

Draft Environmental Management Plan Soldiers Hill Gravel Quarry

3556 Olympic Highway, Culcairn NSW



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1. Document Scope and Purpose

1.1. Introduction

This document relates to the operation and closure of a small gravel quarry at at Lot 1 DP134394, Lot 12, DP585865, Lot 2 DP 134394 and Lot 1 356941 – 3556 Olympic Highway Culcairn NSW 2660 (The Subject Property). The area of the proposed development including both proposed haulage roads and the quarry are herein referred to as ‘The Project’. The location of the Site and Subject Property are displayed in Figure 1.

The Project would consist of the following key features:

- Extraction and transport of quarried gravel material for commercial sales within the local area of not more than 30,000 t per annum.
- Utilisation and maintenance of existing haulage routes.
- Development of additional linking haulage routes.

The Project located on the Eastern edge of a topographic feature identified as Soldiers Hill. The proposed quarry pit extents total approximately 1 ha and targets extraction of residual cemented gravels to 10 m BGL. A haul road would be developed on an existing farm track from Jennings Road to the quarry pit location. A linking ring road would be developed running West across Soldiers Hill. Noise bunding will be constructed on the northern edge of the quarry and temporary ablutions provided at the east of the quarry pit. The project layout is shown in Figure 2.

Kennedy Brothers Earthmoving (ABN 95602018959) would be the nominated operator. During operations, there would be up to 8 people employed at the site. The nearest centre for services being Culcairn, located 6 km south of the Site.

1.2. Document Preparation

This document has been prepared by Simon McVeigh, Principal of Terra Tech Consulting. Mr McVeigh is a member of the closure planning practitioner’s association (CPPA) and holds a master’s degree in environmental management from the University of Wollongong. Mr McVeigh has 20 years’ experience in the development of mine and quarry environmental management and closure planning and is considered a suitably qualified person for the purposes of preparing this management plan and associated rehabilitation, revegetation and erosion and sediment control planning.



