BORAL LAND AND PROPERTY GROUP
Build Something Great ™

DUNMORE HARD ROCK QUARRY

Croome North & South Expansion Project

SEARS Scoping Report

July 2020

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Abbreviations	
AHD	Australian height datum
DP	Deposited Plan
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EP&A Regulation	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*
EPA	NSW Environment Protection Authority
EPL	Environment Protection Licence

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the proposed development application, and identifies the matters for future assessment to support the Croome North and South Pit Expansion application.

1.1 Project overview

Dunmore Hard Rock Quarry (the Quarry) is located on Tabbita Road, Dunmore in the Shellharbour Local Government Area (LGA). It is owned and operated by Boral Resources (NSW) Pty Ltd (Boral).

Boral is seeking to expand the operations at the Quarry, by increasing the size of the existing pit. To achieve this, Boral proposes to expand the existing Croome Farm pit by approximately 37.5 ha, creating a larger pit expanding to the north and south, joining the Croome West pit. The newly established pit will be known as the Expanded Croome pit. This application is for the extraction of hard rock and vegetation removal only. All processing, stockpiling and transportation will be undertaken in accordance with Dunmore Quarry's existing consent.

The existing development consent for the Quarry was originally approved in September 2004 and has been subsequently modified 11 times. Under conditions of its development consent, the Quarry is approved to produce 2.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa), which can be transported by road or rail.

Boral proposes to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), to accompany a State Significant Development Application (SSDA), in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued by the Department for the project. This consent whilst being separate, will operate concurrently with the existing Dunmore Hard Rock Quarry consent, to realise the remaining resource available within the new project area.

1.2 Project justification

The resource within Dunmore Quarry occurs within the Bumbo Latite Member, a fine - grained intermediate volcanic rock similar to basalt. The latite occurs as distinct flows, termed the upper, middle and lower flows, with rock quality increasing with depth, with the lower flows as the highest quality rock. Latite has excellent physical and chemical qualities for concrete and asphalt aggregates, ballast and a range of other materials.

The upper flow ranges in thickness from 20m to 45m, the middle flow is more uniform in thickness averaging 35m to 36m and the lower flow has a thickness that ranges from 25 to 30m. The upper flow rests directly above the middle flow whereas the middle and lower flows are separated by a layer of breccia-agglomerate that ranges from 5m to 20m in thickness.

Current extraction activities have concentrated on the upper and middle flows, due to the required depths necessary to access the lower flows. In order to access the lower flows, a wider pit design is required to allow enough space for the safe construction of the quarry benches, while still allowing a pit floor which is large enough to extract the lower flows. To allow a safe and economical pit design and continued operations at Dunmore Quarry, it is necessary to amalgamate and increase the size of the existing western pits to form the Expanded Croome Pit.

The project is considered to be in the public interest as it would maximise and extend the life of an existing extractive industry, which supplies the NSW development industry, supporting infrastructure, industrial, commercial and residential projects across the state. The connection of the site to an existing rail line places the site in a unique and optimum position to continue its mass-volume distribution activities, with minimal impacts on existing road networks.

2 This Report

2.1 Purpose of the Report

This report has been prepared for the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) as a scoping document, to support the preparation of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), and the lodgement of a SSDA.

The report is intended to identify areas requiring further technical assessment based on a likelihood of change in previously assessed conditions on the site and/or the surrounds.

2.2 The proponent

Boral Resources (NSW) Pty Ltd (Boral) would be the applicant for this project, located at Level 18, 15 Blue Street North Sydney. Boral is an Australian owned international building and construction materials group, headquartered in North Sydney, Australia.

Boral's competitive position is underpinned by being a market leader in cement and construction materials in Australasia, the Boral USG Joint Venture plasterboard business in Australia and Asia, and cladding and roof tiles in the USA.

Boral Australia employs over 5,000 employees in its quarry, concrete, asphalt, concrete placing and cement operations. The business is a major supplier of products to the dwelling, commercial construction, and roads and engineering markets.

In NSW, Boral operates over 110 quarries, sand pits, gravel operations, asphalt and concrete plants producing products such as concrete aggregates, crushed rock, asphalt and sealing aggregates, road base materials, sand and gravels for the Australian construction materials industry.

3 Site and Surrounds

The following sections describe the site, including existing on site development and landownership.

3.1 The Site

The quarry is located at Boral's Dunmore landholdings off Tabbita Road, approximately 12 kilometres (km) north-west of Kiama and 110 km south of Sydney (see Figures 2.1 and 2.2). Tabbita Road is accessed from the Princes Highway and provides access to the quarry and Boral's other operations – Dunmore Sand & Soil (DSS) Quarry and the Dunmore concrete batching plant.

Residential development nearby the quarry includes the suburbs of Shell Cove, Minnamurra, Kiama Downs, Mount Terry and Albion Park. These suburbs are between 2 km and 4.5 km from the quarry. Surrounding land uses are primarily rural, rural residential and industrial.

Jamberoo Action Park is approximately 2.5 km south-west of the quarry. There are a number of other quarrying operations in the local area including Holcim's Albion Park Quarry, Cleary Bros Albion Park Quarry, and Hanson's Bass Point Quarry. Other industrial land uses proximate to the quarry include Dunmore Resources and Recycling, Integral Energy, and Dunmore Waste Depot.

