**Industry Assessments**
Contact: John Booth
Phone: (02) 8275 1281
Email: john.booth@planning.nsw.gov.au

EF18/9081
SEAR 1238

Dr Mark Jackson
Director
Jackson Environment and Planning Pty Ltd
Suite 102, Level 1
25-29 Berry Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

Dear Mr Jackson

**Waste Management Facility**
**26 Endeavour Street, Oberon (Lot 34 DP 1228591)**
**Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEAR) 1238**

Thank you for your request for the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above development proposal. I have attached a copy of these requirements.

In support of your application, you indicated that your proposal is both designated and integrated development under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and requires an approval under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*. In preparing the SEARs, the Department has consulted with the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and the Roads and Maritime Services (RMS). A copy of their requirements is attached.

If other integrated approvals are identified before the Development Application (DA) is lodged, you must undertake direct consultation with the relevant agencies, and address their requirements in the EIS.

Please understand if the processing capacity of the waste facility exceeds 100,000 tonnes per year a State Significant Development application (SSD) maybe required and you would need to request SSD SEARs from the Department.

If your proposal contains any actions that could have a significant impact on matters of National Environmental Significance, then it will require an additional approval under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). This approval is in addition to any approvals required under NSW legislation. If you have any questions about the application of the EPBC Act to your proposal, you should contact the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy on (02) 6274 1111.

Should you have any further enquiries, please contact John Booth, Planning Services, at the Department on the details above.

Yours sincerely

C. Ritchie 23/7/18.

Chris Ritchie
**Director**
**Industry Assessments**
*as delegate of the Secretary*

# Environmental Assessment Requirements

**Section 4.12(8) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.**

**Designated Development**

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| **SEAR Number** | 1238 |
| **Proposal** | The proposed construction and operation of a wood waste processing and landscape supplies production facility with the capacity to process up to 99,000 tonnes per annum. |
| **Location** | 26 Endeavour Street, Oberon, Oberon LGA (34 DP 1228591) |
| **Applicant** | Borg Manufacturing Pty Ltd |
| **Date of Issue** | 20/07/2018 |
| **General Requirements** | The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must meet the minimum form and content requirements in clauses 6 and 7 of Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000.* |
| **Key Issues** | The EIS must include an assessment of all potential impacts of the proposed development on the existing environment (including cumulative impacts if necessary) and develop appropriate measures to avoid, minimise, mitigate and/or manage these potential impacts. As part of the EIS assessment, the following matters must also be addressed:<br>• **strategic context** – including:<br>- a detailed justification for the proposal and suitability of the site for the development;<br>- consideration of impacts to surrounding agricultural resources and land;<br>- a demonstration that the proposal is consistent with all relevant planning strategies, environmental planning instruments, development control plans (DCPs), or justification for any inconsistencies; and<br>– a list of any approvals that must be obtained under any other Act or law before the development may lawfully be carried out.<br>• **Suitability of the site** – including:<br>- a detailed justification that the site can accommodate the proposed processing capacity, having regard to the scope of operations and its environmental impacts and relevant mitigation measures; and<br>- floor plans depicting the proposed internal layout including the location of machinery and equipment.<br>• **waste management** – including:<br>- details of the type, quantity and classification of waste to be received at the site;<br>- details of the resource outputs and any additional processes for residual waste;<br>- details of waste handling including, transport, identification, receipt, stockpiling and quality control; and<br>– the measures that would be implemented to ensure that the proposed development is consistent with the aims, objectives and guidelines in the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21*.<br>• **hazards and risk** – including:<br>- a preliminary risk screening completed in accordance with *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development* and *Applying SEPP 33* (DoP, 2011), with a clear indication of class, quantity and location of all dangerous goods and hazardous materials associated with the development. Should preliminary screening indicate that the project is "potentially hazardous" a Preliminary Hazard |

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| | Analysis (PHA) must be prepared in accordance with *Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6 - Guidelines for Hazard Analysis* (DoP, 2011) and *Multi-Level Risk Assessment* (DoP, 2011).<br>• **air quality** – including:<br>- a description of all potential sources of air and odour emissions;<br>- an air quality impact assessment in accordance with relevant Environment Protection Authority guidelines; and<br>- a description and appraisal of air quality impact mitigation, management and monitoring measures.<br>• **noise and vibration** – including:<br>- a description of all potential noise and vibration sources during construction and operation, including road traffic noise;<br>- a noise and vibration assessment in accordance with the relevant Environment Protection Authority guidelines; and<br>- a description and appraisal of noise and vibration mitigation, management and monitoring measures.<br>• **soil and water** – including:<br>- a description of local soils, topography, drainage and landscapes;<br>- details of water usage for the proposal including existing and proposed water licencing requirements in accordance with the *Water Act 1912* and/or the *Water Management Act 2000*;<br>- an assessment of potential impacts on floodplain and stormwater management and any impact to flooding in the catchment;<br>- details of sediment and erosion controls;<br>- a detailed site water balance;<br>- an assessment of potential impacts on the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater resources;<br>- details of the proposed stormwater and wastewater management systems (including sewage), water monitoring program and other measures to mitigate surface and groundwater impacts; and<br>- a description and appraisal of impact mitigation, management and monitoring measures.<br>• **traffic and transport** – including:<br>- details of road transport routes and access to the site;<br>- road traffic predictions for the development during construction and operation;<br>- an assessment of impacts to the safety and function of the road network and the details of any road upgrades required for the development; and<br>- A traffic impact study prepared in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 2 of the *RTA's Guide to Traffic Generating Developments*.<br>• **fire and incident management** – including:<br>- identification of any aggregate quantities of combustible waste products to be stockpiled at any one time;<br>- identification of foreseeable on-site and off-site fire events and other emergency incidents; and<br>- technical information on the environmental protection equipment to be installed on the premises such as air, water and noise controls, spill clean-up equipment and fire (including management of fire water, location of fire hydrants and water flow rates at the hydrant) management and containment measures.<br>• **biodiversity** – including:<br>- accurate predictions of any vegetation clearing on site or for any road upgrades;<br>- details of weed management during construction and operation in accordance with existing State, regional or local weed management plans or strategies; and<br>- a detailed description of the measures to avoid, minimise, mitigate and offset biodiversity impacts.<br>• **visual** – including an impact assessment at private receptors and public |

