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# **Plasrefine Recycling Pty Ltd**

## **Moss Vale Plastics Recycling Facility**

### **EIS Scoping Report**

September 2020

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

Plasrefine Recycling Pty Ltd (Plasrefine Recycling) proposes to construct and operate a waste plastics sorting and plastics recycling facility (the facility) at 74-76 Beaconsfield Road, Moss Vale (the proposal site). The facility would extract mixed plastics from waste, sort the plastics into different types, and convert the various plastics to plastic flakes and pellets (in Stage 1 of the proposal) and potentially produce more advanced plastic products such as polyester fibre and resins (in Stage 2 of the proposal).

The combined outputs of Stages 1 and 2 of the proposal would help fill the gap in local processing capacity for mixed plastics, which have historically been exported to China and other countries or have been landfilled with other wastes. The plant would be available to receive mixed plastics from various waste and recycling collection companies and from material recovery facilities (MRF) and recycling plant operators. The range of plastics processed and the overall quantities of each type of plastics recovered would depend upon demand and market requirements.

The facility would have an ultimate capacity to receive up to 150,000 tpa of waste plastics and wastes containing plastics, from which approximately 120,000 tpa of mixed plastics would be extracted and processed.

## 1.2 The proponent

Plasrefine Recycling Pty Ltd is a company that was recently registered in Australia for the purpose of building and operating the proposed facility at Moss Vale.

The proposed operator of the facility, Mr Lyu, who is the Principal Technical Director of Plasrefine Recycling, has over 20 years' experience in waste treatment, management and logistics internationally. In the last 15 years, he has established and run a water purification company specialising in treating electroplating wastewater in an environmentally friendly manner.

This company is now the largest company in Beijing that deals with polychlorinated biphenyl wastewater. Mr Lyu is closely associated with companies that specialise in plastics recycling and would provide the technology and experience needed to successfully operate the plant.

Plasrefine Recycling would recruit experienced staff who have been involved for many years in the recycling and waste management industries, as well as utilise overseas based expertise in plastics recycling.

## 1.3 Purpose of this report

This report has been prepared to support a request to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) to receive the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)*.

This scoping report has been developed in accordance with the DPIE guideline *Scoping an Environmental Impact Statement*<sup>1</sup>. It includes a description of the proposal, the statutory framework, stakeholder engagement completed to date and proposed ongoing engagement, preliminary identification of relevant environmental matters, potential impacts and appropriate level of assessment to be undertaken in the EIS.

The EIS would be completed in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary and all relevant New South Wales (NSW) and Commonwealth environmental legislation.

## **1.4 Structure**

The structure and content of this scoping report is as follows:

- Section 2 — Description of the existing environment in the region of the proposal
- Section 3 — Description of the proposal including design, construction and operation
- Section 4 — Description of the statutory framework including approval requirements
- Section 5 — Preliminary environmental assessment of proposal
- Section 6 — Outline of planned stakeholder engagement activities
- Section 7 — Conclusion

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2019, *Scoping an Environmental Impact Statement*, Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Series June 2017, <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Guidelines/guideline-3-draft-scoping-anenvironmental-impact-statement-2017-06.pdf>

## 2. Site context

### 2.1 Location

The proposal site is located approximately 2.8 kilometres north west of the Moss Vale town centre at 74-76 Beaconsfield Road. It is located on the western side of Beaconsfield Road and on the southern side of Douglas Road, within the Wingecarribee local government area.

The proposal site is approximately 140 kilometres south west of the Sydney central business district and is the northern parcel of land in Lot 11 DP 1084421. Neighbouring suburbs include Sutton Forest, New Berrima, Berrima and Bowral. The nearest residences are to the south east of the proposal site, on Beaconsfield Road, Moss Vale.

The proposal site is also included within the Moss Vale Enterprise Corridor (MVEC) Catchment<sup>2</sup>.

Figure 2-1 provides an overview of the proposal location.

### 2.2 Ownership

The proposal site has been purchased by Mr Lyu Pty Ltd ATF Mr Lyu Trust. Transfer of ownership of the land (settlement) is scheduled for December 2020.

### 2.3 Zoning

The proposal site is zoned IN1 General Industrial and is within the MVEC.

The MVEC is a significant area of land between Moss Vale and New Berrima set aside for employment generating development under the Wingecarribee Shire Local Environmental Plan 2010 (WLEP 2010)<sup>3</sup>.

The proposal site occupies the northern portion of an allotment that comprises two different zonings – the northern part of the lot is zoned IN1 General Industrial, and the southern part of the lot is zoned E4 Environmental Living.

The IN1 General Industrial zone has a focus on general industrial and warehouse development whilst the E4 land provides for a restricted range of development and land use activities that provide for rural settlement, sustainable agriculture and other types of economic and employment development.

Figure 2-2 provides an overview of the zoning within the locality and also includes the boundaries of the MVEC.

The objectives of the IN1 General Industrial zoning are:

- To provide a wide range of industrial and warehouse land uses
- To encourage employment opportunities
- To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses
- To support and protect industrial land for industrial uses

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<sup>2</sup> Wingecarribee Shire Council 2013, Section 94 Developer Contributions Plan for The Moss Vale Enterprise Corridor 2013 to 2050, <https://www.wsc.nsw.gov.au/uploads/1951/draft-section-94-plan-for-the-moss-vale-enterprise-zone-2013-to-2050-adopted-version.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Wingecarribee Local Environment Plan 2010

- To allow a range of non-industrial land uses, including selected commercial activities, that provide direct services to the industrial activities and their workforce or that, due to their type, nature or scale, are appropriately located in the zone without impacting on the viability of business and commercial centres in Wingecarribee.
- To ensure that new development and land uses incorporate measures that take account of their spatial context and mitigate any potential impacts on neighbourhood amenity and character, or the efficient operation of the local or regional road system.

## **2.4 Surrounding land uses**

The proposal site is located within approximately 250 metres of five residential dwellings on Beaconsfield Road. The broader locality is dominated by a number of low density residential properties to the south east and multiple large blocks to the west. A number of other industrial businesses are located within the vicinity of the proposal site including:

- A&I Coatings – polyurethane and fluoropolymers manufacturing
- Omya Australia – mineral processing plant
- Moss Vale Recycled Timber Building Centre – recycled building materials, and
- Australian BioResources – breeding and holding research mice, directly adjacent to the east of the proposal site

Surrounding land zoning includes IN1 General Industrial to the north, both E4 Environmental Living and IN1 General Industrial to the east, E4 Environmental Living to the south and RU2 Rural Landscape to the west and south-west.

## **2.5 Access**

At present, the proposal site would be accessed via the unformed east-west road, Braddon Road, which is at the northern end of Beaconsfield Road. Council's S94 Contributions Plan proposes a future east-west link to Lackey Road which would provide direct access to Collins Road, Douglas Road and Berrima Roads in the future. A traffic assessment will be undertaken for this proposal to verify any potential impacts related to the use of Beaconsfield Road and the local road network.

## **2.6 Previous subdivision DA**

Two development applications have previously been submitted for the subdivision of Lot 11 DP 1084421 (including the proposal site) in 2012 and 2019 (LUA12/0420 and DA19/1525 respectively).

Both the 2012 and 2019 DAs had contemplated site access via a driveway entrance off the unformed Braddon Road. LUA12/0420 was approved, but lapsed. DA19/1525 was refused by Wingecarribee Shire Council on the following grounds:

- The site is not connected to Council's sewer infrastructure or to stormwater infrastructure
- The use of Braddon Road as the point of vehicular access would generate, by reason of future vehicle movements, a significant adverse impact on the residential amenity and safety of Moss Vale residents living to the south of the site
- The proposed subdivision is not in the public interest

This current proposal does not contemplate subdivision of Lot 11 DP 1084421. It is also noted that the DA documentation for DA19/1525 contained no traffic estimates, and that the reason for unacceptability of the (undefined) traffic impacts was unclear.

Further clarification in relation to the refusal of DA19/1525 was sought from Wingecarribee Shire Council (Council) during the preparation of this Scoping Report. Plasrefine Recycling received a response from Council that Council was willing to meet to discuss the project, but as of the date of lodgement of this Scoping Report, no date had been suggested. A meeting will be held with Council prior to its input to the SEARs.

## **2.7 Site description**

### **2.7.1 Overview**

The proposal site has a total area of approximately 7.7 hectares and is square in shape. It does not contain any existing infrastructure and is partially fenced. The proposal site is also generally clear of significant vegetation.

Figure 2-3 provides an overview of the environmental constraints on the proposal site and within the vicinity of the proposal.

### **2.7.2 Topography**

The topography of the proposal site is slightly undulating at an elevation of 680 mAHD, sloping at the northern boundary of the proposal site to an elevation of 670 mAHD. The contours of the proposal site are shown on Figure 2-4.

### **2.7.3 Hydrology and hydrogeology**

The Wingecarribee River is located approximately two kilometres north east of the proposal site.

Two unnamed water bodies are also present on the proposal site (running along the western and eastern boundaries). The eastern watercourse is mapped as an ephemeral stream and the western watercourse is mapped in Council's LEP as Category 3 Riparian Land, which extends within 10 metres from the top of the stream bank on each side.

The proposal site is located within the Sydney drinking water catchment.

### **2.7.4 Biodiversity**

A desktop search of the EPBC Act Protected Matters identified 38 threatened flora and fauna species listed under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) recorded within a two kilometre buffer of the proposal site.

Of the 38 threatened species, the nearest threatened flora species is identified as being 714 metres from the proposal site, and the nearest threatened fauna species is identified as being 858 metres from the proposal site. Koala habitat has also been mapped along the northern boundary of the proposal site and can be seen in Figure 2-3.

