

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Section 78A(8) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*.

Designated Development

EAR Number	1075
Proposal	Continuation of an existing hard rock quarry to extract and process a maximum of 75,000 cubic metres of granite in any year over a 20 year period.
Location	208 Winchester Lane, Table Top (Lot 2 DP 1018401 and Lot 3 DP 233061)
Applicant	A P Delaney & Company Pty Ltd
Date of Issue	5 September 2016
Date of Expiry	5 September 2018
General Requirements	The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the development must comply with the requirements in Clauses 6 and 7 of Schedule 2 of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000</i>. In particular, the EIS must include: • an executive summary; • a comprehensive description of the development, including: - a detailed site description and history of any previous quarrying on the site, including a current survey plan; - identification of the resource, including the amount, type and composition, as well as details regarding the timing and intensity of extractive operations, having regard to DRE's requirements (Attachment 2); - the layout of the proposed works and components (including any existing infrastructure that would be used for the development); - an assessment of the potential impacts of the development, as well as any cumulative impacts, including the measures that would be used to minimise, manage or offset these impacts; - a summary of all proposed environmental management and monitoring measures for the development; - a detailed rehabilitation plan for the site; - any likely interactions between the development and any existing/approved developments and land uses in the area; - a list of any other approvals that must be obtained before the development may commence; - the permissibility of the development, including identification of the land use zoning of the site; - identification of sensitive receivers likely to be affected by the development using clear maps/plans, including key landform areas, such as conservation areas and waterways; and • the reasons why the development should be approved, having regard to the economic, social and environmental aspects of the development and taking into consideration the objects of the <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i>; and • a signed declaration from the author of the EIS, certifying that the information contained within the document is neither false nor misleading.
Key Issues	The EIS must assess the potential impacts of the proposal at all stages of the development, including the establishment, operation and decommissioning of the development. The EIS must address the following specific issues: • Water – including: - an annual site water balance for representative years over the life of the development and demonstration that sufficient water supplies would be available to meet operational requirements; - identification of any licensing requirements or other approvals required under the <i>Water Act 1912</i> and/or <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>; - a description of the measures proposed to ensure the development can operate in accordance with the requirements of any relevant Water Sharing Plan or water source embargo; - an assessment of activities that could cause erosion or sedimentation issues, and the proposed measures to prevent or control these impacts;

25th August 2016

Lauren Evans
Planning Officer
Resource Assessments & Planning Services
Department of Planning & Environment
GPO Box 39
Sydney NSW 2001

Emailed: lauren.evans@planning.nsw.gov.au

Your Reference: SEAR ID No.1075
Our Reference: OUT16/31622

Dear Ms Evans,

**Re: Request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs)
ID No.1075 Proposal – Continuation of Existing Rockwood Granite Quarry**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide advice on the subject proposal. This is a response from NSW Department of Industry – Division of Resources & Energy (DRE) – Geological Survey of NSW.

The building and construction industries in NSW require ongoing replacement of supplies as sources are exhausted. The expansion (continuation) of existing quarries subject to environmental assessment, helps to ensure a continued supply of material for a range of building and construction uses in NSW. The resource in the subject area represents a locally important source of hard rock aggregate for the Greater Albury area.

It is in the best interests of both the proponent and the community to fully assess the resources which are to be extracted. This means that a thorough geological assessment should be undertaken to determine the nature, quality and extent of the resource. Failure to undertake such an assessment could lead to operational problems and possibly even failure of the proposal.

Granite is not a prescribed mineral under the *Mining Act 1992*. Therefore, the Department has no statutory role in authorising or regulating the extraction of this commodity, apart from its role under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and associated regulations and the *Work Health and Safety (Mine and Petroleum Sites) Act 2013* and associated regulations, for ensuring the safe operation of mines and quarries. However, the Department is the principal government authority responsible for assessing the State's resources of construction materials and for advising State and local government on their planning and management.

NSW Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development
RESOURCES & ENERGY DIVISION
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All environmental reports (EIS or similar) accompanying Development Applications for extractive industry lodged under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* should include a resource assessment **(as detailed in Attachment A)** which:

- **Documents the size and quality of the resource and demonstrates that both have been adequately assessed; and**
- **Documents the methods used to assess the resource and its suitability for the intended applications.**

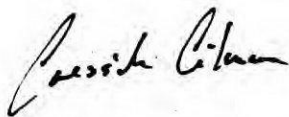
The above information should be summarised in the EIS, with full documentation appended. If deemed commercial-in-confidence, the resource assessment summary included in the EIS should commit to providing DRE with full resource assessment documentation separately. Applications to modify, expand, extend or intensify an existing consent that has already been adequately reported using the above protocol in publicly available documents, may restrict detailed documentation to the additional resources to be used, if accompanied by a summary of past resource assessments and of past production.

DRE collects data on the quantity of construction materials produced annually throughout the State. Forms are sent to all operating quarries at the end of each financial year for this purpose. The statistical data collected is of great value to Government and industry in planning and resource management, particularly as a basis for analysing trends in production and for estimating future demand for particular commodities or in particular regions. Production data may be published in aggregated form, however production data for individual operations is kept strictly confidential.

In order to assist in the collection of construction material production data, the proponent should be required to provide annual production data for the subject site to DRE as a condition of any new or amended development consent.

Queries regarding the above information, and future requests for advice in relation to this matter, should be directed to the DRE – Geological Survey of New South Wales Land Use team at landuse.minerals@industry.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Cressida Gilmore
Team Leader Land Use

Encl. Attachments "A"

ATTACHMENT A

NSW Department of Industry RESOURCES & ENERGY DIVISION

ENVIRONMENTAL and WORK HEALTH & SAFETY ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRY PROPOSALS

It is in the best interests of both the proponent and the community to fully assess the resources which are to be extracted. This means that a thorough geological assessment should be undertaken to determine the nature, quality and extent of the resource. Failure to undertake such an assessment could lead to operational problems and possibly even failure of the proposal.

The following issues need to be addressed when preparing an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS) for a proposed construction materials (extractive materials) quarry:

Resource Assessment

1. A summary of the regional and local geology including information on the stratigraphic unit or units within which the resource is located.
2. The amount of material to be extracted and the method or methods used to determine the size of the resource (e.g. drilling, trenching, geophysical methods). Plans and cross-sections summarising this data, at a standard scale, showing location of drillholes and/or trenches, and the area proposed for extraction, should be included in the EA or EIS. Relevant supporting documentation such as drill logs should be included or appended. Major resource proposals should be subject to extensive drilling programs to identify the nature and extent of the resource.
3. Characteristics of the material or materials to be produced:
 - a) For structural clay/shale extraction proposals, ceramic properties such as plasticity, drying characteristics (e.g. dry green strength, linear drying shrinkage), and firing characteristics (e.g. shrinkage, water absorption, fired colour) should be described.
 - b) For sand extraction proposals, properties such as composition, grain size, grading, clay content and contaminants should be indicated. The inclusion of indicative grading curves for all anticipated products as well as the overall deposit is recommended.
 - c) For hard rock aggregate proposals, information should be provided on properties such as grain size and mineralogy, nature and extent of weathering or alteration, and amount and type of deleterious minerals, if any.
 - d) For other proposals, properties relevant to the range of intended uses for the particular material should be indicated.

Details of tests carried out to determine the characteristics of the material should be included or appended. Such tests should be undertaken by NATA registered testing laboratories.

4. An assessment of the quality of the material and its suitability for the anticipated range of applications should be given.
5. The amount of material anticipated to be produced annually should be indicated. If the proposal includes a staged extraction sequence, details of the staging sequence needs to be provided. The intended life of the operation should be indicated.
6. If the proposal is an extension to an existing operation, details of history and past production should be provided.
7. An assessment of alternative sources to the proposal and the availability of these sources. The impact of not proceeding with the proposal should be addressed.
8. Justification for the proposal in terms of the local and, if appropriate, the regional context.
9. Information on the location and size of markets to be supplied from the site.
10. Route(s) used to transport quarry products to market.
11. Disposal of waste products and the location and size of stockpiles.
12. Assessment of noise, vibration, dust and visual impacts, and proposed measures to minimise these impacts.
13. Proposed rehabilitation procedures during, and after completion of, extraction operations, and proposed final use of site.
14. Assessment of the ecological sustainability of the proposal.

Health and Safety Issues

In relation to the health and safety of mining and quarrying operations, the following must be addressed:

1. All mining operations are to comply with the following legislation:
 - a. *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
 - b. *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*
 - c. *Work Health and Safety (Mine and Petroleum Sites) Act 2013*
 - d. *Work Health and Safety (Mine and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2014*
 - e. *Explosives Act 2003*
 - f. *Explosives Regulation 2013.*
2. | The mine holder must appoint a mine operator and notify the Department in writing as required by clause 7 of the *Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2014* before commencing any mining operations.

3. Other duties and notification and reporting requirements exist under the WHS laws
| and duty holders must ensure they understand and comply with these requirements.

Mineral Ownership

The *Mining Act 1992* applies to those commodities prescribed by the regulations of the Act (Schedule 2, *Mining Regulation 2016*). Most construction materials are not prescribed minerals under the *Mining Act 1992*. In general terms, this means these materials are owned by the Crown where they occur on Crown land and by the landowner in the case of freehold land. A Mining Title is not required for their extraction although a Crown Lands licence is required where they occur on Crown land.

Construction materials such as *sand (other than marine aggregate), loam, river gravel, and coarse aggregate materials such as basalt, sandstone, and granite* are not prescribed minerals under the *Mining Act 1992*. Therefore, NSW Department of Industry has no statutory responsibility for authorising or regulating the extraction of these commodities, apart from its role under the WHS laws with respect to the safe operation of mines and quarries. However, the Department is the principal government authority responsible for assessing the State's resources of construction materials and for advising State and local government on their planning and management.

Some commodities, notably *structural clay (ie clay for brick, tile and pipe manufacture), dimension stone (except for sandstone), quartzite, kaolin, limestone and marine aggregate* are prescribed minerals under the *Mining Act 1992*. Minerals which are prescribed as minerals under the terms of the Mining Act may, in some cases belong either to the Crown or to an individual, depending on a number of factors including the date on which the mineral was proclaimed and the date of alienation of the land.

The proponent needs to determine whether the material is privately owned or Crown mineral (publicly owned). If it is privately owned, then either a mining lease or mining (mineral owner) lease would be required. If it is a Crown mineral, an application for a mining lease will have to be lodged.

If you are unsure whether a mining title is required for your proposal you should contact NSW Department of Industry, Resources & Energy Division.



Your reference: EAR ID No. 1075
Our reference: EF14/867 DOC16/403906-01
Contact: Chris Burton 02 6022 0609

The Director
Industry Assessments
Department of Planning and Environment
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Attention: Lauren Evans

Dear Mr Ritchie

Re SEAR 1075 - Continuation of Existing Granite Quarry at 208 Winchester Lane Table Top

I refer to your electronic mail dated 12 August 2016 to the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) seeking our requirements for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed continuation of an existing granite quarry at 208 Winchester Lane, Table Top.

The specific issues that we consider to be critical to an assessment of the proposed development include dust, noise, waste storage, classification and disposal and water and waste water management. Details of our specific requirements and guidance documents are provided at Attachments A and B respectively.

The EPA recommend that during the preparation of the EIS that the proponent consults with the EPA to ensure that the specific issues identified in the attachments are adequately addressed.

If you have any further enquiries about this matter please contact Chris Burton by telephoning 02 6022 0609.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brian Wild'.

