Draft Tasmanian Government Statement of Expectations For AI Data Centres And AI Infrastructure Developers

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Mrs, Carran Doolan

[redacted]

* I have read and consent to the conditions of the published submissions..

To The Appointed Expert Panel,

The most important consideration must be to have binding protections in place before any AI Data Centre is approved. This is the only sensible and responsible action to take, voluntary 'expectations' will not ensure the best and safest outcome for Tasmanians. In fact irrevocable dire consequences would be probable.

In addition to the inclusion of laws preventing resource exploitation to run AI data centres, incorporation of human rights principals, such as security, protection of private information and copyright protection to name a few (1), (2). Without proper safeguards and regulation, security risks such as the recent Medicare information leak, would commonly occur. Surveillance can erode people's right to privacy, as well as creating an imbalance of power, between people, the government and Global tech companies (3).

As Australia has only recently been inundated with proposed rollouts of AI Data factories, some of which are hyperscale, it is in a fortunate position to learn from other countries mistakes and experiences (4).

In order to protect the community, environment and your constituents, important examples to include in protective laws are as follows:

. Regulate the entire life cycle of the project, from cradle to grave.

. Name of all companies involved in in Ai data centre project (developer, shell companies, data centre operators/end users and financiers).

. Ensure public disclosure and transparency.

. Prohibiting 'trade secret' developments exceptions to transparency.

. Ban NDAs, on economic Development Projects between developers and government.

. Accurate projections of energy and water usage, and on-site energy emissions and pollutants. Require monthly reporting if and when in operation.

. The results of a displacement and holistic environmental impact report centring environmental justice. Will the Data Centre exacerbate the displacement of residents and local businesses?

. Noise study and mitigation.

. Acknowledge health impacts and required safety distances.

. The Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 (EMPCA), under section 3, Radiation and Electromagnetic Fields are explicitly defined as statutory pollutants. Section 23 A binds developers to a strict General Environmental duty (GED).

The cumulative physical, acoustic, electromagnetic, ecological and visual impacts must be assessed in accordance with new more inclusive Tasmanian law.

There is so much more to consider. I hope this brief outline is useful and more in-depth information within the resources provided.

Sincerely,

Carran Doolan

References

1). Comparitech; "AI legislation: 178 countries ranked by how they're controlling and safeguarding AI use", Retrieved 12/10/2026 from https://www.comparitech.com/news/ai-legislation-178-countries-ranked-by-how-theyre-controlling-and-safeguarding-ai-use/

2). Digital Rights Watch, Posted Sept. 9, 2026. Retrieved from https://digitalrightswatch.org.au/2026/09/29/big-tech-vs-your-data—your-data-your-democracy/

3). Digital Rights Watch, 2026 March, Retrieved 12/10/2026 from https://digitalrightswatch.org.au/cities/

4). AI Now Institute, North Star Data Center Policy Interventions to Stop Rampant AI Data Expansion (2026). Retrieved from https://datacenters.ainowinstitute.org/state