A summary of search results can be found in Appendix A.

### **2.7.5 Heritage**

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) in July 2020 identified a total of six recorded sites within one kilometre of the proposal site. Of the



six recorded site, three are located within 210 to 220 metres south of the proposal site. No Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the proposal site.

A summary of the AHIMS search results can be found in Appendix B.

There are no items identified under the WLEP 2010 of non-Aboriginal heritage significance located on or in proximity to the proposal site. The closest item of general heritage significance is located approximately 830 metres east of the proposal site.

#### **2.7.6 Bush fire prone land**

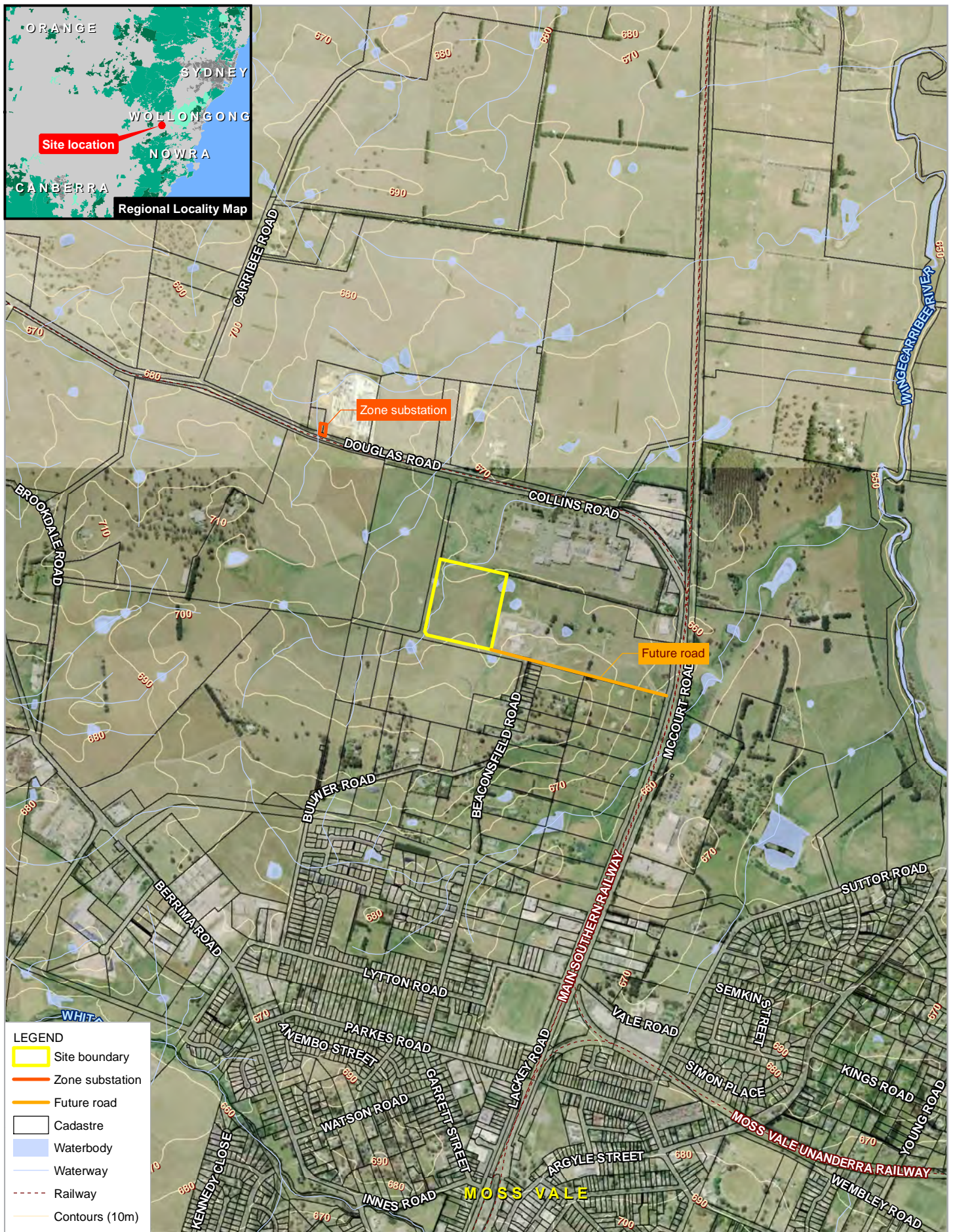
The proposal site is not located on bush fire prone land.

#### **2.7.7 Services**

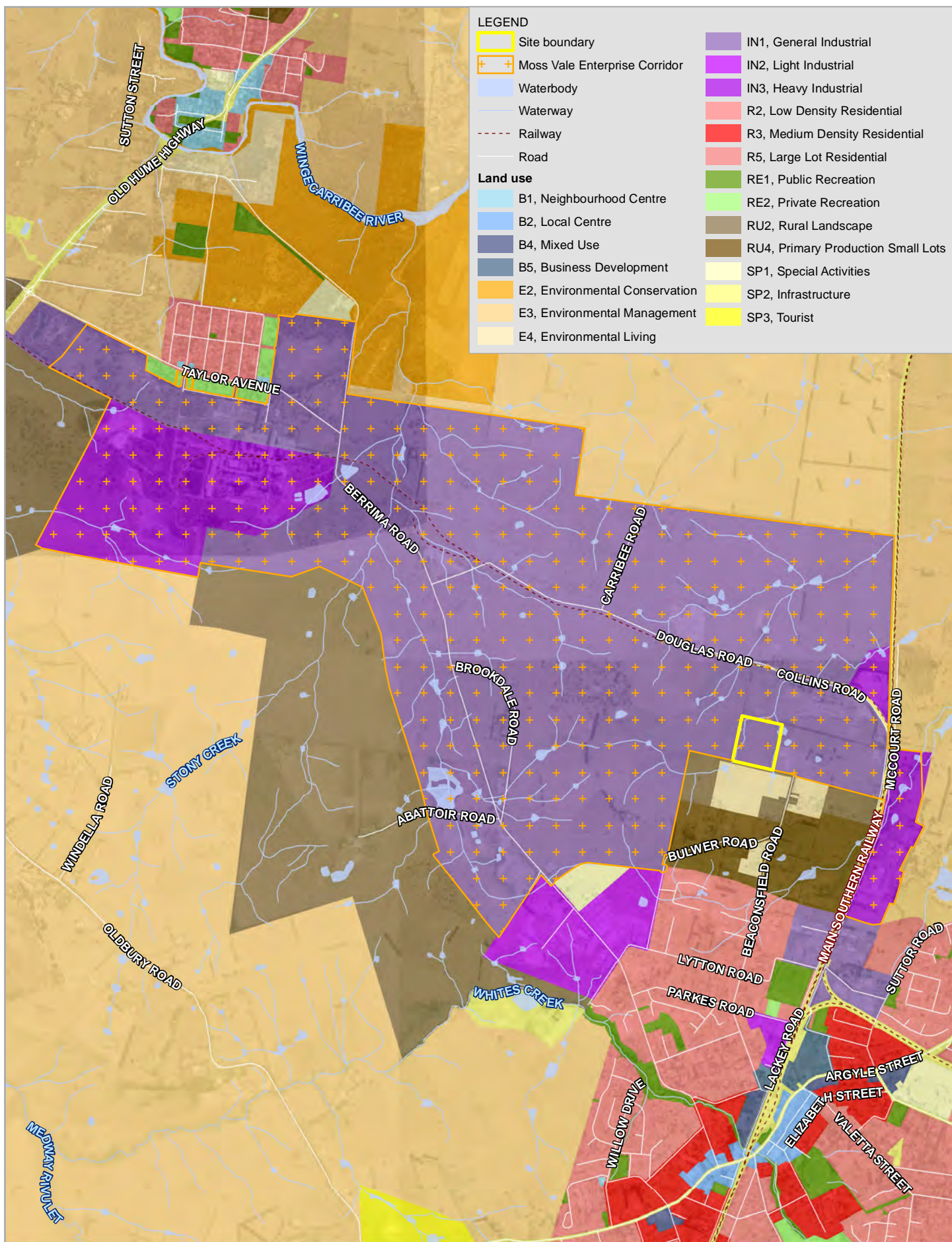
A search of nearby utilities and services was undertaken in July 2020. This indicated that reticulated water, sewer and electricity services are currently available for connection to the proposal site.

Figure 2-5 provides an indication of the existing surrounding services in the vicinity of the proposal site.