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| | vantage points.<br>• **heritage** – including Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage. |
| **Environmental Planning Instruments and other policies** | The EIS must assess the proposal against the relevant environmental planning instruments, including but not limited to:<br>• *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*;<br>• *State Environmental Planning Policy No 33–Hazardous and Offensive Development*;<br>• *State Environmental Planning Policy No 55–Remediation of Land*;<br>• *Oberon Local Environmental Plan 2013*; and<br>• relevant development control plans and section 94 plans. |
| **Guidelines** | During the preparation of the EIS you should consult the Department's Register of Development Assessment Guidelines which is available on the Department's website at planning.nsw.gov.au under Development Proposals/Register of Development Assessment Guidelines. Whilst not exhaustive, this Register contains some of the guidelines, policies, and plans that must be taken into account in the environmental assessment of the proposed development. |
| **Consultation** | During the preparation of the EIS, you must consult the relevant local, State and Commonwealth government authorities, service providers and community groups, and address any issues they may raise in the EIS. In particular, you should consult with the:<br>• Environment Protection Authority;<br>• Office of Environment and Heritage;<br>• Roads and Maritime Services;<br>• Rural Fire Service;<br>• Oberon Council; and<br>• the surrounding landowners and occupiers that are likely to be impacted by the proposal.<br>Details of the consultation carried out and issues raised must be included in the EIS. |
| **Further consultation after 2 years** | If you do not lodge an application under Section 4.12(8) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* within 2 years of the issue date of these SEARs, you must consult with the Secretary in relation to any further requirements for lodgement. |

Mr John Booth
Industry Assessments
Department of Planning and Environment
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Notice Number 1566622
Date 03-Jul-2018

Dear Mr Booth

**Secretary's Environment Assessment Requirements -**
**Proposed Waste Management Facility - 26 Endeavour St, Oberon - SEAR 1238**

I refer to your e-mail dated 20 June 2018 requesting the Environment Protection Authority's (EPA) environmental assessment requirements for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for the proposed Borg Manufacturing Pty Limited development in Oberon.

The EPA has considered the details of the proposal and has identified the information that it requires to issue its general terms of approval in Attachment 1. In summary, the EPA's key information requirements for the proposal include an adequate assessment of:

1. Noise impacts;
2. Air quality impacts;
3. Waste;
4. Surface water controls.

The Proponent should ensure that the EIS is sufficiently comprehensive to enable the EPA to determine the extent of the impacts of the proposal. In carrying out the assessment, the proponent should refer to the relevant guidelines as listed in Attachment 2 and any relevant industry codes of practice and best practice management guidelines.

The Proponent should be made aware that any commitments made in the EIS may be formalised as approval conditions and subsequently included as environment protection licence conditions.

Yours sincerely

**SHERIDAN LEDGER**
**A/Head Central West Unit**
**Environment Protection Authority**

Encl. Attachment 1: EPA's Secretary Environmental Assessment Requirements
Attachment 2: General Guidance Material

# ATTACHMENT 1:

## EIS REQUIREMENTS FOR OBERON WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

### 1. Environmental impacts of the proposal

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

1. Noise impacts;
2. Air quality impacts;
3. Waste;
4. Surface water controls.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) should address the specific requirements outlined under each heading below and assess any impacts in accordance with the relevant guidelines mentioned. A full list of guidelines is provided at **Attachment 2**.

### 2. Air and Odour

The EIS should include a detailed air quality impact assessment (AQIA). The AQIA must:

1. Identify all potential discharges of fugitive and point source emissions of pollutants and odour for all stages of the proposal and assess the risk associated with those emissions. All processes that could result in air emissions, including dust, must be identified and described. Sufficient detail to accurately communicate the characteristics and quantity of all emissions must be provided and an assessment of risk, relating to environmental harm, risk to human heath and amenity, must be undertaken.

2. Justify the level of assessment undertaken on the basis of risk factors, including but not limited to:

   a. proposal location;
   b. characteristics of the receiving environment; and
   c. type and quantity of pollutants emitted.

3. Describe the receiving environment in detail. The proposal must be contextualised within the receiving environment (local, regional and inter-regional as appropriate). The description must include but need not be limited to:

   a. meteorology and climate;
   b. topography;
   c. surrounding land-use; receptors; and
   d. ambient air quality.

4. Include a consideration of 'worst case' emission scenarios and potential impacts at neighbiouring industry and residential receivers.

5. Account for cumulative impacts associated with existing emission sources (including the adjacent Borg MDF factory and ANL yard) as well as any currently approved developments linked to the receiving environment.

6. Include air dispersion modelling where there is a risk of adverse air quality impacts, or where there is sufficient uncertainty to warrant a rigorous numerical impact assessment. Air dispersion modelling must be conducted in accordance with the *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW* (2017) https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/air/approved-methods-for-modelling-and-assessment-of-air-pollutants-in-nsw-160666.pdf.

