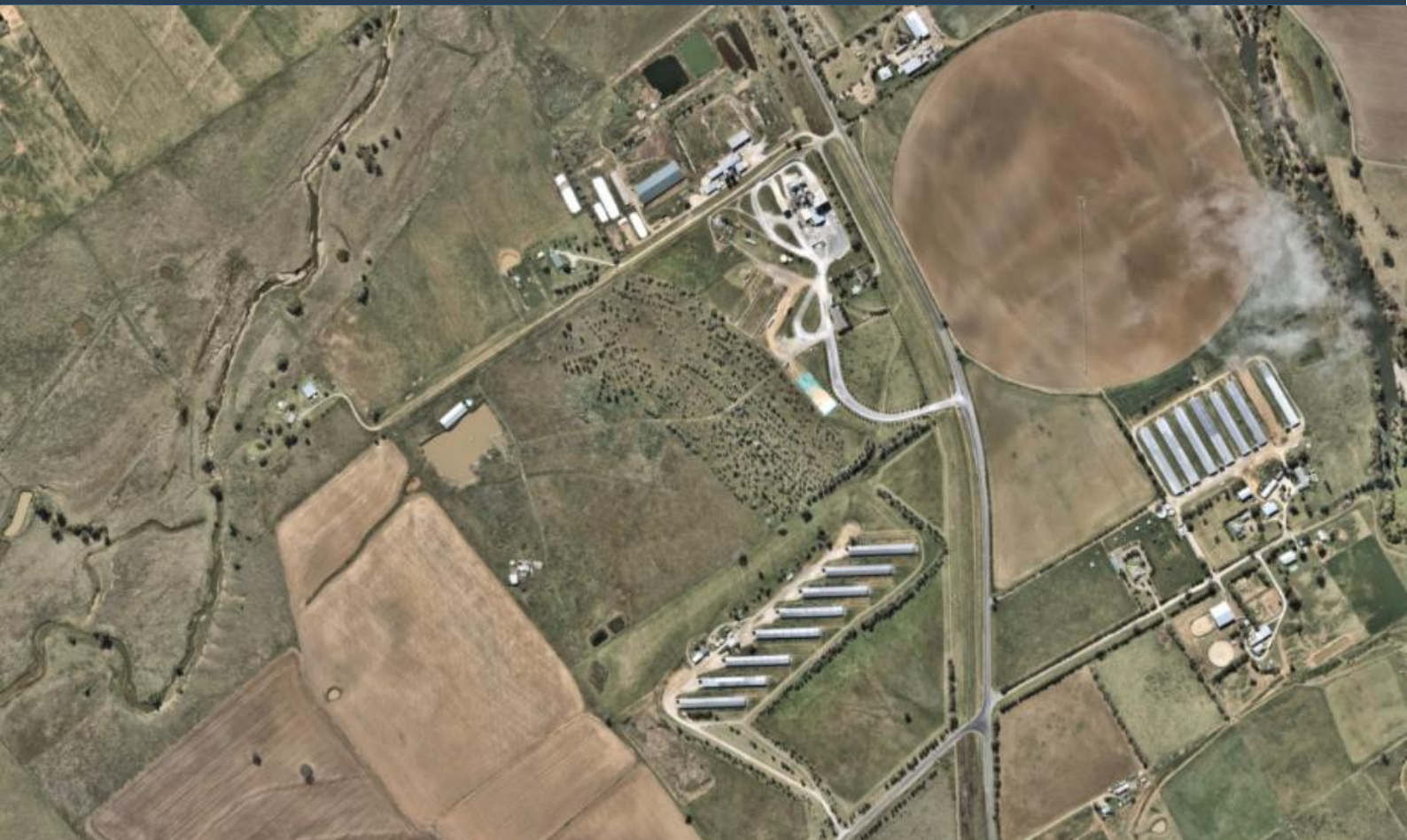


Tangaratta Feed Mill Modification

Social Impact Assessment



25 November 2025



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V1	25 November 2025	FINAL	Brian McKeown and Cliff Schmidt	David Ireland

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AHD	Australian Height Datum
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
Ha	Hectares
Km	Kilometres
LGA	Local Government Area
SA1	Statistical Area Level 1
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
SA3	Statistical Area Level 3
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4
SAL	Suburbs and Localities
SEIFA	Socioeconomic Indexes for Areas
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
SSD	State Significant Development
SUA	Significant Urban Areas



1. INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report presents an updated Social Impact Assessment (SIA) prepared on behalf of Tangaratta Stockfeeds Pty Ltd which is part of the Baiada Group of companies (Baiada).