BRIAN WILD
Head, Albury Unit
Environment Protection Authority

26 August 2016

ATTACHMENT A

Potential Environmental Impacts of the project

1. The following potential environmental impacts of the project need to be assessed, quantified and reported on the following.
 - Air quality
 - Noise;
 - Water quality;
 - Land;
 - Waste and chemicals;

The objectives of the proposal should be clearly stated and refer to and include the following.

- a) the size of the operation, the nature of the processes and the products, by-products and wastes produced or received;
 - b) the anticipated level of performance in meeting required environmental standards and cleaner production principles;
 - c) the staging and timing of the proposal and any plans for future expansion; and
 - d) the proposal's relationship to any other industry or facility.
2. Describe the management strategies for the treatment and processing/utilisation of all wastes proposed to be received at the facility.
3. Describe mitigation and management options that will be used to prevent, control, abate or mitigate identified potential environmental impacts associated with the project and to reduce risks to human health and prevent the degradation of the environment.

This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented.

The Environmental Impact Statement should address the specific requirements outlined under each heading below and assess impacts in accordance with the relevant guidelines mentioned. A list of relevant guidelines is included at Attachment B.

The environmental outcome for the project should ensure the following.

- a) dust emissions do not cause adverse impact upon human health or the environment;
 - b) National Environment Protection Measures ambient air quality goals should not be exceeded;
 - c) all dust emissions from material extraction, handling, storage, processing, haul roads, transport and material transfer systems are prevented or minimised
 - d) no offensive odour beyond the boundary of the premises;
 - e) noise emissions do not cause offence under the POEO Act and are managed in accordance with the NSW Industrial Noise Policy;
 - f) ANZECC National Water Quality Management Strategy water quality criteria for identified environmental values are not compromised; and
 - g) cumulative impacts are minimised.

Description of proposal and premises

The Premises

The EIS will need to fully identify all of the processes and activities intended for the site over the life of the development. This will include details of the following.

- a) the location of the proposed facility and details of the surrounding environment including the affected environment to place the proposal in its local and regional environmental context. This should include surrounding land uses, planning zonings, potential sensitive receptors, catchments and adjoining sensitive areas, surface and sub-surface areas, features of conservation significance and environmental sensitivity (associated maps to be included);
- b) the proposed layout of the site;
- c) ownership details of any residence and/or land likely to be affected by the proposed facility;
- d) maps/diagrams showing the location of residences and properties likely to be affected and other industrial developments, conservation areas, wetlands, etc in the locality that may be affected by the facility;
- e) all equipment proposed for use at the site;
- f) chemicals, including fuel, used on the site and proposed methods for their transportation, storage, use and emergency management;
- g) waste generation, receipt and disposal; and
- h) methods to mitigate any expected environmental impacts of the development.

General

1. Outline the production process including the following.
 - a) the environmental "mass balance" for the process – quantify in-flow and out-flow of materials, any points of discharge to the environment and their respective destinations (sewer, stormwater, atmosphere, recycling, landfill, other)
 - b) any life-cycle strategies for the products.
2. Outline cleaner production actions, including the following.
 - a) measures to minimise waste (typically through addressing source reduction);
 - b) proposals for use or recycling of by-products;
 - c) proposed disposal methods for solid and liquid waste;
 - d) air management systems including all potential sources of air emissions, emission levels relative to relevant standards in regulations and best practice standards; and
 - e) water management system including all potential sources of water pollution, proposals for re-use, treatment, emission levels of any wastewater discharged, discharge points, summary of options explored to avoid a discharge, reduce its frequency or reduce its impacts, and rationale for selection of option to discharge.
3. Outline the mining of extractive materials including the following.
 - a) any earthworks or site clearing - re-use and disposal of cleared material (including use of spoil on-site);
 - b) extraction timetable and staging - hours of operation;
 - c) proposed extraction and processing methods including any proposed blasting, crushing, grinding and separation works; and
 - d) environment protection measures - including noise mitigation measures, dust control measures and erosion and sediment control measures.

4. Describe any mitigation measures and management options proposed to prevent, control, abate or mitigate identified environmental impacts associated with the proposal and to reduce risks to human health and prevent the degradation of the environment. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented.
5. Proponents are expected to implement a 'reasonable level of performance' to minimise environmental impacts. The proponent must indicate how the proposal meets reasonable levels of performance. For example, reference technology-based criteria if available, or identify best available technology for this type of activity or development. A 'reasonable level of performance' involves adopting and implementing technology and management practices to achieve certain pollutant emissions levels in economically viable operations.
6. Outline any proposed approach (such as an Environmental Management Plan) that will demonstrate how commitments made in the EIS will be implemented. Areas that should be described include the following.
 - a) operational procedures to manage environmental impacts;
 - b) monitoring procedures;
 - c) training programs;
 - d) community consultation;
 - e) complaint mechanisms including site contacts;
 - f) strategies to use monitoring information to improve performance; and
 - g) strategies to achieve acceptable environmental impacts and to respond in event of exceedances.

Air issues

Air quality

The goals of the project in relation to air quality should include mitigation of air quality impacts such that potential impacts on sensitive receptors are minimised.

The Environmental Assessment must include an Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) that is prepared strictly in accordance with the *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales 2005* (the Approved Methods). All potentially impacted receptors must be identified and included in the assessment.

The EIS should include a detailed Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA). The AQIA should address the following.

1. Assess the risk associated with potential discharges of fugitive and point source emissions for all stages of the proposal. Assessment of risk relates to environmental harm, risk to human health and amenity.
2. Justify the level of assessment undertaken on the basis of risk factors, including but not limited to:
 - a) proposal location;
 - b) characteristics of the receiving environment; and
 - c) type and quantity of pollutants emitted.
3. Describe the receiving environment in detail. The proposal must be contextualised within the receiving environment (local, regional and inter-regional as appropriate). The description must include but need not be limited to:
 - a) meteorology and climate;
 - b) topography;
 - c) surrounding land-use; receptors; and

d) ambient air quality.

4. Include a detailed description of the proposal. All processes that could result in air emissions must be identified and described. Include a detailed process diagram/flowchart of the proposal specifying all air emissions.
5. Identification and location of all fixed and mobile sources of dust emissions from the development. The location of all emission sources should be clearly marked on a plan. The EIS needs to identify all odour emissions by quantity (flux rate), source(s) and discharge point(s).

Note: emissions can be classed as either:

- a) point (e.g. crushing plant), or
- b) fugitive (from windrows, leakages or spillages associated with loading or unloading, screening, conveyors, stockpiles, plant and yard operation and vehicle movements).

6. Detail emission control techniques/practices that will be employed by the proposal.
 - a) All emission control techniques/practices must be benchmarked against best practice process design and emission control.
 - b) Nominated controls must be explicitly linked to calculated emission reductions adopted in the air quality impact assessment emissions inventory, with all assumptions documented and justified.
7. Include a consideration of 'worst case' emission scenarios and impacts at proposed emission limits.
8. Account for cumulative impacts associated with existing emission sources as well as any currently approved developments linked to the receiving environment.
9. Demonstrate the proposal's ability to comply with the relevant regulatory framework, specifically the *Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act (1997)* and the *POEO (Clean Air) Regulation (2010)*.

Noise and vibration

The goals of the project should include design, construction, operation and maintenance of the facility in accordance with relevant EPA policy, guidelines and criteria in order to minimise potential impacts from noise and vibration.

The EPA expects that potential noise sources are assessed in accordance with the *Industrial Noise Policy (INP)* (EPA, 2000). All residential or noise sensitive premises likely to be impacted by the development must be identified and included in the assessment.

The proposed development may result in an increase in traffic movements associated with the transport of material. The number of traffic movements associated with the proposal should be quantified and the potential noise impacts associated with these traffic movements need to be assessed in accordance with the *NSW Road Noise Policy* (DECCW, 2011).

1. The noise impact assessment report should provide the following.
 - a) a plan showing the assumed location of each noise source for each prediction scenario;
 - b) a list of the number and type of noise sources used in each prediction scenario to simulate all potential significant operating conditions on the site;
 - c) any assumptions made in the predictions in terms of source heights, directivity effects, shielding from topography, buildings or barriers, etc;
 - d) methods used to predict noise impacts including identification of any noise models used. Where modelling approaches other than the use of the ENM or SoundPlan computer models are adopted, the approach should be appropriately justified and validated;

- e) an assessment of appropriate weather conditions for the noise predictions including reference to any weather data used to justify the assumed conditions;
 - f) the predicted noise impacts from each noise source as well as the combined noise level for each prediction scenario under any identified significant adverse weather conditions as well as calm conditions where appropriate;
 - g) noise contours for the key prediction scenarios should be derived and provided on a map;
 - h) an assessment of the need to include modification factors as detailed in Section 4 of the *NSW Industrial Noise Policy*;
 - i) details of equipment used for the noise measurements;
 - j) a brief description of where the equipment was positioned;
 - k) a statement justifying the choice of monitoring site, including the procedure used to choose the site, having regards to the definition of 'noise sensitive locations(s)' and 'most affected locations(s)' described in Section 3.1.2 of the *NSW Industrial Noise Policy*;
 - l) details of the exact location of the monitoring site and a description of land uses in surrounding areas;
 - m) a description of the dominant and background noise sources at the site;
 - n) day, evening and night assessment background levels for each day of the monitoring period;
 - o) the final Rating Background Level (RBL) value;
 - p) graphs of the measured noise levels for each day should be provided;
 - q) a record of periods of affected data (due to adverse weather and extraneous noise), methods used to exclude invalid data and a statement indicating the need for any re-monitoring under Step 1 in Section B1.3 of the *NSW Industrial Noise Policy*; and
 - r) determination of LAeq noise levels from the existing activity and surrounding industries.
2. Determine the project specific noise levels for the site. For each identified potentially affected receiver, this should include:
- a) determination of the intrusive criterion for each identified potentially affected receiver
 - b) selection and justification of the appropriate amenity category for each identified potentially affected receiver
 - c) determination of the amenity criterion for each receiver
 - d) determination of the appropriate sleep disturbance limit.
3. If operations are proposed between (10pm and 7am) an assessment of maximum noise levels during night-time period (10pm-7am) should be undertaken to analyse possible effects on sleep. Where LA1(1min) noise levels from the site are less than 15 dB above the background LA90 noise level, sleep disturbance impacts are unlikely. Where this is not the case, further analysis is required.
4. Determine expected noise level and noise character (eg tonality, impulsiveness, vibration) likely to be generated from noise sources during:
- a) site establishment
 - b) construction
 - c) operational phases
 - d) transport including traffic noise generated by the proposal
 - e) other services.

Note: The noise impact assessment report should include noise source data for each source in 1/1 or 1/3 octave band frequencies including methods for references used to determine noise source levels. Noise source levels and characteristics can be sourced from direct measurement of similar activities or from literature (if full references are provided).

5. Discuss the findings from the predictive modelling and, where relevant noise criteria have not been met, recommend additional mitigation measures.

6. Where blasting is intended, the following details of the blast design should be included in the noise assessment:
 - a) bench height, burden spacing, spacing burden ratio
 - b) blast hole diameter, inclination and spacing
 - c) type of explosive, maximum instantaneous charge, initiation, blast block size, blast frequency.
7. The noise impact assessment report should include details of any mitigation proposed including the attenuation that will be achieved and the revised noise impact predictions following mitigation.
8. Where relevant noise/vibration criteria cannot be met after application of all feasible and cost effective mitigation measures the residual level of noise impact needs to be quantified by identifying:
 - a) locations where the noise level exceeds the criteria and extent of exceedance
 - b) numbers of people (or areas) affected
 - c) times when criteria will be exceeded
 - d) likely impact on activities (speech, sleep, relaxation, listening)
 - e) change on ambient conditions
 - f) the result of any community consultation or negotiated agreement.
9. Determine the most appropriate noise mitigation measures and expected noise reduction including both noise controls and management of impacts for both construction and operational noise. This will include selecting quiet equipment and construction methods, noise barriers or acoustic screens, location of temporary offices, compounds and vehicle routes, scheduling of activities, etc.