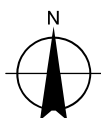






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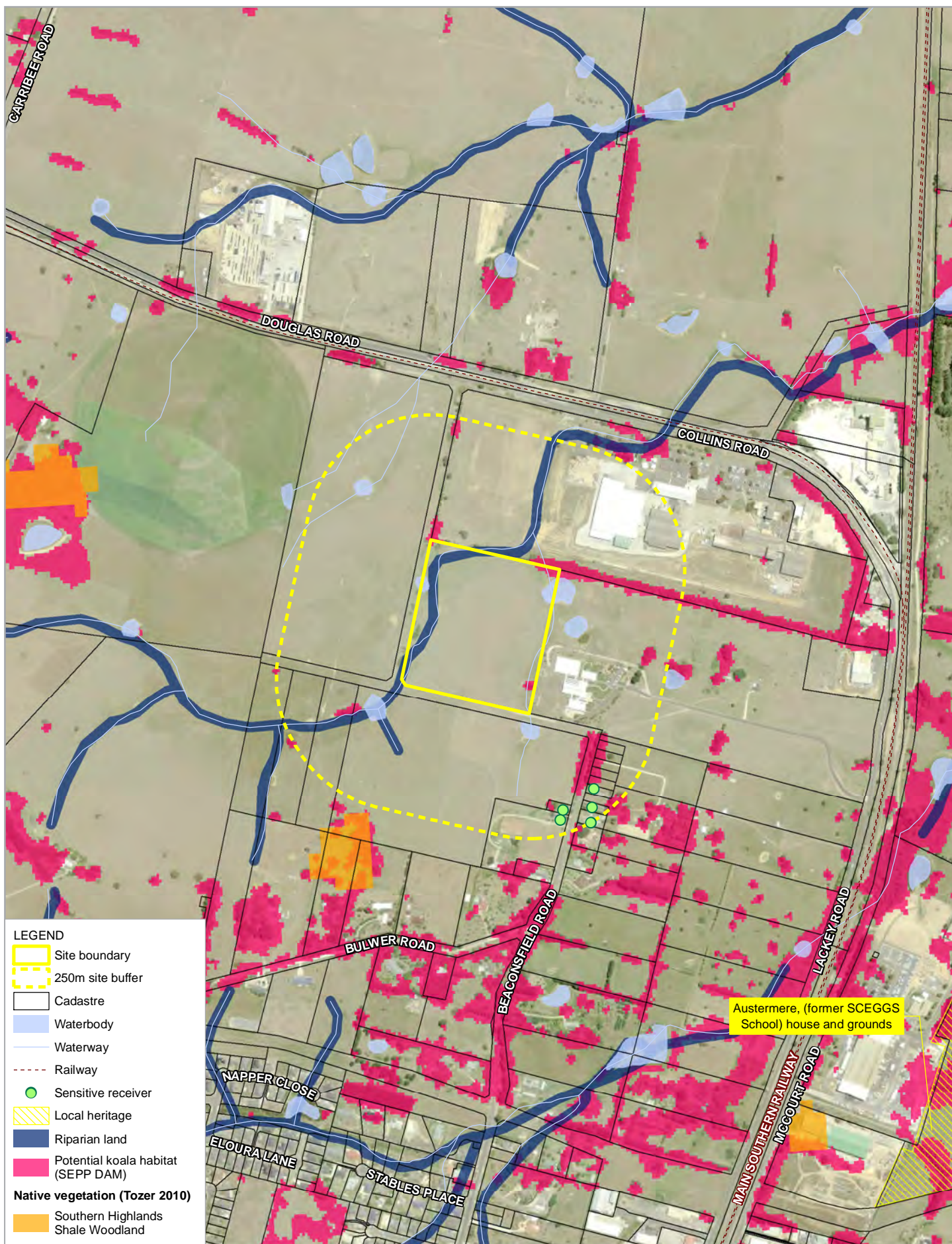
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Moss Vale Plastics Recycling Facility

Project No. 12524108  
Revision No. -  
Date 24 Jul 2020

Land zoning

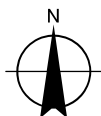
FIGURE 2-2





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Project No. 12524108  
Revision No. -  
Date 27 Jul 2020

Environmental constraints

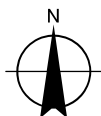
FIGURE 2-3





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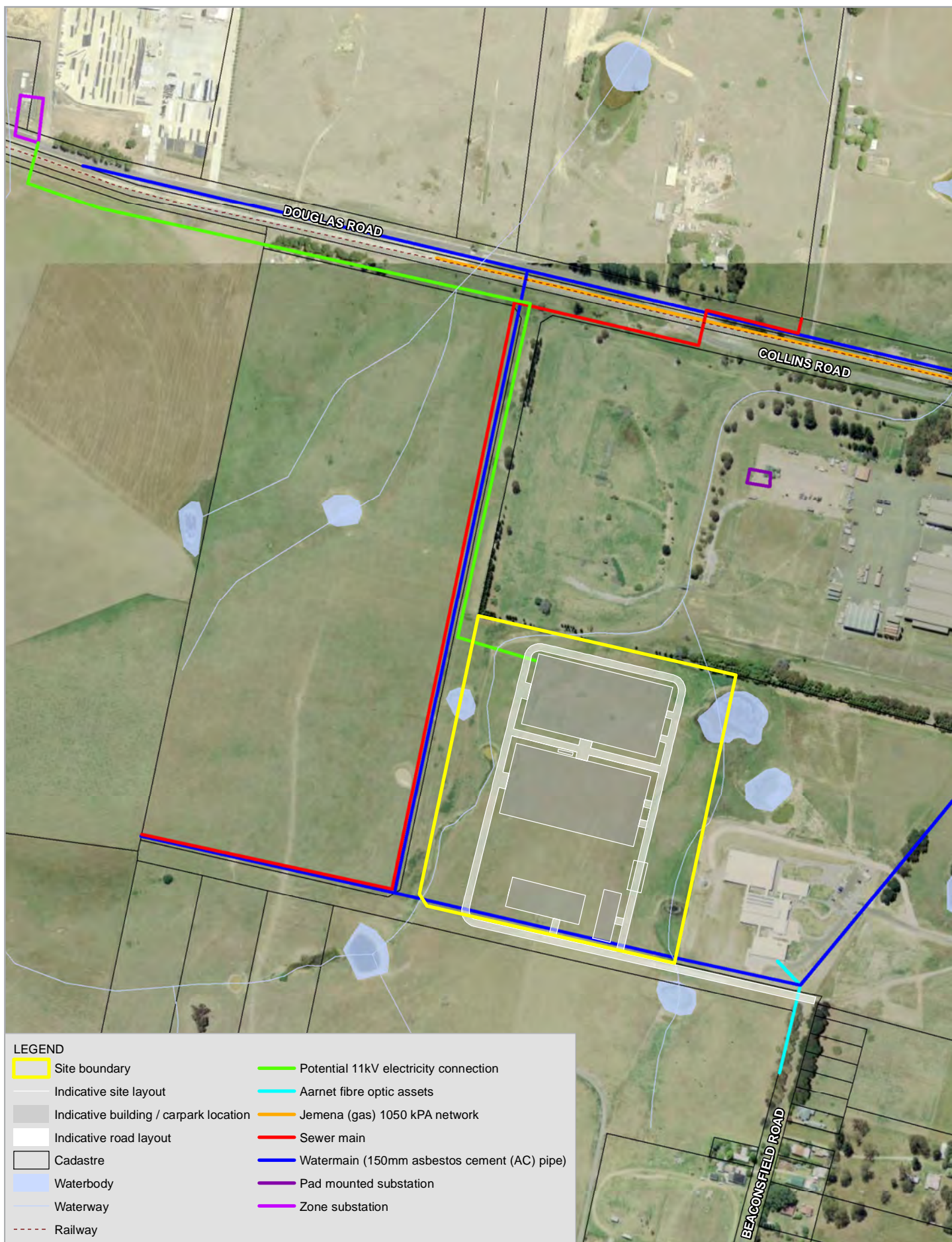
Plasrefine **Recycling** Pty Ltd  
Moss Vale Plastics Recycling Facility

Project No. 12524108  
Revision No. -  
Date 24 Aug 2020

Site topography

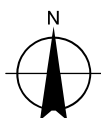
FIGURE 2-4





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Plasrefine **Recycling** Pty Ltd  
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Existing services and  
potential connections

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**FIGURE 2-5**

## 3. Proposal description

### 3.1 Proposal need

For many years, recyclable plastics have been recovered from kerbside collections and it has been profitable to export mixed plastics to China and other countries. With the advent of the China National Sword policy, as well as issues with contaminated loads of recyclables being sent to China and other countries, opportunities to send mixed plastics overseas for processing have diminished. Recently, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) decided to ban exports of recyclable waste from Australia from July 2021.

Despite these difficulties, export markets still exist for clean, separated, pelletised plastics and resins. However there is very little local capacity in NSW and within Australia to sort recovered plastics into different types, and convert them into valuable products.

To help address this situation, Plasrefine Recycling proposes to build a waste plastics sorting and plastics recycling facility at Moss Vale, in the MVEC, to convert mixed plastics to plastic flakes and pellets (Stage 1) and to produce resins and other more advanced products (Stage 2). These would be marketed locally, but could also be exported from either Sydney or Wollongong Ports.

This would fill a gap in local processing capacity. The facility would be available to receive a variety of plastic types from various waste and recycling collection companies and MRF operators.

The facility would also be conveniently located in the suburb of Moss Vale, within 70 kilometres of Wollongong, 140 kilometres of Sydney and 165 kilometres of Canberra. The proposal site is also along the main route to Melbourne.

Large recycling MRFs exist at Ingleburn (Visy), and a new MRF has just been approved at Chullora (Suez), located on or near the Hume highway, both of which could both potentially provide feedstock to the plant. In addition, Plasrefine Recycling would be working with waste collection companies in Sydney and elsewhere to source mixed plastic wastes, from businesses, construction sites, and other locations which would otherwise have to dispose of this material to landfill.

Plasrefine Recycling investigated a number of possible sites before selecting this one. Some were closer to Sydney, but they were not of suitable size, or the zoning was not correct, or the allowable land use was not defined (for sites that were within the Aerotropolis). Moss Vale is located near the Hume Highway, with good connections to the M7, M5 and M4 motorways, which makes transport by heavy vehicles from various parts of Sydney quite economic.

The Moss Vale Enterprise Zone seems to be ideally suited for this kind of activity and large blocks are available. The process involves automated sorting into different plastic types, and washing and flaking or pelletising the material. The material produced would be suitable for sale to local plastics manufacturers and also for export to China and other countries. The equipment used would be technologically advanced, similar to that used in countries like China where this re-manufacturing capacity currently exists.