The project as originally submitted, sought approval for the construction of a new, state of the art, poultry feed mill with the capacity to produce up to 17,500T of poultry feed per week. The feed mill was to be developed in two stages with Stage 1 producing up to 12,500T per week at both the new mill and the existing mill operating during daytime hours only. Stage 2 would have seen production increase to 17,500 Tonnes per week at the new mill only, with the old mill retained on site in a state of readiness for contingency and risk management purposes.

Subsequent to lodgement, the Applicant has undertaken a detailed review of the project and is now seeking to amend the project to improve operational efficiency. As such, PSA Consulting has been engaged to prepare this an updated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to accompany an Amendment to SSD-5880147 to facilitate the following changes:

- A reduction in the size of the new feed mill which will now produce a maximum of 14,000 Tonnes Per Week (broiler feed) – operating up to 24/7.
- Retention of the existing feed mill to produce a maximum of 2,200 Tonnes Per Week (breeder feed) operating between the hours of 7am – 10pm.

The updated SIA has been prepare to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued by the NSW Department of Planning and Environmental (DPE) for the project. The SEARs include:

Social – including a social impact assessment in accordance in accordance with the Department's Social Impact Assessment Guideline.

Table 1 identifies sections of the SIA in which SEARs requirements are addressed.

Table 1: SEARS Requirements

SEARS REQUIREMENT	RELEVANT SIA CONTENT
Social – including a social impact assessment in accordance with the Department's Social Impact Assessment Guideline.	Section 6 to Section 9
Community and Stakeholder Engagement	Section 5

1.2 RESPONSE TO SIA PRINCIPLES

A summary of where this SIA responds to the evidence-based approach principles outlined in Section 1.2 of the SIA guideline is provided in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Response to SIA Principles

PRINCIPLES	SIA RESPONSE
Action-oriented	Section 8 – Social impact enhancement, mitigation and residual impacts
Adaptive	Section 4, Section 8 and Section 9
Culturally responsive	Section 4, Section 5, Section 7, Section 8 and Section 9



PRINCIPLES	SIA RESPONSE
Distributive equity	Section 5, Section 6, Section 7, Section 8, and Section 9
Impartial	Throughout
Inclusive	Section 5, Section 6, Section 7 and Section 8
Integrated	Throughout
Life-cycle focus	Section 2, Section 3, Section 8 and Section 9
Material	Section 6, Section 7 and Section 8
Precautionary	Section 7 and Section 8
Proportionate	Throughout
Rigorous	Throughout
Transparent	Throughout

2. SITE LOCATION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The proposed modification related to land at 771 Wallamore Road, Wallamore which contains the current Tangaratta Stockfeeds mill. The site is formally described as Lot 4 on DP578865 and has an area of 40.62ha. As shown in **Figure 1**, the site has been historically cleared, and portion of the site has been subject to re-vegetation with planted natives undertaken by the Applicant.

The applicant will also include Lot 1 on DP1077646 as the existing access driveway to the site traverses the Main Northern Rail Line Corridor. This is an unconstructed rail corridor running north / south along Wallamore Road owned by the NSW State Rail Authority and managed by UGL Regional Linx.

2.2 SURROUNDING AREA

As shown in **Figure 2**, the site is surrounded by a range of agricultural and rural industrial uses, including cropping, poultry farms, a dairy, flour mill and rural supply businesses. The nearest residential dwellings are ~310m to the North, 530m to the West, 690m to the North East and 710m to the East of the proposed feed mill (see **Figure 3**).