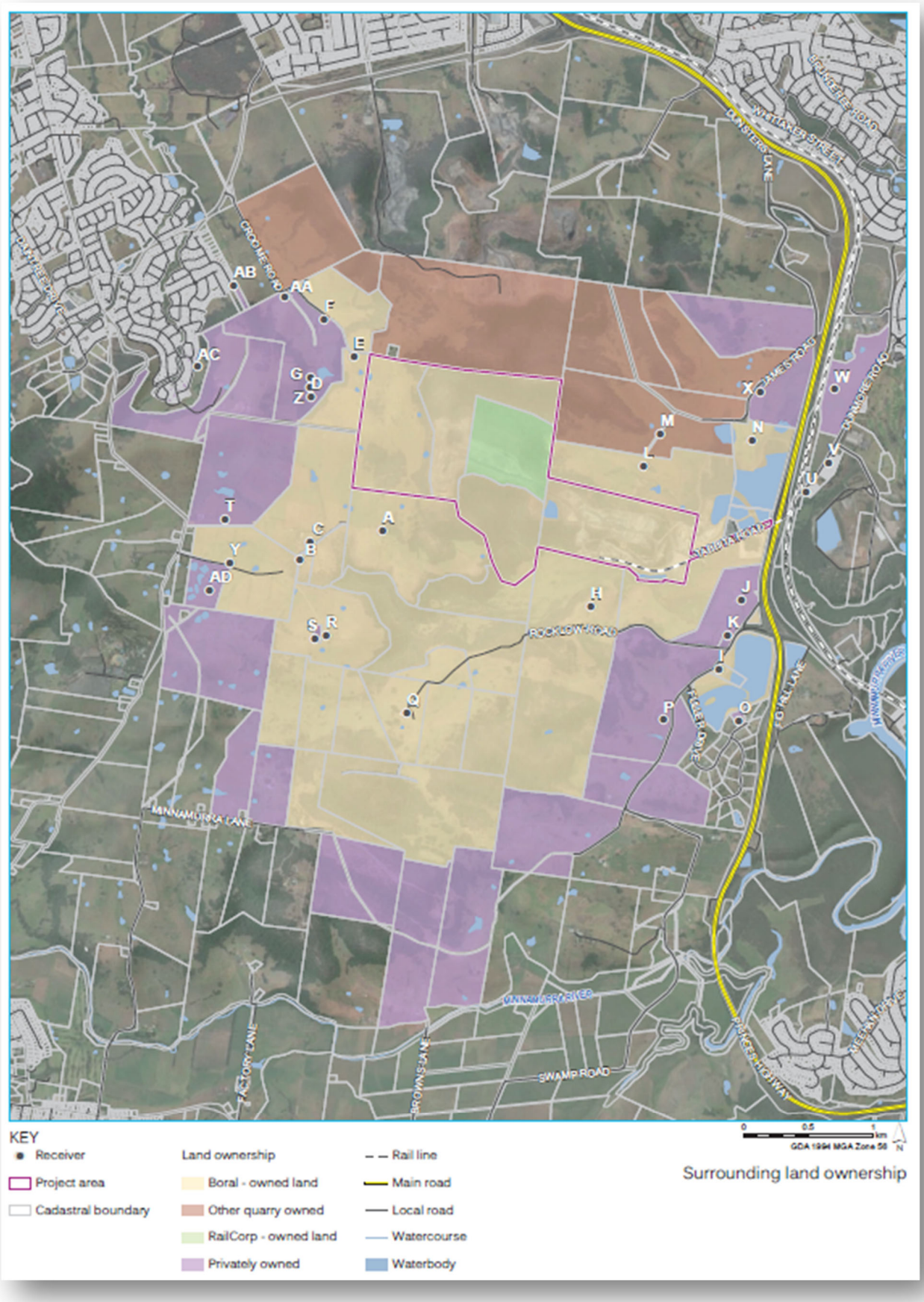
3.2 Dunmore Quarry Location Context

3.3 Land Ownership

The existing quarry's project area is 245.4 hectares (ha) in size and contains nine cadastral lots. The project area relates to the following lots, which are also subject to quarry's development consent (Development Consent 470-11-2003). All lots for the project are owned by Boral, and are:

- Lot 2 in Deposited Plan (DP) 224597, containing the Croome Farm Pit;
- Lot 1 in DP 224597, the location of the Croome West Pit;
- Lot 10 in DP 1125853; and
- Lot 4 in DP 227046.

3.4 Land Ownership Plan



4 Approvals

Whilst the proposal is seeking approval for the proposed expansion through an entirely separate SSDA approval, the following approval history is provided to contextualise the existing Dunmore Quarry operations.

4.1 Approval history

In September 2004, the then NSW Minister Assisting the Minister of Infrastructure and Planning issued Development Consent 470-11-2003 under Part 4 of the EP&A Act, which allowed production at the quarry to increase from 1.2 Mtpa to 2.5 Mtpa.

The development was classified as State significant development (SSD), under the former section 76A(7) of the EP&A Act, because it is an extractive industry where the proposed rate of production exceeded the threshold limits specified in the Ministerial declaration of 3 August 1999.