7. Demonstrate the proposal's ability to comply with the relevant regulatory framework, specifically the *Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act (1997)* and the *POEO (Clean Air) Regulation (2010)*. Detail emission control techniques/practices that will be employed by the proposal and benchmark these techniques/practices against best practice emission control and management.

## 3. Noise and vibration

In relation to noise, the following matters must be addressed (where relevant) as part of the Environmental Assessment.

1. Construction noise associated with the proposed development should be assessed using the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* (DECC, 2009). http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/noise/09265cng.pdf.

2. Operational noise from all industrial activities to be undertaken on the premises should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *Noise Policy for Industry* (EPA, 2017). *https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/noise/17p0524-noise-policy-for-industry.pdf* . This assessment should be undertaken for all proposed operational times (i.e. day, evening and night).

3. Noise on public roads from increased road traffic generated by land use developments should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *NSW Road Noise Policy* (DECCW, 2011). http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/noise/2011236nswroadnoisepolicy.pdf

4. Noise from new or upgraded public roads should be assessed using the *NSW Road Noise Policy* (DECCW, 2011). http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/noise/2011236nswroadnoisepolicy.pdf.

5. Vibration from all activities (including construction and operation) to be undertaken on the premises should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline* (DEC, 2006). http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/noise/vibrationguide0643.

## 4. Waste

The EIS must:

1. Identify, characterise and classify all waste that will be accepted on to the site to be processed including proposed sources, quantities, composition and classification of waste.

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

2. Provide a description of or procedures that would be implemented to control the receipt of waste to the premises, including contingency measures that would be implemented if inappropriate materials are identified;

3. Identify, characterise and classify all waste that is proposed to be disposed of to an offsite location, including proposed quantities of the waste and the disposal locations for the waste. This includes waste that is intended for re-use or recycling.

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

4. Include a commitment to retaining all sampling and classification results for the life of the project to demonstrate compliance with the EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines* and/or relevant *Resource Recovery Orders* as appropriate.

5. Provide details of how waste accepted on to the site will be handled and managed to minimise pollution, including:

   a. Stockpile location and management:

   - Labelling of stockpiles for identification, ensuring that all waste is clearly identified and stockpiled separately from other types of material (especially the separation of any contaminated and non-contaminated waste).
   - Proposed height limits for all waste to reduce the potential for dust and odour.
   - Procedures for minimising the movement of waste around the site and double handling.
   - Measures to minimise leaching/movement from stockpiles into the surrounding environment, such as sediment fencing, geofabric liner etc.

6. Provide details of how any waste will be handled and managed during transport to a lawful facility. If the waste possesses hazardous characteristics, the Proponent must provide details of how the waste will be treated or immobilised to render it suitable for transport and disposal.

7. Include details of all procedures and protocols to be implemented to ensure that any waste accepted to and leaving from the site is transported and disposed of lawfully and does not pose a risk to human health or the environment.

8. Include a statement demonstrating that the Proponent is aware of the EPA's requirements with respect to notification and tracking of waste as appropriate.

9. Outline contingency plans for any event that affects operations at the site that may result in environmental harm, including (but not limited to) excessive stockpiling of waste, volume of leachate generated exceeds the storage capacity available on-site, etc.

10. Identify the measures that would be implemented to ensure that the development is consistent with the aims, objectives and guidance in the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2007* and the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-2021*.

## 5. Surface water controls

The EIS should:

1. Describe water usage for the proposal including the position of any intakes and discharges, volumes, water quality and frequency of all water discharges.

2. Demonstrate that all practical options to avoid discharge have been implemented and environmental impact minimised where discharge is necessary.

3. Where relevant include a water balance for the development including water requirements (quantity, quality and source(s)) and proposed storm and wastewater disposal, including type, volumes, proposed treatment and management methods and re-use options.

4. Describe existing surface and groundwater quality. An assessment needs to be undertaken for any water resource likely to be affected by the proposal.

5. State the Water Quality Objectives for the receiving waters relevant to the proposal. These refer to the community's agreed environmental values and human uses endorsed by the NSW Government as goals for ambient waters http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm). Where groundwater may be impacted the assessment should identify appropriate groundwater environmental values.

6. State the indicators and associated trigger values or criteria for the identified environmental values. This information should be sourced from the ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (http://www.environment.gov.au/water/quality/publications/australian-and-new-zealand guideline s-fresh marine-water-quality-volume-1).

7. State any locally specific objectives, criteria or targets which have been endorsed by the NSW Government.

8. Describe the nature and degree of impact that any proposed discharges will have on the receiving environment.

9. Assess impacts against the relevant ambient water quality outcomes. Demonstrate how the proposal will be designed and operated to:
   - protect the Water Quality Objectives for receiving waters where they are currently being achieved; and
   - contribute towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are not currently being achieved.

10. Where a discharge is proposed that includes a mixing zone, the proposal should demonstrate how wastewater discharged to waterways will ensure the ANZECC (2000) water quality criteria for relevant chemical and non-chemical parameters are met at the edge of the initial mixing zone of the discharge, and that any impacts in the initial mixing zone are demonstrated to be reversible.