Waste, chemicals and hazardous materials

The goal of the project should be to ensure that environmental risks from the proposed waste disposal and resource recovery are minimised. The EIS needs to identify the proposed type, quantity and location of wastes to be stored, processed and recovered at the site. Details must be provided for the disposal of all waste streams generated or recovered from the proposed operations. Demonstration that all waste streams are disposed of to a facility that can lawfully receive the waste must be provided in the assessment.

The goals of the project should include the following.

- Maintaining the principles of the waste hierarchy and cleaner production;
- Identifying and mitigating any potential impacts associated with the handling, processing and storage of all materials received at the premises; Maximising the beneficial reuse of all wastes received at the premises where it is safe and practical to do so; and
- Ensuring no waste disposal occurs on site except in accordance with an Environment Protection Licence.

The EIS must describe the waste classification under the *Waste Classification Guidelines, Part 1: Classifying Waste* (EPA, 2014) for all wastes proposed to be received at the facility. The EIS must describe the following.

- The nature and classification of the waste, and
- The proposed management techniques to be taken to minimise potential impacts associated with transporting, storing, handling, recovery and utilisation of the waste whilst having regard to the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, the NSW waste classification guidelines and the *Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills, 2nd Edition, 2016*.

General waste management

The EIS should address the following.

1. Include a detailed plan for in-situ classification of waste material, including the sampling locations and sampling regime that will be employed to classify the waste, particularly with regards to the identification of contamination in accordance with the EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines*.
2. Identify, characterise and classify all waste that will be received or generated onsite, including proposed quantities of each waste.
Note: All waste must be classified in accordance with EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines*.
3. Identify, characterise and classify all waste that is proposed to be disposed of onsite including proposed quantities of the waste and the disposal locations for the waste. This includes waste that is intended for re-use or recycling.
Note: All waste must be classified in accordance with EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines*.
4. Include a commitment to retaining all sampling and classification results for the life of the project to demonstrate compliance with EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines*.
5. If waste is to be disposed of onsite the project must outline how compliance will be achieved with the Environmental Guidelines: *Guidelines for Solid Waste Landfills 2nd Edition, 2016*.
6. Provide details of how waste will be handled and managed onsite to minimise pollution, including:
 - a) Waste management
 - Labelling of stockpiles for identification, ensuring that all waste is clearly identified and stockpiled separately from other types of material (especially the separation of any contaminated and non-contaminated waste).
 - Procedures for minimising the movement of waste around the site and double handling.
 - Measures to minimise leaching from stockpiles or windrows into the surrounding environment.
 - b) Erosion, sediment and leachate control including measures to be implemented to minimise erosion, leachate and sediment mobilisation at the site during construction and operation. The EIS should show the location of each measure to be implemented and include proposed construction details where applicable. The Proponent should consider measures such as:
 - Stormwater containment dams
 - Diversion banks
 - Sediment fences
 - Bunds (earth, hay, mulch)
 - Geofabric liners
 - Constructed clay or modified soil liners
 - Other control measures as appropriate

Note: Further information on the EPA's requirements in terms of liners for contaminated waste/water structures is found within EPA's *Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills 2nd Edition, 2016*.

The Proponent should also provide details of:

- how leachate from stockpiled material will be kept separate from stormwater runoff;
- treatment of leachate through a wastewater treatment plant (if applicable); and
- any proposed transport and disposal of leachate off-site.

7. Provide details of how the waste will be handled and managed during transport to a lawful facility.
8. Include details of all procedures and protocols to be implemented to ensure that any waste leaving the site is transported and disposed of lawfully and does not pose a risk to human health or the environment.
9. Include a statement demonstrating that the Proponent is aware of EPA's requirements with respect to notification and tracking of waste.
10. Include a statement demonstrating that the Proponent is aware of the relevant legislative requirements for disposal of the waste, including any relevant Resource Recovery Exemptions, as gazetted by EPA from time to time.
11. Outline contingency plans for any event that affects operations at the site that may result in environmental harm, including: excessive stockpiling of compost, volume of leachate generated exceeds the storage capacity available on-site etc.

Hazardous materials and wastes

The EIS should address the following.

1. Provide details of the quantity and type of any liquid wastes and non-liquid wastes received, generated, handled processed and disposed of at the premises.

Note: All waste must be classified in accordance with *EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines*

2. Identify, characterise and classify all waste that is proposed to be treated at the site, including proposed quantities.

Note: All waste must be classified in accordance with *EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines*

3. Provide details of the types and quantity of any chemical substances to be used or stored and describe arrangements for their safe use and storage.
4. Provide details of waste management at the facility, including the following.
 - a) The transportation, tracking, assessment and handling of waste arriving at or generated at the site.
 - b) Any stockpiling of wastes or recovered materials at the site
 - c) The method of storage and/or treatment of waste at the facility
 - d) Any wastes processing related to the facility, including reuse, recycling, thermal treatment, non-thermal treatment and/or off-site treatment of the wastes.
 - e) The method for disposing and tracking of all wastes leaving the facility
 - f) The emissions arising from the handling, storage, processing and treating waste at the facility
 - g) The proposed controls for managing the environmental impacts of these activities.
5. Outline pollution control measures relating to storage of wastes, materials, possibility of accidental spills (e.g., Preparation of contingency plans), appropriate disposal methods and management of contaminated stormwater.

Water and soils

Soil issues - general

The EIS should include the following.

1. An assessment of potential impacts on soil and land resources should be undertaken. Particular attention should be given to Soil erosion and sediment transport - in accordance with *Managing urban stormwater: soils and construction*, vol. 1 (Landcom 2004) and vol. 2 (A. Installation of services; B Waste landfills; C. Unsealed roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and quarries) (DECC 2008).
2. A description of the mitigation and management options that will be used to prevent, control, abate or minimise identified land resource impacts associated with the project. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented.

Water

1. The EIS should document the measures and provide details of the project that are essential for predicting and assessing impacts to waters as follows.
 - a) including the quantity and physio-chemical properties of all potential water pollutants and the risks they pose to the environment and human health;
 - b) the identification of any proposed water pollution controls and their performance;
 - c) the management of discharges with potential for water or land impacts; and
 - d) drainage works and associated infrastructure; land-forming and excavations; working capacity of structures; and water resource requirements of the proposal.
2. Outline site layout, demonstrating efforts to avoid proximity to water resources (especially for activities with significant potential impacts) and showing potential areas of modification of contours, drainage, etc.
3. Outline how total water cycle considerations are to be addressed showing total water balances for the development (with the objective of minimising demands and impacts on water resources). Include water requirements (quantity, quality and source(s)) and proposed storm and wastewater disposal, including type, volumes, proposed treatment and management methods and re-use options.
4. Describe the nature and degree of impact that any proposed discharges will have on the receiving environment, including consideration of all pollutants that pose a risk of non-trivial harm to human health or the environment.
5. Describe in detail any irrigation areas proposed for wastewaters produced. Irrigation of wastewater needs to be assessed against the EPA's guidance "The Use of Effluent by Irrigation".
6. Demonstrate the suitability of any water to be used for irrigation on the receiving soils and environment. A site assessment should be conducted prior to irrigation to identify any potential risks and provide baseline data for future monitoring of environmental sustainability. Irrigation of wastewater needs to be assessed against the EPA's guidance "*The Use of Effluent by Irrigation*".
7. Describe in detail any water storage ponds, or basins, proposed to be constructed during the whole mine operational life. Provide the location of the proposed storage(s), estimated volume capacities and expected water quality.
8. Where the management of sediment basins requires the use of flocculants the assessment should include information about the type, toxicity and management of flocculants proposed to treat captured water before discharge.

9. Where contaminated water will be stored in a dam(s)/facility, the proposal should provide information about the following.
 - a) the minimum freeboard that will be maintained at any time and the probability of the minimum freeboard being overtopped;
 - b) an assessment of the water quality impacts in the event they are overtopped against relevant ANZECC (2000) benchmarks.
10. Describe how predicted impacts on surface water, groundwater and aquatic ecosystems will be monitored and assessed over time, including monitoring locations, relevant parameters, and sampling frequency. Include a Trigger Action Response Plan, or similar response management plan, to identify appropriate trigger values and criteria and provide appropriate response actions if impacts are identified through the monitoring program. Water quality monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutant in NSW* (DEC, 2004). *Groundwater Sampling and Analysis: Field Guide* (Geosciences Australia, 2009) provides guidance on the design of a groundwater sampling program.

Monitoring, Assurance and Reporting Programs

1. The EIS should include a detailed assessment of any noise, air quality, water quality or waste monitoring required during the construction phase and on-going operation of the facility to prevent or minimise any adverse environmental impacts from the development.
2. Appropriate baseline data requirements are to be identified as part of the EIS, to form the basis for baseline and ongoing monitoring of environmental parameters.
3. It must be demonstrated that the proposed methods for baseline and subsequent monitoring are scientifically robust and statistically sound.
4. The EIS must also identify and describe monitoring programs, compliance assurance programs and reporting requirements and arrangements that will demonstrate the effectiveness of proposed management measures in meeting applicable requirements.
5. The EIS must, in addition to outlining proposed programs, clearly identify what is to be monitored and audited and why. This should include identification of monitoring locations, parameters to be monitored, sample analysis methods, the level of reporting proposed. The EIS should also include information on frequency and type of audits proposed to assure compliance with applicable requirements,
6. The EIS should demonstrate that monitoring and audit programs have been designed appropriately, according to best practice, to provide objective evidence regarding activities associated with the development and have regard to whether these activities are adversely impacting on the environment in the short, medium and/or long term.

Cumulative impacts

The EIS should provide an assessment of the cumulative impacts of the project during construction and operation of the proposal. Assessment of cumulative impacts must consider past, current and future activities in the area surrounding the project, impacts associated with internal components of this project.