The Quarry holds an Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 77 under the provisions of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act). An amendment to the site's EPL 77 would be completed subsequent to approval, to encompass the proposed project expansion area.

The approvals history is summarised in the table found on the following page, which outlines the assessment pathway employed to each modification of the consent.

Table 1.1 Approvals History

Date	Approval		Particulars
	Mod No.	Reference	
September 2004		470-11-2003	Original Consent
Modifications under the former section 96 provisions of the EP&A Act			
December 2005	1	172-11-2005	Construction of a new amenities block on the site.
June 2006	2	59-4-2006	Amended vegetation offset requirements, approved transport route, extended deadline for dam upgrade works, and removed the Croome Farm Catchment water management works
May 2008	3	470-11-2003	Construction of a new workshop, office and amenities buildings;
November 2008	4	470-11-2003	Extended the approved extraction area on land owned by Rail Corp by 2.82 ha and changed the stormwater management design criteria for the site
November 2008	5	470-11-2003	Allowed for a truck parking facility, including amenities, for company trucks that service the quarry.
Modifications under the former section 75W provision of the EP&A Act			
February 2014	6	470-11-2003	Increase of material approved for road transport and extension of the approved extraction area by 2 ha.
October 2015	7	470-11-2003	Construction and operation of a mobile blending plant and the cessation of continuous noise monitoring at a nearby residence.
November 2016	8	470-11-2003	Removal of overburden from approved Croome Farm Pit and use of extracted material to construct a bund around the proposed Croome West Pit.
September 2017	9	470-11-2003	Extension of the existing Croome Farm Pit by approximately 13.74 hectares (ha) to enable extraction within the 'Croome West Pit'.

June 2017	10	470-11-2003	Rectification of inconsistency of existing lower dam's capacity specified in the development consent and the actual dam capacity available on the site.
March 2019	11	470-11-2003	Removed the restriction on the volume of road tonnes transported from the quarry.

4.2 Current Operations

Boral's Dunmore Quarry, operating for more than 90 years, provides a key source of the hard rock aggregates used to make materials for the NSW building and construction industries. The quarry produces up to 2.5 million tonnes of aggregates annually, with current planning approvals in place until 2034.

The principal activities and infrastructure at the Quarry comprise the following:

- extraction at the original quarry, Croome Farm Pit, Croome West, and Rail Corp extraction area with approximately 114 ha of approved extraction area;
- processing plant, which incorporates staged crushing and screening facilities;
- blending plant, which produces bound and unbound road base to Transport for NSW specifications;
- product stockpiles;
- office, car park and weighbridge;
- workshop and maintenance area;
- rail siding for the loading of product;
- laboratory for the testing of materials; and
- water control structures including dams, pumps and water tanks.

4.3 Extraction operations

Hard rock has been extracted from the quarry for more than 90 years. The quarry has an extensive resource and is a key asset for Boral. The approved extraction area includes latite and breccia agglomerate, hard rock types used in road, rail, and engineering applications.

Due to its superior strength and structure, latite is used mainly as rail ballast, in sea walls, and other aggregate applications, whereas breccia agglomerate is used in fill or in a blend for road base. Hard rock products from the quarry are also Boral's preferred source for aggregates for asphalt.

As stated above, Boral has an existing approval for the production of 2.5 Mtpa of quarry products from the Quarry. The production nature and volumes of the existing consent will not require modification to facilitate the proposed pit expansion.

4.4 Product transportation

The quarry is part of Boral's integrated quarry and distribution network that supplies quarry products to the greater Sydney region, which includes metropolitan Sydney and areas of the Hunter, lower Blue Mountains, Illawarra, Southern Highlands and Southern Tablelands.

The quarry currently supplies products to the local Illawarra and Southern Highland markets by road, and south-western and eastern metropolitan Sydney by road and rail for direct use on-site or subsequent road distribution.

The quarry currently has approval to transport up to 2.5 Mtpa of quarry products by road and rail. Product transported by road is trucked along Tabbita Road and then onto the Princes Highway, primarily by six or seven axle truck and dog trailer combination vehicles, each carrying approximately 33 t of material per load.

4.5 Hours of operation and employment

The approved hours for extraction and processing at the Quarry are 6 am to 10 pm Monday to Saturday. Blasting is undertaken between 9 am and 5 pm Monday to Saturday. Product transfer to stockpiles is allowed between 6 am to midnight Monday to Saturday. Maintenance can be undertaken 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

It is proposed that the same limitations apply to the expansion area.

Approved hours for distribution of material by road are 24 hours Monday to Saturday with distribution on Sundays allowed between 8.00 am and 6.00 pm for 15 Sundays per year. Distribution by rail can be undertaken 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Around 40 people are directly employed at the quarry as well as 10 road truck drivers for deliveries.

5 Proposed State Significant Development Application

Boral supplies significant quantities of construction materials into the Sydney market, operating a number of quarries servicing this region including Dunmore and Peppertree quarries south of Sydney, and Peats Ridge quarry to the north.

The construction materials market around Dunmore is insufficient to support the quarry and its employees. Further, Boral's largest quarry, Peppertree Quarry, cannot by itself or in conjunction with other Boral quarries such as Peats Ridge, satisfy the current demand of the Sydney market; given the sheer volume and range of materials required.