11. Assess impacts on groundwater and groundwater dependent ecosystems.

12. Describe how stormwater will be managed both during and after construction.

13. Describe how predicted impacts will be monitored and assessed over time.

# Attachment 2:

## GUIDANCE MATERIAL

| Title | Web address |
|---|---|
| **Relevant Legislation** | |
| *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997* | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+140+1997+cd+0+N |
| *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+203+1979+cd+0+N |
| *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+156+1997+cd+0+N |
| *Water Management Act 2000* | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+92+2000+cd+0+N |
| **Licensing** | |
| Guide to Licensing | http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing/licenceguide.htm |
| **Air Issues** | |
| **Air Quality** | |
| Approved methods for modelling and assessment of air pollutants in NSW (2017) | https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/air/approved-methods-for-modelling-and-assessment-of-air-pollutants-in-nsw-160666.pdf |
| POEO (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/regulation/2010/428 |
| Dust | No EPA specific guidance material exists for the control of dust from construction sites. Consideration should be given to the POEO Act and the Local Government Air Quality Toolkit (DECC, 2007), accessed via:http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/air/lgaqt.htm |
| Odour - Technical Framework - Assessment and Management of Odour from Stationary Sources in NSW (DEC, 2006 | http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/air/odour.htm |
| **Noise and Vibration** | |
| Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009) | http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/noise/09265cng.pdf |
| Noise Policy for Industry (EPA, 2017) | https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/noise/17p0524-noise-policy-for-industry.pdf |
| Assessing Vibration: A technical Guideline (DECC, 2006) | http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/noise/vibrationguide0643.pdf |

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| SA EPA Environmental Noise Guidelines (SA EPA, 2009) | http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/environmental_info/noise/wind_farms |
| Technical Basis for Guidelines to Minimise Annoyance due to Blasting Overpressure and Ground Vibration | http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/noise/ANZECBlasting.pdf |
| NSW Road Noise Policy | http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/noise/traffic.htm |
| **Waste, Chemicals and Hazardous Materials and Radiation** | |
| **Chemical and Fuel Storage** | |
| Bunding and Spill Management | http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/mao/bundingspill.htm |
| Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods – Code of Practice (WorkCover, 2005) | http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Documents/storage-handling-dangerous-goods-1354.pdf |
| **Waste** | |
| Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills (EPA 2016) | http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/waste/solid-waste-landfill-guidelines-160259.pdf |
| Waste Classification Guidelines | http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/classify-guidelines.htm |
| Resource Recovery Orders and Exemptions | http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/orders-exemptions.htm |
| **Soils** | |
| **Contaminated Sites Assessment and Remediation** | |
| Managing land contamination: Planning Guidelines – SEPP 55 Remediation of Land | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/EPI/1998/520 |
| Contaminated Sites Guidelines | http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/clm/guidelines.htm |
| **Soils – general** | |
| Soil Publications | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/soils/publications.htm |
| Managing urban stormwater: soils and construction, vol. 1 (Landcom 2004) and vol. 2 (A. Installation of services; B Waste landfills; C. Unsealed roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and quarries) (DECC 2008) | Vol 1 - http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/water/BlueBookVol1.pdf<br>Vol 2 - http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm |
| **Water** | |
| Water Quality Objectives | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm<br>http://www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/quality/pubs/nwqms-guidelines-4-vol1.pdf |
| ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and | http://www.mincos.gov.au/publications/australian_and_new_zealand |

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|---|---|
| Marine Water Quality | _guidelines_for_fresh_and_marine_water_quality<br>http://www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/quality/nwqms-guidelines-4-vol1.html<br>http://www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/quality/pubs/nwqms-guidelines-4-vol1.pdf |
| Approved Methods for the Sampling & Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW (2004) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/legislation/approvedmethods-water.pdf |

DOC18/429608
SEAR 1238

Mr John Booth
Para-Planner
Department of Planning & Environment
john.booth@planning.nsw.gov.au

Dear Mr Booth

**Waste Management Facility – 26 Endeavour Street, Oberon - SEAR 1238**

I refer to your email dated 20 June 2018 seeking input into the Department of Planning and Environment Environmental Assessment Requirements (EARs) for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for a Waste Management Facility at 26 Endeavour Street, Oberon – SEAR 1238.

OEH has considered your request and provides EARs for the proposed designated development in **Attachments A** and **B**.

OEH recommends the EIS needs to appropriately address the following:

1. Biodiversity and offsetting
2. Aboriginal cultural heritage
3. Historic heritage
4. Water and soils
5. Flooding

Please note that for projects **not** defined as pending or interim planning applications under Part 7 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Savings and Transitional) Regulation 2017* the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) **must** be used to assess impacts to biodiversity in accordance with the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). For this project the BAM **must** be used.

If you have any questions regarding this matter further please contact David Geering on 02 6883 5335 or email david.geering@environment.nsw.gov.au.

PO Box 2111 Dubbo NSW 2830
Level 1, 48-52 Wingewarra Street Dubbo NSW 2830
Tel: (02) 6883 5330 Fax: (02) 6884 8675
ABN 30 841 387 271
www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely

**SAMANTHA WYNN**
**Senior Team Leader Planning - North West**
**Regional Operations Division**

3 July 2018

Contact officer: DAVID GEERING
6883 5335

Attachment A - Environmental Assessment Requirements

Attachment B - Guidance Material

**ATTACHMENT A**

# OEH's Recommended Environmental Assessment Requirements (EARs) for Waste Management Facility – 26 Endeavour Street, Oberon

## 1. The Proposal

All components of the proposed development must be clearly described, including:

- the location of the proposed development and its context in the locality
- The rationale for the project.
- the size, scale and type of the proposed development
- the pre-construction, construction, operational, and, where relevant, decommissioning phases of the proposed development, and the methods proposed to implement these phases,
- plans and maps of the proposed development showing the locations of relevant phases and infrastructure
- the staging and timing of the proposed development
- the proposed development's relationship to any other proposals and developments

## 2. Environmental Impacts of the Proposal

The proponent must consider, assess, quantify and report on the likely environmental impacts of the proposal if applicable, particularly:

- Aboriginal cultural heritage
- Biodiversity
- OEH estate: land reserved or acquired under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
- Flooding, floodplain issues and coastal erosion
- Historic heritage.
- Cumulative impacts

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements should address the specific requirements outlined under each heading below and assess impacts in accordance with the relevant guidelines mentioned. A full list of guidelines and reference material is presented in **Attachment B**. Appropriate justification should be provided in instances where the matters below are not addressed.