The facility would provide local employment opportunities, and would establish a leading edge plastics recycling facility in NSW. This would assist NSW councils, industry and residents to close the loop on plastics, which are a key material for food and drink packaging, and have not been managed in the most sustainable manner due to lack of ability to locally process mixed plastics.

## 3.2 Objectives

The overall objectives of the proposal are to sort recovered plastics into different types, and convert them into valuable products, reducing the amount of plastics in landfill and filling a gap in local processing capacity.

## 3.3 Overview of the proposal

The proposal includes the construction and operation of a waste plastics sorting and plastics recycling facility with operations across two buildings. In the first building (Stage 1) the facility would receive mixed plastics (e.g. containers and bottles from recycling collections and mixed plastics from other sources, such as recycling centres), remove unwanted materials such as glass pieces and caps and other recyclables, sterilise and deodorise the material using a patented disinfectant solution, and sort the material by plastic type using optical, smart arm methods.

Some of the plastics would be heated to 90 to 100 degrees Celsius to remove labels and then either pelletised or shredded into flakes depending on the original plastic types. The pellets and flakes would be suitable for sale at this point or they could be transported to the second building to produce more advanced plastic products such as polyester fibre and resins (Stage 2 of the proposal).

The facility would have the potential to reprocess the following plastic types:

- Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
- High-density polyethylene (HDPE)
- Low-density polyethylene (LDPE)
- Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
- Polypropylene (PP) and Polystyrene (PS)

Also located within the first building (Stage 1) would be a centre for recycling research and product development.

In the second building (Stage 2), the facility would convert the plastic pellets or flakes into polyester fibres and other plastic products, using leading edge, high technology processes. The plastic flakes, pellets or plastic derived products would be sold to domestic or international markets.

The overall capital investment for the project is expected to be \$70 m to \$80 m for Stages 1 and 2, excluding the cost of land.

The proposed facility would have the capacity to receive up to 150,000 tonnes per year of mixed plastics and wastes containing plastics, and a plastics recycling capacity of 120,000 tonnes per year. Each processing building would be approximately 10,000 square metres in size and 8 -10 metres in height, and would be fully enclosed. Deliveries of raw material and processing of the material would occur within Building 1.

Not all incoming waste plastics material would be suitable for recycling. Recyclable materials (not suitable for reprocessing onsite) would be extracted, where possible, and sent offsite to recycling facilities. The remaining non-recyclable wastes would be disposed to EPA licenced facilities.

An indicative layout for the site is shown in Figure 3-1. A more detailed internal layout will be available for the EIS.



Ancillary facilities including but not limited to a car park for employees and visitors, an administration/reception building and business identification signage would also be constructed on the proposal site.

Additional parking would be provided for up to 20 trucks on site as Plasrefine Recycling intends to operate its own fleet of collection vehicles, for plastic waste collections. This parking area would likely be located between the employee car park, and the plant building, but a layout of the parking area has not been prepared yet.

The administration/reception building would include facilities for conducting educational activities for school groups and other interested parties, as well as employee amenities such as a canteen.

Approximately 80 percent to 90 percent of the water used in the plant for washing of incoming plastics would be cleaned and reused. A waste water treatment plant would be provided on site to facilitate re-use of water used for washing of the plastics. Initial estimates of wastewater discharges related to this washing process are of the order of 10 kilolitres per day. The process and amenities combined would require about 20 kilolitres of potable water per day to be provided from the water main.

Initial discussions have taken place with Council about the Section 64 contributions required to utilise sewer and water mains that run past the site.

The plant would utilise a disinfectant solution patented in Australia by the operator, to assist in treating water used in the process for washing the plastics, and for disinfecting the plastics that arrive at the facility, before processing. This solution contains tea tree oil, essential oils and other natural plant based ingredients. It contains approximately 300 millilitres of turpentine per 20,000 litres, as turpentine accounts for approximately 0.0015 percent by volume. The disinfectant solution is therefore not flammable or classified as a dangerous good.

The disinfectant solution would arrive on site as concentrated liquid and be diluted on site before use. Up to 20 cubic metres of the concentrated solution would be stored on site at any one time, in small stackable containers, rather than drums.

Some civil engineering works, including earthworks, would be required for the site, to enable flat bases to be provided for the two main buildings, as well as for smaller buildings, the car park, and connecting roadways. The levels of the two main buildings would be set so as to minimise the extent of cutting and filling required, and the need for either importation of fill material, or disposal of excess fill material.

Roadways alongside each building, and the buildings themselves, may be elevated above the surrounding land. Landscaped batters and retaining walls would be constructed where necessary, to enable the two main buildings and roads to be set at common levels.

It may be necessary to divert a short section of the western watercourse from its existing alignment, to enable suitable separation distance to be maintained between the watercourse and from the buildings and roadways. Aerial photography indicates that the current alignment of this watercourse has previously been altered from its original state.

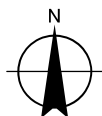
The current watercourse flows into a pond, and only flows from this pond during high rainfall periods. The pond does not appear on watercourse maps. The proposed realignment of the creek further west (but within the site) would eliminate the use of this pond, and enable the watercourse to flow freely, as it would likely have done originally.

The realigned watercourse would be revegetated, and restored to its pre-development state, before the introduction of the pond, and a new riparian vegetation zone would be created on either side of the watercourse.



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Map Projection: Transverse Mercator  
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Indicative site layout

**FIGURE 3-1**

### **3.3.1 Timing and staging**

Construction of the proposal is proposed to commence in 2021, following environmental studies and project approvals.

As mentioned previously, the proposal would be implemented in two stages, with the first building (plastics waste receival and production of plastic flakes and pellets) being developed as Stage 1. The onsite processing of plastics flakes or pellets into polyester fibre or other plastic products (second building) would be developed in Stage 2.

### **3.3.2 Emissions**

Within the building, noise levels would be maintained within safe working levels, and the use of a building would assist with minimising external noise emissions. Rain water would not come into contact with incoming waste materials, which would all be delivered and stored inside the building.

Operational air emissions are expected to be minimal as plastic waste receival, processing and finished product storage would all occur within the processing buildings. Industrial ventilation systems would be provided to expel air from the plastics receival area, and the areas where heating of plastics would occur, but the overall level of odour emissions is expected to be low.

### **3.3.3 Waste**

Wastes generated by site construction activities would be minimised by incorporating waste minimisation measures in construction contracts. These measures would be developed as part of preparing a Construction Environmental Management Plan for the site.

Waste soils would be minimised by preparing a balanced cut and fill design for the site earthworks. Any excess soils would be utilised on site for landscaping and other purposes where possible. Other construction wastes would be segregated, to maximise the potential for recycling. Building materials would be pre-mixed and pre-cut where possible to minimise wastage.

Not all incoming waste plastics material loads would be suitable for recycling without initial sorting, as material from other recycling facilities might contain unwanted materials and other recyclables, such as paper, steel and cardboard and glass. The residual material remaining after processing, plus other general wastes would be disposed to EPA licenced facilities. Any recyclables that are able to be recovered in the initial processing stage would be sent offsite to other recycling facilities.

Specific wastes, including sludge from bottle washing activities would also be disposed to EPA licenced facilities.

### **3.3.4 Operating hours**

The proposed hours of operation are 24/7. The facility would receive and process material for 7 days per week and 44 weeks per year. The other 8 weeks per year would be used for site and equipment maintenance. Receival of plastic waste would occur from 6 am to 4 pm daily, and processing would occur for 24 hours a day.

### **3.3.5 Employment**

The proposal is expected to generate employment for approximately 120 to 150 people during operation, including employment opportunities for drivers/heavy vehicle operators, management positions, production workers and logistic services. This would be over three shifts.

Construction of the facility would also provide local employment and business opportunities as a result of construction related jobs and revenue for businesses providing construction facilities and resources.

### **3.3.6 Traffic**

During operation, the daily number of heavy vehicles associated with the proposal site would be approximately:

- 45 semi-trailers (bringing mixed plastics to the proposal site)
- 15 semi-trailers (exporting plastic products from the proposal site)

Additional vehicles associated with employees would be approximately:

- 35 personal vehicles per shift (day/night)

These vehicles would need to use Beaconsfield Road, and a newly constructed road (Braddon Road) to access the site, until an alternative access road is built to connect with Braddon Road is available.



## 4. Permissibility and legislative framework

### 4.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act is the principal law regulating development in NSW. It establishes a regime for the making of development applications, assessment of their environmental impacts, and the determination of those applications. It also allows for the making of environmental planning instruments for controlling development.

*State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* is an environmental planning instrument under the EP&A Act, which identifies particular types of development as state significant development (SSD).

The EP&A Act contains three key parts that impose requirements for planning approval. These include:

- Part 4 provides for the assessment and approval of 'development' that requires development consent from the local council, a regional planning panel or the NSW government for development which is classed as SSD
- Part 5 (Division 5.1) provides for the environmental assessment of 'activities' that do not require approval or development consent under Part 4
- Part 5 (Division 5.2) provides for control of State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) including Critical SSI

The consent authority for SSD in accordance with section 4.5 of the EP&A Act is the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces or their delegate.

The EIS must be publicly exhibited for at least 28 days, during which time any person may make a written submission to the consent authority with respect to the development application. The Minister for Planning and Public Spaces or their delegate would then consider the submissions as part of its evaluation of the EIS proposal.

### 4.2 Environmental planning instruments

#### 4.2.1 State environmental planning policies

##### *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011*

*State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (SRD SEPP)* is an environmental planning instrument under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, which identifies particular types of development as state significant infrastructure (SSI) or state significant development (SSD).