Dunmore Quarry product is required by the market for both concrete and especially asphalt, for which purpose the Dunmore product is preferred to that from Peppertree. Accordingly, continued operations at Dunmore Quarry is essential to ensure a reliable and high-quality supply of quarry materials into the Sydney metropolitan region.

Boral proposes to extend the Croome Farm Pit to the north and south and amalgamate with the Croome West Pit. The extent of the new "Expanded Croome Pit" can be seen in the following Figure 5.1, and extends into Lot 10 in DP 1125853, south of the existing Croome Farm pit.

The Northern Area Pit would affect an area of approximately 15.3 hectares, whilst the Southern Area Pit would affect an area of approximately 22.2 hectares.

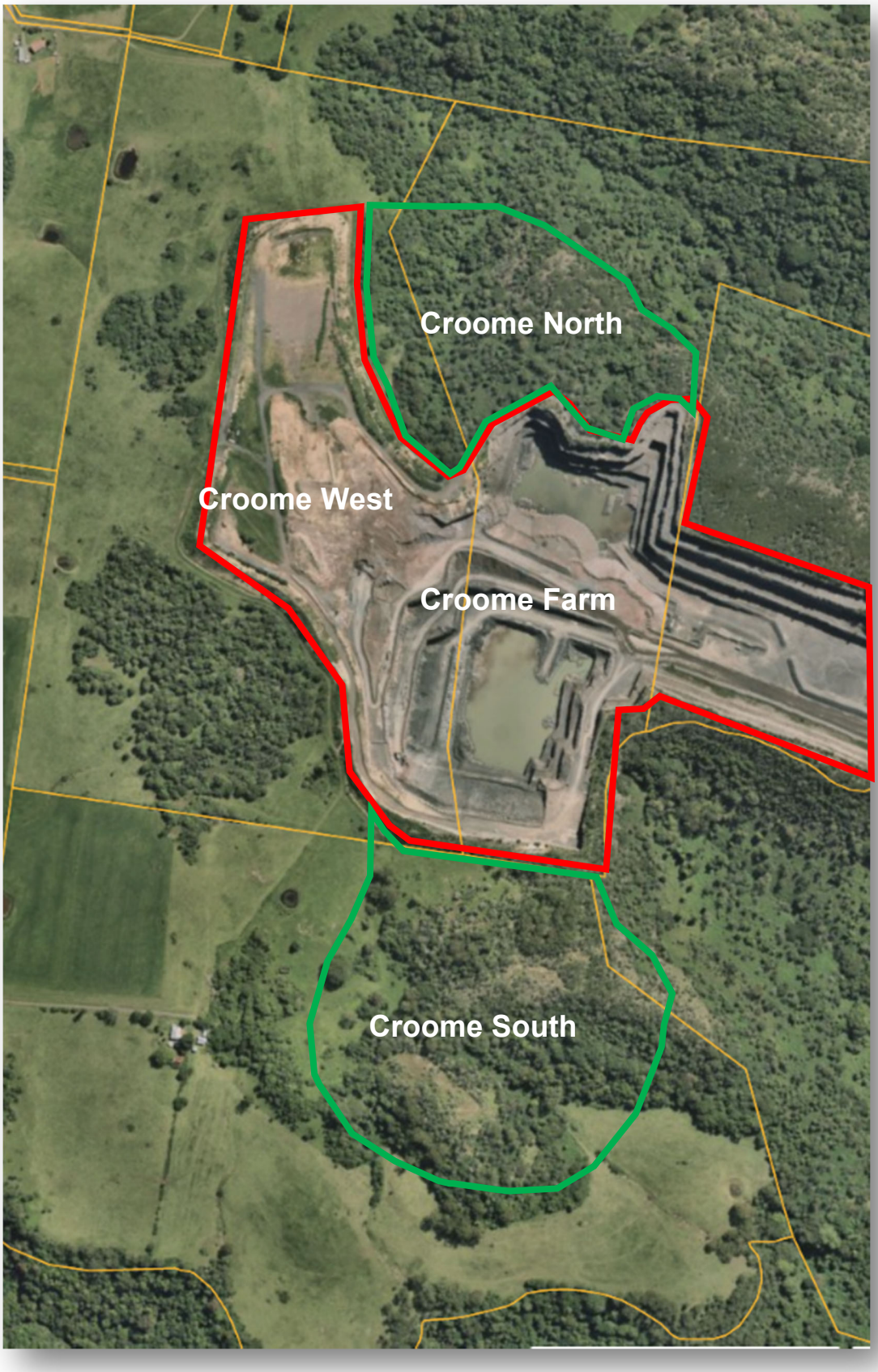
It is estimated that there is an additional 27 Mt of hard rock resource in the newly formed Expanded Croome Pit. Based on an average extraction rate of 2 Mtpa, the proposed expansion project will allow Boral to continue to operate until about 2034.

Hard rock in the Expanded Croome Pit would continue to be extracted using approved drill and blast methods and would continue to be processed and transported in accordance with existing approved operations at the quarry, through the separate existing consent.