## 3. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

- The EIS must identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the proposal. This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values must be conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH 2010), and be guided by the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (DECCW, 2011) and consultation with OEH regional branch officers.

- Where Aboriginal cultural heritage values or potential values are present, these are to be assessed and documented in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). An assessment under the Due Diligence process is not an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. The ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to OEH.

- Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) where an ACHAR is required. The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the ACHAR.

  *Note: Consultation is not only required where an AHIP will be required, but also when test excavations are carried out under the Code of Practice. These may not always require an AHIP but will trigger the need for an ACHAR.*

- Where harm to an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal place cannot be avoided, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) will be required from OEH under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. You must apply to OEH for an AHIP prior to commencing works that will directly or indirectly harm an Aboriginal object or a declared Aboriginal place.

  *Note: Designated development where an AHIP is required should also be considered as an integrated development application (IDA). In these circumstances, OEH will issue General Terms of Approval (GTAs) to the consent authority to be included in conditions of development consent. OEH GTAs will address Aboriginal cultural heritage matters required to be addressed as part of an AHIP application. The matters outlined in the GTAs will be required to be assessed as part of an AHIP after development consent has been granted. OEH requires a valid development consent to accompany an AHIP application.*

- The ACHAR must outline procedures to be followed if Aboriginal objects are found at any stage of the life of the development to formulate appropriate measures to manage unforeseen impacts.

- The ACHAR must outline procedures to be followed in the event Aboriginal burials or skeletal material is uncovered during construction to formulate appropriate protocols to manage the impacts to this material in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH 2010)

**Project specific requirements**

- If you do not know whether a proposal may harm Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places, it may be appropriate to apply the due diligence procedure as prescribed under the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH 2011). The due diligence must indicate whether further assessment under an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report (ACHAR) is required. An assessment under the Due Diligence process is not an ACHAR.

- The assessment of cultural heritage values must include a surface survey undertaken by a qualified archaeologist in areas with potential for subsurface Aboriginal deposits. The result of the surface survey is to inform the need for targeted test excavation to better assess the integrity, extent, distribution, nature and overall significance of the archaeological record. The results of surface surveys and test excavations are to be documented in the ACHAR.

## 4. Biodiversity

**Biodiversity Assessment Methodology for the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme (BOS)**

The EIS should include an assessment of the following:

a. The EIS must assess the impact of the proposed development on biodiversity values to determine if the proposed development is “likely to significantly affect threatened species” for the purposes of Section 7.2 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act), as follows:

   a. The EIS must demonstrate and document how the proposed development exceeds, or does not exceed, the biodiversity offsets scheme threshold as set out in Section 7.4 of

the BC Act 2016 and Clause 7.1 of the Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 (BC Regulation) by determining whether the proposed development involves:

i. **The clearing of native vegetation exceeds the thresholds** listed under Clause 7.23 of the BC Regulation, **or**

ii. The clearing of native vegetation, or other action, **on land included on the Biodiversity Values Map** published under Clause 7.23 of the BC Regulation (this map includes areas of outstanding biodiversity value, as declared under Section 3.1 of the BC Act).

b. If the proposal does not trigger any of the criteria in (a) above, then the EIS must determine whether the proposed development is likely to have a significant impact based on '*the test for determining whether proposed development likely to significant affect threatened species or ecological communities'* in Section 7.3 of the BC Act.

c. Where there is reasonable doubt regarding potential impacts, or where information is not available, then a significant impact upon biodiversity should be considered likely when applying the test in Section 7.3 of the BC Act. Where it is concluded that there is no significant impact, the EIS must justify how the conclusion has been reached.

d. If the development exceeds the thresholds in (a) or (b), then the EIS must be accompanied by a biodiversity development assessment report (BDAR) prepared in accordance with Part 6 of the BC Act. That is, the Biodiversity Assessment Methodology applies.

**Required Information**

Where development is considered "likely to significantly impact on threatened species" and a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report is required, the following requirements apply:

- Biodiversity impacts related to the proposal are to be assessed in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR must include information in the form detailed in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (s6.12), Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 (s6.8) and Biodiversity Assessment Method.
- The BDAR must document the application of the avoid, minimise and offset hierarchy including assessing all direct, indirect and prescribed impacts in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method.
- The BDAR must include details of the measures proposed to address the offset obligation as follows:
    - The total number and classes of biodiversity credits required to be retired for the proposal.
    - The number and classes of like-for-like biodiversity credits proposed to be retired.
    - The number and classes of biodiversity credits proposed to be retired in accordance with the variation rules.
    - Any proposal to fund a biodiversity conservation action.
    - Any proposal to make a payment to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund.
- If seeking approval to use the variation rules, the BDAR must contain details of the reasonable steps that have been taken to obtain requisite like-for-like biodiversity credits.

The BDAR must be prepared by a person accredited to apply the Biodiversity Assessment Method under s6.10 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

Where a BDAR is not required and a threatened species assessment is prepared to support a conclusion of "no significant impact", the EIS must include a field survey of the site, conducted and documented in accordance with the relevant guidelines including the Threatened Species Survey and Assessment Guidelines: Field Survey Methods for Fauna – Amphibians (DECCW, 2009), Threatened Biodiversity Survey and Assessment: Guidelines for Developments and Activities - Working Draft

(DEC, 2004) and Guidelines for Threatened Species Assessment (Dept Planning, July 2005). The approach should also reference the field survey methods and assessment information on the OEH website including the Bionet Atlas, Threatened Species Profile and Bionet Vegetation Classification (see Attachment 2).

