OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Rose Lagoon Quarry

(Draft)

JOB NUMBER TBA

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

Issue, Revision and Review

Divall's Bulk Haulage & Earthmoving is responsible for:

- Completing this OEMP Management Plan (herein after referred to as the Plan) and providing a copy to the Upper Lachlan Shire Council.
- Maintaining an up-to-date version of the Environmental Management Plan. A record of revisions that occur will be kept in the Record of Revision table below. All obsolete pages will be destroyed.
- Providing an updated copy to the Upper Lachlan Shire Council whenever changes occur.
- Maintaining a register of people to whom the OEMP is issued using the Distribution List table below.
- Ensuring revisions are distributed to all registered people.
- Reviewing the Operational Environmental Management Plan at intervals of not more than one year to ensure it is up to date.

Divall's Earthmoving and Bulk Haulage will as far as reasonably practicably ensure that:

- Each person who is carrying out work on the site must before commencing the work, be informed of the content of the OEMP and their right to review the plan.
- Ensure copy of the Plan, Development Consent and Construction Certificate is kept onsite. These documents will be held within the site Project Management Plan (PMP).
- The OEMP is readily accessible to any person who is to carry outwork on the project to which the plan is relevant.
- The OEMP is reviewed and where necessary, revised and kept up to date, and that persons carrying out work are made aware of any revisions.
- A copy of the OEMP is retained as per the retention policy detailed on Divall's Business Management System.
- This document is part of the DENRITH PTY LTD BMS – Business Management System, and some nomenclatures/acronyms may be interchangeable while reading or applying to different group sites.

Record Of Revision

EDITION / REVISION	DATE	SECTION	PAGE	REVISION DETAILS
Version 1.0	04/2022			Original

Distribution List

NO	USER	POSITION	ISSUE DATE	HARD / SOFT
01	RICHIE MASON	PROJECT MANAGER		
02	CALEB FISHER	WHS/E MANAGER		
03	TBC	ULSC		
04				
05				

Project Description

This Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) has been prepared in respect to an extractive industry at “Rose Lagoon” Quarry located approximately 27kms southwest of Goulburn and approximately 7.5kms northeast of Collector on the Federal Highway, Wollogorang. Divall’s is seeking development consent for the expansion of the existing Quarry having a proposed extraction rate of 16,000 tonnes per annum within an operations area of approximately 3ha.

The location of the proposed development is indicated below in **Figure 1**:

Figure 1 Rose Lagoon Location (Source: Google Maps)

The resource at Rose Lagoon Quarry is adamellite (referred to as ‘friable granite’) being a coarse-grained intrusive igneous rock composed of quartz, plagioclase, orthoclase, and biotite. The resource will provide product for the local and Goulburn area with a range of applications in the construction and landscaping industries, including for use in tennis courts, driveways, and general landscaping.

The quarrying process does not require blasting and consists of the following key components:

- Topsoil stripping – using a bulldozer or similar equipment for the removal and stockpiling of topsoil material. The topsoil is reserved on site for future rehabilitation works.
- Overburden removal and placement – using a bulldozer or similar equipment for the removal and stockpiling of overburden material.
- Screening and stockpiling of product – material is screened through a mobile screening plant and stockpiled for collection and transportation.
- Collection and transportation of product – a loader or similar equipment will be used to load product onto heavy vehicles for transportation from the project site.

Scope and Purpose of the Operational Environmental Management Plan

This Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) has been prepared by Denrith Pty Ltd (T/A Divall's Earthmoving & Bulk Haulage) for this project. This OEMP has been developed in conjunction with the Divall's Earthmoving & Bulk Haulage's Project Management Plan and Business Management System.

This plan has been prepared pursuant to (Draft) Conditions 9 and 10 of development consent dated (insert) and will address all relevant issues associated with the operation and development of the project.

This plan is a precautionary approach to the management of environmental risks. The approach has been designed to support continual improvement of the OEMP with the intention of reducing project environmental risk.

The OEMP covers all works conducted by Divall's Earthmoving & Bulk Haulage whilst active onsite.

Statutory Requirements

Statutory approvals held by Denrith Pty Ltd for Rose Lagoon Quarry include:

- Development Consent 2002/0156/DA dated 6th September 2007.
- Draft Development Consent Conditions

The development and implementation of this OEMP is required by Conditions 9 and 10 of the Draft Development Consent Conditions, refer to **Appendix 2**.

Background

Denrith Pty Ltd (Divall's) is a local family-owned company (Main Office located in Carrick, NSW) undertaking various mining, construction, retail, and transport operations in the local area. They are one of the foremost suppliers of granite materials in the Goulburn area.

Rose Lagoon Quarry has been operating at the site on the Federal Highway since 1975. The current development consent for Rose Lagoon Quarry was granted to Divall's on 6 September 2007 by the Upper Lachlan Shire Council, and they have been operating at the site since this date.

The current development for Rose Lagoon Quarry is nearly exhausted, however, additional resources are obtainable adjoining the current approved extraction area. The Project will involve extending the life of the quarry for an additional 15 years (approx.) to allow for the extraction of these remaining resources and extension of the quarry pit to the north to extract an additional approx. 250,000 tonnes of material.

All aspects of the existing quarry operations will remain unchanged.

2. OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Quarry Operator Details

This project will be operated by Divall's Earthmoving & Bulk Haulage resources, a summary of the operator details is below:

Company:	Divall's Earthmoving and Bulk Haulage	
Contact:	**Ritchie Mason – Crushing Manager**	**Phone: 0497 298 201**
Street Address:	17090 Hume Highway, Goulburn NSW 2580	
Phone:	02 4829 8200	
Email:	project.admin@divall's.com.au	
ABN:	46 060 434 871	
Web:	www.divalls.com.au	

Hours of Operation

Normal Hours of operation on site will be 7:00am to 5:00pm Monday to Friday and 7:00am to 1:00pm on Saturdays. No operations or truck movements on Sundays or Public Holidays.

Location

This project is located at: Lot 5 DP 255133 Federal Highway, Wollogorang. Refer to **Figure 1** for location map.

Site Layout

The quarry layout is identified below in **Figure 2**, showing both the existing quarry boundary and the proposed expansion boundary. All actives are to be carried out within the area marked as "Expansion Boundary". If there is a need to work outside this area; written approval by the landowner and Council will be obtained first. The area shown in **Figure 2** is in alignment with **Figures 3** and **4** supplied by a registered land surveyor.