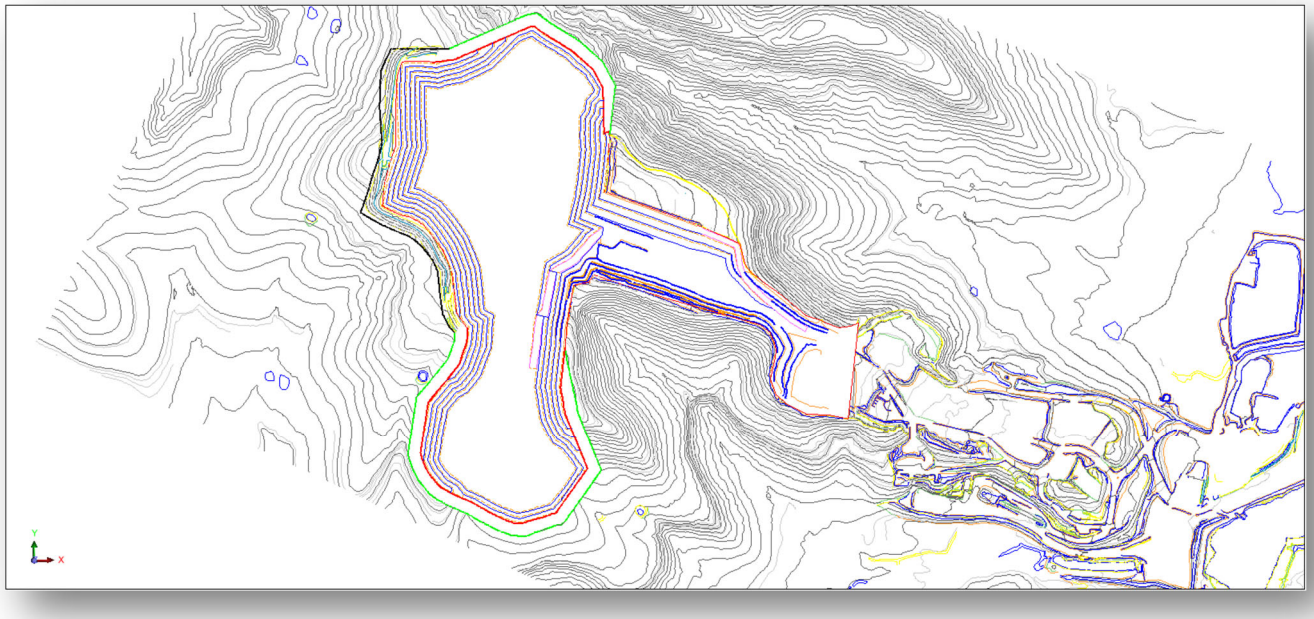
This includes primary and tertiary crushing, screening, conveying and stockpiling to produce a series of graded aggregates that are despatched by road and rail for use in concrete production, road base and other construction and engineering applications.

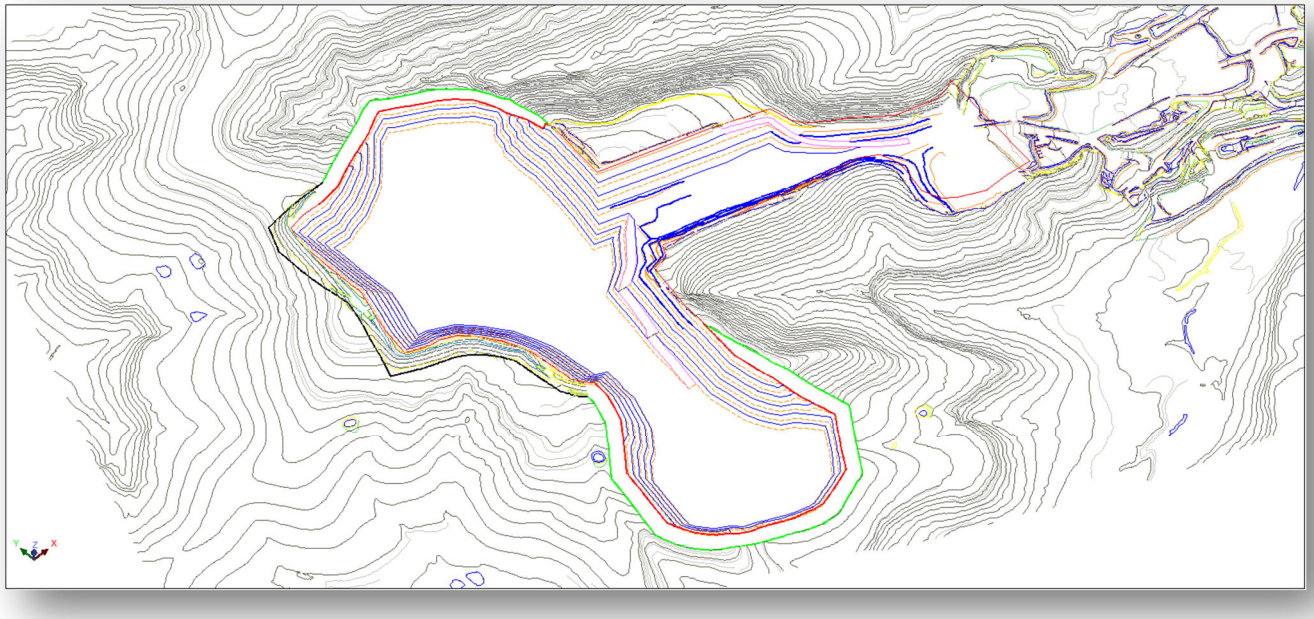
With the exception to the approved extraction area, there will be no change to approved operations at the quarry, which will continue to operate under a separate consent, including production volumes, transport methods and limits, hours of operation and employee numbers.