Under Clause 23 (waste and resource management facilities) of Schedule 1 of the policy, the proposal is considered to be:

*(3) Development for the purpose of resource recovery or recycling facilities that handle more than 100,000 tonnes per year of waste.*

The proposal is applicable to the criteria listed in Clause 23(3) as it will have the capacity to receive up to 150,000 tonnes per year of mixed plastics and waste containing plastics. As the capacity of the proposed facility is greater than 100,000 tonnes per year, it is considered to be SSD.

Under Schedule 1 Clause 10 of the policy, development that has a capital investment value of more than \$30 million for the purpose of the manufacture or reprocessing of polymers, plastics, rubber or tyres is classified as a SSD. As the capital cost of the proposed plastics recycling facility is greater than \$30 million, it is considered to be SSD. In this regard, there are two triggers for the SSD designation.

### **State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007**

*State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* (Infrastructure SEPP) aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across NSW and allows for a range of developments to be permitted with and without consent.

The SEPP also includes provision for traffic generating development and requires referral and concurrence of the NSW Roads and Maritime for certain development which is expected to generate significant traffic. Schedule 3 of the Infrastructure SEPP identifies 'traffic generating development' which must be referred to the Roads and Maritime for concurrence.

The schedule includes development for the purposes of waste or resource management facilities of any size. The proposed facility will be considered a traffic generating development and concurrence from Roads and Maritime will be required as part of the proposal.

### **State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development**

*State and Environmental Planning Policy No 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development* (SEPP 33) requires the consent authority to consider particular matters in determining a development application for a project that is a potentially hazardous industry or potentially offensive industry.

Under SEPP 33, a potentially hazardous industry means a development for the purposes of any industry which, if the development were to operate without employing any measures to reduce or minimise its impact, would pose a significant risk to human health, life or property, or to the biophysical environment. SEPP 33 requires developments that are potentially hazardous to have a preliminary hazard analysis (PHA) prepared to determine the risk to people, property and the biophysical environment at the proposed location and in the presence of controls.

A potentially offensive development means a development for the purposes of an industry which, if the development were to operate without employing any measures to reduce or minimise its impact, would emit a polluting discharge in a manner which would have a significant adverse impact. Development that requires an environment protection licence (EPL) are considered to be potentially offensive. However, by definition, if the level of offence is generally not considered to be significant if the relevant EPLs can be obtained.

An EPL would be required for the operation of the facility and as a result it is considered to be a 'potentially offensive industry'. If the proposal is issued with the required EPL from the EPA, under the guidelines that apply to SEPP 33, the proposal is not likely to be considered to be an 'offensive industry'.

### **State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011**

Under this SEPP, any development within the Sydney Drinking Water Catchment area is required to incorporate Water NSW's current recommended practices and standards or demonstrate a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality. An assessment using the Neutral or Beneficial Effect (NorBE) tool will be undertaken as part of the EIS. Additionally, potential soil and water impacts resulting from the proposal will be assessed and mitigation measures identified as required.

## State Environmental Planning Policy 55 – Remediation of Land

SEPP 55 provides for a state-wide planning approach to the remediation of contaminated land and aims to promote the remediation of contaminated land for the purpose of reducing the risk of harm to human health or any other aspect of the environment by:

- a. specifying when consent is required, and when it is not required, for a remediation work
- b. by specifying certain considerations that are relevant in rezoning land and in determining development applications in general and development applications for consent to carry out a remediation work in particular
- c. by requiring that a remediation work meet certain standards and notification requirements

In determining a development application a consent authority is required to consider if the land is contaminated and if contamination is identified is the land suitable in its contaminated state for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out and if any remediation is required to make the land suitable for that purpose.

The potential for historical contamination from historical uses will be considered as part of the EIS.

## State Environment Planning Policy No 44 – Koala Habitat Protection

Wingecarribee local government area is identified as a local government area to which *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection* (Koala SEPP) applies.

Koala habitat has been mapped along the boundary of the proposal site, as can be seen in Figure 2-3. The EIS will assess the presence of potential or core koala habitat as specified in the Koala SEPP.

## State Environmental Planning Policy 64 – Advertising and signage

*State Environmental Planning Policy No 64 – Advertising and Signage* (SEPP 64) applies to all signage and advertisements, which can be displayed with or without development consent under an environmental planning instrument and is visible from any public place or public reserve.

SEPP 64 applies to the proposed development as the proposed signage and advertisement will be visible to the surrounding road network. The consent authority is required to consider and assess any proposed signage and/or advertisements against the assessment criteria set out under Schedule 1 of the SEPP.

An assessment of the proposed signage against the objectives of the SEPP and relevant criteria for assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIS.

### 4.2.2 Local environmental plans

The proposal is within the local government area of Wingecarribee Shire Council. The relevant local environmental plans is the WLEP 2010.

As shown in Figure 2-2, the proposal site is zoned IN1 General Industrial and is permissible with consent in the zone.

## 4.3 Other NSW legislation

### 4.3.1 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) aims to conserve biodiversity at a bioregional and state scale and lists a number of threatened species, populations and ecological



communities to be considered in deciding whether there is likely to be a significant impact on threatened biota, or their habitats.

Any potential impacts on biodiversity would be considered as part of the EIS.

#### **4.3.2 Biosecurity Act 2015**

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Biosecurity Act) repealed the Noxious Weeds Act 1993 on 1 July 2017. The Biosecurity Act specifies the duties of public and private landholders as to the control of priority weeds. Under this Act, priority weeds have been identified for Local Government Areas and assigned duties for control. Part 3 provides that any person who deals with biosecurity matter (i.e. weeds) and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter has a duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

As such, priority weeds located on the proposal site will be considered as part of the EIS.

#### **4.3.3 Heritage Act 1977**

The *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) is concerned with all aspects of heritage conservation ranging from basic protection against indiscriminate damage and demolition of buildings and sites, through to restoration and enhancement.

Heritage places and items of particular importance to the people of NSW are listed on the State Heritage Register. Approval under section 60 of the Heritage Act is required for any direct impacts on a state listed heritage item. Approval from the NSW Heritage Council under section 139 of the Heritage Act is required prior to the activities likely to disturb a relic while section 140 of the Heritage Act provides for the application for a permit.

The proposal is anticipated to have a low potential to impact upon any identified heritage item or relic protected under the Heritage Act.

#### **4.3.4 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974**

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides for the protection of Aboriginal objects (sites, objects and cultural material) and Aboriginal places. Under the NPW Act, an Aboriginal object is defined as: any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

An Aboriginal place is defined under the NPW Act as an area, which has been declared by the Minister administering the Act as a place of special significance for Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain physical Aboriginal objects.

It is an offence under Section 86 of the NPW Act to 'harm or desecrate an object the person knows is an Aboriginal object'. It is also a strict liability offence to 'harm an Aboriginal object' or to 'harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place', whether knowingly or unknowingly. Section 87 of the NPW Act provides a series of defences against the offences listed in Section 86 which includes if the harm was authorised by and conducted in accordance with the requirements of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Section 90 of the NPW Act.

The potential impacts upon Aboriginal cultural heritage will be considered through a due diligence process in the EIS.

#### **4.3.5 Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997**

The *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) aims to protect, restore and enhance the quality of the environment. It prescribes offences mainly regarding pollution of the environment and establishes a regime for the licensing of certain scheduled activities.

The proposal will be constructed and operated in accordance with the general environmental duties under the POEO Act regarding disposal of waste (section 115), leaks or spill (section 116), emissions to air (section 117), pollution of water (section 120) and land (section 142A).

Operation of a plastics processing facility is a scheduled activity listed in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act if the facility has the capacity to reprocess more than 5,000 tonnes of plastics per year.

Operation of a facility for recovery of general waste is a scheduled activity listed in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act if the premises are in the regulated area and the activity (a) involves having on site at any time more than 1,000 tonnes or 1,000 cubic metres of waste, or (b) involves processing more than 6,000 tonnes of waste per year.

The proposed facility would have the capacity to receive up to 150,000 tonnes per year of mixed plastics and waste containing plastics, and a plastics recycling capacity of 120,000 tonnes per year, and subsequently an environment protection licence will be required.

#### **4.3.6 Water Management Act 2000**

The objective of the Water Management Act 2000 (WM Act) is the sustainable and integrated management of the state's water for the benefit of both present and future generations.

A controlled activity approval allows a proponent to carry out certain types of activities on waterfront land as defined in the WM Act.

The proposal will require a controlled activity approval under S91 of the WM Act.

### **4.4 Commonwealth legislation**

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the Commonwealth's principal environmental protection legislation. The EPBC Act functions to protect nine matters of national environmental significance (MNES), which are as follows:

- World heritage properties
- National heritage places
- Wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)
- Listed threatened species and ecological communities
- Migratory species protected under international agreements
- Commonwealth marine areas
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- Nuclear actions (including uranium mines)
- A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and coal mining development

The EPBC Act also protects the environment in general where an action is proposed on, or will affect, Commonwealth land, or where a Commonwealth agency is proposing the action. Under the EPBC Act, actions that have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on MNES require approval from the Minister for the Environment.

Chapter 4 of the EPBC Act establishes requirements for environmental approvals relating to MNES, including the requirement to refer an action that will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on MNES to the Minister for the environment. The Minister for the Environment may then choose a method of assessment of the action including assessment on referral information or an environmental impact statement.

The bilateral agreement between the Commonwealth Government and NSW Government allows the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment to rely on NSW environmental impact assessment process in assessing actions under the EPBC Act.

Consideration of potential impacts upon listed threatened species and communities and any other MNES potentially impacted by the proposal will be undertaken as part of the EIS.