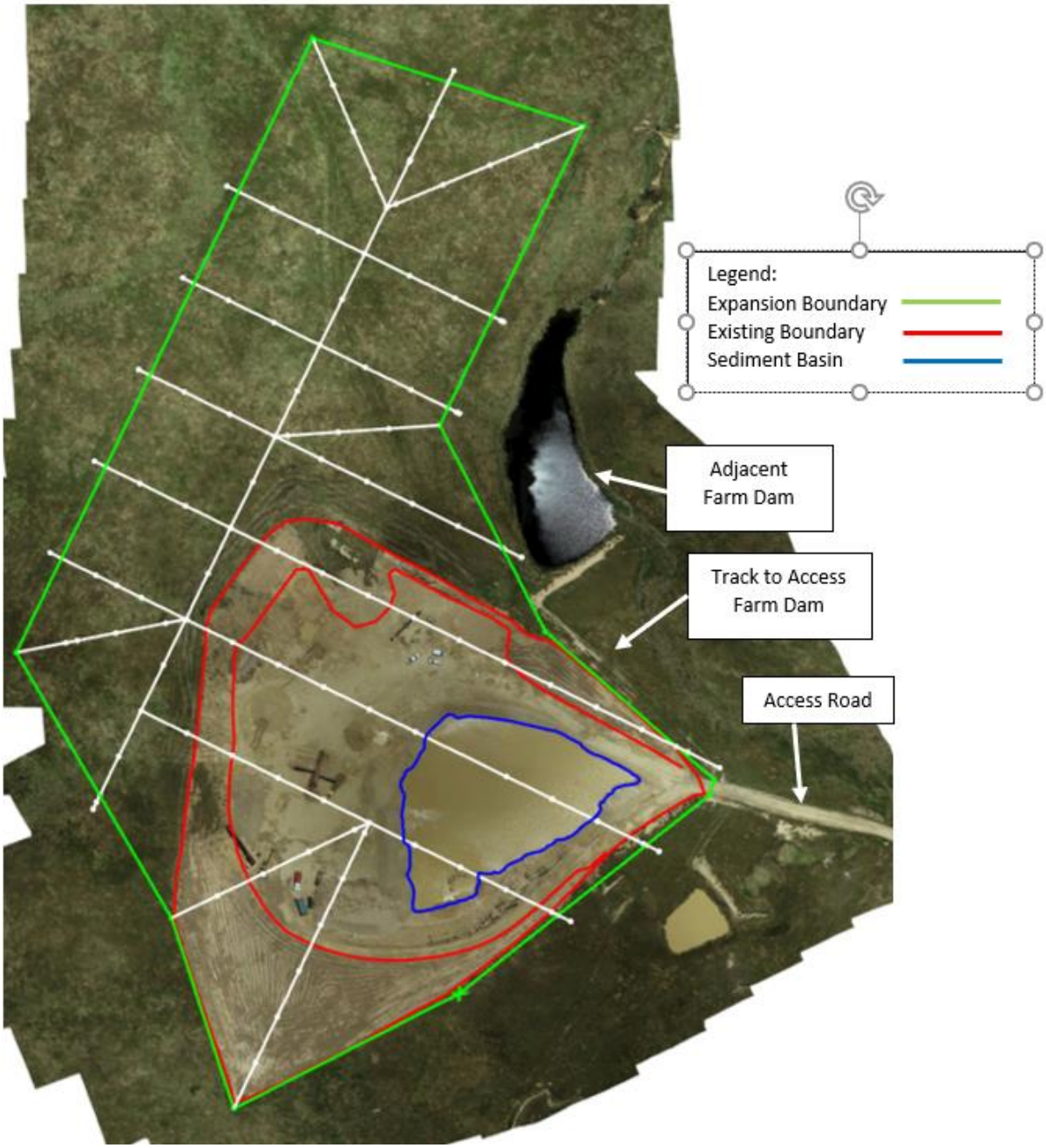

Figure 2: Site Layout

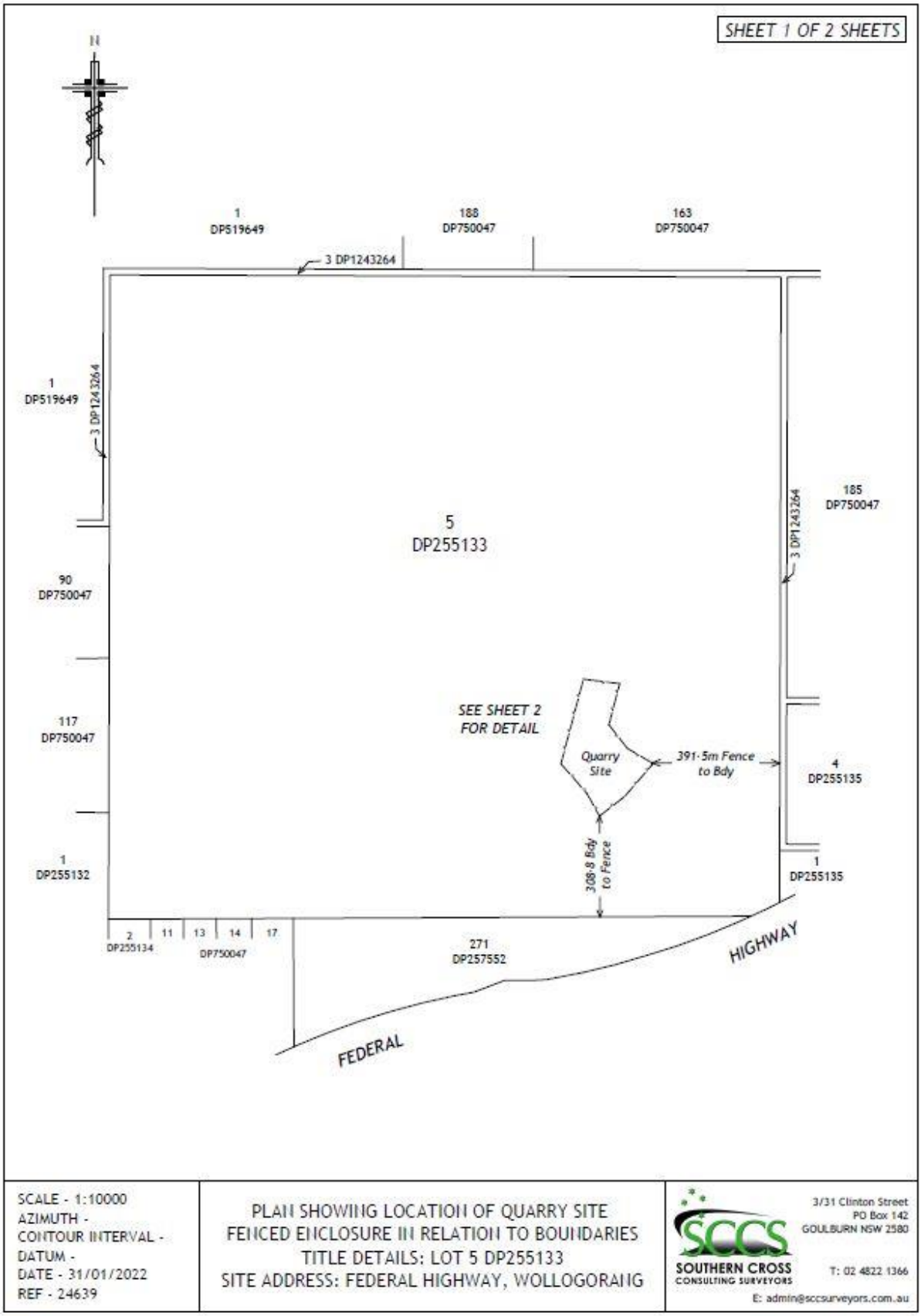

Figure 3: Site Location in Relation to Lot Boundaries

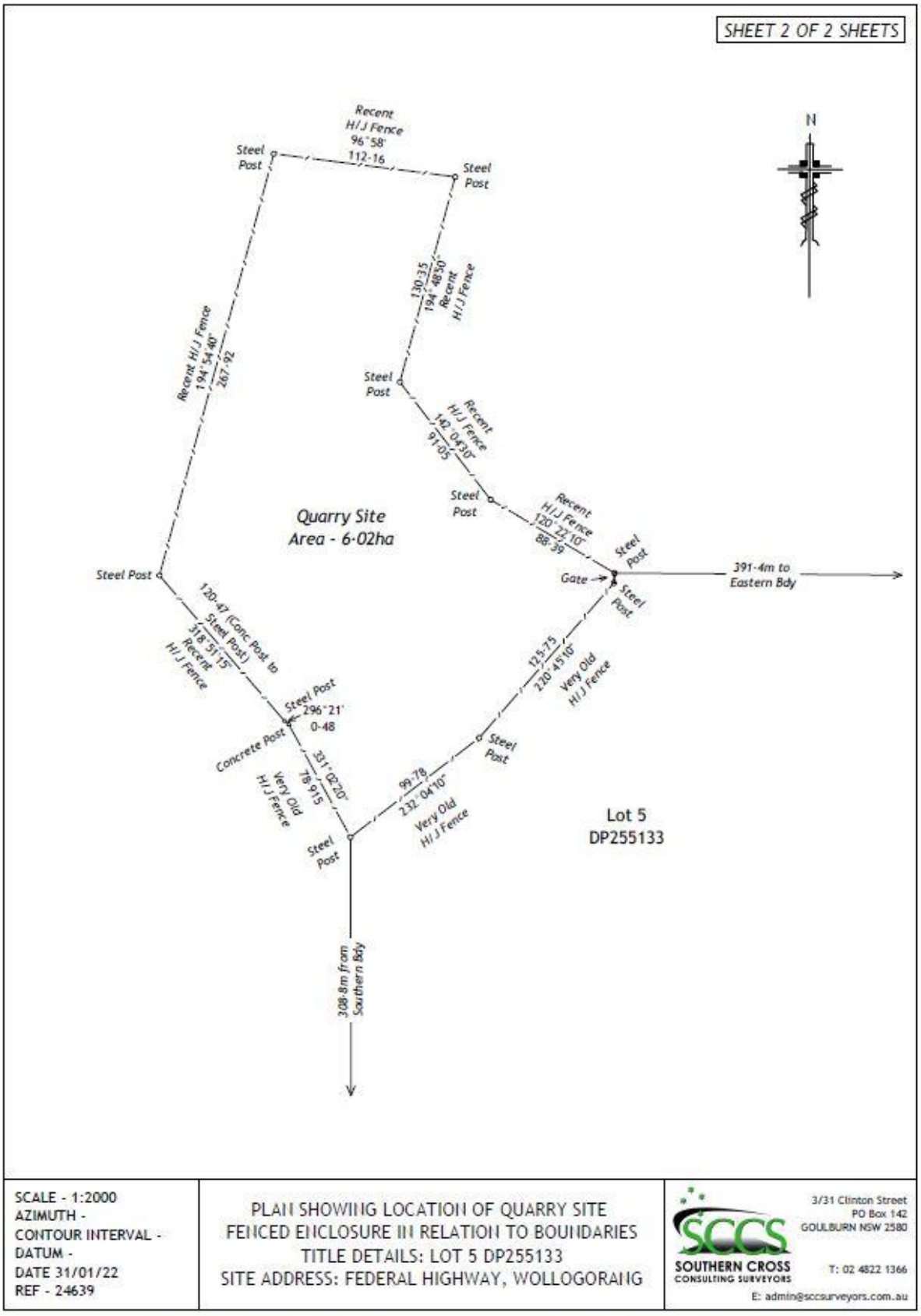

Figure 4: Site Boundary

Project Activities Summary

The Divall's Project Management Plan (PMP) will provide the detailed scope of works activities to be undertaken on site, however, below is a summary of the planned activities.

Quarrying will involve the removal, stockpiling and haulage of product using the following methods:

- Topsoil stripping – using a bulldozer or similar equipment for the removal and stockpiling of topsoil material. The topsoil is reserved on site for future rehabilitation works.
- Overburden removal and placement – using a bulldozer or similar equipment for the removal and stockpiling of overburden material.
- Screening and stockpiling of product – material is screened through a mobile screening plant and stockpiled for collection and transportation.
- Collection and transportation of product – a loader or similar equipment will be used to load product onto heavy vehicles for transportation from the project site.

Baseline Data

The project performance will be measured by the extraction rate per annum, which will be a maximum of 16,000 tonnes per the conditions of the development consent. This equates to approximately 333 tonnes per week (48 weeks); 30 x 37 tonne truck loads per week; with maximum of 5 truckloads per day on the operation days permitted for the quarry. The life of the quarry expansion is determined to be 15 years.

Operating Procedures and Processes

Actual production levels per week will vary dependent on external factors such as market demand and weather conditions. Operating procedures relevant to the scope of works (for operation of the Bulldozer, Front End Loader, Screener) are maintained in the site Project Management Plan (PMP) as follows:

- Bulldozer - details the safe operating process for winning materials.
- Front End Loader – details the safe operating process for stockpiling and loading materials into heavy vehicles.

- Screening – details the safe operating process for materials loaded onto the screener and screened.
- Heavy Vehicles – details the safe operating process for heavy vehicles being loaded with materials for removal from site.

The predicted stages of the Quarry Development Plan into the expansion area are as follows and shown in **Figure 5**:

- Extraction Area 1 – Approximate area that is planned for extraction for the first 5 years of the life of the expansion. Haul roads, staging areas for screening, site facilities and parking from the existing quarry area will continue to be utilised during the initial extraction stages.
- Extraction Area 2 – When area 1 has been exhausted, extraction will move into area 2 for the next 5 years of the approval period.
- Extraction Area 3 – The final extraction area is planned to take place over the final 5 years of the approval period.

Screening areas, site facilities and parking will be relocated during each stage of extraction to allow for efficient processes by ensuring infrastructure is located close to the extraction areas. It will also allow for progressive rehabilitation on site in the areas that have been exhausted. (Refer to the Rehabilitation Plan of this document for more details).

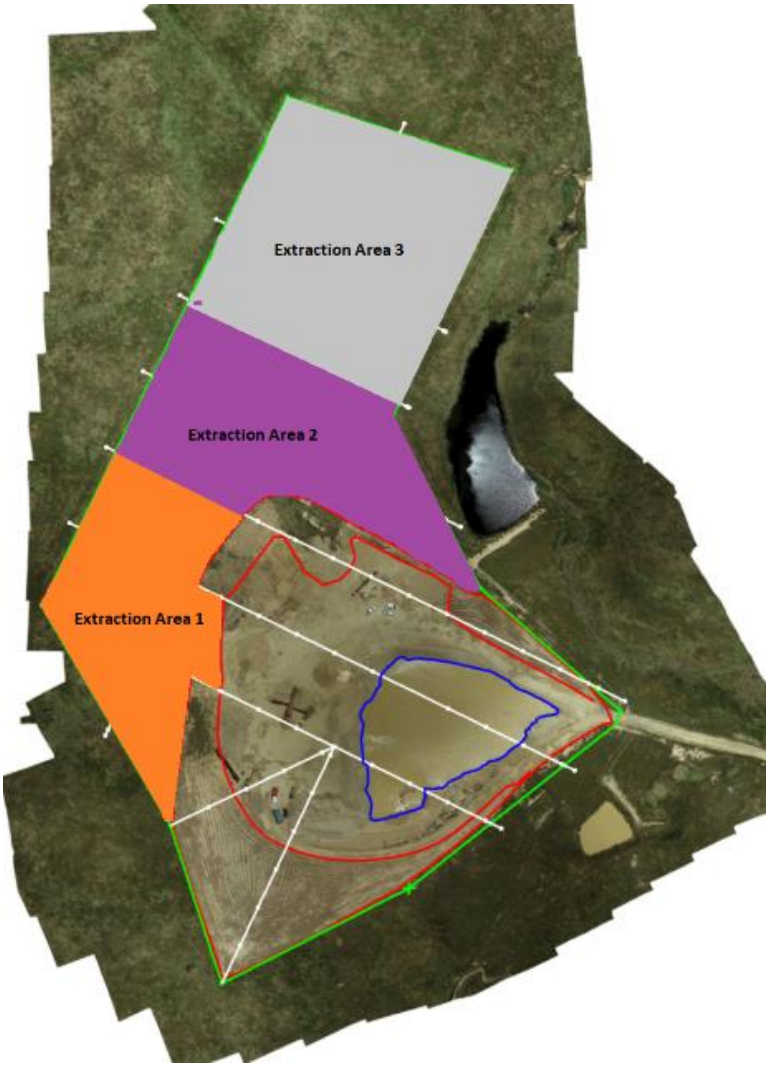

Figure 5: Quarry Development Plan

Operational Monitoring and Control

Responsibility for the operational management and monitoring of performance (extraction rates) will be the responsibility of the Site Supervisor (Quarry Manager). To achieve this, quarterly auditing of extraction quantities will be analysed in conjunction with the Company Accounts department and reported to Council to ensure the extraction rate remains under the maximum limit of 16,000 tonnes per annum.

Site truck movements will be recorded via an onsite Docket Book, which are then recorded in the Company MYOB software for accounting and monitoring purposes. MYOB records can be provided on request to Council, Transport for New South Wales or any other authority upon request.

Documentation in relation to how operational control will be undertaken includes but is not limited to Management plans, standard operating procedures, safe work method statements and checklists. These documents are maintained in the site Project Management Plan (PMP).

3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

The context for Operational Environmental Management at this Quarry is guided by the Corporate Environmental Policy of Divall's.

The Divall's Corporate Environmental Policy underpins the way in which the environment is managed across all Divall's operations locally. Divall's is committed to pursuing industry specific best practice in environmental performance, complying with environmental legislation and open, constructive engagement with communities surrounding its operations.

This Environmental Management Plan has been created in accordance with the Australian Government (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment) Environmental Management Plan Guidelines.

Scope and Objectives of this Plan

This EMP applies to all activities undertaken by Divall's including quarrying, crushing, stockpiling and transportation of quarry products, maintenance activities, and associated service and support functions.

The objectives of this plan are to:

- Provide the overall framework for environmental management at Rose Lagoon Quarry;
- Facilitate compliance with the requirements for an EMP as required in development approval conditions for the quarry;
- Reduce the potential for erosion and sedimentation;
- Protect the air quality of the locality and to minimise the likelihood of complaint;
- Minimise the noise impacts on the locality and to minimise the likelihood of complaint;
- Ensure that appropriate measures are carried out to prevent the spread of weeds and invasive species;
- Assist workers in better administering their responsibilities regarding environmental management.

Roles and Responsibilities

Divall's Earthmoving & Bulk Haulage will ensure sufficient resources to implement, maintain and improve the OEMP throughout the project. Quarrying and processing activities will be halted if the Quarry Manager determines the environment is at imminent risk of harm from activities continuing. The key roles and responsibilities for implementation of the OEMP are below: NB: For key role names, refer to the Project Management Plan (PMP).

POSITION	RESPONSIBILITIES
Managing director	Ensure the OEMP is implemented
WHS & E manager	Ensure the OEMP is implemented Ensure site conformance with the OEMP
Project Manager	Ensure site conformance with the OEMP Establish OEMP Ensure site supervisor is aware of OEMP requirements
Site Supervisor (Quarry Manager)	Implement and maintain the OEMP Implement and maintain the PMP Update OEMP with applicable approval conditions Ensure site inductions reflects OEMP
Site Personnel	Comply with site induction and additional procedures relevant to works
Tba	Reporting to ULSC with the required information as set out in the reporting table.

Reporting

Reporting of environmental incidents will be in alignment with Divall's procedure HSE.10 Reporting and Investigation of Accidents and Incidents, which requires all environmental incidents be reported to the Quarry Manager or nominated Site Supervisor, the WHSE Manager and appropriate documentation completed. The WHSE Manager is authorised to report a notifiable incident to the relevant regulators when required to do so.

Compliance reporting relevant to the development consent of the quarry will be completed according to the below:

REPORTING TASK	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	REPORT PERIOD
Report on an annual basis to ULSC (Council) including detail on the total quantities of material removed from the site for that period, including but not limited to the respective dates and times.	Tba	Once every 12 months
Compliance reporting to Council.	Tba	Quarterly.

Stakeholder Communication and Engagement

Divall's procedure HSE.01 Communication and Consultation provides the requirements for which relevant stakeholders must be engaged with throughout the stages of the project life.

A key commitment within the Divall's Management System Health Safety and Environmental Procedure is that all operations will be undertaken through open and constructive relationships with local communities and government agencies.

Environmental Training

Environmental training and awareness are provided and recorded in alignment with Divall's procedure HR.02 – Training and Competency of Employees. This includes the following:

- Company induction completed on commencement of employment. This includes introduction to Company policies and procedures, as well as Safety, Quality and Environmental Management Systems.
- Site specific induction covering standard operating procedures or safe work method statements where environmental management is required. This includes training on the Project Management Plan (PMP), and any other site-specific plans.
- Daily Toolbox/Pre-start meetings held at the commencement of each day to cover any potential environmental risks or hazards specific to each day's operations on site. Toolbox meetings are delivered by the Quarry Manager or nominated supervisor.
- Monthly departmental Toolbox meetings are delivered to all workers including delivery of relevant Environmental legislative changes/updates and any other matters of environmental significance.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

Divall's have developed a site-specific Emergency Management Plan and Bushfire Management Plan which have identified, assessed, and provided provisions for responses to emergencies related to environmental considerations. All workers will be trained in emergency preparedness and response, with site-specific plans included in site induction and Toolbox meetings. Reporting of environmental incidents will be completed in accordance Divall's procedure HSE.10 Reporting and Investigation of Accidents and Incidents and works procedure OPC-EP-04-02 Emergency Procedure for an Environmental Incident.

Community Complaints

Complaints about the environmental performance of the quarry operation will be received through a complaint phone line which will be posted on the Divall's website and regular newsletters. Complaints will also be received via the website and sent to the WHSE Manager and Quarry Manager.

The WHSE Manager will follow Divall's procedure OP.09 Managing Non-Conformance – Corrective/Preventative Action for the reporting, investigation and action of any complaint received. This includes ensuring the complainant is communicated with at each stage of the complaint proceed and provided with details of the outcomes.

The details of each complaint will be recorded including:

- the date and time of the complaint;
- the method by which the complaint was made;
- any personal details of the complainant which were provided by the complainant or, if no such details were provided, a note to that effect;
- the nature of the complaint;
- the action taken by the licensee in relation to the complaint, including any follow-up contact with the complainant; and if no action was taken, the reasons why no action was taken.

If an environmental complaint or other matter of concern associated with Rose Lagoon Quarry is unable to be satisfactorily resolved, a meeting with the Director, supervisors, environmental and business managers will be convened. The meeting will assess

whether all practicable actions have been undertaken to resolve the matter. All relevant stakeholders will be advised in writing of the meeting outcomes and on any further actions able to be undertaken to resolve the matter.

Divall's will always endeavour to resolve disputes with neighbours and members of the local community without the need for third party intervention.

Environmental Aspects and Impacts

Key Divall's Document: Risk Register Denrith Pty Ltd

In accordance with the Environmental Policy, every Divall's operational site is required to develop an aspects and impacts register with the implementation of appropriate controls to minimise environmental risks associated with site-based activities, products, and services.