5.1 Croome North and South Proposed Expansion



5.2 Final Pit Plan Illustration





5.3 Summary of Changes

Whilst the proposal will operate through a separate consent, the following table illustrates that no changes are proposed to the **existing operations** of the already consented Dunmore Quarry. **The current application will seek approval for an additional area of expansion; see Figures 5.1 and 5.2.**

Aspect	Approved Development	Proposed
Production rate	2.5 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa)	**No change**
Quarry life	30 years (to 2034)	**No change**
Transportation rate	2.5 Mtpa (can be transported by either rail or road)	**No change**
Employees	30 full time employees	**No change**
Area of extraction	As illustrated in previous SEE.	**No change**
Hours of Operation	Construction of bunds: Monday - Friday: 7am-6pm Saturday: 8am – 1pm; and Sunday: no works	**No change**
	Product transfer to stockpiles: Monday-Saturday: 6am – Midnight	**No change**
	Extraction and Processing: Monday-Saturday: 6am – 10pm	**No change**
	Maintenance Any day: 24 hours	**No change**
Blasting Hours	Monday – Saturday: 9am – 5pm Sunday: no blasting	**No change**
Quarry Methods	Excavation, drill and blast	**No change**
Processing Methods	Crushing and screening	**No change**
Infrastructure	Primary processing, tertiary processing, conveyors, site office, rail facilities, rail line; five to six individual air filtration units.	**No change**
Water Management	Sedimentation dams within approved extraction area	**No change**

6 Legislative framework

The primary instruments considered for the purpose of this scoping report are as follows:

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979;
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 2000;
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997;
- State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 Hazardous and Offensive;
- State Environmental Planning Policy No. 44 Koala Habitat Protection;

- State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007 (Mining SEPP);
- State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011;
- State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 Remediation of Land; and
- Shellharbour Local Environmental Plan 2013.

A full compliance assessment of relevant legislation and environmental planning instruments and plans will be included in any future application.

6.1 Application type and consent authority

The proposed development application is considered to be a State Significant Development pursuant to section 4.36(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, as a state environmental policy may declare a development to be state significant development.

Schedule 1 (State Significant Development – General) of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 states that development for the purpose of extractive industry that extracts from a total resource (the subject of the development application) of more than 5 million tonnes, is a state significant development; per clause 7(1)(a). The proposed development will allow for 27 million tonnes of resource to be extracted.

The relevant assessing authority is the Department of Planning, Industry, and Environment (DPIE), with the Minister for Planning (or delegate) being the consent authority for all State significant Das, unless a specific provision is triggered enlivening the necessity for consideration by the Independent Planning Commission.

6.2 Level of assessment

The EIS proposed for submission will address the items identified as being relevant for the purposes of the assessment in this report, including any matters identified in the SEARS. The scope of matters to be considered is outlined in chapter 7 of this report.

6.3 Land use zone and permissibility

The site is zoned RU1 Primary Production, the primary purpose of the land use, currently operating and approved for the site, is the extraction of latite consistent with the definition of an Extractive Industry, as follows:

- *extractive industry means the winning or removal of extractive materials (otherwise than from a mine) by methods such as excavating, dredging, tunnelling or quarrying, including the storing, stockpiling or processing of extractive materials by methods such as recycling, washing, crushing, sawing or separating, but does not include turf farming.*

The land use table enacted through clause 2.3 of the Shellharbour Local Environmental Plan 2009 adopts an open zone framework allowing any use not listed as prohibited to be undertaken “with development consent”. As “extractive industry” is not a prohibited use and may therefore be granted consent by the relevant consent authority.

The proposed extraction area expansion remains entirely consistent with the land use definitions applicable to the existing operations on the site.

6.4 Other Approvals

An Environment Protection Licence, EPL 77, issued by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) applies to the site. Engagement with the EPA is proposed, to determine the substantive changes necessary to the existing license, to bring into the effect the proposal.

This engagement will also consider the additional matters the EPA would like considered in the preparation specialist documentation supporting the proposed SSDA.

Under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), actions that have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance require approval from the Australian Government Minister for the Environment.

A listed critical endangered ecological community (CEEC) occurs within the proposal expansion area, and is proposed to be removed as part of the project. As such, a referral to the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Energy is required, and will be prepared in due course.

It is anticipated that submission of the referral to the Department will occur, prior to the submission of the EIS forming part of the SSDA. This approach will allow a determination to be made by the Commonwealth, prior to the assessment being finalised by DPIE.

7 Identification of Key Issues

The following section identifies and considers the potential impacts on of the proposal on the environment.

7.1 Biodiversity

A preliminary biodiversity assessment was prepared by EMM Consulting in November 2019. This assessment identified three plant community types (PCTs) within the proposed expansion area. All PCTs recorded are considered representative of threatened ecological communities listed under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act) and/or Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act):

- PCT 1300 is considered representative of Illawarra Subtropical Rainforest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion, listed as endangered under the BC Act, while PCT 1300 in Medium (and High) condition is considered representative of the Illawarra and south coast lowland forest and woodland ecological community, listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act.