ATTACHMENT B – Guidance Material

Title	Web address
<u>Relevant Legislation</u>	
<i>Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+14+1985+cd+0+N
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+203+1979+cd+0+N
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+156+1997+cd+0+N
<i>Water Management Act 2000</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+92+2000+cd+0+N
<u>Licensing</u>	
Guide to Licensing	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing/licenceguide.htm
<u>Air Issues</u>	
Air Quality	
Approved methods for modelling and assessment of air pollutants in NSW (2005)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/air/ammodelling05361.pdf
Assessment and management of odour from stationary sources in NSW (DEC, 2006)	Technical framework: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/air/20060440framework.pdf Technical notes: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/air/20060441notes.pdf
POEO (Clean Air) Regulation 2010	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/subordleg+428+2010+cd+0+N
<u>Noise and Vibration</u>	
Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009)	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/constructnoise.htm
Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline (DEC, 2006)	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/vibrationguide.htm
Australian and New Zealand Environment Council – Technical basis for guidelines to minimise annoyance due to blasting overpressure and ground vibration (ANZEC, 1990)	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/blasting.htm
Industrial Noise Policy (EPA, 2000)	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/industrial.htm
Industrial Noise Policy Application Notes	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/applicnotesindustnoise.htm
NSW Road Noise Policy (DECCW, 2011)	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/traffic.htm
Road Noise Policy Application Notes	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/roadnoiseappnotes.htm
Rail Infrastructure Noise Guideline (EPA, 2013). NB: Includes environmental	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/railnoise.htm

Title	Web address
assessment requirements for rail traffic-generating developments	
<u>Waste</u>	
Waste	
Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills (EPA, 2 nd Edition 2016)	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/waste/solid-waste-landfill-guidelines-160259.pdf
Waste Classification Guidelines (EPA, 2014)	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/wasteregulation/140796-classify-waste.pdf
Resource recovery orders and exemptions	http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/recovery-exemptions.htm
<u>Water and Soils</u>	
Soils – general	
Soil and Landscape Issues in Environmental Impact Assessment (DLWC 2000)	Available for purchase at http://www.shop.nsw.gov.au/pubdetails.jsp?publication=839
Managing urban stormwater: soils and construction, vol. 1 (Landcom 2004) and vol. 2 (A. Installation of services; B Waste landfills; C. Unsealed roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and quarries) (DECC 2008)	Vol 1 and 2- http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm
Water	
Water Quality Objectives	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm
ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality	http://www.environment.gov.au/water/policy-programs/nwqms/
Applying Goals for Ambient Water Quality Guidance for Operations Officers – Mixing Zones	http://deccnet/water/resources/AWQGuidance7.pdf
Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutant in NSW (2004)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/legislation/approvedmethods-water.pdf
NSW Groundwater Quality Protection Policy (DLWC, 1998)	http://www.water.nsw.gov.au/Water-Management/Water-quality/Groundwater/Groundwater/default.aspx
NSW Water Quality and River Flow Objectives (DEC 2006)	http://environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/catchlist.htm
Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 2A Installation of services	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm
Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 2B Waste landfills	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm
Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 2C Unsealed roads	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm
Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 2D Main Road	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm

Title	Web address
Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 2E Mines and Quarries	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm
National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (National Environment Protection Council 1999)	http://www.scew.gov.au/nepms/assessment-site-contamination
Schedule B1 to the National Environment Protection Measure Guideline on the Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater (National Environment Protection Council 2011)	http://www.scew.gov.au/system/files/resources/93ae0e77-e697-e494-656f-afaaf9fb4277/files/schedule-b1-guideline-investigation-levels-soil-and-groundwater-sep10.pdf
Using the ANZECC Guidelines and Water Quality Objectives in NSW (DEC 2006)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/water/usinganzeccandwqos.htm
Environmental Guidelines – The Use of Effluent by Irrigation (2004)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/water/effguide.pdf



Office of Environment & Heritage

Your reference:
Our reference:
Contact:

EAR No. 1075
DOC16/403422
Peter Ewin
Ph: 6022 0606

Ms Lauren Evans
Planning Officer
Resource Assessments
Department of Planning & Environment
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Dear Ms Evans

RE: Continuation of Existing Granite Quarry, 208 Winchester Lane, Table Top – EAR ID No. 1075

I refer to your email dated 12 August 2016 seeking the requirements of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above proposal. This response is in regard to statutory matters relating to application of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) and the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

We have reviewed the information and offer the following comments - full details are provided in **Attachment A**. In summary, OEH's key information requirements for the proposal include adequate assessment of:

1. **Impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and objects**
2. **Cumulative impacts**

It is noted that the proposal is to extend an existing consent, which was granted in 1996 and modified in 2008. This modification included an area that has yet to be cleared of vegetation. This consent is prior to the modifications to the NPW Act relating to the strict liability ('unknowingly harm' Aboriginal objects) and the conditions of approval do not appear to specifically address Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH). Due to these reasons we recommend that the EIS should fully assess the impacts on ACH. The EIS should fully describe the proposal, the existing environment and impacts of the proposal including the location and extent of all proposed works that may impact Aboriginal cultural heritage values. The scale and intensity of the proposed development should dictate the level of investigation. It is important that all conclusions are supported by adequate data.

The assessment should also include details about the location, extent and activities undertaken for any infrastructure associated with the proposal. This assessment should also include consideration of direct and indirect impacts as a result of both construction and operation of the project together with any areas identified for proposed future development or quarrying activities. The EIS should also assess the cumulative impacts of this and other developments in the area.

Potential exists for proposed development activities to impact ACH especially where soil disturbance and native vegetation removal is proposed. OEH recommends that the proponent conduct a cultural heritage assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development as detailed in **Attachment A**. In addressing these requirements, the proponent must comply with the processes described in those documents identified within the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage section of **Attachment A**.

The development is proposed to occur within 700 metres of a scarred tree site identified within Lot 3 DP233061 and within 2.5 kilometres of other locally known sites which include artefacts and additional culturally modified trees, while also being in close proximity to landscape features considered indicative for the presence of ACH including a number of natural watercourses with the nearest being within 75 metres of current operations. OEH considers there is potential for ACH to occur anywhere across the proposed activity area given the existence of the granite quarry, known sites and indicative landscape features. While it is evident that some landscape modification has occurred across sections of the subject area, sections of the proposed activity area are still identified as having potential archaeological

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sensitivity. It is recommended that the impacts on these areas, including any areas identified for future quarry works, be thoroughly considered in relation to the development.

OEH notes that the site for this quarry is within the Albury Biodiversity Certification area. This means that this development is taken to not be likely to have a significant impact on any threatened species, population, or ecological community or its habitat, and so an Assessment of Significance is not required.

If you require further information about this matter please me on 6022 0606 or at peter.ewin@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

P.E. — 25/8/16

PETER EWIN
Senior Team Leader Planning
South West Region
Regional Operations
Office of Environment and Heritage

Enclosure: ATTACHMENT A – Detailed SEARs for Existing Granite Quarry, Table Top – EAR ID No. 1075

ATTACHMENT A – Detailed SEARs for Existing Granite Quarry, Table Top – EAR ID No. 1075

Impacts related to the following environmental issues need to be assessed, quantified and reported on:

- **Aboriginal cultural heritage**
- **Cumulative impacts**

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) should address the specific requirements outlined under each heading below and assess impacts in accordance with the relevant guidelines mentioned.

Aboriginal cultural heritage

It is noted that the proposal is to extend an existing consent, which was granted in 1996 and modified in 2008. This modification included an area that has yet to be cleared of vegetation. This consent is prior to the modifications to the NPW Act relating to the strict liability ('unknowingly harm' Aboriginal objects) and the conditions of approval do not appear to specifically address Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH). Due to these reasons we recommend that the EIS should fully assess the impacts on ACH. The EIS should fully describe the proposal, the existing environment and impacts of the proposal including the location and extent of all proposed works that may impact Aboriginal cultural heritage values. The scale and intensity of the proposed development should dictate the level of investigation. It is important that all conclusions are supported by adequate data.

The development is proposed to occur within 700 metres of a scarred tree site identified within Lot 3 DP233061 and within 2.5 kilometres of other locally known sites which include artefacts and additional culturally modified trees, while also being in close proximity to landscape features considered indicative for the presence of ACH including a number of natural watercourses with the nearest being within 75 metres of current operations. OEH considers there is potential for ACH to occur anywhere across the proposed activity area given the existence of the granite quarry, known sites and indicative landscape features. While it is evident that some landscape modification has occurred across sections of the subject area, sections of the proposed activity area are still identified as having potential archaeological sensitivity. It is recommended that the impacts on these areas, including any areas identified for future quarry works, be thoroughly considered in relation to the development.

OEH requires that the proponent undertake a cultural heritage assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development. The EIS must contain:

- A description of the Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places located within the area of the proposed development.
- A description of the cultural heritage values, including the significance of the Aboriginal objects and any declared Aboriginal places, which exist across the whole area that will be affected by the proposed development, and the significance of these values for the Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land.
- A description of how the requirements for consultation with Aboriginal people as specified in clause 80C of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* have been met.
- The views of those Aboriginal people regarding the likely impact of the proposed development on their cultural heritage. If any submissions have been received as a part of the consultation requirements, then the report must include a copy of each submission and your response.
- A description of the actual or likely harm posed to the Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places from the proposed activity, with reference to the cultural heritage values identified.
- A description of any practical measures that may be taken to protect and conserve those Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places.
- A description of any practical measures that may be taken to avoid or mitigate any actual or likely harm, alternatives to harm or, if this is not possible, to manage (minimise) harm.
- In the event that harm to Aboriginal objects cannot be avoided then an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) will be required to be submitted to OEH for consideration.

In addressing the above requirements, the proponent must comply with the processes described in the following documents:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) – www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/consultation.htm. This document further explains the consultation requirements that are set out in clause 80C of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*. The process set out in this document must be followed and documented in the Environmental Assessment Report.
- *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) – www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/archinvestigations.htm. The process described in this Code should be followed and documented where the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage requires an archaeological investigation to be undertaken.
- *Guide to investigation, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH April 2011) – www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/investassessreport.htm. This document provides guidance on the process for investigating and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW and OEH's requirements for an assessment report.
- *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for applicants* (OEH May 2011) – www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/applyforahip.htm. The aim of this guide is to assist in the preparation of an AHIP application. It should be read in conjunction with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) and the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*.

An Aboriginal Site Recording Form must be completed and submitted to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Registrar, for each Aboriginal site that is recorded during archaeological investigations completed for these environmental assessment requirements. The forms can be downloaded at www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/DECCAHIIMSSiteRecordingForm.htm.

Biodiversity

OEH notes that the site for this proposed development is zoned RU2 Rural Landscape and is within the Albury biodiversity certification area. This means that for the purposes of Part 4 of the *Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979* any development within this area is taken to not be likely to have a significant effect on any threatened species, population, or ecological community or its habitat. Consideration of biodiversity impacts is required, but an Assessment of Significance is not required. As this is Designated Development under section 77A of the *Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, the *Native Vegetation Act 2003* does not apply.

Matters of National Environmental Significance

With regard to the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the assessment should identify any relevant Matters of National Environmental Significance and whether the proposal has been referred to the Commonwealth or already determined to be a controlled action. Please note that the biodiversity certification of the *Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010* does not address matters under Commonwealth legislation.

Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative impacts from all clearing activities and operations, associated edge effects and other indirect impacts on cultural heritage, biodiversity and OEH Estate need to be comprehensively assessed in accordance with the *Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

This should include the cumulative impact of the proponent's existing and proposed development and associated infrastructure (such as access tracks etc.) as well as the cumulative impact of other developments located in the vicinity. This assessment should include consideration of both construction and operational impacts.



NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE



Director General
Department of Planning & Environment
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Your Ref: EAR 1075
Our Ref: D16/2673

ATTENTION: Lauren Evans

24 August 2016

Dear Sir / Madam

Request for Secretary's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - Continuation of Existing Granite Quarry, 208 Winchester Lane, Table Top

I refer to your email dated 12 August 2016 seeking the requirements for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The NSW Rural Fire Service provides advice that the Environmental Impact Statement will need to address any bush fire protection measures adopted to ensure compliance with the Aims and Objectives identified in Clause 1.2 of "Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006". It is also noted that the access/egress to the site is the only portion of the subject land that is mapped as Bush Fire Prone Land.

For any queries regarding this correspondence please contact Deborah Dawson on 1300 RFS NSW.

Yours sincerely

Amanda Moylan
Team Leader Development Assessment & Planning
Planning & Environment Service Centre South

Postal address

NSW Rural Fire Service
Records Management
Locked Bag 17
GRANVILLE NSW 2142

Street address

NSW Rural Fire Service
Batemans Bay Customer Service Centre
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29 August 2016

SWT16/00110
SF2016/180203
MM

The Manager
Department of Planning & Environment
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Attention: Lauren Evans

SEAR-1075 – PROPOSED EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY - CONTINUATION OF QUARRY, LOT 2 DP1018401 & LOT 3 DP23306, 208 WINCHESTER LANE, TABLE TOP.