Figure 1 Site Location

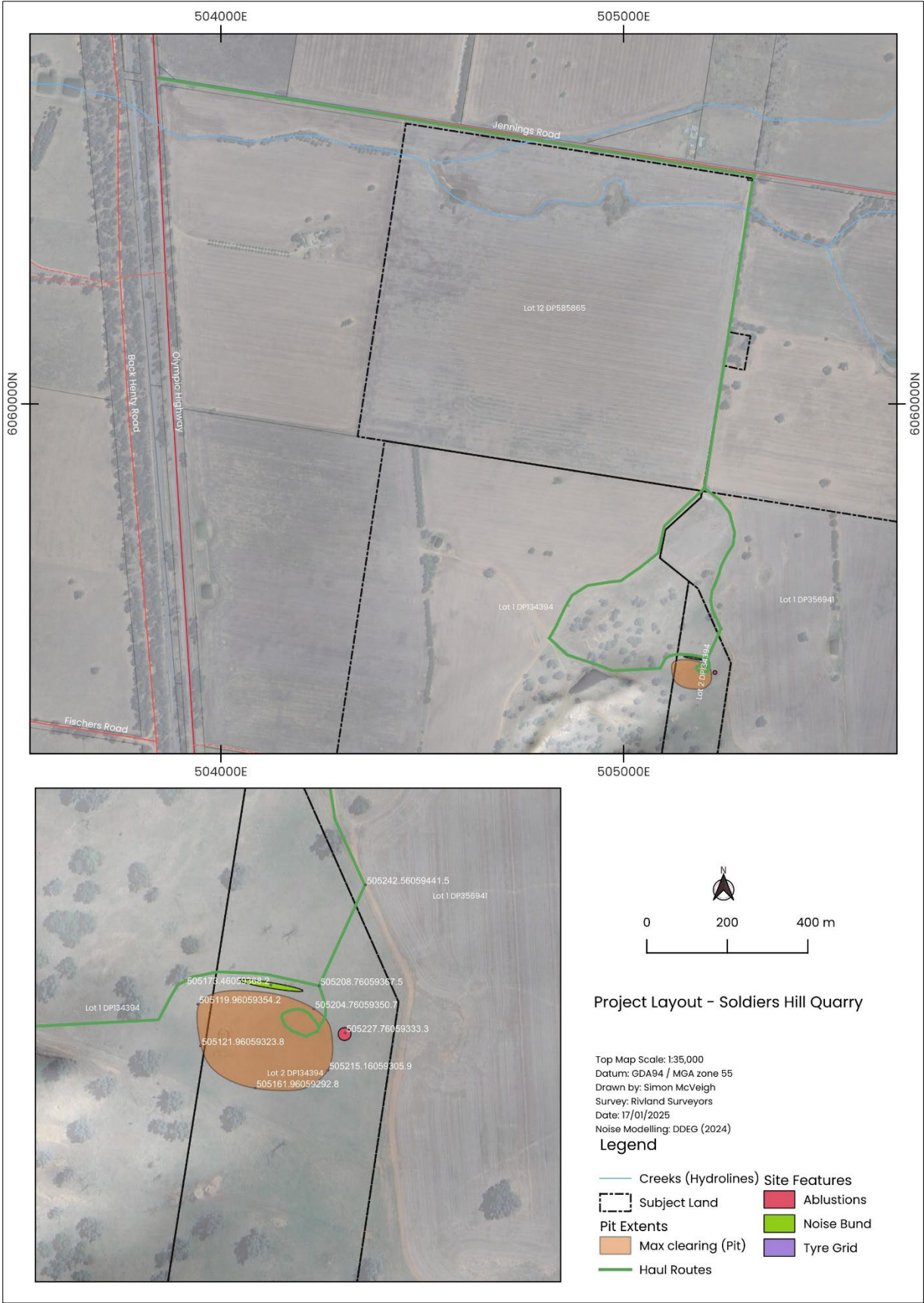


Figure 2 Proposed Quarry Layout

2. Approval Requirements

2.1. Project Approval

To be included following approval.

2.2. NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (Biosecurity Act)

The NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (Biosecurity Act) outlines mandatory measures that persons are to take with respect to biosecurity matters including the management of weeds (Part 2, Division 8 including Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)). Under the Biosecurity Act the responsibilities for weed management by public and private landholders are consistent reflecting that weed management is a shared community responsibility.

The Act introduces the legally enforceable concept of a General Biosecurity Duty (GBD). Priority weeds are listed within Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans, however the GBD is not restricted to listed weeds.

The Biosecurity Act is administered by NSW Department of Primary Industries which determines the weed species covered by regulatory tools including Prohibited Matters, Control Orders and Biosecurity Zones.

Weed management will be undertaken pursuant to the Biosecurity Act as specified in Section 4.7.

2.3. Construction Hours

The quarry will be operated Monday to Friday between 7am – 5pm.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

3.1. Training and Awareness

All personnel working on the Project will receive a site-specific induction detailing:

- The relevant obligations for working at the quarry.
- Heritage management protocols and considerations.
- Environmental and safety hazards.
- Environmental and safety protocols.
- Environmental constraints and sensitivities of the Site.
- Incident and emergency procedures for the site.

The Site induction will include discussion on environmental management requirements as well as details of any job or task specific environmental management controls.

On Site supervisory personnel will undergo specific emergency training, which includes the management and response to safety or environmental incidents, which could occur at site.

A training, qualifications and skills register will be maintained for the duration of the Project to ensure all personnel are inducted and hold appropriate licenses, training and qualifications for the work they are doing.

3.2. Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 provides clarity in relation to implementation of the EMP.