## 5. Environmental assessment

### 5.1 Identification

The key proposal-related issues warranting detailed assessment in the EIS would be identified through:

- The existing environmental context and surrounding locality
- The legislative framework applicable to the proposal
- This preliminary environmental risk screening
- The outcomes of consultation to be undertaken with government agencies and other relevant stakeholders
- Specialist studies completed as part of the preparation of the EIS

The outcomes of the preliminary environmental risk screening, including the issues identified for further detailed assessment in the EIS, are discussed in Section 5.2. These issues would form the basis of the EIS, subject to the outcomes of consultation with government agencies, including the SEARs, as well as outcomes of the specialist assessments as they progress.

### 5.2 Environmental risk screening

A preliminary environmental risk screening was undertaken to identify potential environmental impacts that may arise as a result of the proposal.

The preliminary environmental risk screening was undertaken in the form of a preliminary, desktop-level risk assessment, to broadly assess the potential environmental risks that may arise as a result of the construction of the proposal to identify key areas for the assessment.

The environmental risk analysis for the proposal involved:

- Identifying environmental aspects
- Identifying the source of potential risks associated with each of these aspects
- Identifying the potential impact associated with each risk
- Identifying priority issues for the EIS.

Table 5-1 provides the environmental risk analysis for the proposal. It includes:

- A summary of the potential key impacts/risks
- Consideration of the priority for the assessment
- A discussion regarding the findings of the preliminary risk screening

**Table 5-1 Preliminary environmental risk screening results**

Environmental aspect	Source of risk	Potential impact	Priority of assessment	Discussion
Hydrology, soils and water	<p>Erosion and sediment and surface water quality impacts during construction leading to contamination of surface water</p> <p>Erosion and sediment and or other surface water quality impacts during operation</p> <p>Flooding impacts</p>	<p>Impacts to stormwater quality runoff from erosion and sedimentation</p> <p>Risk of flooding</p>	Moderate	<p>Earthworks and excavations during construction has potential to result in erosion and sedimentation. If left unmitigated this can impact on surface water quality. An erosion and sediment control plan would be developed to identify appropriate measures to minimise impacts to water quality during construction.</p> <p>Suitable distances for buildings and roads from on-site watercourses would be maintained. This would include realigning and revegetating a section of the existing western watercourse to permit physical separation, and improve water quality.</p> <p>The proposal site is not mapped as containing acid sulfate soils and is not mapped as flood prone land.</p> <p>All waste receipt, processing and storage would occur within buildings which would minimise risks to surface and groundwater during operation. Appropriate stormwater management controls are proposed to manage surface water run-off during operation.</p> <p>The EIS will include an assessment of potential soil, water and hydrology impacts.</p>
Flora and fauna	Contact with threatened flora and fauna species	Disruption to habitat during construction or operation	Moderate	<p>The proposal would require the removal of some vegetation during construction. However, the proposal site is generally clear of significant vegetation and no threatened flora and fauna species have been identified in desktop searches on the proposal site.</p> <p>A watercourse and riparian land is mapped on the proposal site, which would be considered in the design of the facility.</p> <p>The EIS will include an assessment of potential impacts to biodiversity.</p>

Environmental aspect	Source of risk	Potential impact	Priority of assessment	Discussion
Noise	Noise generated during construction activities	Impacts on sensitive receivers in proximity to the proposal from noise	Moderate	<p>The proposal has the potential to create some short-term temporary noise during construction activities. This would be as a result of earthworks, delivery of construction materials and operational of construction plant and equipment.</p> <p>Five residential properties are located along Beaconsfield Road, approximately 250 metres from the proposal site and an industrial building directly adjacent to the east of the proposal site. Appropriate mitigation measures would be implemented during construction to minimise potential noise impacts to nearby sensitive receivers.</p> <p>Operational noise emissions are not anticipated to be significant as all receipt and processing operations will be contained within buildings. Processing of plastics within the buildings would occur for 24 hours a day. There is potential for some traffic noise associated with delivery of materials to site and offsite transport of finished products, which would occur from 6 am to 4 pm daily.</p> <p>The EIS will include an assessment of the potential noise impacts of the proposal.</p>
Air quality	Dust emissions generated during construction  Dust and odour during operation	Impacts on sensitive receptors in proximity to the proposal and staff from dust exposure	Moderate	<p>The proposal has the potential to generate some short-term, temporary dust emissions during earthworks and movement of construction materials. However, dust would be minimised through appropriate mitigation measures, implemented through a construction environmental management plan.</p> <p>The operation of machinery during construction also has potential to generate emissions from the exhaust. These emissions are expected to be negligible.</p> <p>During operation, plastic waste receipt, processing and finished product storage would all occur within buildings. Industrial ventilation systems would be provided for the raw material receipt area and for any areas involving heating of plastics.</p>

Environmental aspect	Source of risk	Potential impact	Priority of assessment	Discussion
				Operational air emissions are therefore expected to be minimal.  The EIS will include an assessment of air quality impacts.
Waste	Wastes generated by construction and plant operations	Waste generation and disposal to landfill	Moderate	Wastes generated by site construction activities would be minimised in accordance with a Construction Environmental Management Plan for the site.  Waste soils would be minimised and excess soil be utilised on site for landscaping and other purposes. Other construction wastes would be segregated and building materials would be pre-mixed and pre-cut where possible to minimise wastage.  Not all incoming waste plastics material would be suitable for recycling. General wastes such as this and those generated from the site activities would be source segregated, where possible, and sent offsite to recycling facilities. Non-recyclable wastes would be disposed to EPA licenced facilities. The EIS will include a waste assessment.
Hazards and fire risks	Fire  Storage and transport of dangerous goods	Damage to property and human suffering from fire	High	The proposal site is not located in bushfire prone land. Minimal quantities of dangerous goods would be received and stored on the proposal site.  The operation of the facility will require receipt, processing and storage of plastics and plastic products. Fire safety would be considered as part of the design of the facility. The EIS will include an assessment of fire hazards and fire safety.
Traffic and access	Additional vehicle movements during construction and operation of the facility.	Impacts upon the safety or capacity of the road network.	High	Traffic would increase slightly temporarily as a result of construction vehicles travelling towards the proposal site, particularly in the vicinity of Beaconsfield Road and Douglas Road. Some deliveries of construction and landscape materials would also generate additional temporary truck movements. Some small vehicles for construction staff would access the proposal site during construction as well.

Environmental aspect	Source of risk	Potential impact	Priority of assessment	Discussion
				<p>At present, the proposal site would be accessed via the unformed east-west road, Braddon Road, which is at the northern end of Beaconsfield Road. Council's S94 Contributions Plan proposes a future east-west link to Lackey Road which would provide direct access to Collins Road, Douglas Road and Berrima Roads in the future. A traffic assessment will be undertaken for this proposal to verify any potential impacts related to the use of Beaconsfield Road.</p> <p>During operation, the daily number of heavy vehicles associated with the proposal site would be in the order of 45 semi-trailers (bringing mixed plastics to the proposal site) and 15 semi-trailers (exporting plastic products from the proposal site).</p> <p>Additional vehicles associated with employees would be approximately 35 personal vehicles per shift (day/night).</p> <p>The EIS will include a traffic impact assessment which considers the potential impacts of the proposal on the local road network.</p>
Visual	Visibility of the proposed works reducing the amenity of nearby sensitive receptors.	Reduced visual amenity of nearby receptors	Low	<p>Construction activities, plant and equipment may be visible to sensitive visual receptors such as the nearest residences and roads in the immediate vicinity. These potential impacts would be limited in their extent and duration given the location of the proposal site and relatively small construction footprint.</p> <p>The proposal would be set back approximately 325 metres from Douglas Road but would still likely be visible to users of this road as well as users of Beaconsfield Road in the immediate vicinity of the proposal site. The proposal site would also be visible from adjacent and nearby properties.</p> <p>The buildings would be architecturally designed and a landscape plan would be developed to provide plantings and some screening. The proposal would be consistent with other similar industrial facilities/buildings in the area.</p>



Environmental aspect	Source of risk	Potential impact	Priority of assessment	Discussion
				The EIS will include an assessment of visual impacts.
Aboriginal heritage	Contact with Aboriginal heritage listed lands from construction works	Damage to Aboriginal heritage items, artefacts or historical sites.	Low	<p>An extensive search of the AHIMS database conducted on 16 July 2020 confirmed there were no Aboriginal places declared on the proposal site. There are three sites identified within 210 to 220 metres south of the proposal site. The proposal is not expected to affect this item of Aboriginal heritage significance either directly or indirectly.</p> <p>The EIS will include a due diligence assessment for Aboriginal heritage.</p>
Non-Aboriginal heritage	Contact with non-Aboriginal heritage listed lands from construction works.	Damage to non-Aboriginal heritage items, artefacts or historical sites.	Low	<p>No heritage listed items are located on the proposal site. The nearest heritage listed item under the WLEP 2010 is 1398 – the former Sydney Church of England Girls' Grammar School (SCEGGS) house and grounds located at Suttor Road to the south east of the proposal site.</p> <p>The proposal is not expected to affect the SCEGGS house and grounds either directly or indirectly.</p> <p>The EIS will include a basic assessment of non-Aboriginal heritage.</p>
Greenhouse gas	Fuel and energy consumption during construction and operation	Increased indirect emissions into the atmosphere	Low	<p>The proposal would require fuel for construction plant and equipment, which would generate greenhouse gases. These emissions are not expected to be significant.</p> <p>The proposal will require power and fuel during operation, which would generate greenhouse gases. However the project would help divert plastic waste from landfill, recover valuable materials and produce plastic products from plastic waste which would avoid greenhouse gas impacts associated with production of plastics from raw materials.</p> <p>The EIS will include a Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas assessment.</p>
Socio-economic	Construction activities	Amenity impacts to nearby residents	Low	Minor temporary impacts during construction may result from increased vehicle and truck movements along both Douglas Road and Berrima Road.