I refer to correspondence forwarded to Roads and Maritime Services requesting the provision of Environmental Assessment Requirements to be addressed in the supporting documentation for submission of an application for the subject development.

From the information provided it is understood that the proposal represents the continued operation of an existing Quarry. The subject site has an existing driveway access to Winchester Lane, which is a local road, within a 100 km/h speed zone.

Roads and Maritime is interested in the characteristics of the traffic generated by the development and in the impact of the development on the safety and efficiency of the road network. A traffic assessment should be prepared to outline measures to address and manage traffic related issues generated by the development. The documentation submitted should address the potential impacts on the road network associated with the development during the lifetime of the project, the works required to the existing road infrastructure, the measures to be implemented to maintain the standard and safety of the road network including driveway access, and the procedures to monitor and ensure compliance. A transport management plan may be required to outline measures to manage traffic related issues generated by the development.

The level of detail required of the traffic assessment for the proposal is dependent on the level of impact resulting from traffic generated by the proposed quarry, the rate of extraction of material and the standard of construction of, and current usage characteristics of, the public roads servicing the proposed quarry sites. The haulage of material from the site is via Winchester Lane and Gerogery Road. For road safety reasons the intersection of Winchester Lane with Gerogery Road should be assessed for its compliance with the Austroads criteria for intersection design.

For guidance in the preparation of the Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) and any statement of commitment Roads and Maritime refers the applicant to the "Guide to Traffic Generating Developments" prepared by the RTA and the Austroads publications, particularly the Austroads Guide to Traffic Management Part 12: Traffic Impacts of Development. The TIA should contain information such as the expected traffic generation, vehicle numbers and types of vehicles, and travel routes for vehicles accessing the development site.

Roads and Maritime emphasises the need to minimise the impacts on the existing road network and maintain the level of safety, efficiency and maintenance along the existing road network. Any Traffic Impact Assessment needs to address the impacts of traffic generated by this development upon the nearby road network, particularly intersections.

Any enquiries regarding this correspondence may be referred to the Manager, Land Use for Roads and Maritime Services (South West Region), Maurice Morgan, phone (02) 6923 6611.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Lindsay Tanner', written over a faint circular stamp.

Per:
Mr Lindsay Tanner
Regional Manager
South West Region

The General Manager
Department of Planning
PO Box 39
Sydney NSW 2000

Contact: David Finnimore
Phone: 02 6024 8852
Email: david.finnimore@waternsw.com.au
Our ref: 50ERM2016/0702
File No. ALB4403639

Attention: Lauren Evans

24th July 2016

Dear Lauren,

Re: Request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements – Continuation of Existing Granite Quarry, 208 Winchester Lane, Table Top - SEAR 1075

WaterNSW has reviewed the supporting documentation accompanying the request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) and provides the following comments below, and further detail in **Attachment A**.

It is recommended that the EIS be required to include:

Access to surface and groundwater resources

- Annual volumes of surface water and groundwater proposed to be taken by the activity (including through inflow and seepage) from each surface and groundwater source as defined by the relevant water sharing plan.
- Assessment of any volumetric water licensing requirements (including those for ongoing water take following completion of the project).
- Assessment of the impact and approvals (Works and Use Approvals under the WMA 2000) required for the taking or storage of water.
- The identification of an adequate and secure water supply for the life of the project. Confirmation that water can be sourced from an appropriately authorised and reliable supply. This is to include an assessment of the current market depth where water entitlement is required to be purchased.
- A detailed and consolidated site water balance.
- A detailed assessment against the NSW Aquifer Interference Policy (2012) using DPI Water's assessment framework.

Impact on surface and groundwater resources

- Assessment of impacts on surface and ground water sources (both quality and quantity), related infrastructure, adjacent licensed water users, basic landholder rights, watercourses, riparian land, and groundwater dependent ecosystems, and measures proposed to reduce and mitigate these impacts.
- Full technical details and data of all surface and groundwater modelling, and an independent peer review.

- Proposed surface and groundwater monitoring activities and methodologies.
- Proposed management and disposal of produced or incidental water

Flooding

WaterNSW is responsible for the management and licensing of flood work approvals.

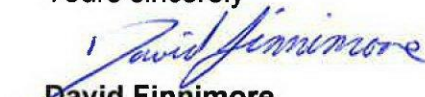
If the proposal is for an earthwork, embankment or levee, wherever situated or proposed to be constructed that is reasonably likely to affect the flow of water to or from a river or lake then the assessment is required to address potential impacts detailed further in attachment A.

Impact on waterfront land and water resource dependents

- Details of the final landform of the site, including final void management (where relevant) and rehabilitation measures.
- Assessment of any potential cumulative impacts on water resources, and any proposed options to manage the cumulative impacts.
- Consideration of relevant policies and guidelines.
- A statement of where each element of the SEARs is addressed in the EIS (i.e. in the form of a table).

Please direct any questions or correspondence to **David Finnimore**,
david.finnimore@waternsw.com.au.

Yours sincerely


David Finnimore
Water Regulation Officer
WaterNSW

WaterNSW General Assessment Requirements

The following detailed assessment requirements are provided to assist in adequately addressing the assessment requirements for this proposal.

For further information visit the website, www.water.nsw.gov.au

Key Relevant Legislative Instruments

This section provides a basic summary to aid proponents in the development of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and should not be considered a complete list or comprehensive summary of relevant legislative instruments that may apply to the regulation of water resources for a project.

The EIS should take into account the objects and regulatory requirements of the *Water Act 1912* (WA 1912) and *Water Management Act 2000* (WMA 2000), and associated regulations and instruments, as applicable.

Water Management Act 2000 (WMA 2000)

Key points:

- Volumetric licensing in areas covered by water sharing plans
- Works within 40m of waterfront land
- SSD & SSI projects are exempt from requiring water supply work approvals and controlled activity approvals as a result of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)*.
- No exemptions for volumetric licensing apply as a result of the *EP&A Act*.
- Basic landholder rights, including harvestable rights dams
- Aquifer interference activity approval and flood management work approval provisions have not yet commenced and are regulated by the *Water Act 1912*
- Maximum penalties of \$2.2 million plus \$264,000 for each day an offence continues apply under the *WMA 2000*

Water Act 1912 (WA 1912)

Key points:

- Volumetric licensing in areas where no water sharing plan applies
- Monitoring bores
- Aquifer interference activities that are not regulated as a water supply work under the *WMA 2000*.
- Flood management works
- No exemptions apply to licences or permits under the *WA 1912* as a result of the *EP&A Act*.
- Regulation of water bore driller licensing.

Water Management (General) Regulation 2011

Key points:

- Provides various exemptions for volumetric licensing and activity approvals
- Provides further detail on requirements for dealings and applications.

Water Sharing Plans – these are considered regulations under the *WMA 2000*

Access Licence Dealing Principles Order 2004

Harvestable Rights Orders

Water Sharing Plans

It is important that the proponent understands and describes the ground and surface water sharing plans, water sources, and management zones that apply to the project. The relevant water sharing plans can be determined spatially at www.ourwater.nsw.gov.au. Multiple water sharing plans may apply and these must all be described.

The *Water Act 1912* applies to all water sources not yet covered by a commenced water sharing plan.

The EIS is required to:

- Demonstrate how the proposal is consistent with the relevant rules of the Water Sharing Plan including rules for access licences, distance restrictions for water supply works and rules for the management of local impacts in respect of surface water and groundwater sources, ecosystem protection (including groundwater dependent ecosystems), water quality and surface-groundwater connectivity.
- Provide a description of any site water use (amount of water to be taken from each water source) and management including all sediment dams, clear water diversion structures with detail on the location, design specifications and storage capacities for all the existing and proposed water management structures.
- Provide an analysis of the proposed water supply arrangements against the rules for access licences and other applicable requirements of any relevant WSP, including:
 - Sufficient market depth to acquire the necessary entitlements for each water source.
 - Ability to carry out a “dealing” to transfer the water to relevant location under the rules of the WSP.
 - Daily and long-term access rules.
 - Account management and carryover provisions.
- Provide a detailed and consolidated site water balance.
- Further detail on licensing requirements is provided below.

Relevant Policies and Guidelines

The EIS should take into account the following policies (as applicable):

- NSW Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (NOW, 2012)
- NSW Aquifer Interference Policy (NOW, 2012)
- Risk Assessment Guidelines for Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (NOW, 2012)
- Australian Groundwater Modelling Guidelines (NWC, 2012)
- NSW State Rivers and Estuary Policy (1993)
- NSW Wetlands Policy (2010)
- NSW State Groundwater Policy Framework Document (1997)
- NSW State Groundwater Quality Protection Policy (1998)
- NSW State Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Policy (2002)
- NSW Water Extraction Monitoring Policy (2007)

DPI Water policies can be accessed at the following links:

<http://www.water.nsw.gov.au/Water-management/Law-and-policy/Key-policies/default.aspx>
<http://www.water.nsw.gov.au/Water-licensing/Approvals/Controlled-activities/default.aspx>

An assessment framework for the NSW Aquifer Interference Policy can be found online at: <http://www.water.nsw.gov.au/Water-management/Law-and-policy/Key-policies/Aquifer-interference>.

Licensing Considerations

The EIS is required to provide:

- Identification of water requirements for the life of the project in terms of both volume and timing (including predictions of potential ongoing groundwater take following the cessation of operations at the site – such as evaporative loss from open voids or inflows).
- Details of the water supply source(s) for the proposal including any proposed surface water and groundwater extraction from each water source as defined in the relevant Water Sharing Plan/s and all water supply works to take water.
- Explanation of how the required water entitlements will be obtained (i.e. through a new or existing licence/s, trading on the water market, controlled allocations etc.).
- Information on the purpose, location, construction and expected annual extraction volumes including details on all existing and proposed water supply works which take surface water, (pumps, dams, diversions, etc).
- Details on all bores and excavations for the purpose of investigation, extraction, dewatering, testing and monitoring. All predicted groundwater take must be accounted for through adequate licensing.
- Details on existing dams/storages (including the date of construction, location, purpose, size and capacity) and any proposal to change the purpose of existing dams/storages
- Details on the location, purpose, size and capacity of any new proposed dams/storages.
- Applicability of any exemptions under the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2011* to the project.

Water allocation account management rules, total daily extraction limits and rules governing environmental protection and access licence dealings also need to be considered.

The Harvestable Right gives landholders the right to capture and use for any purpose 10 % of the average annual runoff from their property. The Harvestable Right has been defined in terms of an equivalent dam capacity called the Maximum Harvestable Right Dam Capacity (MHRDC). The MHRDC is determined by the area of the property (in hectares) and a site-specific run-off factor. The MHRDC includes the capacity of all existing dams on the property that do not have a current water licence. Storages capturing up to the harvestable right capacity are not required to be licensed but any capacity of the total of all storages/dams on the property greater than the MHRDC may require a licence.

For more information on Harvestable Right dams, including a calculator, visit:

<http://www.water.nsw.gov.au/Water-licensing/Basic-water-rights/Harvesting-runoff/Harvesting-runoff>

Dam Safety

Where new or modified dams are proposed, or where new development will occur below an existing dam, the NSW Dams Safety Committee should be consulted in relation to any safety issues that may arise. Conditions of approval may be recommended to ensure safety in relation to any new or existing dams.