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
All Personnel	• Carry out works in accordance with this EMP. • Exercise due care, skill and foresight when carrying out the works. • Ensure all environmental incidents are immediately reported to the Kennedy Brothers Environmental representative. • Comply with all permits, approvals, and subsequent plans associated with the works. • Be able to always locate a copy of this EMP. • practical to comply with a requirement or if you believe the specified controls are inadequate. • Implement corrective actions which have been approved by the appointed Site supervisor.
Quarry Manager	• Ensure all personnel are aware that works must be carried out in accordance with this EMP. • Ensure all reports and records are prepared as detailed in this EMP. • Ensure all relevant permits are obtained prior to commencement of works. • Ensure compliance with all permit requirements. • Ensure consultation and community liaison is undertaken in accordance with this EMP. • Ensure compliance with this EMP is a requirement of engagement for contractors and staff.
Contractor's Supervisors	• Responsible for relevant control measures identified in this EMP. • Ensure compliance with all requirements in this EMP and any applicable Guidelines, Approvals, Licenses or Permits. • Ensure all personnel are adequately trained, resourced and aware of their responsibilities to effectively implement the above requirements. • Keep the Environmental Documents accessible to all personnel. • Monitor environmental performance against requirements in the Environmental Documents.

4. Environmental Management Practices

4.1. General

The following controls are applicable to all activities:

- Work areas will be clearly defined prior to any works.
- Considers the nature of the Project (e.g. location and type of works) and its impact on environmental aspects (e.g. biodiversity, heritage, proximity to water body, erosion and sediment, noise, potential for on-site discharges) and identifies approvals required, environmental management and mitigation

safeguards to be implemented (e.g. barricades, activity hours, erosion sediment control) and relevant conditions of approval.

- Facilitates the communication of information between project team members and leadership..
- Provides a hold point for review and signoff before works can commence.
- All building materials, plant and equipment must be contained wholly within the confines of the Project boundary. Vehicles must remain within designated access routes. Avoid disturbance to peripheral vegetation.
- All personnel must carry out their work in accordance with the responsibilities outlined in Section 2 Roles and Responsibilities.
- All personnel must be made aware of this EMP in accordance with Table 1 Training and Awareness.
- All community enquiries are reported to the Quarry Manager immediately.

Employ good Site management practices during the works:

- Avoid making a mess.
- Clean as you go.
- Do not leave materials lying around for any longer than is necessary.
- Include Early Works EMP and environmental controls specific to the Project in the Site inductions of staff.

The EMP should be readily available on site and include a Site plan(s) which shows:

- boundaries of the work area.
- Location of environmental controls (such as erosion and sediment controls, fences or other measures to protect vegetation or fauna, spill kits).
- Location and full extent of any vegetation disturbance.

4.2. Noise

The Project Amenity Noise Levels are required to be met at all receivers. These are:

- Operating hours noise level: $L_{aq,15min}$, dB(A) 48

The quarry includes operation of the plant specified in Table 2.

Table 2 Proposed Plant to be Operated

Plant Description / Model	Quantity	Individual Sound Power Level (dB(A))
Cat D9 Dozer	1	116
Cat 324DL Excavator	1	110
Cat 980 Loader	1	112
Cat D9 Dozer	1	116
Off Highway Haulage Trucks	2	110
Rock Crusher	1	118
Screen Stockpiler	1	109

On the basis of all plant operating simultaneously, the quarry has been assessed as complying with the Noise Policy for Industry (NpFI) Project Amenity Noise Levels ($L_{aq,15min}$, dB(A) 48) at all Noise Sensitive Receivers (DDGE, 2024). Should the number of plant or equipment operating simultaneously increase or change, noise assessments should be undertaken to confirm compliance with the amenity noise levels.

Additional noise controls are:

- Operational noise should be restricted to approved operating hours.
- Squarker type reversing alarms should be used where possible.