Environmental aspect	Source of risk	Potential impact	Priority of assessment	Discussion
				<p>However the proposal has the opportunity to generate employment for approximately 120 to 150 people (over 3 shifts) during operation, as well as local employment and business opportunities related to construction of the facility.</p> <p>The proposal is the first of its kind in NSW and therefore also has the likelihood to increase the community social capital in Moss Vale and surrounding suburbs.</p> <p>The EIS will include a high level assessment of socio-economic impacts.</p>

### **5.3 Priority assessments for the EIS**

Based upon the results of the preliminary environmental analysis, the following broad qualitative risk ratings were assigned for each environmental attribute.

- High – Traffic and access, hazards and fire risks
- Moderate – Flora and fauna, noise, air quality, hydrology, soils and water and waste
- Low – Aboriginal heritage, non-Aboriginal heritage, greenhouse gas, visual amenity and socio-economic

The detailed scope of these assessments will be considered following the receipt of the SEARs for the proposal.

An EIS with supporting technical assessments will be prepared, based upon contemporary government guidelines and in accordance with the SEARs issued for the proposal.

## 6. Stakeholder engagement

### 6.1 Overview

Plasrefine Recycling is committed to developing and maintaining successful partnerships and working relationships with the people, communities and other stakeholders impacted both directly and indirectly by the construction and operation of the proposal.

Plasrefine Recycling undertook initial screening and identified the following stakeholder groups with a potential interest in the proposed facility.

- Government stakeholders
  - Commonwealth government agencies
  - NSW State government agencies
  - Local government
  - Elected representatives
  - Transport for NSW
  - NSW Environment Protection Authority
  - NSW State Emergency Service
- Private stakeholders
  - Landowners adjacent to the proposal site
  - Utility owners / operators
- Community / non-government stakeholders
  - Local communities
  - Local Aboriginal Land Council

### 6.2 Stakeholder engagement during scoping

Initial stakeholder engagement formally commenced in late May 2020 with an introduction of the proposal to Wingecarribee Shire Council. A high level overview of activities proposed was presented and feedback and comments were sought. A development enquiry was also submitted to Wingecarribee Shire Council in August 2020.

### 6.3 Stakeholder engagement during preparation of the EIS

Community and stakeholder engagement and regular communication are important parts of the development of the proposal. Plasrefine Recycling would proactively engage, inform and involve the stakeholders and the community about the proposal and provide opportunities for feedback. Issues raised during the engagement process would be provided to the project team to inform project development, environmental assessment and the preparation of the EIS.

A range of communication and engagement activities will occur during preparation of the EIS. Community and stakeholder engagement will include:

- Establish contact mechanisms to enable the community and stakeholders to contact the project team
- Briefings/meetings
- Project updates in the form of flyers
- Notification letters

## **6.4 Engagement during public exhibition of the EIS**

The EIS will be placed on public exhibition for at least 28 days.

A project update letter will be issued to all those previously engaged during the preparation of the EIS to provide details of where the EIS can be viewed and information about other consultation activities during the exhibition period.

During the exhibition period any stakeholder can make a formal submission on the proposal. Submissions will be collated into a report and will be considered in the assessment of the EIS and further development of the proposal.

## **6.5 Engagement following the exhibition of the EIS**

Following the exhibition period, Plasrefine Recycling will respond to submissions received during the exhibition of the EIS. Plasrefine Recycling may undertake further engagement to respond to issues raised. If this process extends over a long period of time Plasrefine Recycling will provide regular updates on the status of the proposal.

If the proposal receives planning approval, Plasrefine Recycling will continue to engage with the stakeholders and the community during the construction phase. Plasrefine Recycling will develop and lead a construction community engagement program.

The construction program will respond to community and stakeholder expectations on ongoing involvement, the details of the approved proposal and the terms of its approval. Plasrefine Recycling will continue to be the single point of contact about the proposal for all stages of the development.

## **7. Conclusion**

Plasrefine Recycling is proposing to construct and operate a waste plastics sorting and plastics recycling facility at 74-76 Beaconsfield Road, Moss Vale.

The proposal is permissible with consent and is considered SSD. An EIS will be prepared to accompany the development application for the proposal and will consider the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposal.

This scoping report has been prepared to provide an overview of the proposal to enable DPIE to issue SEARs for preparation of the EIS.

## 8. References

Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2019, Scoping an Environmental Impact Statement, Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Series June 2017, <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Guidelines/guideline-3-draft-scoping-anenvironmental-impact-statement-2017-06.pdf>

Wingecarribee Local Environment Plan 2010

Wingecarribee Shire Council 2013, Section 94 Developer Contributions Plan for The Moss Vale Enterprise Corridor 2013 to 2050, <https://www.wsc.nsw.gov.au/uploads/1951/draft-section-94-plan-for-the-moss-vale-enterprize-zone-2013-to-2050-adopted-version.pdf>

## 9. Limitations

This report: has been prepared by GHD for Plasrefine Recycling Pty Ltd and may only be used and relied on by Plasrefine Recycling Pty Ltd for the purpose agreed between GHD and the Plasrefine Recycling Pty Ltd as set out in Section 1.3 of this report.

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than Plasrefine Recycling Pty Ltd arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the report.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the report was prepared.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by GHD described in this report. GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

GHD has prepared this report on the basis of information provided by Plasrefine Recycling Pty Ltd and others who provided information to GHD (including Government authorities), which GHD has not independently verified or checked beyond the agreed scope of work. GHD does not accept liability in connection with such unverified information, including errors and omissions in the report which were caused by errors or omissions in that information.



## **Appendices**

## **Appendix A** – Protected matters report



# EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about [Environment Assessments](#) and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 30/06/20 09:20:15

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

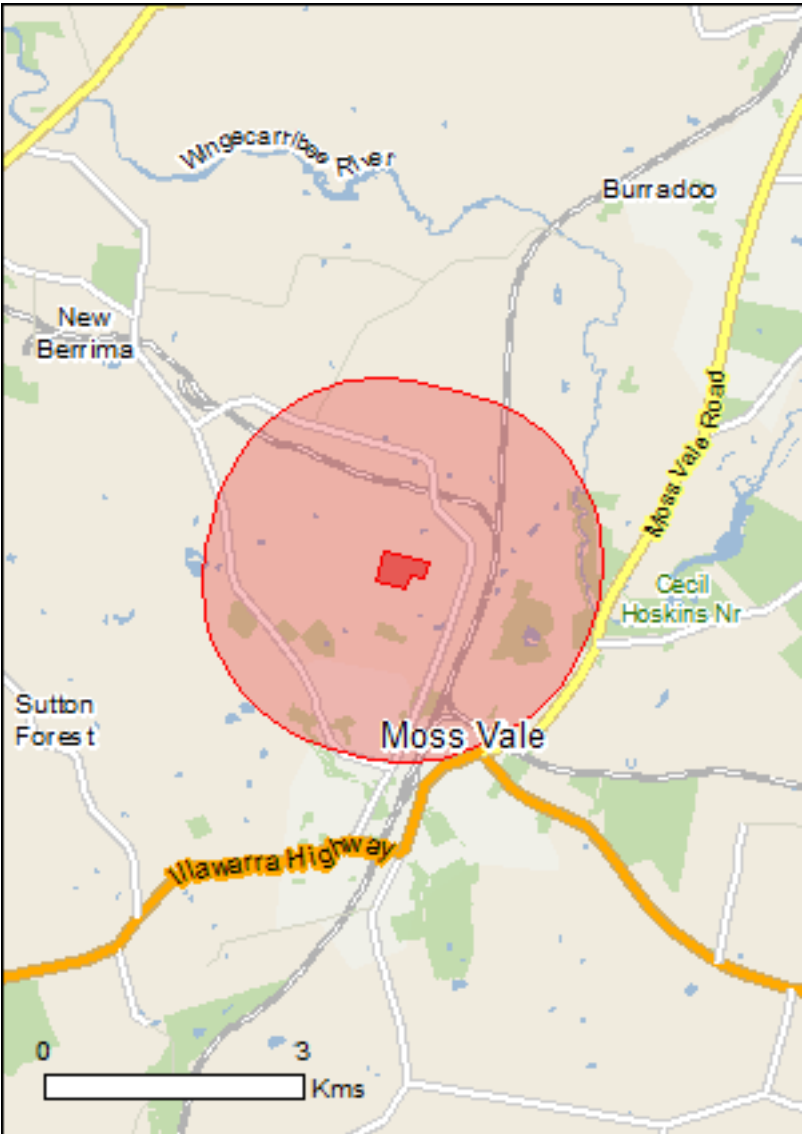
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

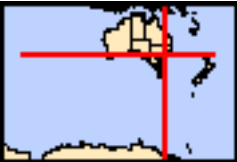
[Acknowledgements](#)



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# Summary

## Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

<a href="#">World Heritage Properties:</a>	None
<a href="#">National Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Wetlands of International Importance:</a>	None
<a href="#">Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Marine Area:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:</a>	4
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Species:</a>	34
<a href="#">Listed Migratory Species:</a>	14

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

<a href="#">Commonwealth Land:</a>	1
<a href="#">Commonwealth Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Marine Species:</a>	19
<a href="#">Whales and Other Cetaceans:</a>	None
<a href="#">Critical Habitats:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:</a>	None
<a href="#">Australian Marine Parks:</a>	None

## Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

<a href="#">State and Territory Reserves:</a>	None
<a href="#">Regional Forest Agreements:</a>	1
<a href="#">Invasive Species:</a>	38
<a href="#">Nationally Important Wetlands:</a>	None
<a href="#">Key Ecological Features (Marine)</a>	None