See www.damsafety.nsw.gov.au for further information.

Surface Water Assessment

The predictive assessment of the impact of the proposed project on surface water sources should include the following:

- Identification of all surface water features including watercourses, wetlands and floodplains transected by or adjacent to the proposed project.
- Identification of all surface water sources as described by the relevant water sharing plan.
- Detailed description of dependent ecosystems and existing surface water users within the area, including basic landholder rights to water and adjacent/downstream licensed water users.
- Description of all works and surface infrastructure that will intercept, store, convey, or otherwise interact with surface water resources.
- Assessment of predicted impacts on the following:
 - flow of surface water, sediment movement, channel stability, and hydraulic regime,
 - water quality,
 - flood regime,
 - dependent ecosystems,
 - existing surface water users, and
 - planned environmental water and water sharing arrangements prescribed in the relevant water sharing plans.

Flooding

If the proposal is for an earthwork, embankment or levee, wherever situated or proposed to be constructed that is reasonably likely to affect the flow of water to or from a river or lake then the assessment is required to address potential impacts detailed below;

- the contents of any relevant floodplain management plan or any other relevant Government policy,
 - the need to maintain the natural flood regimes in wetlands and related ecosystems and the preservation of any habitat, animals (including fish) or plants that benefit from periodic flooding,
 - the effect or likely effect on water flows in downstream river sections,
 - any geographical features, or other matters, of Aboriginal interest that may be affected by a controlled work,
 - the effect or likely effect of a controlled work on the passage, flow and distribution of any flood waters,
 - the effect or likely effect of a controlled work on existing dominant flood ways or exits from flood ways, rates of flow, flood water levels and the duration of inundation,
- the protection of the environment

Groundwater Assessment

To ensure the sustainable and integrated management of groundwater sources, the EIS needs to include adequate details to assess the impact of the project on all groundwater sources including:

- Works likely to intercept, connect with or infiltrate the groundwater sources.
- Any proposed groundwater extraction, including purpose, location and construction details of all proposed bores and expected annual extraction volumes.
- Bore construction information is to be supplied to DPI Water by submitting a "Form A" template. DPI Water will supply "GW" registration numbers (and licence/approval numbers if required) which must be used as consistent and unique bore identifiers for all future reporting.
- A description of the watertable and groundwater pressure configuration, flow directions and rates and physical and chemical characteristics of the groundwater source (including connectivity with other groundwater and surface water sources).
- Sufficient baseline monitoring for groundwater quantity and quality for all aquifers and GDEs to establish a baseline incorporating typical temporal and spatial variations.
- The predicted impacts of any final landform on the groundwater regime.
- The existing groundwater users within the area (including the environment), any potential impacts on these users and safeguard measures to mitigate impacts.
- An assessment of groundwater quality, its beneficial use classification and prediction of any impacts on groundwater quality.
- An assessment of the potential for groundwater contamination (considering both the impacts of the proposal on groundwater contamination and the impacts of contamination on the proposal).
- Measures proposed to protect groundwater quality, both in the short and long term.
- Measures for preventing groundwater pollution so that remediation is not required.
- Protective measures for any groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs).
- Proposed methods of the disposal of waste water and approval from the relevant authority.
- The results of any models or predictive tools used.

Where potential impact/s are identified the assessment will need to identify limits to the level of impact and contingency measures that would remediate, reduce or manage potential impacts to the existing groundwater resource and any dependent groundwater environment or water users, including information on:

- Any proposed monitoring programs, including water levels and quality data.
- Reporting procedures for any monitoring program including mechanism for transfer of information.
- An assessment of any groundwater source/aquifer that may be sterilised from future use as a water supply as a consequence of the proposal.
- Identification of any nominal thresholds as to the level of impact beyond which remedial measures or contingency plans would be initiated (this may entail water level triggers or a beneficial use category).
- Description of the remedial measures or contingency plans proposed.
- Any funding assurances covering the anticipated post development maintenance cost, for example on-going groundwater monitoring for the nominated period.

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

The EIS must consider the potential impacts on any Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) at the site and in the vicinity of the site and:

- Identify any potential impacts on GDEs as a result of the proposal including:
 - the effect of the proposal on the recharge to groundwater systems;
 - the potential to adversely affect the water quality of the underlying groundwater system and adjoining groundwater systems in hydraulic connections; and
 - the effect on the function of GDEs (habitat, groundwater levels, connectivity).
- Provide safeguard measures for any GDEs.

Watercourses, Wetlands and Riparian Land

The EIS should address the potential impacts of the project on all watercourses likely to be affected by the project, existing riparian vegetation and the rehabilitation of riparian land. It is recommended the EIS provides details on all watercourses potentially affected by the proposal, including:

- Scaled plans showing the location of:
 - wetlands/swamps, watercourses and top of bank;
 - riparian corridor widths to be established along the creeks;
 - existing riparian vegetation surrounding the watercourses (identify any areas to be protected and any riparian vegetation proposed to be removed);
 - the site boundary, the footprint of the proposal in relation to the watercourses and riparian areas; and
 - proposed location of any asset protection zones.
- Photographs of the watercourses/wetlands and a map showing the point from which the photos were taken.
- A detailed description of all potential impacts on the watercourses/riparian land.
- A detailed description of all potential impacts on the wetlands, including potential impacts to the wetlands hydrologic regime; groundwater recharge; habitat and any species that depend on the wetlands.
- A description of the design features and measures to be incorporated to mitigate potential impacts.
- Geomorphic and hydrological assessment of water courses including details of stream order (Strahler System), river style and energy regimes both in channel and on adjacent floodplains.
- Works on waterfront land may be subject to Controlled Activity Approval (CAA) under the *Water Management Act 2000*. Further information can be obtained from the Office of Water's website:

www.water.nsw.gov.au

[Water licensing](#) > [Approvals](#) > Controlled activities

Drill Pad, Well and Access Road Construction

- Any construction activity within 40m of a watercourse, should be designed by a suitably qualified person, consistent with the *NSW Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land* (July 2012).
- Construction of all wells must be undertaken in accordance with the *Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia* (3rd edition 2012) by a driller holding a bore drillers' licence valid in New South Wales.
- The length of time that a core hole is maintained as an open hole should be minimised.

Landform rehabilitation (including final void management)

Where significant modification to landform is proposed, the EIS must include:

- Justification of the proposed final landform with regard to its impact on local and regional surface and groundwater systems;
- A detailed description of how the site would be progressively rehabilitated and integrated into the surrounding landscape;
- Outline of proposed construction and restoration of topography and surface drainage features if affected by the project;
- Detailed modelling of potential groundwater volume, flow and quality impacts of the presence of an inundated final void (where relevant) on identified receptors specifically considering those environmental systems that are likely to be groundwater dependent;
- An outline of the measures to be put in place to ensure that sufficient resources are available to implement the proposed rehabilitation; and
- The measures that would be established for the long-term protection of local and regional aquifer systems and for the ongoing management of the site following the cessation of the project.

Consultation and general enquiries

General licensing enquiries can be made to Advisory Services:
water.enquiries@waterNSW.com.au, 1800 353 104.

Assessment or state significant development enquiries, or requests for review or consultation should be directed to the Strategic Stakeholder Liaison Unit, water.referrals@dpi.nsw.gov.au.

A consultation guideline and further information is available online at:
www.water.nsw.gov.au/water-management/law-and-policy/planning-and-assessment

End Attachment A

2 September 2016

Secretary
NSW Department of Planning & Environment
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Dear Sir/Madam

**Subject: Continuation of Existing Granite Quarry, 208 Winchester Lane, Table Top
EAR ID No. 1075**

I am writing in response to your request for AlburyCity's requirements in relation to the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the abovementioned development. Council thanks you for the opportunity to provide comment on the requirements for the preparation of this EIS.

The quarry is within reasonably close proximity to R5 – Large Lot Residential zoned land and the site also contains land zoned E3- Environmental Management. Please see attached map indicating zoning of site and surrounds.

Council is of the opinion that in addition to standard prescribed requirements for this form of development the following issues should be considered:

- The EIS should clearly identify the proposed areas to be disturbed and amount of material to be extracted;
- The EIS should include an assessment of all potential impacts of the proposed development on the existing environment (including cumulative impacts where relevant and appropriate)
- Particular areas/issues of focus:
 - Flora and Fauna impacts – with consideration of E3 land located on-site;
 - Dust generation, management and mitigation;
 - Stormwater collection, management and disposal;
 - Rehabilitation and remediation of disturbed areas;
 - Noise impacts – blasting, traffic and other relevant sources;
 - Visual impact – management of disturbed areas, including a progressive rehabilitation and remediation plan;
 - Utilisation of biosolids from Norske Skog Paper Mill for landfill purposes – methods of delivery, frequency, disposal and management;
 - Traffic - consideration of generation and demands, access to and from the site as well as internal movement throughout the site;
 - Identification of all activities on site;

- 
- Consideration and management of potential amenity impact(s) on nearby residential areas; and
 - Potential site hazards – activities, materials or storage.
 - Particular attention and reference is also requested in regard to management of risks and activities on the site. This would likely include the development and promulgation of an Environmental management Plan (EMP). The EMP should accurately define and detail expected actions and activities proposed to occur on the site and mitigating measures required to manage any potential impacts.

If you would like to discuss any aspect of this submission, please contact Council's Team Leader Town Planning, Mr David Christy, on 02 6023 8290 or dchristy@alburycity.nsw.gov.au.

Yours faithfully



Michael Keys

Director

Planning and Environment



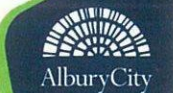
DISCLAIMER
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Users should rely on their own enquiries in order to validate
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MAP GRID AUSTRALIA, ZONE 55
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
HORIZONTAL DATUM: GEODETIC DATUM AUSTRALIA 1994
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM 1972