## 5. OEH Estate

**Land reserved or acquired under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)**
If the proposed development is within, adjacent to, or in close proximity to, OEH-managed conservation estate (e.g. a national park, nature reserve, state conservation area, land which is declared wilderness under the *Wilderness Act 1987*), or is within, adjacent to, or in close proximity to, a watercourse that flows directly into OEH-managed conservation estate, then the EIS must address impacts upon such area/s.

Where OEH estate is likely to be impacted, the EIS should include:

- The following (as appropriate):
    - Evidence that the proponent has consulted with OEH on the legal permissibility of the proposal under the NPW Act.
    - In the case of proposals on land declared as wilderness under the *Wilderness Act 1987*, evidence that the proponent has consulted with OEH on the appropriateness of the proposal. That is, whether it is consistent with the objects of the *Wilderness Act 1987* (section 3) and the management principles for wilderness areas (section 9).
    - Alternative options that have been explored to avoid impacts on the OEH estate (on-park) and a clear justification of any on-park components of the proposal.
    - If on-park impacts are considered unavoidable, consideration of the issues, including details of any compensation proposal, consistent with the OEH *Revocation, Recategorisation and Road Adjustment Policy* (2012) for proposals that are located wholly or partly in a National Park or other land acquired or reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

- Consideration of the matters identified in the *Guidelines for developments adjoining land managed by the Office of Environment & Heritage* (OEH 2013) where a proposal adjoins or is immediate vicinity of OEH estate, or is upstream of OEH estate, which include:
    - The nature of the impacts, including direct and indirect impacts
    - The extent of the direct and indirect impacts
    - The duration of the direct and indirect impacts
    - The objectives of the reservation of the land

- A description of the mitigation and management options that will be used to prevent, control, abate or minimise identified direct and indirect impacts associated with the proposal. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented.

## 6. Water

- The EIS must map features relevant to water, including:
    - Rivers, streams, estuaries (as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method).
    - Wetlands (as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method).
    - Groundwater.
    - Groundwater dependent ecosystems.

- The EIS must describe background conditions for any water resource likely to be affected by the proposal, including:

    - Existing surface and groundwater.
    - Hydrology
    - Water Quality Objectives (as endorsed by the NSW Government) including groundwater as appropriate that represent the community's uses and values for the receiving waters.
      Indicators and trigger values/criteria for the identified environmental values in accordance with the ANZECC (2000) *Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality* and / or local objectives, criteria or targets endorsed by the NSW Government
    - *Risk-based Framework for Considering Waterway Health Outcomes in Strategic Land-use Planning Decisions* (OEH/EPA, 2017).

- The EIS must assess the impacts of the proposal on water quality, including:

    - The nature and degree of impact on receiving waters for both surface and groundwater, demonstrating how the proposal protects the Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contributes towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved. This should include an assessment of the mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction.
    - Identification of proposed monitoring of water quality.
    - Consistency with any relevant certified Coastal Management Program (or Coastal Zone Management Plan).

- The EIS must assess the impact of the proposal on hydrology, including:

    - Water balance including quantity, quality and source.
    - Effects upon rivers, wetlands, estuaries, marine waters and floodplain areas.
    - Effects upon water-dependent fauna and flora including groundwater dependent ecosystems.
    - Impacts to natural processes and functions within rivers, wetlands, estuaries and floodplains that affect river system and landscape health such as nutrient flow, aquatic connectivity and access to habitat for spawning and refuge (e.g. river benches).
    - Changes to environmental water availability, both regulated / licensed and unregulated / rules-based sources of such water.

**Project specific requirements**
Where the proposal is large or high risk with a heightened potential to impact on water quality and hydrology, the EIS should include the following:

- A description of existing water quality / hydrology based on suitable data (meaning data collection may be required) and must include:

    - Water chemistry.
    - A description of receiving water processes, circulation and mixing characteristics and hydrodynamic regimes.
    - Lake or estuary flushing characteristics.
    - Sensitive ecosystems or species conservation values.
    - Specific human uses and values (e.g. fishing, proximity to recreation areas).
    - A description of any impacts from existing industry or activities on water quality.
    - A description of the condition of the local catchment e.g. erosion, soils, vegetation cover.
    - An outline of baseline groundwater information, including, for example, depth to water table, flow direction and gradient, groundwater quality, reliance on groundwater by surrounding users and by the environment.
    - Historic river flow data.

- An assessment of the impacts of the proposal on water quality and hydrology including:

- Water circulation, current patterns, water chemistry and other appropriate characteristics such as clarity, temperature, nutrient and toxicants, and potential for erosion.
- Changes to hydrology
- Stream bank stability and impacts on macro invertebrates.
- Water quality and hydrology modelling and / or monitoring, where necessary.

- Proposed water quality monitoring in accordance with the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW* (DEC 2004). The water quality and aquatic ecosystem monitoring program must include:

  - Adequate data for evaluating maintenance, or progress towards achieving, the relevant Water Quality Objectives.
  - Measurement of pollutants identified or expected to be present.

## 7. Flooding

- The EIS must map the following features relevant to flooding as described in the Floodplain Development Manual 2005 (NSW Government 2005) including:

  - Flood prone land (i.e. land susceptible to the probable maximum flood event).
  - Flood planning area, the area below the flood planning level.
  - Hydraulic categorisation (floodway and flood storage areas).
  - Flood hazard.

- The EIS must describe flood assessment and modelling undertaken in determining the design flood levels for events, including a minimum of the 10% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP), 1% AEP flood levels and the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme event.