- PCT 720 is considered representative of Melaleuca armillaris Tall Shrubland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion, listed as endangered under the BC Act.

- PCT 838 is considered representative of the Illawarra Lowlands Grassy Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion, listed as endangered under the BC Act. Even though this PCT was found to be in Poor condition in the proposed expansion area it is also representative of the Illawarra and south coast lowland forest and woodland ecological community, listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act.

Illawarra Zieria (Zieria granulata) was also recorded adjacent to the Croome South pit, although no plants have been recorded in the pit areas.

Remnant vegetation across the broader landholdings at the Dunmore Quarry provides Boral an opportunity to establish a biodiversity stewardship site and meet this offset obligation.

We estimate the following PCT Impacts associated with the proposal:

Name	Project Area	1300/906 Complex Subtropical Rainforest	720 Paperbark Tall Shrubland	1300 Disturbed Rainforest	Exotic Grassland and vegetation
North	15.3 ha	10.6 ha	2.82 ha	0.83 ha	1.05 ha
South	22.2 ha	10.72 ha	4.14 ha	1.8 ha	5.54 ha

A biodiversity assessment report will be prepared, quantifying the vegetation communities to be impacted, identify any threatened flora or fauna, and quantify the implications (direct and indirect) the proposed vegetation clearance will have on these communities, and the immediate surrounding area.

A proposed offset strategy will also be outlined in the report, for consideration as part of the assessment of the proposal.

7.2 Visual

As the proposed expanded pit areas will be extracting from elevated areas of resource, a visual impact assessment will be required, assessing viewpoints from all directions.

Given the prominence of the extraction areas in the wider landscape, the assessment would consider the likely visual impacts of the development on any surrounding private landowners and key vantage points in the public domain, paying particular attention to impacts on any nearby private residences and road users.

7.3 Noise and Vibration

The proposal will involve both construction and operational noise impacts, which will be in closer proximity to nearby sensitive receivers, located to the north, south and west, that that of the current operations. These receivers may experience a change to their amenity, given the reduction in the buffer area. Road traffic noise is not considered to be an element which ought to be assessed for the purposes of the application.

It is proposed that a noise and vibration assessment be completed to consider the impacts associated with the proposal, and outline any reasonable and feasible mitigation measures which need to be introduced to the site, to ensure compliance with relevant regulatory controls. The assessment will also have regard to the existing consent for the existing operations, and limitations imposed through the EPL 77.

7.4 Air Quality

Sources of emissions to air come from a variety of quarrying activities including material handling, material transport, processing, wind erosion, and blasting. Dust (ie total suspended particulates, deposited dust, PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$) is the main potential air quality impact associated with the existing quarry activities.

To meet this requirement, Boral currently employs a number of measures to mitigate off-site impacts to air quality including dust suppression of haulage roads and monitoring of weather and use of sprays to supress dust at quarry face and stockpiles in dry/windy conditions.

To assess the impact of the proposal, Boral will prepare a quantitative air quality impact to consider the impacts associated with the proposal.

This assessment will have regard to the existing site management practices already operating and in place for the current consent, and provide an assessment as to the adequacy of these existing practices, and provide recommendations as to any additional measures to be implemented at the site. The assessment will also have regard to requirements contained in the EPL 77 relating to air quality and dust emissions from the site.

7.5 Heritage – Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The increase of the extraction footprint in the Quarry will involve disturbance of additional land on the site. As a result, it is proposed that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and European Cultural Heritage Report be prepared to consider potential impacts to heritage and cultural items , as a result of the project proceeding.

Aboriginal community consultation will form part of the CHAR, to integrate cultural and archaeological knowledge and ensure registered stakeholders have information made available to make decisions on Aboriginal cultural heritage. This will be undertaken in accordance with the OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (OEH 2010) and the requirements of clause 80C of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009.

7.6 Surface Water and Groundwater

The proposal will result in a change to the disturbance footprint of the Quarry, and thereby will alter the surface water catchments on the quarry site. The site's water management system will be updated to reflect the changes to the surface water catchment areas, and the implications it will present to onsite water management. A Water Management Plan (WMP) will be prepare for the site, updated to incorporate the expanded pit area to ensure appropriate erosion and sediment control measures continue on site.

Based on regional groundwater levels and an understanding of the groundwater levels on the site, the proposed extension area may have an impact on groundwater or groundwater levels in the immediate area. Data from the site's groundwater bores will be used to inform a groundwater assessment for the extension area. A technical assessment of groundwater implications will be submitted with the application for assessment.

7.7 Soil, Land Capability and Acid Sulphate Soils

In the course of the assessment of the previous modification application which considered the Croome West expansion modification, being Mod 9 of the existing consent, DPIE requested that an assessment of potential impacts associated with the proposal be submitted, outlining existing soils and land capability in the study area. This included:

- a desktop review of existing environmental information including climate, topography, surface, hydrology, geology and soils;
- a soil survey (the survey) to characterise the soil types of the proposed modification, including laboratory analysis; and
- assessment of soils and land capability using results from the soil survey.