Environmental Procedures

Divall's Works Procedures include a number of environmental procedures relevant to the operations at Rose Lagoon. These include the following:

- Identification Of Environmental Aspects OPC EP-04-01
- Emergency Procedure for Environmental Incident OPC EP-04-02
- Identification, Excavation and Disposal of Unanticipated Contaminated Material OPC EP-04-03
- Air Quality OPC EP-04-04
- Effect On Water Quality in General OPC EP-04-05
- Waste Minimisation OPC EP-04-06
- Identification And Protection of Flora and Fauna OPC EP-04-07
- Storage of Fuels and Chemicals OPC EP-04-08
- Contaminated Material Found During Works OPC EP-04-09
- Site Machine Washing OPC EP-04-10
- Flora and Fauna Inspection OPC EP-04-11
- Site Protection and Restoration OPC EP-04-12
- Stopping Sedimentation OPC EP-04-13
- Disposal Of Prescribed Wastes OPC EP-04-14
- Site Visual Impacts and Amenities OPC EP-04-15
- Heritage and Archaeology (including Aboriginal Heritage) OPC EP-04-16
- Community Relations OPC EP-04-17
- Use Of Energy OPC EP-04-18
- Dewatering and Pumping Wastewater OPC EP-04-19

Aboriginal Heritage

Past Traces Pty Ltd provided an Aboriginal heritage due diligence report for the Quarry site, which found that no heritage sites or areas of Potential Archaeological deposit were identified. The Past Traces report did provide a recommendation for steps to be followed if potential Aboriginal material or human remains are discovered during the works. These steps have been incorporated into the company environmental procedure OPC EP-04-16 Heritage and Archaeology. Refer to **Appendix 1** for this procedure.

Environmental Management Plans

Rose Lagoon Quarry has a number of Management Plans developed and implemented which provide the framework for identifying the specific environmental aspect or activity and for measuring, monitoring, and managing environmental performance and compliance.

Copies of the Plans and Programs are maintained on-site as well on the Divall's intranet and are the subject of periodic environmental training and compliance auditing. Site specific procedures are further developed where required to detail the operational controls needed.

The Environmental Management Plans include:

- Traffic Management Plan
- Air Quality and Dust Management Plan
- Water, Sediment and Erosion Management Plan
- Weed Management Plan
- Rehabilitation and Landscape Management Plan

Emergency Response Plans:

- Emergency Response Plan
- Bushfire Management Plan

Traffic Management Plan

Objectives

To manage the impact of haulage vehicles on the Federal Highway and local community, and to minimise the risk of vehicle incidents on site.

Intersection Upgrade

Prior to commencing works on the quarry expansion, Divall's are required to undertake upgrading of the intersection at the access point to the quarry from the Federal Highway (see **Figure 6** and **Figure 7** below). This upgrade is to improve vision of drivers utilising the Federal Highway as well as those accessing and egressing from site. The upgrade will include additional signage, rehabilitation, widening and bitumen sealing of the Federal Highway intersection.

The intersection upgrade will be completed as a standalone project, in accordance with the conditions of the development consent and Transport for NSW. The proposed design for the upgrade has been completed by Regional Engineering Services, see **Figure 6** below:

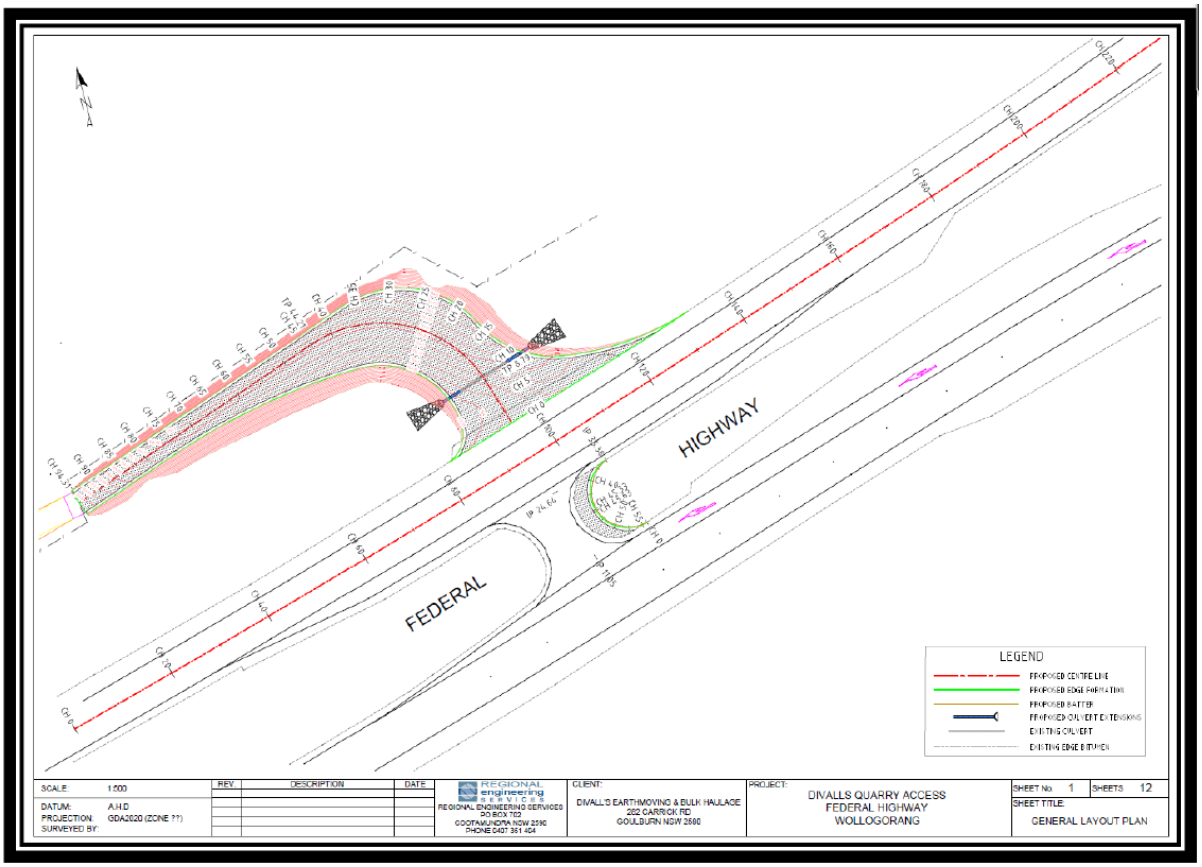

Figure 6 – Proposed Design for Intersection Upgrade

Control Measures

Onsite traffic movements will comprise movements of onsite vehicles (worker's light vehicles and mobile plant) and heavy vehicles transporting product from the site. The quarry is accessed via an existing driveway access point off the Federal Highway. The heavy vehicles accessing site will be Divall's owned and operated. The following control measures are in place for the quarry:

- Speed restrictions – both the access road and onsite vehicle speed limit is 10km/hr. Speed limits are signposted at the main entrance to the quarry. Speed limits are to be monitored within reason by workers and machines or vehicles not complying are to be notified of the limit due to safety reasons. Continued disobedience should be reported to the Quarry Manager and dealt with appropriately.
- Communication – all communications for the site will be through UHF Channel 9. The UHF Channel will be signposted at the main entrance to the quarry. This channel is to be used to identify movements within the site, ad to notify operators of any hazard that may be present in their work area. All vehicles are required to announce themselves through UHF Channel 9 upon approaching and exiting the site to ensure safe access and egress from the site.
- Traffic Flow Plan – refer to **Figure 8** below to view the Traffic Flow Plan for the quarry site. Traffic Plans will be communicated during site induction. If any changes are required to this plan due to maintenance or other needs, this will be recorded and communicated in the Daily Pre-Start/Toolbox meeting held on site.

The Traffic Management Plan will be reviewed annually and updated to ensure it is in alignment with operational needs of the quarry as the expansion progresses.

Figure 7 – Federal Highway Intersection

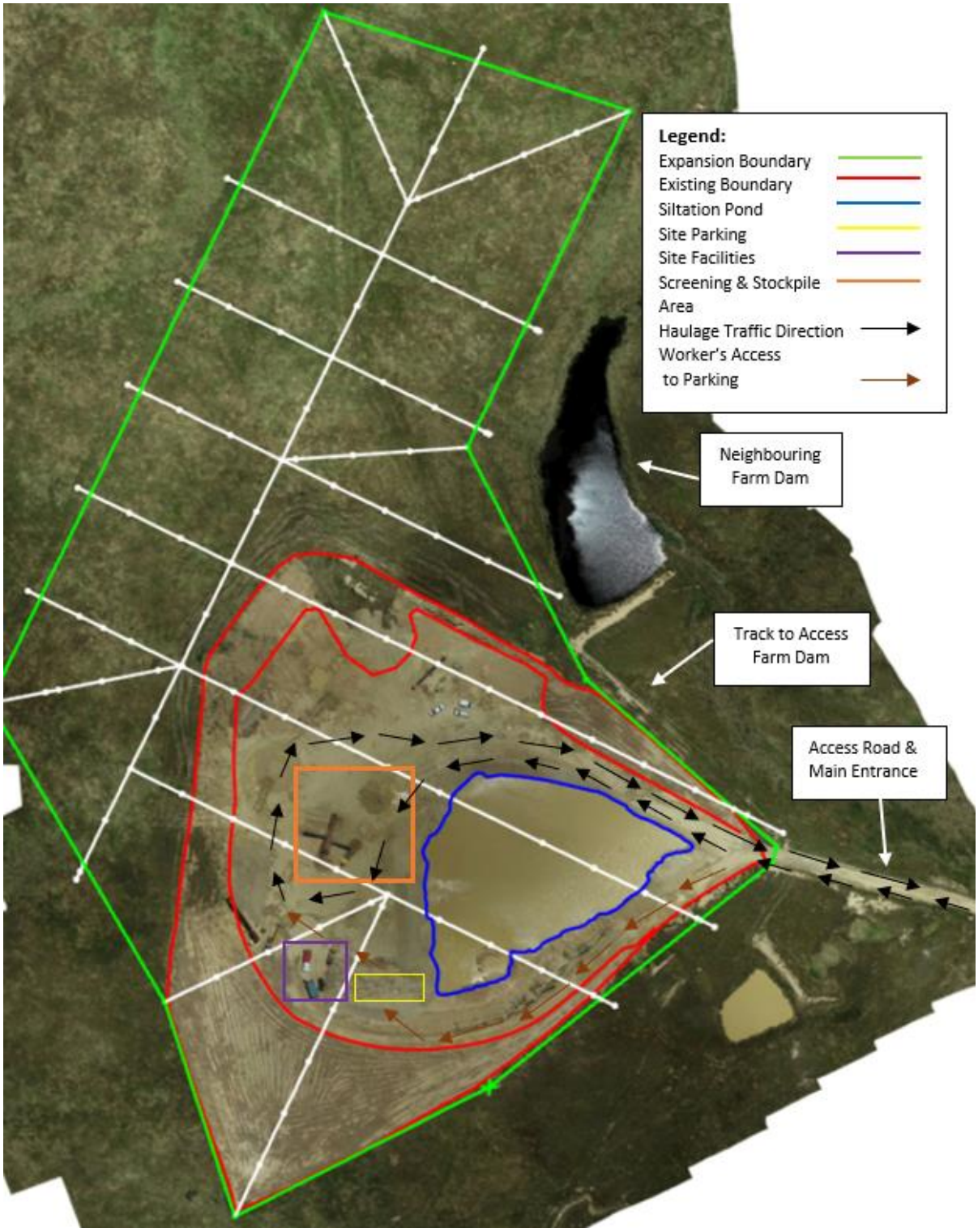

Figure 8 – Traffic Flow Plan

Air Quality and Dust Management Plan

The Air Quality Impact Assessment (SLR, March 2021) determined that the proposed site operations present a low risk of dust impacts on surrounding residential receptors and that no ongoing air monitoring is warranted for the project. However, dust mitigation measures will be implemented in accordance with Company environmental objectives and works procedures.

Objectives

To prevent dust from the Rose Lagoon Quarry operation causing a nuisance at residences or sensitive sites in the surrounding area.

To ensure that dust levels do not adversely impact on the health and amenity of persons in the surrounding area.

Control Measures

MANAGEMENT MEASURE	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING
Unpaved Surfaces	Dust emissions from unpaved surfaces are to be controlled using the following measures: Wet suppression - all dust generating areas such as site roads will be watered, as required, to suppress dust during operation.	Quarry Supervisor	As Required
	Travel distance will be minimised through appropriate site layout and design.	All staff	All Times
	Product trucks will be covered and enclosed with tarpaulins or dust covers.	Operators	All Times
Vehicles	Load Sizes will be managed to avoid spillages	Plant Operator	All Times

	Vehicle movements will be restricted to defined areas.	All Staff	All Times
	Speed limits will be defined (e.g. <10 km/h), and where necessary enforced, for vehicles on the site.	All Staff	All Times
	Drivers are to obey the on-site speed limit.	All Staff	All Times
Material Stockpiles	Dust emissions from stockpiles will be mitigated where required to ensure targets are met by: • Wet suppression using water sprinklers or sprays; • Covered storage of fine material; • Limiting the height and slope of the stockpiles; • Limiting drop heights from conveyors; and • Use of wind breaks.	Quarry Supervisor / Site Operators	As Required
Conveyors	Dust emissions from conveyors will be minimised by: Partially enclosing conveyors; • Minimising drop heights; and • Appropriate design of hopper load systems to ensure a good fit with trucks and use of appropriate wind shields for hoppers.	Site Operators	All Times
Material Handling	Dust emissions during material handling will be minimised by:	Site Operators	All times

	• Enclosing the primary crushing plant; • Enclosing the secondary/tertiary processing plants; • Minimising drop heights; • Regularly cleaning up any spillages; and • Appropriate design of hopper load systems to ensure a good fit with trucks.		
Reporting	All site personnel will be instructed to immediately report situations resulting in elevated dust emissions to the manager (or their supervisor).	PM	All Inductions
	All communications are to be undertaken as per the HSE Communication Procedure.	All Staff	All Times
Corrective Action	Dust generation activities will be controlled by watering or other means to achieve compliance targets based visual observation, staff or community feedback.	Quarry Manager	As necessary
	If necessary, dust generating activities will cease until corrective actions result in achievement of targets or wind conditions are such that targets are achieved.	Quarry Manager	As Necessary

Table 1: Dust Control Measures

Management of Stockpiles

To manage soil stockpiles so that dust and sediment in run-off is minimised, the following controls will be implemented (as per EPA Publication 275 Environmental Guidelines for Major Construction Sites):

- Minimise the number of stockpiles, and the area, and the time stockpiles are exposed.
- Locate stockpiles away from drainage lines, at least 10m away from natural waterways and where they should be less susceptible to wind erosion.
- Ensure that stockpiles have slopes no greater than 2:1 (horizontal: vertical)
- Stabilise stockpiles that should remain bare for more than 28 days by covering with anchored fabric by seeding.
- Establish sediment controls around unstabilised stockpiles.
- Suppress dust generation from stockpiles as circumstance demand.
- Stockpiles should not be located under the drip line of trees.