- The EIS must model the effect of the proposal (including fill) on the current flood behaviour for a range of design events as identified above, and the 0.5% AEP and 0.2% AEP year flood events as proxies for assessing sensitivity to an increase in rainfall intensity of flood producing rainfall events due to climate change.

- All site drainage, stormwater quality devices and erosion / sedimentation control measures should be identified in the EIS and the onsite treatment of stormwater and effluent runoff and predicted stormwater discharge quality from the proposal should be detailed.

- Modelling in the EIS must consider and document:

  - Existing council flood studies in the area and examine consistency to the flood behaviour documented in these studies.
  - The impact on existing flood behaviour for a full range of flood events including up to the probable maximum flood (PMF), or an equivalent extreme flood.
  - Impacts of the proposal on flood behaviour resulting in detrimental changes in potential flood affection of other developments or land. This may include redirection of flow, flow velocities, flood levels, hazard categories and hydraulic categories.
  - Impacts of earthworks and stockpiles within the flood prone land up to the PMF level. The assessment should be based on understanding of cumulative flood impacts of construction and operational phases.
  - Relevant provisions of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual 2005.

- The EIS must assess the impacts on the proposal on flood behaviour, including:

  - Whether there will be detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other properties, assets and infrastructure.
  - Consistency with Council floodplain risk management plans.
  - Consistency with any Rural Floodplain Management Plans.

- Compatibility with the flood hazard of the land.
- Compatibility with the hydraulic functions of flow conveyance in floodways and storage in flood storage areas of the land.
- Whether there will be adverse effect to beneficial inundation of the floodplain environment, on, adjacent to or downstream of the site.
- Whether there will be a direct or indirect increase in erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of river banks or watercourses.
- Appropriate mitigation measures to offset potential flood risk arising from the proposal. Any proposed mitigation work should be modelled and assessed on the overall catchment basis in order to ensure it fits its purpose and meets the criteria of the Council where it is located, and to ensure it has no adverse impact to surrounding areas.
- Any impacts the proposal may have upon existing community emergency management arrangements for flooding. These matters are to be discussed with the NSW SES and Council.
- Whether the proposal incorporates specific measures to manage risk to life from flood. These matters are to be discussed with the NSW SES and Council.
- Emergency management, evacuation and access, and contingency measures for the proposal during both construction and operational phases considering the full range of flood risk (based upon the probable maximum flood or an equivalent extreme flood event). These matters are to be discussed with and have the support of Council and the NSW SES.
- Any impacts the proposal may have on the social and economic costs to the community as a consequence of flooding.

## 8. Historic Heritage

The EIS must provide a heritage assessment including but not limited to an assessment of impacts to State and local heritage including conservation areas, natural heritage areas, places of Aboriginal heritage value, buildings, works, relics, gardens, landscapes, views, and trees. Where impacts to State or locally significant heritage items are identified, the assessment shall:

- outline the proposed mitigation and management measures (including measures to avoid significant impacts and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation measures) generally consistent with the NSW Heritage Manual (1996)

- be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage consultant(s) (note: where archaeological excavations are proposed the relevant consultant must meet the NSW Heritage Council's Excavation Director criteria)

- include a statement of heritage impact for all heritage items (including significance assessment)

- consider impacts including, but not limited to, vibration, demolition, archaeological disturbance, altered historical arrangements and access, landscape and vistas, and architectural noise treatment (as relevant)

- where potential archaeological impacts have been identified develop an appropriate archaeological assessment methodology, including research design, to guide physical archaeological test excavations (terrestrial and maritime as relevant) and include the results of these test excavations.

**ATTACHMENT B**

# Guidance Material

| Title | Web address |
|---|---|
| **Relevant Legislation** | |
| *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* | https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/63/full |
| *Coastal Management Act 2016* | https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/20/full |
| Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* | http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/epabca1999588/ |
| *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+203+1979+cd+0+N |
| *Fisheries Management Act 1994* | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+38+1994+cd+0+N |
| *Marine Parks Act 1997* | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+64+1997+cd+0+N |
| *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+80+1974+cd+0+N |
| *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+156+1997+cd+0+N |
| *Water Management Act 2000* | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+92+2000+cd+0+N |
| *Wilderness Act 1987* | http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/viewtop/inforce/act+196+1987+FIRST+0+N |
| **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage** | |
| Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW, 2010) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf |
| Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW, 2010) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/10783FinalArchCoP.pdf |
| Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (OEH 2011) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/20110263ACHguide.pdf |
| Aboriginal Site Recording Form | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/parks/SiteCardMainV1_1.pdf |
| Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/120558asirf.pdf |
| Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Registrar | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/contact/AHIMSRegistrar.htm |
| Care Agreement Application form | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/20110914TransferObject.pdf |
| **Biodiversity** | |
| Biodiversity Values Map | https://www.lmbc.nsw.gov.au/Maps/index.html?viewer=BVMap |
| Biodiversity Assessment Method (OEH, 2017) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/bcact/biodiversity-assessment-method-170206.pdf |