4.3. Air Quality

An air quality assessment was conducted for the quarry project which confirmed based on the location, materials, prevailing weather and activities that the project would not result in a cumulative annual average level greater than 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of PM10 or 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of PM2.5 for private dwellings (Terra Tech Consulting, 2025)

Kennedy Brothers is committed however to implementing one or more of the following controls to mitigate any observed impacts to air quality:

- Weather forecast (e.g. rainfall) will be checked daily to allow for proactive dust management actions to be implemented.
- Erect screens or barriers to Site fences around potentially dusty activities and material stockpiles, where practicable.
- Implementing effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation. This may include the application of a crusting agent to assist with minimising dust emissions from non-trafficable areas.
- Removal of sediment from sealed trafficable areas (e.g. Road sweeper).
- Avoid on site runoff of dirty water or tracking of mud.
- Temporary stop or alteration of non-essential dust generating activities during high wind conditions.
- Schedule activities to avoid adverse weather conditions by reviewing weather forecasts.

- Not overloading trucks to reduce spillage during loading/unloading and hauling.
- Minimise drop heights from loading, unloading, or handling spoil/excavated material.
- Soil stripping will be limited to areas required for construction.
- Exposed areas will be stabilised as soon as practicable.
- Long-term soil stockpiles will be revegetated.

Dust generation from vehicles moving on paved and unpaved roads:

- Haul roads will be constructed with competent material.
- All haul roads will be graded and shall be subject to regular maintenance (use of crushed gravel to sheet roads etc.) to reduce fines build up and minimise dust generation.
- Watering of main haulage routes or applying dust suppressants, as required.
- Routes to be clearly marked and speed limits enforced.
- Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to minimise escape of materials during transport.
- Installation of a wheel wash or shaker grid or hose down area to prevent wheel tracking of material.
- Progressive reshaping of overburden emplacement and topsoil areas in preparation for progressive rehabilitation.

Regular visual inspections:

- Inspect and report on efficacy of dust mitigation measures and observed generation sources (wheel generated dust, excavators, wind erosion).
- No continuous visible vehicle/plant/equipment emissions for longer than 10 seconds as per the POEO Clean Air Regulation.
- Inspect and report on any dust leaving the Site and moving towards sensitive receptors.

4.4. Traffic Management

4.4.1. General Mitigation

Kennedy Brother is committed to implementing the following controls to comply with its traffic commitments during construction:

- Drivers are to follow haul routes prescribed in Figure 2.
- Drivers are to follow road traffic signage and directions for emergency personnel.

- Compression breaking is to be avoid unless in an emergency situation.
- Vehicles are to be clean of any mud, material which may become loose during transport, prior to existing the Site.
- A wash down bay will be established on site for vehicles and machinery entering the Site for the first time (or those that require periodic cleaning); the wash down bay will be maintained.
- All bulk material loads are to be covered.
- No idling engines while on site (other than in designated areas/times - i.e. concrete trucks).
- Considerate driver behaviour and parking in and around the Site.

4.4.2. Drivers Code of Conduct

All vehicles related to transport of materials from the site including gravel materials and other consumables are subject to a driver's code of conduct. The code of conduct will be agreed to at the site induction and includes:

- Drivers are to follow road traffic signage and directions for emergency personnel.
- Compression breaking is to be avoid unless in an emergency situation.
- Vehicles are to be clean of any mud, material which may become loose during transport, prior to existing the Site.
- A wash down bay will be established on site for vehicles and machinery entering the Site for the first time (or those that require periodic cleaning); the wash down bay will be maintained.
- All bulk material loads are to be covered.
- No idling engines while on site (other than in designated areas/times - i.e. concrete trucks).
- Considerate driver behaviour and parking in and around the Site.

4.4.3. Heavy Vehicles

Heavy Vehicle Movements at the site include:

- Up to 5 trucks per day, with no more than 18 per week and 2 operating at site simultaneously.
- Loading and hauling of materials via the identified haulage routes to Jennings Road.

To mitigate impacts from heavy vehicles the following controls will be in place:

- All internal roads will be maintained to a suitable standard to prevent dust generation and ensure safe ingress and egress from site.
- All loads will be covered following loading and subject to washdown.