Weed Management Plan

Objectives

- Identify potential terrestrial and aquatic pests and weeds that may be expected on the site;
- Describe the measures that would be implemented to prevent and eradicate the occurrence of pests and weeds on the site.

Weed Species of the Site

High Threat and Priority weed

All flora species identified were recorded along with ecological communities and habitat components occurring on the site.

The area of the quarry expansion is dominated by Chilean Needlegrass (Nassella neesiana), Clover (Trifolium sp.) is also common and in parts Patterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum) becomes dominant.

Chilean Needlegrass is listed as a weed of national significance under schedules of the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 and Local Land Services (2017)

Noxious Weeds

Weeds that are declared noxious are those weeds that have potential to cause harm to the community and individuals, can be controlled by reasonable means and most importantly, have the potential to spread within an area and to other areas. The Noxious Weeds Act 1993 imposes obligations on occupiers of land to control noxious weeds declared for their area. There are five classes of noxious weeds identified in the Act:

- Class 1: Plants that pose a potentially serious threat to primary production or the environment and are not present in the State or are present only to a limited extent. The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant. The weeds are also "notifiable" and a range of restrictions on their sale and movement exist.
- Class 2: Plants that pose a potentially serious threat to primary production or the environment of a region to which the order applies and are not present in the region or are present only to a limited extent. The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant. The weeds are also "notifiable" and a range of restrictions on their sale and movement exist.

- Class 3: plants that pose a serious threat to primary production or the environment of an area to which the order applies, are not widely distributed in the area and are likely to spread in the area or to another area. Class 3 weeds must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed.
- Class 4: plants that pose a threat to primary production, the environment or human health, are widely distributed in an area to which the order applies and are likely to spread in the area or to another area. The growth of Class 4 weeds must be managed in a manner that reduces its numbers spread and incidence and continuously inhibits its reproduction.
- Class 5: plants that are likely to spread within the state. There are no requirements to control existing plants of Class 5 weeds. However, the weeds are "notifiable" and a range of restrictions on their sale and movement exists.

Other weed species

Other weed species that occur in the site include exotic grasses and herbs, introduced pasture grasses, non-indigenous plants or native plants that are either beyond their natural range, hybridise with indigenous plants or threaten local vegetation communities. New weed species could also spread from nearby infestations and become established on the site.

Weed Management Actions

Removal of Weeds

Weeding will be staged in accordance with the ordering of granite extraction activities in the new work area.

Mechanical

Mechanical removal of weeds will be undertaken where weeds occur within the granite excavation footprint. Excavators or bulldozers may be used, alternatively, slashers can be used to remove shrubby weeds. Seedlings or regrowth of weed species can be slashed.

Chemical Treatment of weeds

Control methods for weed species are identified in this section and are based mainly on a targeted approach using biodegradable chemical controls. Chemical treatment

of weeds will be required following mechanical removal of weeds from the granite extraction footprint, for any weeds that occur on land to be retained (i.e. outside of the granite extraction footprint).

Chemical control will target localised weed infestations to avoid water pollution and downstream impacts on the wetland next to the quarry.

Herbicide application is to be administered by authorised personnel, with relevant chemical handling and application competencies.

Herbicide application

High threat and priority weeds are to be treated in accordance with the herbicide specific to each species, as listed in the NSW WeedWise website (DPI 2020). Treatments additional species of priority weeds that may colonise the site can also be found on the NSW WeedWise website.

Although trade names are used, in most cases there are other products with the same active constituents and quantities. Any product with the same active constituents may be used.

Herbicide applicators aim to maximise the amount of herbicide reaching the target plants and minimise the likelihood of the herbicide reaching off-target areas through spray drift.

In accordance with the principles outlined in New South Wales Weed Control Handbook seventh edition, herbicides will:

- Not be sprayed in wind speeds of 10km/h or greater, causing spray to drift into non- target areas;
- Not be sprayed on days when the temperature exceeds 28°C;
- Not be continued to be sprayed if weather conditions change and become unsuitable;
- Use the largest droplets that give adequate spray coverage; and
- Use the least-volatile formulation of herbicide available.

Other requirements include:

- Herbicides will not be used where they will detrimentally affect water quality, or so close to a watercourse that the herbicide can enter the water and contaminate the waterway. Only pesticides registered for use near water may be used near water.

- A record sheet is not required where herbicide is applied by hand or using hand- held equipment, or, if applied in quantities of no more than 5 litres/5 kilograms of concentrated product or 20 litres/20 kilograms of the ready-to-use product.

Prevention of importation of weeds

Once priority weeds have been removed from each stage (prior to granite extraction activities), the next management action involves preventing, or minimising the potential, for weeds species to be introduced and to become established within that stage.

To control the importation of weeds into the site from external sources, the Environmental Manager must be diligent in ensuring that plant and equipment is free of weeds prior to being brought to the site; that all vegetative material and soil has been removed from plant used within the site.

All construction machinery used within the site to remove weeds is to be thoroughly cleaned to remove all plant material and soil potentially containing weed seeds and propagules.

Equipment used for treating weed infestation will be cleaned prior to moving to a new area within the site to minimise the likelihood of transferring any plant material and soil.

All site personnel are to be inducted on the existence of weeds on the site during the project induction and as required in toolbox talks and the controls, they are required to implement to minimise weed spread.

Weed monitoring

Weed monitoring will evaluate the effectiveness of weed management across each stage within the site. Monitoring actions will include regular site visits, mapping and fixed-point photographs and will be implemented on a stage-by-stage basis. Regular monitoring will allow for the rapid treatment of weed outbreaks, to reduce the spread and establishment of the weed elsewhere within the site.

Monitoring methodology

Monitoring inspections are to be undertaken in accordance with the monitoring timing and methodology outlined in the Rehabilitation Management Plan. The monitoring will be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.

Ongoing weed management

Given the disturbed nature of the soil profile, due to past and current land management practices within the site, ongoing weed management will be required to prevent, and control weed infestations and/or spread during granite extraction works in each stage.

Weeds must be treated within two weeks of identifying their presence during a monitoring period.

Verification of proposed control measures and supervision of weed control activities is to be undertaken in consultation with a qualified weed contractor, which may include:

- Herbicide treatment, in accordance with chemicals specific to weeds species on the NSW WeedWise website (DPI 2020).
- Minimal impact/disturbance methods: removal of weeds by hand or low disturbance mechanical means will be used (i.e. dug out with a mattock or cut and paint technique.

All weed removal activities must be reported to the Environmental Officer.

Water, Sediment and Erosion Management Plan

Objectives

A Soil and Water Assessment for the Quarry has been completed by Strategic Environmental & Engineering Consulting (SEEC Report dated 5th April 2022). The SEEC Report provides 26 recommendations for soil and water management to be undertaken as part of normal operations at the Quarry site, these have been incorporated into the plan as follows:

No.	Recommendation	OEMP Reference
1.	A Water Management Plan (WMP) will be prepared for the operational quarry. It is to incorporate the recommendations in this table.	WMP has been incorporated into the Water, Sediment and Erosion Management Plan of the OEMP. Pages 35 – 43.
2.	The operational quarry will maintain the minimum capacity within the Main Sediment Basin in accordance with the 10-day 90th percentile design requirements. Refer to Section 4.4 for details of the Main Sediment Basin.	Page 39 of the OEMP – Water Storages
3.	The water management structures shown on Figure 10 will be maintained or constructed as required.	Pages 42 – 43 of the OEMP – Control Measures
4.	Dust suppression using water will be undertaken as required to minimise the risk of dust rise.	Page 26 of the OEMP – Air Quality and Dust Management Plan
5.	Water for dust suppression and processing will be sourced from the main sediment basin.	Page 40 of the OEMP – Dirty Water Management
6.	Inspections will be carried out: • At least once per month during normal operations; • Prior to forecast rainfall of >50% chance of more than 50mm; and Following any rainfall of more than 50mm over any 5 day period.	Page 39 of the OEMP – Water Storages
7.	Inspections will focus on the water management and erosion and sediment control infrastructure, and will be documented using the attached Inspection Sheet or a suitable alternative Inspection Sheet.	Page 43 of the OEMP – Proposed Maintenance

8.	Any actions requiring attention identified in a site inspection will be rectified within a reasonable timeframe.	Page 43 of the OEMP – Proposed Maintenance
9.	Sediment tracking onto The Federal Highway will be visually checked daily. When sediment tracking becomes excessive or presents a safety risk to traffic, the road will be cleaned (e.g. with a sweeper truck) as soon as practicable.	Page 40 of the OEMP – Dirty Water Management
10.	The rumble grids at the site entrance will be checked monthly as part of the regular site inspections to ensure effective functioning.	Page 40 of the OEMP – Dirty Water Management
11.	All fuels, oils and chemicals are not to be kept on site.	Page 38 of the OEMP – Prevention of Groundwater Contamination
12.	Environmental incidents where material harm to the environment is caused or threatened will be subject to an Emergency Response Plan.	Page 19 of the OEMP – Emergency Preparedness Page 21 of the OEMP – Emergency Response Plan
13.	Environmental performance will be monitored and the WMP will be reviewed, updated and amended in accordance with the schedule in Section 4.6 of this Soil and Water Assessment.	Page 58 of the OEMP – Environmental Monitoring and Audits
14.	Weather conditions and forecasts (including rainfall predictions) will be monitored daily to allow for adequate planning for significant rain events.	Page 40 of the OEMP – Dirty Water Management
15.	Quarrying and processing activities will be halted if the Quarry Manager determines the environment is at imminent risk of harm from activities continuing.	Page 17 of the OEMP – Roles and Responsibilities
16.	Daily rainfall records (in mm/day) will be collected and recorded onsite.	Page 40 of the OEMP – Dirty Water Management
17.	Vehicles, plant and equipment will be inspected daily for leaks of fuels or fluids.	Page 38 of the OEMP – Prevention of Groundwater Contamination
18.	Environmental aspects will be included in the site induction process for new staff. This will include (although is not limited to): • Objectives of the Quarry Environmental Management Plan (QEMP) and WMP	Page 38 of the OEMP – Prevention of Groundwater Contamination

	• Understanding of obligations under the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act (1997) not to cause pollution. • Incident reporting and management procedures (including spill response). • Details of water management and erosion and sediment control structures and procedures. • Specific requirements to minimise sediment/mud tracking onto roads. Requirement to maintain environmental controls and repair damaged controls.	
19.	The Main Sediment Basin will be de-silted as required to maintain effective capacity and function.	Page 40 of the OEMP – Dirty Water Management
20.	Drainage pathways (e.g. from the Processing Area to the Quarry Area) will be inspected for signs of scour.	Page 43 of the OEMP – Proposed Maintenance of Erosion
21.	Active discharge of accumulated water on the site must meet the discharge criteria in Section 4.5.	Page 40 of the OEMP – Water Monitoring
22.	Hazardous substances will be stored onsite in lockable containers, in their original receptacles.	Page 38 of the OEMP – Prevention of Groundwater Contamination
23.	All hazardous substances will be clearly labelled and will have Safety Data Sheets affixed or available nearby.	Page 38 of the OEMP – Prevention of Groundwater Contamination
24.	The use of any hazardous substance that could result in a spill will be undertaken away from water management infrastructure such as the Main Sediment Basin to minimise the risk of contaminating the stored water.	Page 38 of the OEMP – Prevention of Groundwater Contamination
25.	Any refueling undertaken on site shall be undertaken in designated areas only, well away from water management infrastructure such as the Main Sediment Basin to minimise the risk of contaminating the stored water.	Page 38 of the OEMP – Prevention of Groundwater Contamination
26.	Wherever possible, water detained onsite from the surface flows will be re-used for dust control and other non-potable uses.	Page 40 of the OEMP – Dirty Water Management

The main objectives of water management in the Quarry are to protect the riverine environment, the surface resources of the area by minimizing the likelihood of water-related pollution and implement adequate water management measures during all phases of the quarry's operation.

To set out strategies to control soil erosion and sediment generation close to the source and thereby minimise the potential for quarry activities to adversely affect downstream water quality. A secondary objective is to ensure that measures are in place to adequately manage possible flood risks.

Prevention of Groundwater Contamination

Divall's will be implement best environmental practice associated with storage of hydrocarbons, refuelling activities, equipment maintenance and management of wash-down water. The prescribed practices are listed below:

- All fuels, oils and chemicals are not to be kept on site
- Vehicles, plant and equipment will be inspected daily for leaks of fuels or fluids.
- Hazardous substances will be stored onsite in lockable containers, in their original receptacles.
- All hazardous substances will be clearly labelled and will have Safety Data Sheets affixed or available nearby.
- The use of any hazardous substance that could result in a spill will be undertaken away from water management infrastructure such as the Main Sediment Basin to minimise the risk of contaminating the stored water.
- Any refuelling undertaken on site shall be undertaken in designated areas only, well away from water management infrastructure such as the Main Sediment Basin to minimise the risk of contaminating the stored water.

Environmental aspects will be included in the site induction process for new staff. This will include (although is not limited to):

- Objectives of the Quarry Environmental management Plan (QEMP) and the WMP
- Understanding of obligations under the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act (1997) not to cause pollution.
- Incident reporting and management procedures (including spill response).

- Details of water management and erosion and sediment control structures and procedures.
- Specific requirements to minimise sediment/mud tracking onto roads.

Requirement to maintain environmental controls and repair damaged controls.

Proposed Surface Water Management

The proposed surface water management system is outlined within **Figure 9** as provided by the SEEC Report, including recommended controls for erosion and sediment controls.