# Details

## Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[ Resource Information ]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Natural Temperate Grassland of the South Eastern Highlands</a>	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Southern Highlands Shale Forest and Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</a>	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion</a>	Endangered	Community may occur within area
<a href="#">White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland</a>	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

Listed Threatened Species

[ Resource Information ]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
------	--------	------------------

Birds

<a href="#">Anthochaera phrygia</a>		
Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Botaurus poiciloptilus</a>		
Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a>		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Grantiella picta</a>		
Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a>		
White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a>		
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Rostratula australis</a>		
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Fish

<a href="#">Macquaria australasica</a>		
Macquarie Perch [66632]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Frogs

<a href="#">Heleioporus australiacus</a>		
Giant Burrowing Frog [1973]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Status	Type of Presence
area		
<a href="#">Litoria littlejohni</a> Littlejohn's Tree Frog, Heath Frog [64733]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Mixophyes balbus</a> Stuttering Frog, Southern Barred Frog (in Victoria) [1942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
<a href="#">Chalinolobus dwyeri</a> Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)</a> Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Isoodon obesulus obesulus</a> Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern), Southern Brown Bandicoot (south-eastern) [68050]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Petauroides volans</a> Greater Glider [254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Petrogale penicillata</a> Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)</a> Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</a> Long-nosed Potoroo (SE Mainland) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Pseudomys novaehollandiae</a> New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Pteropus poliocephalus</a> Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Plants		
<a href="#">Acacia bynoeana</a> Bynoe's Wattle, Tiny Wattle [8575]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Boronia deanei</a> Deane's Boronia [8397]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Caladenia tessellata</a> Thick-lipped Spider-orchid, Daddy Long-legs [2119]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Commersonia prostrata</a> Dwarf Kerrawang [87152]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Cryptostylis hunteriana</a> Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Eucalyptus aggregata</a> Black Gum [20890]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Eucalyptus macarthurii</a> Camden Woollybutt, Paddys River Box [7827]	Endangered	Species or species



Name	Status	Type of Presence
		habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Genoplesium baueri</a> Yellow Gnat-orchid [7528]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Kunzea cabbagei</a> [11420]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Persicaria elatior</a> Knotweed, Tall Knotweed [5831]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Pomaderris cotoneaster</a> Cotoneaster Pomaderris [2043]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Thelymitra kangaloonica</a> Kangaloon Sun Orchid [81861]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Thesium australe</a> Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Xerochrysum palustre</a> Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species

[ [Resource Information](#) ]

\* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
<a href="#">Cuculus optatus</a> Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Monarcha melanopsis</a> Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Motacilla flava</a> Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Myiagra cyanoleuca</a> Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Rhipidura rufifrons</a> Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Migratory Wetlands Species		
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a> Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land	[ <a href="#">Resource Information</a> ]
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The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Name
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission

Listed Marine Species	[ <a href="#">Resource Information</a> ]
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\* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Ardea alba</a> Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Ardea ibis</a> Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Chrysococcyx osculans</a> Black-eared Cuckoo [705]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species



Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Haliaeetus leucogaster</a> White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]	Vulnerable	habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Merops ornatus</a> Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Monarcha melanopsis</a> Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Motacilla flava</a> Yellow Wagtail [644]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Myiagra cyanoleuca</a> Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a> Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Rhipidura rufifrons</a> Rufous Fantail [592]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)</a> Painted Snipe [889]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Extra Information

Regional Forest Agreements	[ <a href="#">Resource Information</a> ]
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Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included.

Name	State
<a href="#">Southern RFA</a>	New South Wales

Invasive Species	[ <a href="#">Resource Information</a> ]
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Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resouces Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Acridotheres tristis Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Alauda arvensis Skylark [656]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence
		within area
Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch [403]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer montanus Eurasian Tree Sparrow [406]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pycnonotus jocosus Red-whiskered Bulbul [631]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Turdus merula Common Blackbird, Eurasian Blackbird [596]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Bos taurus Domestic Cattle [16]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Capra hircus Goat [2]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Feral deer Feral deer species in Australia [85733]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepus capensis Brown Hare [127]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sus scrofa Pig [6]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence
		within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Asparagus asparagoides Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus [22473]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cytisus scoparius Broom, English Broom, Scotch Broom, Common Broom, Scottish Broom, Spanish Broom [5934]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eichhornia crassipes Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily [13466]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista linifolia Flax-leaved Broom, Mediterranean Broom, Flax Broom [2800]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista monspessulana Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom [20126]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista sp. X Genista monspessulana Broom [67538]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Nassella neesiana Chilean Needle grass [67699]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Nassella trichotoma Serrated Tussock, Yass River Tussock, Yass Tussock, Nassella Tussock (NZ) [18884]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pinus radiata Radiata Pine Monterey Pine, Insignis Pine, Wilding Pine [20780]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rubus fruticosus aggregate Blackberry, European Blackberry [68406]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sagittaria platyphylla Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead, Slender Arrowhead [68483]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salvinia molesta Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed [13665]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Senecio madagascariensis Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel [2624]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ulex europaeus Gorse, Furze [7693]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

# Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, maps are derived using either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc) together with point locations and described habitat; or environmental modelling (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

# Coordinates

-34.531076 150.37139,-34.530439 150.368236,-34.527894 150.36903,-34.528848 150.373965,-34.530245 150.373429,-34.529891 150.371905,-34.531129 150.371433,-34.531058 150.371412,-34.531076 150.37139

# Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
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- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
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- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact Us](#) page.

## **Appendix B** – AHIMS search results



GHD Castlereagh St Sydney - Individual users

Date: 13 July 2020

133 Castlereagh St  
Sydney New South Wales 2000

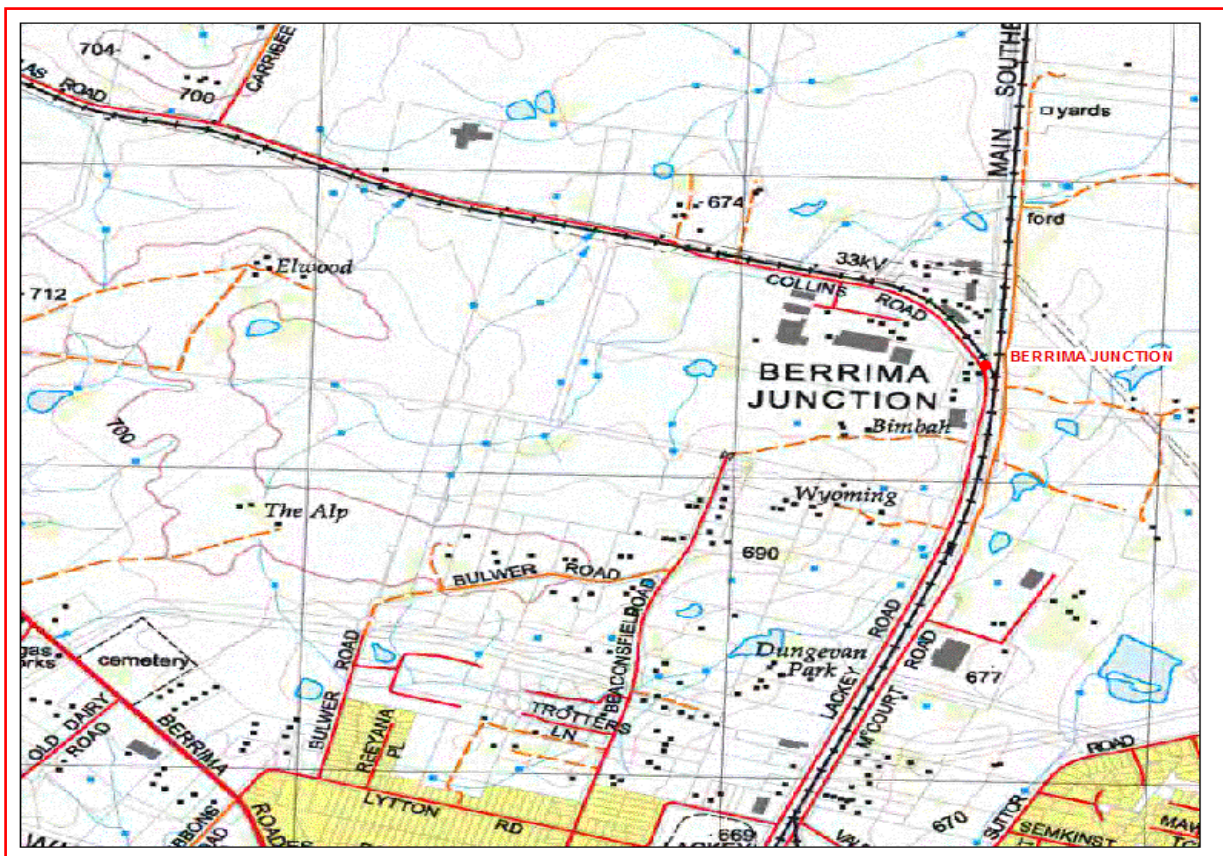
Attention:

Email:

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 11, DP:DP1084421 with a Buffer of 1000 meters, conducted by GHD on 13 July 2020.**

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

6	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

**If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?**

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

**Important information about your AHIMS search**

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date .Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.



GHD

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Sydney, NSW 2000

T: 61 2 9239 7100 F: 61 2 9239 7199 E: [sydmal@ghd.com](mailto:sydmal@ghd.com)

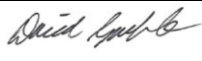



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Document Status

Revision	Author	Reviewer		Approved for Issue		
		Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
5	L Xuereb	D Gamble		D Gamble		18/9/2020
6	L Xuereb	D Gamble		D Gamble		22/9/2020

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