- The road entry at Jennings Road will be maintained in a safe and serviceable condition by the quarry operator including verge repair, maintenance of line of sight and cleaning of any debris.

4.4.4. Maintenance and refuelling

The following controls will be implemented to ensure that vehicles are safe and serviceable:

- Vehicles will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- Refuelling and routine maintenance will be undertaken by trained personnel with access to spill kits.
- Diesel will be stored in accordance with Australian Standard 1940-2017: Storage and Handling of flammable and combustible liquids. (AS 1940-2017).
- Hydrocarbon spill kits will be located around the Site for any incidental hydrocarbon spills.

4.4.5. Parking and traffic management

The current entry and exit of the site have a line of site (los) of >400m allowing for safe ingress and egress from site. This will be maintained by the operator for the duration of operations. In addition the following protocols will be implemented:

- Oversize vehicles will operate in accordance with permit requirements and where required heavy vehicle movement plans.
- All parking will be conducted onsite in a safe location.

4.5. Surface Water

The Project's water management system includes diversion drains, catch drains, and scour protection and a sedimentation dam. Localised sediment and erosion controls may also be implemented, as required, in accordance with Managing Urban Stormwater – Soils and Construction (Landcom, 2004) to reduce the impacts on the water quality in the dirty water management system, during construction. Water from the sediment pond (to be constructed within the pit extents) will be used for dust suppression, bulk earthwork compaction, and revegetation.

The sediment dams are inspected and cleaned out as required to maintain capacity in accordance with Managing Urban Stormwater – Soils and Construction (Landcom, 2004)

In addition, the following control measures will also be implemented:

- Diesel will be stored in accordance with Australian Standard 1940-2017: Storage and Handling of flammable and combustible liquids. (AS 1940-2017).
- Hydrocarbon spill kits will be located around the Site for any incidental hydrocarbon spills.

4.6. Biodiversity

The project will lead to 1.98 ha of clearing. 0.98 ha of which is native vegetation (The Environmental Factor, 2024). The approved area for clearing will be demarcated at commencement of operations. No disturbance outside the approved project area will be undertaken. Demarcation and location of native vegetation is shown in Figure 3.

In addition, specific controls to mitigate impacts to biodiversity are specified in Table 2.

Table 3 Biodiversity Mitigation Measures

Biodiversity Impact	Mitigation	Responsibility and timing
General	Ensure all workers are provided with an environmental induction prior to the commencement of any works to outline key biodiversity features of the site (i.e. native vegetation and hollow-bearing trees outside of the subject site to be retained). Care should be taken to ensure no damage to rootzones (ie trenching within the driplines of trees) and that no spoil is stockpiled within the vicinity of trees in the Subject land Site is to be kept tidy and free from rubbish at all times, to prevent wastes being blown into adjacent areas of native vegetation or waterways.	Client and Contractor Prior and during works
Native vegetation loss	Clearly delineate native vegetation to be retained, and induct all personnel performing works as to the approved extent of any non-native clearing. Vehicles and machinery to utilise existing roads, tracks or existing cleared areas where possible, and are not to extend beyond the direct impact footprint.	Client and Contractor Prior and during works
Invasion and spread of weeds and pests	Develop and implement an active weed and pest management plan prior to reduce the risk of weed spread and safety issues arising from pest and weed presence (e.g. Bathurst Burr). Declared weeds within the subject site must be managed according to requirements under the Biosecurity Act 2015. Strict hygiene protocols must be followed. If weeds are accidentally transported to site, or identified during construction activities, all weed material should be immediately contained and removed from site.	Client and Contractor Prior and during works