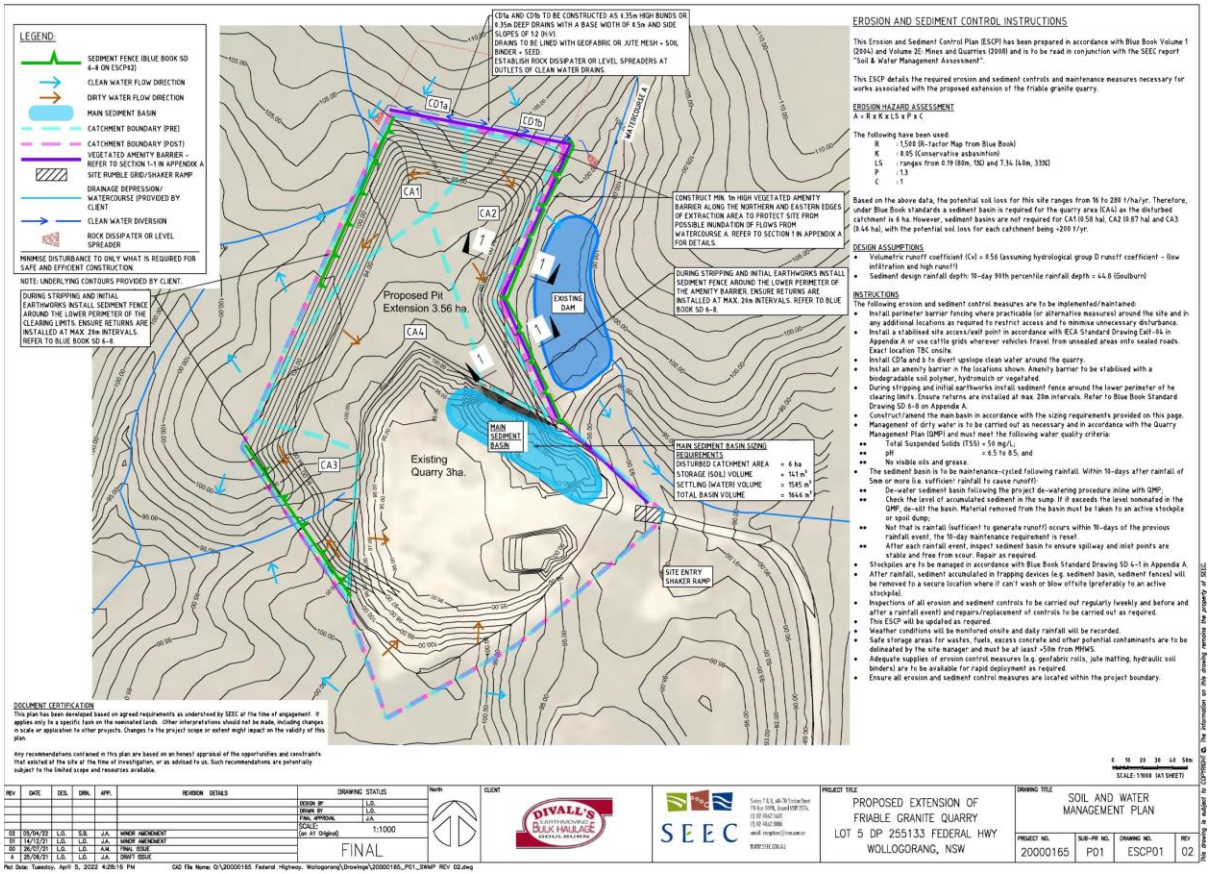

Figure 9 – Erosion and Sediment Controls (SEEC Report)

Water Storages

The water storages including the Sediment Basin is outlined in **Figure 9**.

- The Sediment basin will be inspected monthly or Prior to forecast rainfall of >50% chance of more than 50mm; and Following any rainfall of more than 50mm over any 5-day period.
- The operational quarry will maintain the minimum capacity within the Main Sediment Basin in accordance with the 10-day 90th percentile design requirements.

Dirty Water Management

- Dust suppression using water will be undertaken as required to minimise the risk of dust rise. Processing water will be sourced from the main sediment basin.
- Sediment tracking onto The Federal Highway will be visually checked daily. When sediment tracking becomes excessive or presents a safety risk to traffic, the road will be cleaned (e.g. with a sweeper truck) as soon as practicable.
- The rumble grids at the site entrance will be checked monthly as part of the regular site inspections to ensure effective functioning.
- Weather conditions and forecasts (including rainfall predictions) will be monitored daily to allow for adequate planning for significant rain events.
- Daily rainfall records (in mm/day) will be collected and recorded onsite.
- The Main Sediment Basin will be de-silted as required to maintain effective capacity and function.

Water Monitoring

Discharges must meet the water quality requirements detailed in Table below. These criteria are based on typical Blue Book (Landcom, 2004) requirements. Note that the main pollutant of concern in detained water is sediment. The chemistry of detained water is unlikely to differ significantly from natural streamflow in the nearby receiving environment.

Parameter	Recommended standard for site discharge
Total suspended solids (TSS)	50mg/L (assumed equivalent to 75 NTU)
pH	6.5 to 8.5

Timeline of Events

Development activities will generally occur in the following order:

1. Construction of diversion drains (typically upslope of disturbance areas) – these will only be constructed where they will significantly reduce the catchment reporting to disturbance areas.

2. Adjustment of sediment DAM where required to provide for temporary retention of runoff from disturbance areas. Where practicable, existing dams, existing farm dams and non-operational open cut voids will be preferentially utilised for this purpose.
3. Construction of collection drains (downslope of or within disturbance areas) where required to convey runoff to sediment dams or other storages.

4. Construction of sediment fences and straw bale filters (downslope of disturbance and stockpile areas) where required.

5. Construction, pre-stripping or Quarry works will only take place once erosion and sediment control measures are in place.

Design Criteria

The design criteria for sediment control structures are summarised in **Table 2**.

Sediment Control Structure	Function	Design Capacity
Upslope diversion drains	Reduce runoff from undisturbed areas onto disturbed areas	Peak flow calculated for 1 in 10-year critical duration rainfall event (SEEC – 2021)
Sediment Basin	Containment of sediment runoff from disturbed areas with more than 150m3/yr. estimated soil loss	6000M3 Capacity
Sediment fences and/or straw bale filters.	Retention/filtration of suspended sediments	Limit flow to less than 50L/s in the design 1 in 10-year critical duration rainfall event (Landcom (2004)

Table 2: Design Criteria for Sediment Control Structures

Sediment Dam Design

The proposed Main Sediment Basin has been sized in accordance with the Blue Book (Landcom, 2004). This process involves calculating the predicted annual average soil loss using the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) with the relative parameters.

- Volumetric Runoff Coefficient (Cv) = 0.56 (Assuming hydrological group 'D' runoff coefficient.
- Sediment Basin Design Rainfall Depth: 10-day 90th percentile = 44.8mm (Goulburn).

The sediment basin volume required is 1,646m3. This includes a sediment storage volume of 141m3 and a water storage volume of 1,505m3. A 10-day 90th percentile design has been adopted to allow 10 days (in lieu the shorter period of 5 days) allowing for additional time for testing, treatment and discharge of surface water. There is also ample additional volume within the base of the extraction area with preliminary calculations showing up to 12,000m3 of volume available.

Sediment Dam Dewatering

If the available freeboard volume in sediment dams is approaching the required design capacity between rainfall events, water will be released only if the total suspended sediment (TSS) content meets the recommended criterion of 50mg/L (Landcom, 2004). Dewatering would occur to well-grassed areas where sufficient grassed buffer exists to prevent the migration of sediments to watercourses. Flocculant addition will be used, to meet the recommended Landcom (2004) criterion. Alternatively, sediment dam would be dewatered to mine water storages or stored water used directly for mine activities such as dust suppression, irrigation and moisture conditioning of earthworks.

Control Measures

The Rose lagoon Water, Erosion and Sediment Control Management System includes a comprehensive set of both proactive and reactive control measures designed to minimise the impact of sediment on water sources. The primary management measure for erosion and sediment is the control of initial ground disturbance, and the timely land rehabilitation following disturbance. Where disturbance is unavoidable, erosion and sediment control structures will be constructed.

The following methods to control erosion and manage sediment laden runoff will be implemented:

- **Progressive rehabilitation** – Quarry disturbed land is rehabilitated to a stable, vegetated landform following completion of Quarry related activities. Rehabilitation of Quarry disturbed land is completed in accordance with the rehabilitation sequence and methodology contained in the current Environmental management Plan.
- **Sediment dams** – retain runoff volume from a rainfall event such that suspended solids can settle to the base of the dam.
- **Sediment fences** – vertical support pickets are spaced at a maximum of 2.5m intervals and are placed parallel to contours with limited contributing catchment area to any one section, self-supporting geotextile is placed on the upslope side of the posts.
- **Straw bale filters** – similar to sediment fences with straw bales used instead of geotextile.
- **Post-rain inspections** – sediment management structures are inspected following rain events of 25mm, or greater, in 24-hour period. Details of these inspections are listed on Checklist.

Runoff from most disturbed areas on site reports to water management containment storages or to Quarry open cut pits which are part of the water management system. Runoff from granite stockpile areas is managed within the Quarry site containment storage.

Proposed Maintenance of Erosion and Sediment Control Structures

Routine inspections of sediment control structures, Drainage pathways (e.g. from the Processing Area to the Quarry Area) will be inspected for signs of scour as well as inspections following rainfall events of 25mm or more in a 24-hour period, will be conducted by Rose Lagoon Quarry personnel. During these inspections, sediment control structures will be inspected for capacity, structural integrity and effectiveness. Inspections will be carried out:

- At least once per month during normal operations;
- Prior to forecast rainfall of >50% chance of more than 50mm; and

Following any rainfall of more than 50mm over any 5-day period. The inspection will be documented using the Erosion and Sediment Checklist Control (**Figure 10**) adapted from SEEC (2021).

Any actions requiring attention identified in a site inspection will be rectified within a reasonable timeframe.

DIVALL'S EARTHMOVING BULK HAULAGE GOULBURN 02 4829 8200	**WHSE Site Inspection Checklist**

Water Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Checklist

Locations and area being inspected:	
Date of Inspection:	Time: AM/PM
Inspected by (1):	Inspected by (2):
Signature:	Signature:
Site Supervisor:	Site Representative:
Reason for this inspection:	☐ Monthly inspection ☐ Forecast shows >50% chance of more than 50mm ☐ More than 50mm of rain received over the past 5 days

Rainfall forecast for next 5 days at the time of inspection:	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5

Were all actions from previous list closed out?	☐ Yes ☐ No	If no, provide details:

No.	Check	Record	Action Required	To be Fixed by (Initials)
1.	Quarry Area northern bund intact and no off-site water can leak into the extraction area	☐ OK ☐ Not OK		
2.	Quarry Area eastern bund is well vegetated and shows little or no signs of erosion.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK		
3.	All runoff from the Quarry Area is directed into the Main Sediment Basin.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK		
4.	Main Sediment Basin in the Quarry Area has adequate capacity to contain the next rainfall event.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK		
5.	Any discharges of water offsite were checked to ensure the water quality requirements in the WMP were met.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK		

		☐ N/A		
6.	Drainage pathway from the Processing Area down to the Quarry Area is clearly defined, has adequate capacity and is not scoured.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK ☐ N/A		
7.	Bunds and filters around the Storage Area and Distribution Point are intact and not damaged or blocked with sediment.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK ☐ N/A		
8.	The Federal Highway has little, or no sediment tracked onto it from the site.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK		
9.	Rumble grid is intact and functional and isn't clogged with sediment.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK ☐ N/A		
10.	Dust suppression has been proactively undertaken since the previous inspection.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK ☐ N/A		
11.	Any fuel or chemical storage areas are clearly marked and fully bunded with adequate capacity for the volumes stored.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK ☐ N/A		
12.	Any spills of fuels, oils, fluids or other potential contaminants have been cleaned up.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK ☐ N/A		
13.	Spill kit(s) are available onsite and are adequately stocked.	☐ OK ☐ Not OK ☐ N/A		
14.	Other (nominate other water management structure(s)):	☐ OK ☐ Not OK ☐ N/A		
Additional notes:				

Figure 10: Inspection Checklist

Rehabilitation and Landscape Management Plan

Objectives

Site rehabilitation will be progressively implemented as the granite excavation, Although the timing of rehabilitation can adapt to fluctuations in aggregate demand for granite material accepted by the Quarry, the sequence of extraction activity - from South to North through the Quarry Site in 3 stages - forms the basis for the sequential rehabilitation of the quarry.

The rehabilitation goals are:

- Progressive rehabilitation of the Site throughout the extraction stages.
- Stabilization of any residual faces of the quarry, ensuring a maximum slope of 1:3 of the mass.
- Cover the old extraction area with a layer of topsoil (Maximum 200mm) and different native species of grass and trees listed below.
- Ensure that all areas where works have been completed are kept in safe and stable condition.
- Monitoring and control of plant and animal pests during rehabilitation works, respecting local biodiversity
- Ensure that all areas where quarry work has been completed have adequate waterlogging.
- To reduce open and unconsolidated surface area as much as practical.
- To mitigate any potential environmental effects.

The development of this Quarry Rehabilitation Plan was also formulated considering the operational experience, Divall's own equipment facilitating the performance of the proposed activities.

Site Preparation and Quarry Development Plan

Site development will be an extension of existing quarry operations, following sequential stages from south to north. Refer to **Figure 5** under Project Activities Summary (page 14) for the Quarry Development Plan.

Quarry operations comprise the following activities:

- The use of suitable material on site to create the perimeter bunds

- Development of the Quarry Pit area, extending from the existing Quarry, including the removal of the topsoil and subsoil, and the development of a working pit.
- Build and maintain access roads
- Crushed extraction and processing in stages, operating the Quarry from South to North.
- Maintain granite removal processing, storage and truck loading in the southwest section of the Site, a minimum of 350 meters from the northeast and southeast property boundaries.
- Rehabilitation of the worked areas, with topsoil, hitting all residual slopes and grass.

Flora and Vegetation

All flora and fauna species identified were recorded along with ecological communities and habitat components occurring on the site.

Key flora species were recorded, and vegetation communities mapped and defined then compared with OEH defined Plant Community Types and checked against described listed vegetation communities.

Targeted surveys were undertaken for threatened species of plants that were considered to have potential to occur on the site based on desktop research or where habitats on site were found to be suitable.

Floral nomenclature is consistent with *The Plant Information Network System of The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust* PlantNET online resource.

Species

The quarry area occurs in an environment that has supported eucalypt dominated woodland and forest for many years prior to European settlement. These ecosystems have been progressively modified over the past 200 years, intersected by road and utility corridors and cleared for agriculture, typically grazing enterprises, in the lower flatter parts of the landscape while hill tops and ridges have typically been cleared for timber and often allowed to regenerate due to poorer soils and unsuitability for agriculture. In few parts of the landscape are native vegetation communities intact, the best nearby example is 800m to the south of the proposed quarry expansion in the Rose Lagoon area including the lagoon itself and its foreshore which. All other vegetation surrounding the study area are agricultural pasture intersected by planted

windbreaks, typically of Radiata Pine (Pinus radiata) some scattered native woodland trees occur in the surrounding 1km. Three living, and two recently dead examples of woodland eucalypts occur in the study area, these however are stunted and in poor condition, suffering extensive dieback, while identification was difficult due to their health, two of these trees 42m to the west of the proposed expansion are considered most likely to be Apple Box (Eucalyptus bridgesiana) and one, 166m to the south of the proposed quarry expansion (21m to the west of the existing quarry) is a Snowgum (E. pauciflora).

The Quarry site occurs in an agricultural paddock, with very few native species, low species diversity and very few woody plants.