SCALE:	1:10000
GENERATED BY:	davidch
DATE:	01/09/2016 7:52 am

rockwood quarry

AlburyCity



- an assessment of the likely impacts of the development on the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater resources, having regard to EPA and WaterNSW requirements (Attachment 2);
- a detailed description of the proposed water management system, water monitoring program and other measures to mitigate surface and groundwater impacts; and
- an assessment of potential downstream impacts from surface water runoff, having regard to the requirements of WaterNSW (Attachment 2);
- **Air** – including an assessment of the likely air quality impacts of the development in accordance with the *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW*, having regard to EPA requirements (Attachment 2). The assessment is to give particular attention to potential dust impacts on any nearby private receivers due to construction activities, the operation of the quarry and/or road haulage;
- **Noise and Blasting** – including:
 - an assessment of the likely construction and operational noise and vibration impacts of the development in accordance with the *NSW Industrial Noise Policy* and the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline*, having regard to EPA requirements (Attachment 2);
 - an assessment of the likely road noise impacts (traffic and haulage) of the development under the *NSW Road Noise Policy*; and
 - an assessment of the likely blasting and vibration impacts of the development, having regard to the relevant ANZEC guidelines and paying particular attention to impacts on people, livestock, heritage items and infrastructure;
- **Biodiversity** – including:
 - accurate predictions of any vegetation clearing on site; and
 - consideration of the potential biodiversity impacts of the development, having regard to the requirements of OEH (Attachment 2);
- **Heritage** – including:
 - an assessment of the potential impacts on Aboriginal heritage (cultural and archaeological), including evidence of appropriate consultation with relevant Aboriginal communities/parties and documentation of the views of these stakeholders regarding the likely impact of the development on their cultural heritage, and having regard to OEH requirements (Attachment 2); and
 - identification of Historic heritage in the vicinity of the development and an assessment of the likelihood and significance of impacts on heritage items, having regard to the requirements of relevant policies and guidelines listed in Attachment 1;
- **Transport** – including:
 - an assessment of potential traffic impacts on the capacity, condition, safety and efficiency of the local and State road networks, detailing the nature of the traffic generated, transport routes, traffic volumes and potential impacts on local and regional roads, having regard to the requirements of Council and RMS (Attachment 2);
 - a description of the measures that would be implemented to maintain and/or improve the capacity, efficiency and safety of the road network (particularly the proposed transport routes) over the life of the development;
 - evidence of any consultation with relevant roads authorities, regarding the establishment of agreed contributions towards road upgrades or maintenance; and
 - a description of access roads, specifically in relation to nearby Crown roads and fire trails;
- **Land** – including:
 - an assessment of potential impacts on the quality and quantity of the soils and land capability of the site, including any likely disturbance of contaminated soils, and the proposed mitigation, management and remedial measures (as appropriate), having regard to EPA requirements (Attachment 2);
 - an assessment of the likely impacts on landforms and topography, including the long-term geotechnical stability of any new landforms; and
 - an assessment of the compatibility of the development with other land uses in the vicinity of the development, in accordance with the requirements of Clause 12 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007*;
- **Waste** – including estimates of the quantity and nature of the waste streams that would be generated or received by the development and any measures that would be implemented to minimise, manage or dispose of these waste streams, having regard to EPA and Council requirements (Attachment 2);
- **Public Safety** – including an assessment of the likely risks to public safety, paying particular attention to the transport, storage, handling and use of any hazardous or dangerous goods, and having regard to RFS requirements (Attachment 2);
- **Visual** – including an assessment of the likely visual impacts of the development on any surrounding private landowners and key vantage points in the public domain, paying particular attention to impacts on any nearby private residences and road users;
- **Social & Economic** – an assessment of the likely social and economic impacts of the development, including consideration of both the significance of the resource and the costs and benefits of the project; and
- **Rehabilitation** – including:

	- a detailed description of the proposed rehabilitation measures that would be undertaken throughout the development and during quarry closure; - a detailed rehabilitation strategy, including justification for the proposed final landform and consideration of the objectives of any relevant strategic land use plans or policies; and - the measures that would be undertaken to ensure sufficient financial resources are available to implement the proposed rehabilitation strategy.
Environmental Planning Instruments	The EIS must take into account all relevant State Government environmental planning instruments, guidelines, policies, and plans. While not exhaustive, Attachment 1 contains a list of some of the environmental planning instruments, guidelines, policies and plans that may be relevant to the environmental assessment of this development. During the preparation of the EIS you must also consult the Department's EIS Guideline – Extractive Industries – Quarries. This guideline is available from the Department of Planning and Environment's Information Centre, 23-33 Bridge Street, Sydney or by calling 1300 305 695. In addition, the EIS must assess the development against the Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010 and any relevant development control plans/strategies.
Consultation	In preparing the EIS for the development, you should consult with relevant local, State or Commonwealth Government authorities, infrastructure and service providers and any surrounding landowners that may be impacted by the development. The EIS must describe the consultation that was carried out, identify the issues raised during this consultation, and explain how these issues have been addressed in the EIS.

ATTACHMENT 1

The following guidelines may assist in the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement. This list is not exhaustive and not all of these guidelines may be relevant to your proposal.

Many of these documents can be found on the following websites:

<http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au>

<http://www.bookshop.nsw.gov.au>

<http://www.publications.gov.au>

Environmental Planning Instruments, Policies, Guidelines & Plans

Environmental Planning Instruments - General	
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007
	State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007
	Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010
Risk Assessment	
	AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk Management (Standards Australia)
	HB 203: 203:2006 Environmental Risk Management – Principles & Process (Standards Australia)
Land	
	State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land
	Agricultural Land Classification (DPI)
	Rural Land Capability Mapping (OEH)
	Soil and Landscape Issues in Environmental Impact Assessment (NOW)
	Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites (ANZECC)
	Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites (EPA)
	Agricultural Issues for Extractive Industry Development (DPI)
Water	
Groundwater	NSW Aquifer Interference Policy 2012 (NOW)
	NSW State Groundwater Policy Framework Document (NOW)
	NSW State Groundwater Quality Protection Policy (NOW)
	NSW State Groundwater Quantity Management Policy (NOW)
	Australian Groundwater Modelling Guidelines 2012 (Commonwealth)
	National Water Quality Management Strategy Guidelines for Groundwater Protection in Australia (ARMCANZ/ANZECC)
Surface Water	Guidelines for the Assessment & Management of Groundwater Contamination (EPA)
	NSW State Rivers and Estuary Policy (NOW)
	NSW Government Water Quality and River Flow Objectives (EPA)
	Using the ANZECC Guideline and Water Quality Objectives in NSW (EPA)
	National Water Quality Management Strategy: Australian Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC/ARMCANZ)
	National Water Quality Management Strategy: Australian Guidelines for Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting (ANZECC/ARMCANZ)
	Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW (EPA)
	Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils & Construction (Landcom) and associated Volume 2E: Mines and Quarries (DECC)
	Managing Urban Stormwater: Treatment Techniques (EPA)
	Managing Urban Stormwater: Source Control (EPA)
	Technical Guidelines: Bunding & Spill Management (EPA)
	A Rehabilitation Manual for Australian Streams (LWRRDC and CRCCH)
Flooding	NSW Guidelines for Controlled Activities (NOW)
	Floodplain Development Manual (OEH)
	Floodplain Risk Management Guideline (OEH)

Biodiversity	BioBanking Assessment Methodology (OEH 2014) BioBanking Assessment Methodology and Credit Calculator Manual (DECC) 2008 NSW Guide to Surveying Threatened Plants (OEH 2016) Threatened Species Survey and Assessment Guidelines: Field Survey Methods for Fauna – Amphibians (DECC 2009) Threatened Biodiversity Survey and Assessment: Guidelines for Developments and Activities – Working Draft (DEC 2004) Threatened Species Assessment Guideline – The Assessment of Significance (DECC 2007) OEH principles for the use of biodiversity offsets in NSW NSW State Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Policy (NOW)
Heritage	The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance) Guide to investigation, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (OEH) 2011 Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Community Consultation (DP&E) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (OEH) Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH) Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH) NSW Heritage Manual (OEH) Statements of Heritage Impact (OEH)
Noise & Blasting	NSW Industrial Noise Policy (EPA) Interim Construction Noise Guideline (EPA) NSW Road Noise Policy (EPA) Technical basis for guidelines to minimise annoyance due to blasting overpressure and ground vibration (ANZEC)
Air	Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2002 Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW (EPA) Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW (EPA) Assessment and Management of Odour from Stationary Sources in NSW (DEC) National Greenhouse Accounts Factors (Commonwealth)
Transport	Guide to Traffic Generating Development (RTA) Road Design Guide (RMS) & relevant Austroads Standards
Public Safety	State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development Hazardous and Offensive Development Application Guidelines – Applying SEPP 33 Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6 – Guidelines for Hazard Analysis
Resource	Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 (JORC)
Waste	Waste Classification Guidelines (DECC) Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification and Management of Liquid and Non-Liquid Wastes 1999 (EPA)
Rehabilitation	Mine Rehabilitation – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry (Commonwealth) Mine Closure and Completion – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry (Commonwealth) Strategic Framework for Mine Closure (ANZMEC-MCA)

ATTACHMENT 2

AGENCIES' CORRESPONDENCE

Matt Johnson

From: Lauren Evans <Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Friday, 19 October 2018 12:34 PM
To: Matt Johnson
Cc: Melanie Hollis
Subject: RE: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Matt

The Department's view is that the SEARs will not lapse, as a development application has been made. However, at Council's request, the Department agreed to review the existing SEARs (if the matter was not determined by 5 September) and consider whether they should be revised. In reviewing the SEARs, the Department will consider the progress made to date in the preparation of the EIS. If technical assessments are well-progressed, we would likely be reluctant to revise the SEARs.

Two key policy changes which have occurred since the SEARs were issued relate air quality and biodiversity. You have indicated that the air quality assessment has already been prepared in accordance with the Approved Methods 2016, so no change is required in this regard. With respect to biodiversity, I recommend that you seek confirmation from OEH that the project is considered to be a 'pending or interim planning application' under Part 7 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Savings and Transitional) Regulation 2017*, and that the original SEARs remain relevant to the proposal.

If you can provide clarification on this issue, the Department then can provide advice to yourself and to Council regarding the status of the SEARs.

Please note that I will be out of the office until 31 October. I can provide further advice on my return.

Regards

Lauren Evans
Acting Team Leader
Resource Assessments | Planning Services
320 Pitt Street | GPO Box 39 | Sydney NSW 2001
T 02 9274 6311 E lauren.evans@planning.nsw.gov.au



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From: Matt Johnson <Matt@habitatplanning.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 18 October 2018 9:28 AM
To: Lauren Evans <Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: RE: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Lauren,

Thank you for responding.

I will discuss the ancillary activities with Council. If it is confirmed that the disposal of bio-solid waste is already approved under a previous development consent and is still valid (which I believe it is), then the only additional ancillary activity that council will need to consider is the crushing of recycled concrete, which does not meet the

threshold for designated development. Given this is a form of local development, Council will need to confirm that they are happy to include it as part of the current application despite not being listed in the SEARs.

I can confirm that the Air Quality Assessment was prepared in accordance with the Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants (2016)(copy of report attached).

Also attached is a copy of correspondence received from OEH regarding biodiversity and heritage. In response, a second ACHAR is currently being prepared and the environmental consultant is undertaking the biodiversity assessment in accordance with the advice provided by OEH.

Just confirming that the previously issued SEARs is still valid and has not expired as the EIS was lodged prior to the expiration date?

Kind regards,

Matt Johnson Senior Planner



Suite 1 / 622 Macauley Street Albury NSW 2640
p. 02 6021 0662 m. 0432 840 691
www.habitatplanning.com.au

TOWN PLANNING + URBAN DESIGN CONSULTANTS

From: Lauren Evans [<mailto:Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>]

Sent: Thursday, 18 October 2018 9:10 AM

To: Matt Johnson

Subject: RE: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Matt

My advice would be to clarify these issues with Council, and determine whether the ancillary activities are going to be included as part of the quarry application. As this wasn't included in the initial request, and because these activities fall outside the scope of a typical quarrying operation, I cannot confirm that they would be covered under the SEARs.

With respect to the technical assessments, can you also confirm:

- whether the air quality assessment was prepared in accordance with the updated Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants (2016)
- whether OEH has provided any comment on the Aboriginal cultural heritage and biodiversity assessments, and if so, could you please provide copies of any correspondence.

Regards

Lauren Evans

Acting Team Leader

Resource Assessments | Planning Services

320 Pitt Street | GPO Box 39 | Sydney NSW 2001

T 02 9274 6311 E lauren.evans@planning.nsw.gov.au



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From: Matt Johnson <Matt@habitatplanning.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 17 October 2018 4:11 PM
To: Lauren Evans <Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: RE: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Lauren,

Good question.

The crushing of concrete activities are tied up with the current approval for the site, which is due to expire next year so I have to include this as part of the current request (or as a separate request). Given that they both have impacts on roads, traffic, dust, noise etc I have included the two activities in the one application so as to gain a full appreciation of all activities undertaken on-site.

In terms of the bio-solid waste component, these works are captured in a separate development consent issued to the adjoining Norske Skog by the Minister for planning (copy attached).
It is noted that condition 11.2 allows and approves the disposal of solid waste to 'Delaney's Quarry landfill site' subject to a number of conditions that have been complied with.