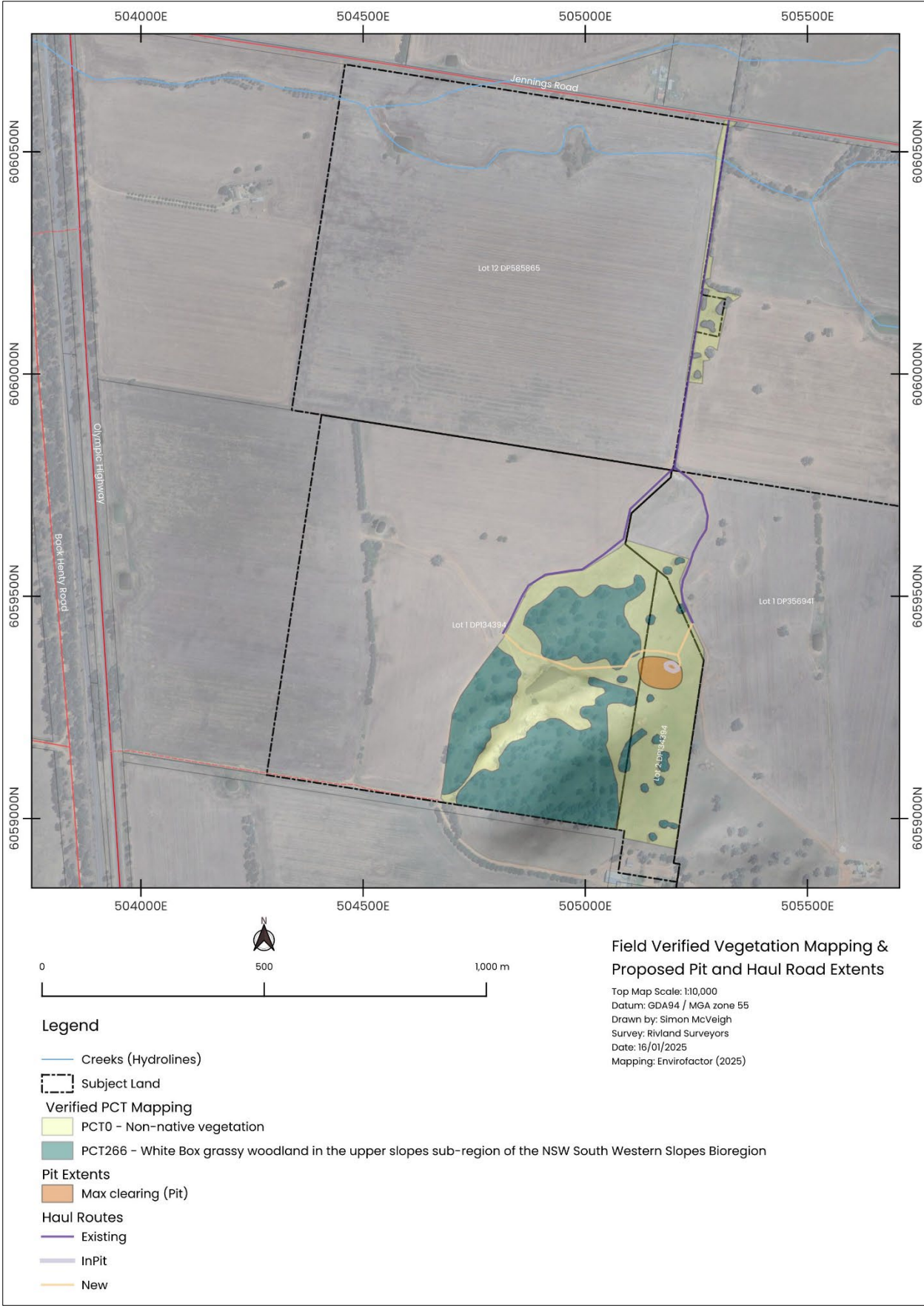


Figure 3 Mapped PCT and Project Site

4.7. Weeds

Given the current condition of the site, further spread of existing weed species is unlikely to have a significant impact on the existing environment. Nonetheless, safeguard and management measures will be implemented to limit the spread of existing weeds to the site, and to minimise the likelihood of new exotic species being introduced. These include:

- Vehicle washdown.
- Spraying of weeds within project area.