The area of the quarry is dominated by Chilean Needlegrass (*Nassella neesiana*) Clover (*Trifolium sp*.) is also common and in parts Patterson's Curse (*Echium plantagineum*) becomes dominant.

The vegetation of the quarry area is dominated by exotic pasture species, the following species were observed;

Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*)

Thistles (*Onopordum sp*.)

Cats Ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*)

Dock (*Rumex spp*.)

Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*)

Rat's-tail Fescue (*Vulpia sp*.)

Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*)

Hair Grass (*Aira sp*.)

Barley Grass (*Hordeum sp*.)

Native species (compose less than 1% of biomass)

Wallaby Grass (Rytidosperma sp.)

Speargrass (Austrostipa sp.)

Bluebell (Wahlenbergia sp.)

Sedge (Lepidosperma sp.)

Chilean Needlegrass is listed as a weed of national significance under schedules of the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 and Local Land Services (2017) future use of the site should manage these species, a weed management plan should be prepared and implemented with consideration of future land uses.

No flora species or communities were recorded or considered likely to occur that are listed matters under the BC Act or the EPBC Act.

The seeds to be applied must correspond to the species indicated above in the execution project and have a degree of purity and the ability to germinate required by law, whenever these species appear in the official tables. Those that do not appear in official tables must come from the region unless special justification is given for those with late germination. They must be free of foreign seeds and impurities.

Soils and geology

The study area is mapped as the “Garland Soil Landscape” *NSW Soil Landscapes 1:150000 mapping*.

The Garland Soil Landscape is described as occurring in undulating rises and valleys formed from granitic parent material. Extensive areas occur in two north- south trending bands between Gunning and Hovells Creek and between Tarago Lagoon and the Isabella River. Commonly light red sandy duplex soils on upper slopes and mottled yellow duplex soils with sandy textured topsoils and bleached A2 horizons on mid and lower slopes. Sandy Red and Yellow Earths also found on sideslopes. Deep Siliceous Sands are found in some drainage lines. Granitic tors and pavements occasionally present. In some areas Red Podzolic Soils may be dominant.

Gullying of drainage lines is the most frequent form of soil erosion. Where gullies are allowed to progress unchecked, they can often reach depths of >3 m. Sheet erosion occurs only in very dry years or following bushfires, because the predominantly slightly sandy textured soils respond quickly to even relatively light falls of rain. Occasional salting in low-lying areas, particularly where Ordovician metasediments occur upslope.

In terms of native vegetation only scattered trees remain. Typical vegetation community of this soil landscape would have been Savannah woodland of yellow box and Blakelys red gum. A well-developed herbaceous layer, composed of spear grasses, kangaroo grass, and Poa species, occurred naturally beneath the open tree canopy. However, because of heavy grazing or fires, these grasses have been wholly or partly replaced with wallaby grasses, wire grass and often shrubs.

Topsoil Management

The key method of rehabilitation involves the transfer of topsoil material obtained directly from cleared areas prior to their excavation. No topsoil from external sites will be imported to the site.

The topsoil material obtained directly from cleared areas on site will be utilised in rehabilitation as:

- a seed sources
- mulch
- erosion control
- habitat for small fauna.

Topsoil extracted during the operation of the Quarry will be managed in accordance with the topsoil management measures outlined below in order to protect topsoil quality and enhance rehabilitation outcomes:

- The topsoil stripped will be between 100 - 200 mm in depth (dependent on the soil type present)
- Where practical, as executed currently and previously, topsoil will be directly returned to reshaped areas within the existing quarry which are available for revegetation
- Topsoil stockpiles are to be located away from quarrying, traffic areas and watercourses and positioned within the perimeter of the closed water management system
- Topsoil stockpiles will be located within the quarry disturbance area and not within the quarry offset areas adjacent to the quarry
- Erosion controls will be established at the base of stockpiles to prevent soil loss to the surrounding area
- Stockpiles will be generally less than 3 m high and will be set out in windrows to maximise surface exposure and biological activity
- Stockpiles to be kept longer than 3 months (i.e. Approximately how long it will take to establish a stable vegetative cover) will be sown with a suitable cover crop to minimise soil erosion and invasion of weed species
- Weed growth will be visual monitored every semester and controlled either by removing by hand or spraying if large areas (i.e. >40 m2) and observed

- Prior to re-spreading, weed growth will be scalped from the top of the stockpiles to minimise the transport of weeds into rehabilitated areas.

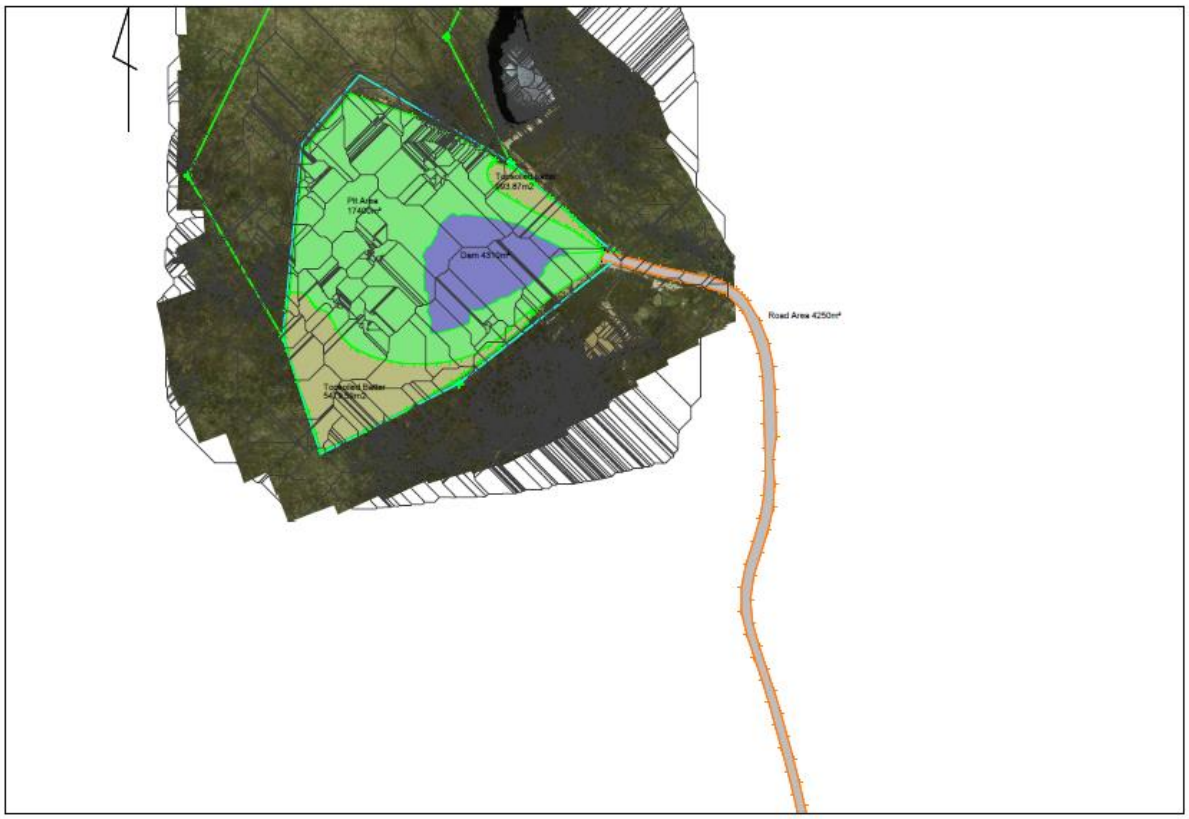

Figure 11: Topsoiled Areas

Quarry Rehabilitation

Following completion of filling in an area, rehabilitation involves re-spreading and contouring of topsoil materials and stored overburden materials to a minimum depth of 200 mm, stabilisation of battered slopes and grassing in completed and restored extraction areas to create a free draining and stable landform. Monitoring of revegetation will occur to ensure the success of the rehabilitation. All landscaping shall be maintained in perpetuity of the project and plants which die within the first 2 years of planting shall be replaced within 6 months

Key principles of rehabilitation include:

- Appropriate vegetation cover undertaken using appropriate low-seeding grass species. Topsoil and different native species should be undertaken during September to November or March to May. Generally used in areas with a moderate level of resilience. Involves planting native flora species grown from locally sourced seed in conjunction with the gradual removal of weeds
- Development of a free draining stable landform.

- The removal of all quarry operating machinery, equipment and buildings at the conclusion of all extraction activities.
- Monitor and where necessary, maintain rehabilitated areas to ensure they are functioning appropriately post-rehabilitation for a period of 24 months.
- Rehabilitation planning that is integrated with extraction sequences will ensure rehabilitation can commence, in areas where extraction activity has concluded (Stage 1, 2 and 3). This will ensure that vegetation can be established, or a return to other land use as provided in the land zoning (e.g. pasture/livestock grazing), as soon as possible. It also ensures that rehabilitation effort is not wasted on areas which will be disturbed again later.

Planting Program

The promotion of natural regeneration in preference to planting regimes will be encouraged. However, where soils or vegetation has been significantly altered as a result of vegetation removal and weed invasion, suitable locally occurring native (endemic) plant species will be used during rehabilitation from the following list:

Wallaby Grass (Rytidosperma sp.)

Speargrass (Austrostipa sp.)

Bluebell (Wahlenbergia sp.)

Sedge (Lepidosperma sp.)

Site Access

After Site remediation works are complete, it may be appropriate to deny vehicular access to the Site by erecting gates, fences, and trenches as necessary to prevent unauthorised four-wheel drive or motorcycle access, which is likely be detrimental to regenerating vegetation.

Management of Potential Environmental Effects

Potential environmental effects, such as dust and noise, that could emerge from major rehabilitation will be addressed through the procedures and practices specified in the Operational Environmental Management Plan

Rehabilitation Schedule

Time frames for rehabilitation of the Site will be driven largely by the rate of extraction and will occur progressively over the Site in conjunction with the completed stages. It is anticipated that rehabilitation of each worked-out stage will be completed within twelve months of the stage being finished of Council approving such stage.

An indicative timeframe for rehabilitation is set out in the **Table 3** below:

Rehabilitation Stage	Area (ha)	Date of Completion (Indicative only)
Existing Quarry – Stage 1	1.0 ha	End 2023
Existing Quarry – Stage 2	1.0 ha	End 2028
Existing Quarry – Stage 3	1.0 ha	End 2033
Quarry Extension – Stage 4	3.0 ha	End 2038 (12 Months After possible Quarry Closure)

Table 3: Rehabilitation Schedule

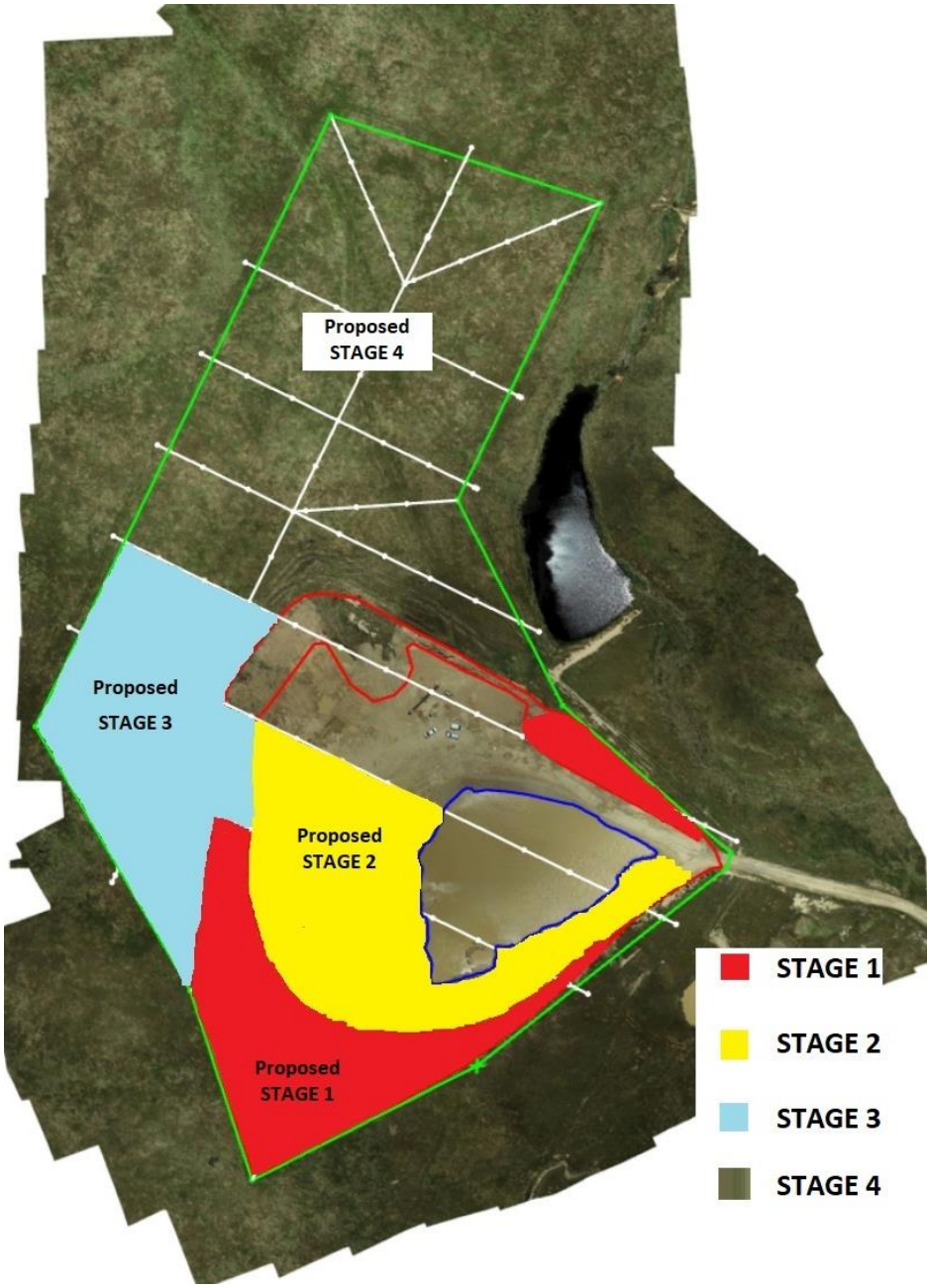

Figure 12 - Quarry Rehabilitation Plan

The rehabilitation of the extraction expansion areas 2 and 3 will begin after 15 years of extraction, with around 2 hectares that will be recovered within 12 months after the quarry is closed. The recovery proposal arises after the completion of Extraction Areas 2 and 3 in which the granite crush and screening processing area are in the central region of the quarry.