Interestingly, this consent does not have an expiration date like the quarry approval and therefore appears to be open ended in terms of approval.

If this is the case, then the works are already approved and wouldn't need any further approval or amendments to the EPL as there will be no change to current day activities.

This may be something that Council or the Department may need to confirm.

Regards,

Matt Johnson Senior Planner



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TOWN PLANNING + URBAN DESIGN CONSULTANTS

From: Lauren Evans [<mailto:Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 October 2018 3:10 PM
To: Matt Johnson
Subject: RE: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Matt

Just to clarify, what is the reason for including the ancillary activities under the quarry development application, if they are subject to a separate development consent already authorised under an EPL?

Regards

Lauren Evans
Acting Team Leader
Resource Assessments | Planning Services
320 Pitt Street | GPO Box 39 | Sydney NSW 2001
T 02 9274 6311 E lauren.evans@planning.nsw.gov.au

From: Matt Johnson <Matt@habitatplanning.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 17 October 2018 2:47 PM
To: Lauren Evans <Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: RE: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Lauren,

Thank you for getting back to me.

In response to your questions, please see below responses:

1. In terms of whether the ancillary activities trigger designated development in their own right, please see below:
 - Crushing of recycled concrete - No, does not exceed 30,000 tonnes per annum and the activity is not located within 40m of a natural waterbody or wetland or within 250m of residential zoned land or a dwelling not associated with the development;
 - Disposal of bio-solid waste – it is acknowledged that the development does accept more than 1,000 tonnes of sludge or effluent per annum in relation to a 'waste management facility or works' (see attached)(the EPA licence allows up to 10,000 tonnes per annum), however there is an exemption under subclause 2, which states that this clause does not apply to:
 - (a) development comprising or involving the use of sludge or effluent if:
 - (i) the dominant purpose is not waste disposal; and
 - (ii) the development is carried out in a location other than one listed in subclause (1)(d).

The purpose of the bio-solid waste is for use as part of site rehabilitation works on-site (backfilling and reshaping of the land). Whilst it is acknowledged that this does involve disposal on-site, the waste would not otherwise be accepted if it could not be used as part of the rehabilitation process. The location of these works are also located outside of those areas referred to in subclause (1)(d).

2. The ancillary works were approved under the following development consents:
 - Crushing of recycled concrete - Development Consent No. 73/95AM1 (current day approval, which has been renumbered) issued by Greater Hume Shire in March 1999;
 - Disposal of bio-solid waste – Development Consent 147/92) approved by the Minister for Planning – these activities will further decline on-site in the future due to improvements in production processes and disposal elsewhere as part of a separate resource recovery exemption.
3. A number of amendments were made to previously submitted technical assessments (traffic, noise, Aboriginal Heritage) and a number of new assessments were completed (air quality, biodiversity). I am currently awaiting finalisation of the following two technical investigations:
 - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (second assessment) – the fieldwork has been completed and I believe they are currently putting together the draft report for comment by Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs); and
 - Biodiversity – a biodiversity assessment has been prepared for the Federal Minister for the Environment in relation to a Matter of National Environmental Significance – the ecologist is currently liaising with this department.

At present, I am currently awaiting an indicative timeline from these sub-consultants advising when the works might be done.

Hopefully this helps clarify things.

Let me know if I can provide any additional information.

Kind regards,

Matt Johnson Senior Planner



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From: Lauren Evans [<mailto:Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 October 2018 1:37 PM
To: Matt Johnson
Subject: RE: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Matt

Are you able to confirm:

1. Do any of the ancillary activities trigger the designated development provisions under Schedule 3 of the EP&A Regulation?
2. When you say that the ancillary activities were approved by Council, is there a current development consent in place?
3. I understand that Council was not satisfied with the original EIS, and requested that further assessment be undertaken. Can you please give us an overview of any technical assessments which have not yet been finalised, and the progress that has been made to date?

Regards

Lauren Evans
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From: Matt Johnson <Matt@habitatplanning.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 17 October 2018 9:12 AM
To: Lauren Evans <Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: RE: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Lauren,

Thank you for your previous assistance in relation to this project and the SEARs, it is much appreciated. I have been asked by Council to again make contact with the Department regarding the expiration date of the SEAR's, which was valid until 5 September 2018.

I recall from our previous conversations that the current SEARs remains valid as an EIS was lodged with Council prior to this expiration date occurring.

Unfortunately, the project has been delayed due to the need to undertake a second Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR), as well as the need to consult the Federal Minister for the Environment as the works will affect a Matter of National Environmental Significance (Grassy Box Gum Woodland). Project sub-consultants are currently addressing these issues, but council have requested confirmation from the Department that the SEARs still remains valid.

Another issue that has arisen during the preparation of this project is the scope of works/activities that the landowner would like to undertake on-site.

It is confirmed that the site already currently operates as a quarry, but also includes a number of other ancillary activities including the:

- Crushing of recycled concrete (up to 20,000 tonnes per annum); and
- Disposal of Biosolid waste from the nearby Norske Skog Paper Mill (up to 10,000 tonnes per annum), where wet weather precludes the transporting of this material to other farmlands and paddocks within the area under a separate approval.

The current landowner has advised that he would like to continue these ancillary activities as part of the current approval.

Both of these activities have previously been approved by council and are both undertaken in accordance with an EPA Licence (No. 10069).

It is noted however that the SEARs does not make specific mention of these activities as my colleague who originally sought the SEARs did not include these activities, as they were ancillary to the primary use of the land as a quarry. Notwithstanding that these activities were not explicitly listed in the SEARs, the EIS (including all sub-consultant reports such as noise, traffic, heritage, air quality, biodiversity etc) have assessed the environmental impacts of these activities.

In particular, extensive consultation has been undertaken with the EPA in order to address their specific information requirements as the works are 'integrated development' and require a revised EPA licence under the POEO Act. It is noted that established environmental protection measures and a reporting/monitoring regime are already in place. Environmental monitoring for the last 20 years has confirmed no signs of land or water contamination consistent with a previous hydro-geological investigation that was prepared for the site. As a consequence, the current owner would like to continue these ancillary activities ongoing.

Clarification is therefore sought as to whether the SEARs needs to be amended to include these activities, or whether they can occur as ancillary activities to the primary use of the land as a quarry.

It is confirmed that these activities would not be undertaken in the absence of quarrying activities on-site, as the recycling of concrete uses the crushing plant and equipment associated with the quarry and the disposal of biosolid waste is undertaken as part of site rehabilitation works (back-filling of the land). The composition of this waste material contains a number of nutrients including phosphorous, carbon and lime, which are used in land application processes that help improve the quality of the soil, which acts as a 'super phosphate'.

If you have any questions regarding any of the above, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Matt Johnson Senior Planner



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From: Lauren Evans [<mailto:Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>]
Sent: Thursday, 29 March 2018 1:09 PM
To: Matt Johnson
Subject: RE: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Matt

There is no need to re-issue the SEARs.

Please consult with OEH directly regarding the need for additional investigation/assessment within the road reserve.

Kind Regards

Lauren Evans
Senior Planning Officer
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From: Matt Johnson [<mailto:Matt@habitatplanning.com.au>]
Sent: Thursday, 29 March 2018 12:08 PM
To: Lauren Evans <Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>
Cc: Ashley Edwards <AEwards@biosis.com.au>
Subject: RE: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Lauren,

Thank you for your previous help and advice in relation to this SEARs.

Sorry to have to trouble you again, but OEH have raised the question as to whether one of the components of our works is covered by the current SEARs.

In summary, during the preparation of the Traffic Impact Assessment for the development, it was identified that a number of road embankment/batter works were required in order to achieve relevant sight lines (see attached plan). Two existing trees in the road reserve to the south were also identified for removal in order to achieve relevant sight lines.

OEH have since asked the question as to whether this is within our scope of the SEARs given that it applies to land not specifically identified in the SEARs.

The works themselves are only consequential and as a result of the development, however it would be appreciated if you could confirm whether the current SEARs covers these items or whether the SEARs needs to be amended to reference this land and works.

Discussions have been ongoing with Council (as the landowner), however we need to provide confirmation to OEH as they are requesting that we potentially need to undertake an ACHAR for the works, as they were not previously assessed.

Any advice that you could provide would be greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,

Matt Johnson Senior Planner



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From: Lauren Evans [<mailto:Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>]
Sent: Friday, 16 March 2018 8:50 AM
To: Matt Johnson
Subject: RE: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Matt

The Department has reviewed the information provided, and is satisfied that the original SEARs dated 5 September 2016 need not be re-issued. You may continue to rely on these SEARs until **5 September 2018**.

However, I would encourage you to consult with the relevant agencies regarding the amendments to the proposal. I also recommend that you clearly identify and explain these changes in the EIS.

If you need any further information or clarification, please feel free to contact me.

Kind Regards

Lauren Evans
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From: Matt Johnson [<mailto:Matt@habitatplanning.com.au>]
Sent: Thursday, 15 March 2018 12:28 PM
To: Lauren Evans <Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Re: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Hi Lauren,

Thank you for your email and your time yesterday to discuss an amendment to the previously issued SEARs.

Further to the departments advice, I can confirm that my client is seeking an amendment to the current SEARs to increase the maximum capacity of the quarry to 100,000m3 per annum for a maximum lifespan of 30 years.

I can also confirm that the development will not extract more than 500,000 tonnes of extractive material per annum and will not extract a total resource of more than 5 million tonnes.

It would be appreciated if the department could please confirm whether an amended SEARs is required or whether the current SEARs are still appropriate.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards
Matt Johnson

Senior Planner

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On Wed, Mar 14, 2018 at 2:31 PM +1100, "Lauren Evans" <Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au> wrote:

Hi Matt

The Department does not typically support quarry proposals with a lifespan of more than 30 years. It is unlikely that we would issue SEARs for a 40 year quarry project.

If your client would like to amend the proposal to include a maximum extraction rate of 100,000m3 per annum and a maximum lifespan of up to 30 years, then it may be possible to proceed without re-issuing the SEARs. However, we would first need to confirm that the amended proposal is not State Significant Development (SSD). In particular, we would need to confirm that the proposal does not involve:

- extracting more than 500,000 tonnes of extractive materials per year; or
- extracting from a total resource of more than 5 million tonnes.

Please confirm, and we can provide further advice.

Kind Regards

Lauren Evans

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From: Matt Johnson [<mailto:Matt@habitatplanning.com.au>]

Sent: Wednesday, 14 March 2018 9:08 AM

To: Lauren Evans <Lauren.Evans@planning.nsw.gov.au>

Subject: SEARs 1075 - Rockwood Quarry Continuation

Good morning Lauren,

I tried to give you a call, but I missed you.

I was hoping that you might be able to help me.

Attached is a copy of SEARs No. 1075 previously issued in relation to a proposed quarry expansion at 208 Winchester Lane, Table Top.

In summary, the SEARs allowed for a continuation of the existing quarry to process a maximum of 75,000m³ of gravel over a 20 year period.

Since this SEARs has been issued, my client is now wishing to amend his original proposal by increasing the maximum extraction rate of the quarry to 100,000m³ over a 40 year period.

Accordingly I was enquiring as to whether we need to formally amend the previously issued SEARs? And if so, what is the process to amend this?

It is noted that the area of extraction is not proposed to increase and will remain within the same footprint as the previous request.

I have reviewed the requirements of the previously issued SEARs and they still appear relevant to the revised proposal, however I was hoping to speak to someone about what the process may be to amend these. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,

Matt Johnson Senior Planner



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