmental nuisance; and

- c) will not have a significant adverse impact on other persons who take water from a water resource affected by the proposed dam works; and
- d) will not adversely impact on public safety.

While many passionate and emotive representations have been received, raising a range of issues, it is noted that those matters required to be considered under s.155 have been addressed in the information submitted with the application and by subsequent input from relevant staff within DPIPWE.

Additionally it is noted that there does not appear to be any reasonable basis to refuse the application under s.156(5) and there has been no ruling made by the EPA Board under s.156(6).

### **Recommendation:**

- Approve the application and issue the Permit subject to the following conditions:
    1. Unless otherwise required or specified under conditions 2 and 3 following, the dam works authorised by this Permit must be carried out in accordance with the Division 3 Permit Dam Works Code 2015.
    2. The dam works authorised by this Permit must be carried out in accordance with the *Waratah Dam Decommissioning - Erosion and Sediment Control Plan* (102514), dated 2018, prepared by Entura.
    3. The dam works authorised by this Permit must be carried out in accordance with the *Waratah Dam Decommissioning Plan* dated 9 November 2018 prepared by Entura, (Departmental reference D20-112232).
    4. The works must be supervised by a person with Class 1 Competence as prescribed under the *Water Management (Safety of Dams) Regulations 2015*.
    5. A Notice of Intent signed by the supervising engineer, the dam owner and works contractor must be submitted to DPIPWE at least fourteen days before dam works commence.
    6. On completion of the works, the supervising engineer must provide the Department with a Work as Executed report as part of the completion report, detailing the work that was undertaken.
  - Notify the applicant, landowner and representors of this decision and of their legal rights in relation to reviewing or appealing this decision as set out in the draft Notice of Decision letter below.
  - Approve the attached Dam Works Permit to be sent to the applicant upon expiry of the statutory appeals period or upon their waiving of their rights to review or appeal this decision noting that the date of effect will be completed at this time
-