| Title | Web address |
|---|---|
| Guidance and Criteria to assist a decision maker to determine a serious and irreversible impact (OEH, 2017) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/bcact/guidance-decision-makers-determine-serious-irreversible-impact-170204.pdf |
| Ancillary rules: Biodiversity conservation actions | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/bcact/ancillary-rules-biodiversity-actions-170496.pdf |
| Ancillary rules: Reasonable steps to seek like-for-like biodiversity credits for the purpose of applying the variation rules | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/bcact/ancillary-rules-reasonable-steps-170498.pdf |
| Ancillary rules: Impacts on threatened species excluded from application of the variation rules | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/bcact/ancillary-rules-impacts-on-threatened-entities-excluded-from-variation-170497.pdf |
| OEH Threatened Species Profiles | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/ |
| BioNet Atlas | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/wildlifeatlas/about.htm |
| BioNet Vegetation Classification | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/NSWVCA20PRapp/LoginPR.aspx |
| Threatened Species Profile | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/ |
| NSW Guide to Surveying Threatened Plants (OEH, 2016) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/nsw-guide-to-surveying-threatened-plants |
| Threatened Species Survey and Assessment Guidelines: Field Survey Methods for Fauna - Amphibians (DECC, 2009) | www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/Threatenedspecies/09213amphibians.pdf |
| Threatened Species Assessment Guideline - The Assessment of Significance (DECC 2007) | www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/Threatenedspecies/tsaguide07393.pdf |
| Threatened Biodiversity Survey and Assessment: Guidelines for Developments and Activities – Working Draft (DEC, 2004) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TBSAGuidelinesDraft.pdf |
| Fisheries NSW policies and guidelines | http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/habitat/publications/policies,-guidelines-and-manuals/fish-habitat-conservation |
| **OEH Estate** | |
| Guidelines for developments adjoining land and water managed by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW, 2010) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/protectedareas/developmntadjoiningdecc.htm |
| List of national parks | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/NationalParks/parksearchatoz.aspx |
| Revocation, recategorisation and road adjustment policy (OEH, 2012) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/policies/RevocationOfLandPolicy.htm |
| List of aquatic reserves | www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/habitat/protecting-habitats/mpa |
| List of marine parks | www.mpa.nsw.gov.au/contact.html |
| **Water** | |
| Water Quality Objectives | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm |
| ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality | www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/quality/australian-and-new-zealand-guidelines-fresh-marine-water-quality-volume-1 |

| Title | Web address |
|---|---|
| Risk-based Framework for Considering Waterway Health Outcomes in Strategic Land-use Planning Decisions | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/risk-based-framework-for-considering-waterway-health-outcomes-in-strategic-land-use-planning |
| Applying Goals for Ambient Water Quality Guidance for Operations Officers – Mixing Zones | http://deccnet/water/resources/AWQGuidance7.pdf |
| Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in New South Wales (DEC 2004) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/legislation/approvedmethods-water.pdf |
| **Flooding** | |
| Floodplain Development Manual | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/floodplains/manual.htm |
| Floodplain Risk Management Guidelines | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/coasts-and-floodplains/floodplains/floodplain-guidelines |
| NSW Climate Impact Profile | http://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/ |
| Climate Change Impacts and Risk Management | Climate Change Impacts and Risk Management: A Guide for Business and Government, AGIC Guidelines for Climate Change Adaptation |
| **Coastal Erosion** | |
| Reforms to coastal erosion management | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/coasts/coastalerosionmgmt.htm |
| Guidelines for Preparing Coastal Zone Management Plans | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/coasts/130224CZMPGuide.pdf |
| **Historic Heritage** | |
| The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance) | http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf |
| Statements of Heritage Impact 2002 (HO & DUAP) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/hmstatementsofhi.pdf |
| NSW Heritage Manual (DUAP) (scroll through alphabetical list to 'N') | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Heritage/publications/ |
| Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutant in NSW (2004) | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/legislation/approvedmethods-water.pdf |

6 July 2018

SF2018/208117; WST18/00096

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

**Attention: John Booth**

Dear Mr Booth

**SEARs ID No. 1238: Lot 34 DP 1228591; 26 Endeavour Street, Oberon; Waste Management Facility**

Thank you for your email on 20 June 2018 referring requesting input into SEARs for a proposed bark / timber processing plant, and a landscape supplies production facility at Oberon from Roads and Maritime Services.

The documentation provided by the applicant has been reviewed and it is noted the proposal includes the construction and operation of a bark / timber processing plant, and a landscape supplies production facility. The plant will operate 7am - 6pm Monday to Friday, 8am – 1pm Saturday, and will be closed on Sundays. The plant will produce up to 99, 000 tonnes per year of wood material, pine bark residuals, sawdust and pallets.

Roads and Maritime has identified the following key issues which need to be addressed in the Environmental Impact Assessment:

- A traffic impact study prepared in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 2 of the *RTA's Guide to Traffic Generating Developments* and including:
    - Road transport volumes and types broken down into:
        - Origin and destination.
        - Travel routes.
        - Peak hours.

- Details of projected transport operations including:
    - Traffic volumes. Volumes are to include plant input related traffic generation (e.g. daily number of light / heavy vehicles entering and exiting the site, fuel deliveries, maintenance, services) and impacts of plant related traffic generation on public roads.
    - Materials to be transported and types of vehicles used for transport.
    - Physical constraints on the haulage(s) route.
    - Measures to be employed to ensure a high level of safety for all road users interacting with traffic generated by the development.
- An assessment of cumulative impacts during construction and operation of the project and details of how proposed operations will interact with other road users.
- Any over size and over mass vehicles and loads expected for the construction and operation of the project.
- Temporary and permanent staff numbers (including employees *and* contractors) and staff parking arrangements.
- The impact of generated traffic and measures employed to ensure efficiency and safety on the public road network during construction and operation of the project.
- Any mitigating measures required to address expected traffic generation.

- Proposed access treatments are to be identified and be in accordance with *Austroads Guide to Road Design* including safe intersection sight distance.

Roads and Maritime appreciates the opportunity to contribute to the SEARs and requests that a copy of the SEARs be forwarded to Roads and Maritime at the same time they are sent to the applicant.

Should you require further information please contact the undersigned on 02 6861 1453.

Yours faithfully

Andrew McIntyre
Manager Land Use Assessment
Western Region