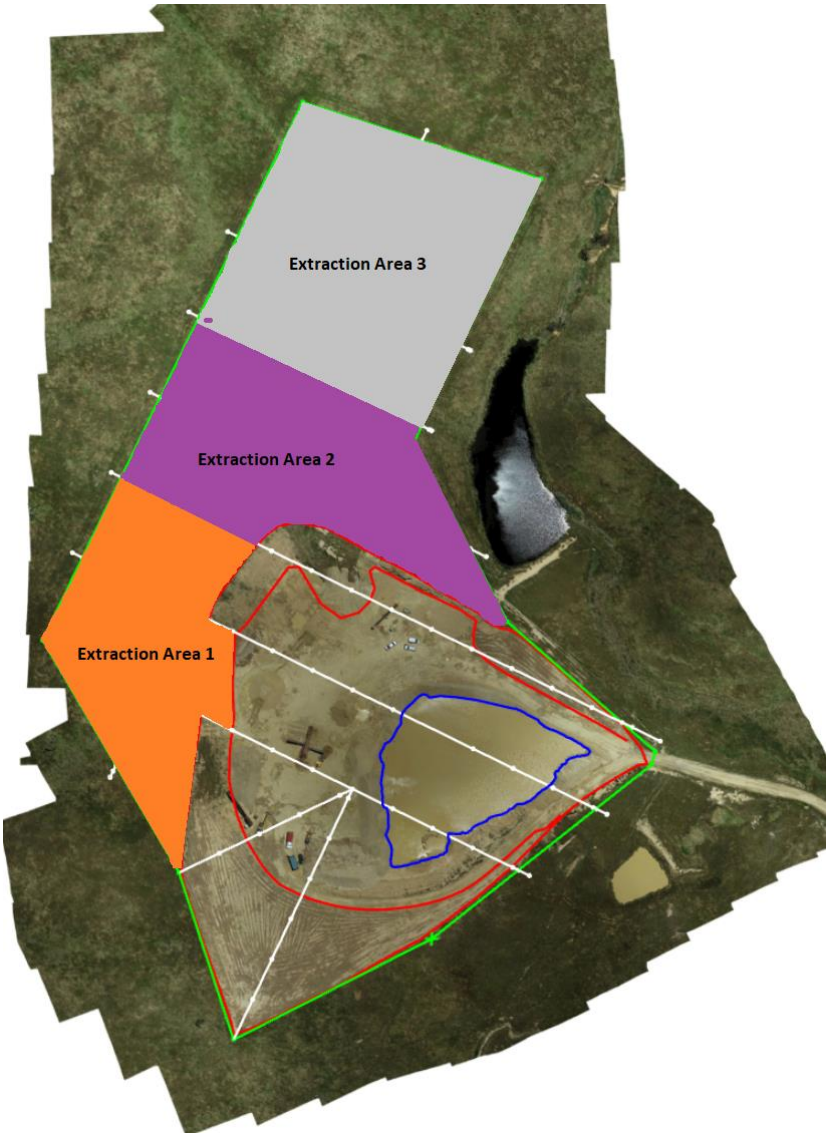

Figure 13 – Extraction Plan

Proposed Final Landform

The modelling proposed for the extraction areas will be achieved through landfill operations using sterile materials left over from the crushing process and topsoil in order to allow the subsequent installation of vegetation. The final internal slopes of the Quarry will be formed to provide an irregular form to the edge of the Quarry but at gradients which allow for the placement of topsoil, clean soil and native species growth. The slope gradient should vary between 1 in 3 and 1 in 6 with an irregular form to negate a linear, uniform appearance of the slopes to create a more natural appearance.

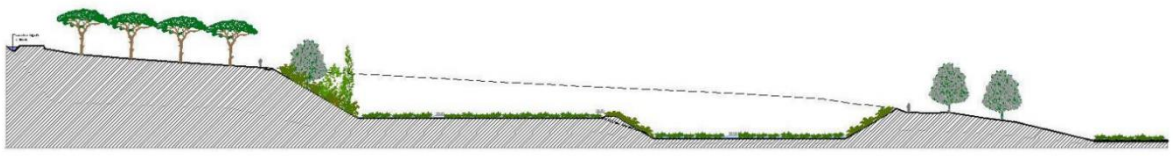

Figure 14 – Proposed Final Landform

NSW Planning & Environment

Open Cut Summary Rehabilitation Cost Estimation

Note: Sections of this page are automatically filled in from the registration page

Mine Name:	Rose Lagoon Quarry
Lease(s):	
Authorisation Owner:	
Mine Operator:	
Expiry of MOP:	
Current Security:	**Date of Last Security Deposit Review:**
Mine Contact:	
Position:	
Address:	Lot 5 DP 255133 - Federal Highway, Wollogorang
Phone:	**Email:**

Domain		Security Deposit
Domain 1: Infrastructure		$48,735
Domain 2: Tailings & Rejects		$10,230
Domain 3: Overburden & Waste		$6,830
Domain 4: Active Mine & Voids		$6,830
Domain 5: Management Activities		$1,100
Subtotal (Domains and Sundry Items)		**$73,725**
Contingency	10%	$7,373
Post Closure Environmental Monitoring	10%	$7,373
Project Management and Surveying	10%	$7,373
Total Security Deposit for the Mining Project (excl. of GST)		$95,843

Note: GST is not included in the above calculation or as part of rehabilitation security deposits required by the Department.

☐ Alterations have been made to unit prices within this spreadsheet. (Attach a separate sheet providing details of changes).

☐ The proposed rehabilitation design is generally consistent with the development consent for the project.

This Registration Form, Summary Report and calculation pages are to be printed and attached as an appendix the AEMR or MOP.

This mine security calculation has been estimated using the best available information at the time.
It is a true and accurate reflection of the total rehabilitation liability held by this mine.

Company Respresentative's Name **Date**

Company Representative's Role / Responsibility **Signature**

Division of Resources and Geoscience
Rehabilitation Cost Estimation Tool - Open Cut Summary Report

Page 1 of 1

Figure 15 – Cost Estimation of Rehabilitation

4. MONITORING, REVIEW AND NON-CONFORMANCES

Monitoring Program

Divall's WHSE Manager, in conjunction with the Quarry Manager will ensure regular formal inspections of environmental management controls is undertaken. All monitoring will be undertaken by trained workers using appropriately calibrated equipment, in accordance with relevant standards. All monitoring records will be maintained for at least three years in accordance with the Divall's Record Management Register. Any issues arising from these inspections will be reported, documented and actioned according to Divall's procedure OP.09 – Managing Non-Conformance – Corrective/Preventative Action.

Environmental performance will be reported in accordance with Divall's procedure HSE.08 – Monitoring and Measuring of HSE Performance and includes Management review of performance to determine any trends in non-compliance that needs to be addressed.

The environmental monitoring program for the Quarry will be implemented as follows:

Item	Method	Frequency	Responsibility
Weed Management:			
Monitor effectiveness of controls and for emergence of weed species on site	Visual Inspection	Monthly	Quarry Manager
Water Management:			
Weather conditions and Forecasts	Bureau of Meteorology (App or website)	Daily	Quarry Manager
Rainfall records	Onsite water gauge and Daily Rain Sheet	Daily	Quarry Manager
Storage (Main Sediment Basin)	Visual Inspection	Monthly and prior to and after rainfall events of >50mm	Quarry Manager
Sediment Controls:			
Sediment tracking onto Federal Highway	Visual Inspection	Daily	Quarry Manager
Rumble grids	Visual Inspection (WHSE Inspection Checklist)	Monthly	Quarry Manager
Sediment Controls (e.g. silt fencing, vegetation barrier)	Visual Inspection (WHSE Inspection Checklist)	Monthly	Quarry Manager

Erosion:			
Drainage pathways, monitor for scour.	Visual Inspection	Following rainfall events of >25mm	Quarry Manager
Rehabilitation:			
Vegetation regrowth (topsoil and planted species)	Visual Inspection	Monthly for two years following each rehabilitation stage.	Quarry Manager

Environmental Audits and Reporting

Annual review of the Divall's Environmental Management System is undertaken internally by competent personnel to monitor compliance with statutory requirements and compliance with the requirements of the company certification to ISO 14001:2015.

In addition to the annual review, an independent audit of the Divall's Environmental Management System is undertaken annually by the certifying company to ensure compliance with the requirements of ISO 14001:2015. Every three years, this independent audit is for re-certification purposes.

The effectiveness in the implementation of the Plan is assessed through environmental and operational performance, monitoring and periodic audit assessments of Regulatory compliance.

The Rose Lagoon OEMP is reviewed as required in response to:

- Changes to site activities or processes (including environmental controls, rehabilitation, incidents, and non-compliances);
- Changes in environmental requirements through legislation, policy, or best practice guidelines;
- An Independent Environmental Audit;
- Recommendations or directives from Department of Planning and Environment or other regulatory authorities; and
- Changes to the Divall's HSE Standards as part of its continual improvement objectives.

In addition to the annual review and audits described above, Divall's will undertake a comprehensive 5-year review of the Rehabilitation component of the OEMP to ensure

that operational plans and rehabilitation measures are in alignment with implemented practices. The following matters will be considered in the 5-year review:

- Outline rehabilitation activities undertaken during the review period.
- Areas of the site to be quarried (extraction) over the next 12 months.
- Plans for earthworks, including overburden stripping and disposal, over the next 12 months.
- Areas of vegetation removed, and areas planted during the review period.

Non-Conformances and Corrective Actions

If a non-conformance is identified, the documentation and review process will be completed according to Divall's procedure OP.09 – Managing Non-Conformance – Corrective/Preventative Action.

5. APPENDIX 1 – HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEDURE OPC EP-04-16

ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURE 04-16 – HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Aim

The aim of this procedure is to provide a framework of measures for prevention of damage to or loss of heritage items, and to provide a method for managing unexpected heritage items (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) that are discovered during Company activities.

Definitions

An unexpected heritage item means any discover of an actual or potential heritage item, for which the Company does not have approval to disturb or does not have a safeguard in place to manage the disturbance. Discoveries can be categorised as either:

a) Aboriginal objects – Defined as any deposit, object or material evidence relating to Aboriginal habitation of the area. Examples of Aboriginal objects may include stone tool artefacts, shell middens, axe grinding grooves, pigment or engraved rock art, burials and scarred trees. Regardless of significance, Aboriginal objects are protected from harm under the law
b) Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage items – Defined as any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of NSW and is of State or local heritage significance. These can include relics which may relate to past domestic, industrial or agricultural activities, and can include bottles, remnants of clothing, pottery, building materials. It can also include other historic items such as structures or buildings.
c) Human skeletal remains – In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains are found, they can be classed as reportable deaths, relics or aboriginal human remains depending on their ancestry and the number of years that have elapsed since death. All human skeletal remains are subject to statutory protections.

Preventative Measures

- Undertake a survey of the site to identify any areas of significance. This may be undertaken by the client, clients representative or specialist consultant.
- Develop a project specific procedure or management plan based on the findings or recommendations of the preliminary survey which takes into account the nature and timing of construction. This procedure should address delineation of significant area, restricting disturbance to required area, imposition of safe working distances from significant site(s), and how the construction work will be undertaken to minimise the impact.
- Ensure that the appropriate permits or authorisations (if any) have been received prior to undertaking work in these areas. Ensure relevant representatives are advised of construction program in advance so that they can be on site during construction if necessary.
- Scar trees may need to be protected or relocated which would require a permit.
- Comply with any special requirements of the job specifications.
- Explain all requirements clearly at site induction.
- Co-operate with the relevant authority representatives on site direction while in these areas.

Procedure for Unexpected Discoveries

On discovering something that could be an unexpected heritage items, the following procedure must be followed (also refer to the flow chart on the next page):

1. Stop work activities immediately. Do not move or relocate any item/s.
2. Erect a physical boundary of at least 10m around the discovery and ensure all persons onsite are made aware of the 'no go zone' around the item/s.
3. Report the discovery to the Site Supervisor or Project Manager, who shall report the discovery to the WHSE Manager.
4. The Project Manager will complete notification requirements to the client/landowner as required.
5. The WHSE Manager will notify the relevant authority and arrange for an inspection of the discovery. The WHSE Manager will also liaise with the applicable experts and authorities regarding permits and approvals to recommence work activities in the area.
6. Form F-17 Accident/Incident/Injury Report Form should be completed by relevant workers to record the circumstances of the disturbance and identification of the item/s.

6. APPENDIX 2 – CONSENT CONDITIONS REFERENCE TABLE

GENERAL CONDITIONS and PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK CONDITIONS (DRAFT) REFERENCE TABLE
DA103/2021 – Denrith Pty Ltd
Federal Highway, Wollogorang (Lot 5 DP 255133)
Draft Consent Dated xxxxx

<table>
<tr><th>NO.</th><th>CONDITION</th><th>COMMENT
How Condition is Addressed</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">SECTION A: GENERAL CONDITIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Except where otherwise required or permitted by conditions of development consent, the development shall be carried out generally in accordance with the information submitted in support of the development application and the following stamped approved development drawings, including any notations or amendments marked by Council in red.
<table>
<tr><th>Title/ Description</th><th>Document reference</th><th>Document Dated</th><th>Prepared by</th></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental Impact Statement</td><td>1938</td><td>July 2021</td><td>Laterals Planning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Air Quality Impact Assessment</td><td>610.30252- 01</td><td>March 2021</td><td>SLR Consulting Australia Pty td</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment</td><td>Revision D1</td><td>5 April 2021</td><td>Past Traces Heritage Consultants</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental Noise Impact Assessment</td><td>2006003E - R</td><td>12 July 2021</td><td>Harwood Acoustics Acoustical Consulting</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil & Water Assessment</td><td>Revision B</td><td>26 July 2021</td><td>Strategic Environmental & Engineering Consulting</td></tr>
<tr><td>Traffic and Parking Impact Report</td><td>N206370A</td><td>September 2020</td><td>Motion Traffic Engineers</td></tr>
</table></td><td>The development will be carried out in accordance with the information submitted in support of the development application and the stamped approved development drawings, including any notations or amendments marked by Council in red.</td></tr>
</table>

	Biodiversity Assessment	140104_1	19 March 2021	Macrozamia Environmental Consulting	
	Existing Site Plan Topographic Detail	1938 - Sheet 1	14 July 2021	Laterals Engineering & Management Laterals Planning	
	Existing Site Plan Aerial Photograph	1938 – Sheet 2	14 July 2021	Laterals Engineering & Management Laterals Planning	
	Proposed Quarry Extension Topographic Detail	1938 – Sheet 3	14 July 2021	Laterals Engineering & Management Laterals Planning	
	Proposed Quarry Extension Aerial Photograph	1938 – Sheet 4	14 July 2021	Laterals Engineering & Management	
	Engineering Details	Sheets 1 – 4 and 10 – 12 Revision C	4 June 2021	Regional Engineering Services	
	Engineering Details	Sheets 5 – 9 Revision B	12 May 2021	Regional Engineering Services	
	Cross Sections	1938 Sheets 1 - 3	14 July 2021	Laterals Engineering & Management Laterals Planning	
2	For the purpose of ensuring the compliance with the terms of the approval, an approved copy of the plan and this Consent and Construction Certificate shall be kept on site at all times.				An approved copy of the plan and this Consent and Construction Certificate will be kept on site at all times. See page 3 of the OEMP - Section 1.
3	No more than 16,000 tonnes per annum shall be extracted and transported from the development. The operator shall furnish Council with a report on an annual basis that details the total quantities of material removed from the site for that period, including but not limited to the respective dates and times				No more than 16,000 tonnes per annum be extracted and transported from the development. The operator will furnish Council with a report on an annual basis that details the total quantities of material removed from the site.