4.8. Heritage and Unexpected Finds Protocol

There are no listed heritage items identified within the Project site. Nearby scar trees (Figure 4). In the event that other heritage item(s) are encountered the unexpected finds methodology will be implemented. It is critical for the construction team to be aware that any suspected archaeological evidence must remain as it was found (in situ) until it is assessed by a qualified archaeologist, as per the below steps. These objects, and where they are located and the material around them (referred to as the object's 'context') is critical for understanding their value to the site and determining what may be located near to the area of the find. The object and its context are legally protected under the Heritage Act 1977.

4.9. Discovery of Unexpected Suspected Archaeological Material

The following procedure applies in the event of the unexpected find of suspected archaeological material during the works:

- Stop work within a 10m area around the unexpected find and secure this area.
- Notify a qualified archaeologist and engage them to assess the suspected material to determine historical significance of the find.
- If assessed to be not culturally significant, proceed with works with caution. If assessed to be of cultural value, works must cease in this portion of the site (within 50m of the find) and the NSW Heritage Council and Local Government Council must be contacted. Any directions or responses from these organisations should be considered. Works of this type could include salvage excavation, testing, further monitoring and archival recording.



Figure 4 Identified Scar Trees

4.10. Rehabilitation and Topsoil Management

Topsoil is the surface soil layer which contains organic and mineral matter. Topsoil can have high environmental value as it contains both nutrients and native seed stock that can germinate following reinstatement. Topsoil is an important contributor to effective rehabilitation post-construction.

Generally, topsoil is salvaged to the next soil layer (i.e. sub-soil). Most of the salvaged topsoil will be salvaged during bulk earthworks.

Where topsoil is available, the following measures will be adopted to protect its quality and enhance rehabilitation outcomes:

- Where practical, topsoil will be directly placed on reshaped disturbance areas which are available for rehabilitation.
- When direct placement of topsoil is not practicable, stockpiles will be formed, located away from traffic areas and watercourses.
- Topsoil and subsoils will be stockpiled separately.
- Level or gently sloping areas will be selected as stockpiles sites to minimise erosion and potential soil loss where practicable.
- Appropriate sediment controls will be installed at the base of stockpiles to prevent soil loss.
- Stockpiles to be kept longer than three months will be sown with a suitable cover crop to minimise soil erosion and invasion of weed species.
- Weed growth will be monitored and subsequently controlled as necessary.
- Topsoil stockpiles will be no greater than 3 m in height to preserve soil structure, maximise surface exposure and biological activity.

0176171 Topsoil.Placement.

Suitable salvaged topsoil and vegetative debris when available, will be stockpiled or directly reused to rehabilitate areas disturbed during construction that are not subject to further disturbance. This will assist in providing a suitable growing medium for vegetation establishment. The noise attenuation bund will be constructed in reverse of the order the material was excavated (i.e. topsoil last to be placed).

Progressive rehabilitation of the noise attenuation bund will be undertaken (i.e. nominally in 200 m sections). Surface preparation activities for rehabilitated areas will commence as soon as possible following the completion of bulk earthworks. A general overview of surface preparation activities includes, where practicable:

- Salvaged topsoil and mulch/vegetative debris will be applied to the final shaped surface.
- Salvaged structures such as rocks and logs will be incorporated into the final landform to augment the habitat value of the rehabilitated areas.
- Suitable erosion control measures (e.g. silt fences, mulches etc.) will be implemented where required to minimise soil loss from rehabilitation areas until 70% vegetation groundcover is established.

4.11. Soil Compaction

Soil compaction may be caused by vehicles movements, especially during soft ground conditions. The resulting change in permeability may affect the drainage characteristics of the soil and/or rehabilitation success.