It is proposed that a similar assessment be provided for the purposes of the pit expansion project.

7.8 Economic and Social

The proposal seeks to extend the existing disturbance footprint associated with the currently operating Quarry. This will have a positive effect on the economy of the Shellharbour LGA as well as the wider NSW economy, as it will prolong the sites ability to continue to supply the development industry, servicing infrastructure, commercial, industrial and residential project.

Given the nature of the proposal it is not considered necessary to undertake a comprehensive detailed assessment of current community services/facilities, health, housing availability, safety, or social cohesion. In addition, given the operation of the independently-chaired CCCs, which have existed since the original granting of the respective Project Approvals, our connection to the community both economically and socialy is constantly tracked and reported on.

Membership of the CCCs consists of neighbouring residents, representatives from Shellharbour City Council and the local Boral teams. Matters discussed at CCC meetings include operational and environmental performance, issues of importance for the community, and site improvement efforts.

A desktop assessment of economic impacts associated with the project is proposed to be prepared, outlining the net benefit the proposal will have to the economy and materials industry more generally.

7.9 Traffic

The proposal for the expansion of the extraction area does not involve an increase in the current production volumes. Rather, the proposal seeks to extend the life of the Quarry and will not require additional capacity on behalf of Boral.

The proposal will not increase the rate of production on the Quarry through its existing separate consent and as such, there will not be any additional quarry traffic movements, other than those already consented.

7.10 Waste

No additional waste is expected as part of the application. Current waste management practices on the site will continue to be sufficient for the additional works proposed.

7.11 Services

All services, including telecommunications, water, sewer and electricity are available on the site. It is not expected that the proposed SSDA will require any additional capacity in these services.

6. Consultation

The following section sets out consultation undertaken to inform the submission of this scoping report and that proposed to be undertaken prior to the lodgement of the proposed SSD application.

7.12 Government Agencies

Preliminary enquiries are being made, through this scoping report, to DPIE to ensure the proposed approval pathway is acceptable, and to receive additional guidance as to matters which ought to be considered in any subsequent application to be made.

Prior to the submission of an application for assessment by DPIE, it is proposed that direct engagement be made with Shellharbour Council, OEH and the EPA, to identify any additional matters which ought to be addressed as part of the SSD application.

Additional targeted consultation will be undertaken with state agencies, dependent on the responses received by agencies in the course of this SEAR's request. This could involve written correspondence, meetings and or teleconferences to discuss the proposal.

7.13 Community Stakeholders

Boral's collective Dunmore Operations have a long history of ongoing and constructive interaction with the communities immediately bounding the operational landholding.

These interactions are supported by a range of communications mechanisms including written and digital, in-person engagement and larger scale meetings, briefings and site inspections.

Central to the community engagement approach for the operational footprint is the Community Consultative Committees (CCC) maintained for the Dunmore Hard Rock Quarry and adjoining Dunmore Lakes Sand Extraction projects.

The independently-chaired CCCs, which have existed since the original granting of the respective Project Approvals, provide the strongest link between Boral and the immediate fenceline community.

Membership of the CCCs consists of neighbouring residents, representatives from Shellharbour City Council and the local Boral teams. Matters discussed at CCC meetings include operational and environmental performance, issues of importance for the community, and site improvement efforts. The last meeting of the CCC was held on 20 February 2020.

Beyond the CCCs, which next meet during August 2020, Boral intends to update and use data captured via its Stakeholder Perception Benchmark (SPB) system to guide communications and engagement activities in support of the proposal.

SPBs provide Boral with direct information from boundary neighbours about their perception and experience of the operations on a day-to-day basis, points of concern and preferences for ongoing contact and communication.

The last SPB for the Dunmore sites was conducted in February 2016. It is Boral's practice to update this information on at least a tri-yearly basis, meaning the activity is now due for this location.

Once the exercise is complete, Boral will analyse the data and select appropriate delivery methods to outline the detail of the proposal.

Aside from the CCC sessions, this may include but not be limited to:

- Regular updates of the Dunmore Operations' website (www.boral.com.au/dunmore);
- Issuing of hard copy community newsletters into the operational footprint;
- Direct email/phone and in-person contact with fenceline neighbours;
- Direct engagement, including briefings and presentations, with key elected officials and Government bodies, as well as identified community groups;
- Use of Boral's social media platforms; and
- Liaison with traditional media outlets in the district.

10. Conclusion

As demonstrated by this scoping report, the proposed development, to be implemented by way of a SSD application, is permissible with consent at the subject site, and will leverage off of the existing infrastructure located at the Dunmore Hard Rock Quarry site.

The expansion area will allow for the continued extraction of resource at the quarry, and release approximately 27 million tonnes of resource to the NSW development industry. The project will allow for the continued extraction of hard rock materials by Boral at the Quarry, ensuring the continued supply of hard rock materials to the development industry, facilitating ongoing and new construction projects within the region and beyond.

The report includes a description of the site, an overview of the proposed development, and an outline of what are considered to be the key issues which should form part of the EIS, forming part of the SSD Application.

Boral therefore requests that DPIE confirm that the application may be lodged as a State Significant Development application, and confirm the additional information necessary /matters to be considered to support this application through the issuance of the Planning Secretary's environmental assessment requirements (SEARs).