		See pages 12 – 14 of the OEMP – Section 2 Project Activities Summary. See pages 17 – 18 of the OEMP – Section 3 Roles and Responsibilities.
4	Extraction and truck movements associated with the development shall only occur between 7am - 5pm Monday to Friday, 7.00am to 1.00pm on Saturdays and nil movements on Sunday and Public Holidays.	Extraction and truck movements associated with the development will only occur between 7am - 5pm Monday to Friday, 7.00am to 1.00pm on Saturdays and nil movements on Sunday and Public Holidays. See page 8 of the OEMP – Section 2 Hours of Operation
5	No materials are to be stored or quarry operations activities undertaken on public or adjoining land without prior written approval from Council.	No materials will be stored, or quarry operations activities undertaken on public or adjoining land without prior written approval from Council. See pages 8 – 11 of the OEMP – Section 2 Site Layout
PART 2 - PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK		
6	Prior to undertaking any site establishment works; - A registered land surveyor is to be engaged to mark out the boundaries of the approved limits of extraction; and - These boundaries are to be clearly marked at all times in a permanent manner that allows operating staff and inspecting officers to clearly identify those limits.	A registered land surveyor (SCCS) has marked out the boundaries of the approved limits of extraction and these boundaries are to be clearly marked by steel posts to allow operating staff and inspecting officers to clearly identify those limits. See pages 8 – 11 of the OEMP – Section 2 Site Layout
7	The site where works (and access) are proposed to be carried out shall be identified by a sign sited in a visually prominent position containing the following information; - the development application number, - name, address and telephone number of the principal certifying authority, - name of the principal contractor (if any) and 24 hour contact telephone number, and - a statement that “unauthorised entry to the work site is prohibited”.	A sign will be erected at the entrance to the quarry site stating the development application number, the name, address and telephone number of the principal certifying authority, the name of the principal contractor and 24-hour contact telephone number, and a statement that “unauthorised entry to the work site is prohibited”.
8	Prior to the commencement of works, the recommendations contained in the Soil and Water Assessment, prepared by Strategic Environmental & Engineering Consulting, dated 26 July 2021 shall be compiled and incorporated into a Sediment and Erosion Control Plan to the satisfaction of Council.	See page 35 of the OEMP – Section 3 Water, Sediment and Erosion Plan.

	The Sediment and Erosion Control Plan shall be implemented, and effective erosion and sediment controls shall be installed prior to any construction and extraction activity. The controls shall be regularly inspected, monitored and maintained until works have been completed and groundcover has established.	
9	An Operational Management Plan shall be prepared for the quarry prior to the commencement of operations. The Operational Management Plan shall be to the satisfaction of Council, and shall include but not be limited to the details and limitations of the quarry and its operations as set out in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by Laterals Planning (dated July 2021) and the following: - baseline data, - details of operating procedures and process; - a description of the relevant statutory requirements and relevant performance measures/limits placed on the project by this consent, - a description of the measures that will be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, performance measures/limits, - a description of the processes to be implemented to address the recommendations of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment report as completed by PastTraces and dated 5 April 2021;	The Operational Management Plan has been incorporated into the Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) – See page 8 of the OEMP Section 2 Operational Management Plan: - See page 12 of the OEMP – Section 2 Baseline Data - See page 12 of the OEMP – Section 2 Operating Procedures and Processes; See page 20 of the OEMP – Section 2 Environmental Procedures; - See page 6 of the OEMP – Section 1 – Statutory Requirements; See page 63 of the OEMP – Appendix 2 Consent Conditions Table. - Refer to this OEMP - See page 20 of the OEMP – Section 2 Environmental Procedures See page 61 of the OEMP – Appendix 1 OPC-04-16 Heritage and Archaeology (including Aboriginal Heritage

	- a program to monitor and report the operation performance requirements associated with the operation of the quarry and the effectiveness of any management measures, - compliance details associated with SafeWork NSW requirements; and - complaints handling and reporting system. The quarry operations shall be monitored, maintained and managed as per the Operational Management Plan.	- See page 58 - 60 of the OEMP – Section 3 Monitoring, Review and Non-Conformances - Refer to Denrith Pty Ltd Project Management Plan (PMP) (includes Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS), Safe Operating Procedures (SOPs), Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), Site Induction Records, Toolbox Meeting Records) - See page 19 of the OEMP – Section 3 Community Complaints
10	An Environmental Management Plan shall be prepared for the quarry prior to the commencement of operations. The Environmental Management Plan shall be to the satisfaction of Council (refer to Australian Government Department of the Environment - Environmental Management Plan Guidelines) and shall include but not be limited to the details and limitations of the quarry and its operations as set out in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by Laterals Planning (dated July 2021) and the following: - description/details of proposed dust mitigation measures to be implemented (such shall incorporate as a minimum the measures as detailed in the Air Quality Impact Assessment as completed by SLR and dated March 2021); - description/details of the proposed water management measures to be implemented (such shall as a minimum incorporate the recommendations as detailed in the Soil and Water Assessment as completed by SEEC dated 26 July 2026; - an Air Quality Management Plan that addresses the recommendations made in the Air Quality Impact Assessment, prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd, dated March 2021; - a sediment and erosion control plan (refer to Condition 9);	See page 16 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plan prepared with reference to the Australian Government Department of the Environment - Environmental Management Plan Guidelines: - See page 26 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Air Quality and Dust Management Plan. - See page 35 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Water, Sediment and Erosion Management Plan. - See page 26 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Air Quality and Dust Management Plan. - See page 35 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Water, Sediment and Erosion Management Plan.

	- a weed management plan (refer to Condition 18); - Water Management Pan in accordance with the Soil and Water Assessment Report as prepared by SEEC dated 26 July 2021; and - program to monitor and report impacts and environmental performance of the project and the effectiveness of any management measures. The quarry operations shall be monitored, maintained and managed as per the Environmental Management Plan.	- See page 30 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Weed Management Plan - See page 35 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Water, Sediment and Erosion Management Plan. - See page 58 - 60 of the OEMP – Section 3 Monitoring, Review and Non-Conformances
11	Prior to the commencement of operations and every subsequent five years for the duration of the operation of the quarry a Quarry Development and Rehabilitation Plan shall be prepared and submitted to Council for the quarry that provides long-term stability to the quarry site, the access road and immediate surrounds after the completion of operational phase. The Quarry Development and Rehabilitation Plan shall: - provide for progressive rehabilitation of the site in a cellular format; - provide for the delivery of the site following the completion of quarrying activities in a state that is compatible with likely future environmental or agricultural uses in accordance with the site's zoning. The actions contained within the plans shall: - be implemented progressively during the operation of the site, and - be monitored, maintained and managed as per the Plan.	The Quarry Development and Rehabilitation Plan has been incorporated into the Operational Environmental Management Plan: - See page 47 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Rehabilitation and Landscape Management Plan. Additional information (Ref. JRPP Item 5): a) *Staging (which is distinct and separate to the concept of "cellular format") and how the progress of rehabilitation will be measure in terms of both performance and timeframe*; See pages 54 – 55 of the OEMP – Rehabilitation Schedule b) *Proposed finished landform and ground levels*; See page 56 of the OEMP – Proposed Final Landform and Figure 14.

		c) *The need for importation of soil and fill, especially topsoil;* See page 51 of the OEMP – Topsoil Management d) *Proposed plant species*; and See pages 49 and 53 of the OEMP – Native Plant Species and Planting Program e) *The estimated cost of each stage of rehabilitation.* See page 57 of the OEMP – Figure 15
12	Prior to the commencement of works for the quarry extension, details of the cost to rehabilitate the quarry shall be provided to Council by a suitably qualified and registered quantity surveyor in accordance with any Quarry Development and Rehabilitation Plan.	This will be implemented following approval and prior to the commencement of works for the quarry extension. A preliminary cost estimation has been provided on page 57 of the OEMP – Figure 15.
13	A bank guarantee or performance bond to the value of the rehabilitation works for each individual stage of the development and ongoing subsequent stages of the development for the life of the quarry shall be lodged in favour of Upper Lachlan Shire Council prior to commencement of work. The guarantee / bond shall be refunded upon completion of all works associated with the rehabilitation of each individual stage of the development.	This will be implemented following approval.
14	A rehabilitation plan shall be submitted and approved by Council for the existing quarry operations. Once approved the rehabilitation works shall be undertaken and completed within 12 months of Council approving such plan.	See pages 47 – 57 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Rehabilitation and Landscape Management Plan.
15	Prior to the commencement of works, a Landscape plan shall be submitted and approved by council. The plan shall detail the plant species, location, method of planting and ongoing maintenance. Planting shall be situated to suitably screen the existing and proposed quarry operations from adjoining boundaries and the Federal Highway. All landscaping shall be maintained in perpetuity of the project and plants which die within the first 2 years of planting shall be replaced within 6 months.	See pages 47 - 57 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Rehabilitation and Landscape Management Plan. The Quarry is not visible from adjoining properties or the Federal Highway.

16	Prior to the commencement of operations under this consent written notice must be submitted to Council advising of the intention to cease operations under and the surrender of 2002/0156/DA and the commencement use of the site under this consent. Such notice is to include written confirmation as to how all pre-commencement conditions as required by this consent have been satisfied.	Written notice will be forwarded to Council following compliance with all pre-commencement consent conditions.
17	No work in the development shall commence unless provision has been made for temporary toilet accommodation on the site of the work, which shall remain onsite and be serviced for the life of the quarry.	Temporary toilet accommodation on the site of the work will be provided prior to work commencing and will remain onsite and be serviced for the life of the quarry.
18	The operator of the quarry must ensure that they do not import weed material to the site or export weed material from the site. Prior to works commencing on the site the following actions will be undertaken to achieve this; a) A weed management plan will be prepared and implemented to ensure the project does not increase the occurrence of weed species on the site or adjoining lands the plan will incorporate the following practices; b) The site manager will ensure that procedures are in place to ensure plant and equipment entering the site are clean and free of mud, soil and vegetation material.	See page 30 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Weed Management Plan. See page 33 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Weed Management Plan; Prevention of Importation of Weeds.
19	The developer shall construct a 1meter (minimum) high vegetated amenity barrier along the northern and eastern edges of the extraction area to protect the site from possible flood inundation.	A 1m (minimum) high vegetated amenity barrier will be constructed along the northern and eastern edges of the extraction area to protect the site from possible flood inundation. See page 36 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Figure 9 – Sediment and Erosion Controls (SEEC Report).
20	The main sediment basin shall be constructed in accordance with the report as submitted by SEEC and dated 26 July 2021 prior to works commencing in the proposed new quarry.	The main sediment basin will be constructed in accordance with the report as submitted by SEEC dated 26 July 2021 prior to works commencing in the proposed new quarry.

PART 4 AGENCY CONDITIONS – TRANSPORT FOR NSW LETTER DATED 16 SEPTEMBER 2021		
28	1. Prior to the surrendering development consent 2002/0156/DA and commencing works under DA103/2021, the developer must: a) Enter into a Works Authorisation Deed (WAD) with the TfNSW, or other suitable arrangement as agreed to by TfNSW, to progress the delivery of all works on the Federal Highway as generally shown in Attachment 1. b) Ensure the detailed design plans submitted as part of the WAD comply with the comments detailed in Attachment 3.	Prior to the surrendering development consent 2002/0156/DA and commencing works under DA103/2021, Denrith Pty Ltd will: a) Enter into a Works Authorisation Deed (WAD) with the TfNSW to progress the delivery of all works on the Federal Highway as generally shown in Attachment 1. b) Ensure the detailed design plans submitted as part of the WAD comply with the comments detailed in Attachment 3.
	2. Prior to commencing works within the Federal Highway road reserve, the developer must: a) Obtain Section 138 consent under the Roads Act 1993 from TfNSW for the works associated with the WAD. b) Apply for, and obtain a Road Occupancy Licence (ROL) from the TfNSW Traffic Operations Unit (TOU) prior to commencing roadworks on the Federal Highway or any other works that impact a travel lane of the Federal Highway.	Prior to commencing works within the Federal Highway road reserve, Denrith Pty Ltd will: a) Obtain Section 138 consent under the Roads Act 1993 from TfNSW for the works associated with the WAD. b) Apply for, and obtain a Road Occupancy Licence (ROL) from the TfNSW Traffic Operations Unit (TOU) prior to commencing roadworks on the Federal Highway or any other works that impact a travel lane of the Federal Highway.
	3. Prior to commencing quarrying/the extraction of material under DA103/2021, the developer must: a) Have completed the works within the Federal Highway road reserve to the satisfaction of TfNSW, generally in accordance with the plans approved as part of the Section 138 Consent issued, Austroads Guide to Road Design and other relevant standards. Written confirmation must be obtained from TfNSW to confirm that above. b) Formally execute a right of way arrangement over Lot 1 DP 255135 by way of a Section 88B Instrument under the Conveyancing Act 1919 to legally benefit Lot 5 DP 255133 and burden Lot 1 DP 255135.	All works on the Federal Highway will be completed prior to the extraction of material under DA103/2021 and the right of way arrangement will be executed.
	4. The operation of the quarry in terms of the maximum tonnage per annum and the number of truck movements must not exceed what is detailed in the submitted Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Laterals Planning,	Truck movements will be in accordance with the supplementary information provided to Council stating

	Ref No, 1938, dated July 2021 (i.e. 16,000 tonnes per annum and no more than two trucks per day).	that a maximum of 5 truck movements per day and maintaining 16,000 tonnes per annum. See page 12 of the OEMP – Section 2 Project Activities Summary
	5. A record of daily truck movements to/from the site and their associated destination must be kept by the owner/operator and provided to either Council or TfNSW upon request.	A record of daily truck movements to/from the site and their associated destination will be kept Denrith Pty Ltd and provided to either Council or TfNSW upon request. See pages 12 – 14 of the OEMP – Section 2 Project Activities Summary; Baseline Date; Operational Monitoring and Control.
	6. All trucks travelling to the site must travel from the north/Goulburn direction all trucks leaving the site must depart to the north/Goulburn direction.	All trucks travelling to the site will travel from the north/Goulburn direction and all trucks leaving the site will depart to the north/Goulburn direction. See page 22 of the OEMP – Section 3 Environmental Management Plans; Traffic Management Plan.