Compaction relief will be undertaken, as required considering the following when preparing subsoils:

- Rip parallel to the final contours where possible.
- Do not rip when the subsoil is saturated or plastic.
- Do not rip within the drip line of trees and shrubs which are to be retained.
- Where the subsoil is compacted, rip 100 – 300 mm deep unless specified otherwise.
- Where the clay subsoil is heavily compacted, rip 300 – 450 mm deep unless specified otherwise.

0;77;7; Planting.Area.Preparation.

Unless an alternative depth is nominated, planting areas shall be ripped to a minimum depth of 300 mm at a rip line spacing of 500 mm. Rip lines shall follow contours. Ripping shall not occur within the extent of existing vegetation or the drip line of existing trees.

If ripping the soil/subsoil is likely to cause undesirable damage to established root systems, then consider the benefits of heavy mulch/compost application.

Ripping should aim to permit the Site to drain freely unless it has been otherwise specified for use as a dam.

0;77;8; Embankment.Stabilisation.

Where necessary, to prevent erosion or soil movement the embankments of cut and fill batters will require stabilisation. To achieve this, jute matting overlayed with topsoil, grass seed and/or hydro mulch will be used.

The jute matting shall be biodegradable, and fibre reinforced with lightweight polymer mesh. The matting shall be of a lightweight material for seeding and a medium or heavy weight material for planting.

Where sowing of seed is required, sow before matting is installed. Where planting is required, plant after the matting is installed. Peg the matting into 200 x 200 mm anchor trenches at top and bottom. The trenches shall be backfilled with soil and compacted.

The matting pegs shall be U-shaped steel, installed at 1 x 1 m intervals and generally at 250 mm intervals at overlaps.

0;77;9; Revegetation

At completion of operations, the benches will be battered down to a 1:7 gradient, topsoil will be ripped into the surface and the area revegetated. Revegetation of final rehabilitated landforms will be undertaken in accordance with the specifications provided below.

Overstory (To be tubestocked at 400 st/ha)

- Grey Box (*Eucalyptus macrocarpa*)
- White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*)

Midstorey (To be tubestocked at 800 st/ha)

- Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*)
- Box-leaf Wattle (*Acacia buxifolia*)
- Varnish Wattle (*Acacia verniciflua*)
- Common Fringe-myrtle (*Calytrix tetragona*)

Ground Cover (Hand seeded at 1000gm/ha)

- Spear Grass (*Austrostipa* spp)
- Weeping Grass (*Microlaena stipoides*)
- Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*)
- Purple Wiregrass (*Aristida ramosa*)

5. Communities and Enquiries

If complaints or enquiries are received they should be forward to the site manager and record the following details:

- Date
- Time
- Nature of complaint/request/enquiry
- Action requested.

The site manager should then respond to the enquiry on the basis of applicable legislation. In the instance of a breach of approval conditions, this should be reported to the local council. A record of community enquiries should be kept on site at all times.

5.1. Review

5.2. Annual Review

This EMP will be reviewed annually with the following details recorded:

- Any environmental incidents or events and the associated response
- Any community complaints and the associated response.
- Any government agency enquiries and the associated response.

A record of these occurrences should be kept available for reference.

5.3. Reporting

Events, non-compliances, corrective actions and preventative actions are managed in accordance with the EMP. These procedures which apply to the quarry operations, detail the processes to be utilised with respect to event and hazard reporting, investigation and corrective action identification. The key elements of the process include:

- Identification of events, non-conformances and/or non-compliances.
- Recording of the event, non-conformance and/or non-compliance in the event management system.
- Investigation/evaluation of the event, non-conformance and/or non-compliance to determine specific corrective and preventative actions.
- Assigning corrective and preventative actions to responsible persons.
- Review of corrective actions to ensure the status and effectiveness of the actions.

Exceedance or non-compliances with criteria will be reported to all relevant agencies.

For any other incidents associated with the Project, the proponent shall notify Greater Hume Shire Council immediately.

References

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