Figure 1: Site Aerial

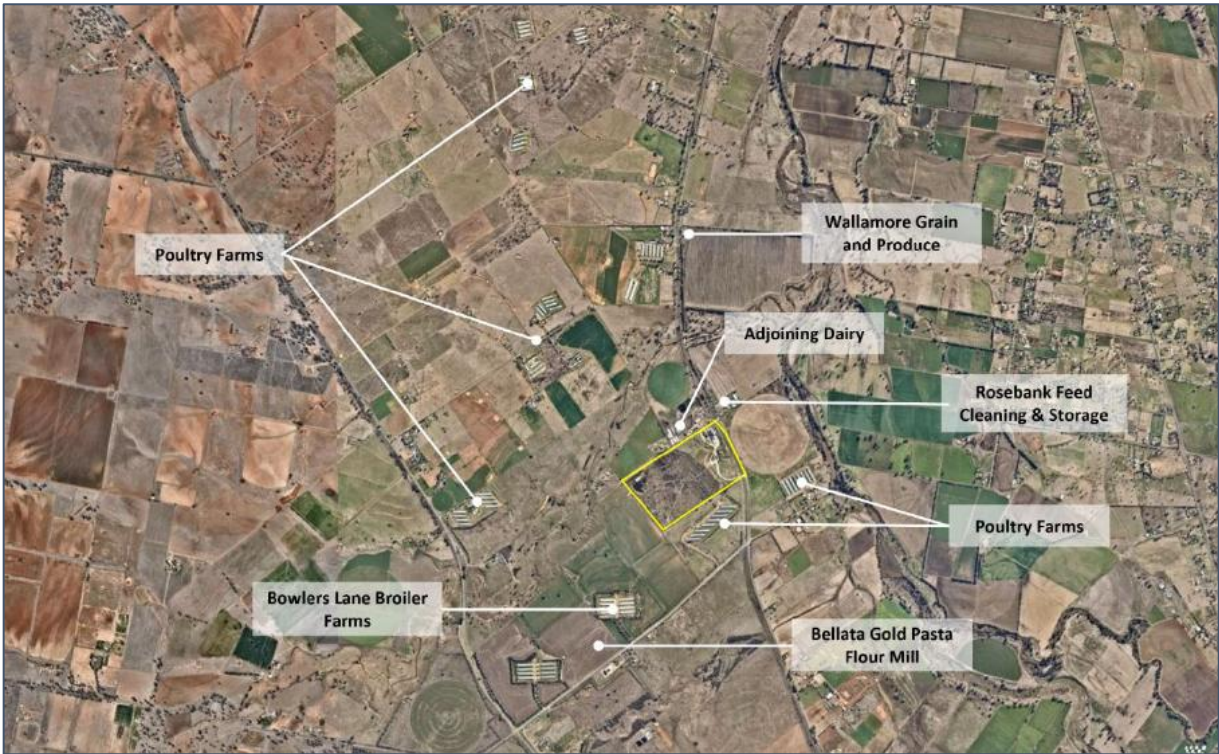


Figure 2: Site Context



Figure 3: Nearest Sensitive Receptors

2.3 THE EXISTING OPERATIONS AND APPROVALS

The existing feed mill has been operated by Tangaratta Stockfeeds Pty Limited on the site since 1975. The existing mill produces specialised feed blends which supply the poultry farming operations within the New England region. The existing feed mill has an approved production volume of 10,000 tonnes per week, however production is currently restricted by Staging within the Environmental Protection License (EPL) which limits 24/7 truck movements to and from the site. The proposed modification will reduce the production level of the existing mill to 2,000 tonnes of feed per week and will only operate during the day and evening period only.

2.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The amended project involves the construction of a new poultry mill on the site which will produce 14,000T of feed per week, as well as the retention of the existing mill which will produce 2,200T of feed per week. While the new mill will operate up to 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, operation of the existing feed mill will be limited to the day and evening periods (7am – 10pm). As per the original application, the increase in feed production at the site is required to support the projected growth in poultry production within the New England Region.

Table 3: Modification Application Details

TANGARATTA FEED MILL		
ISSUE	DEVELOPMENT AS SUBMITTED	PRPOSED AMENDING DEVELOPMENT
SITE LOCATION	771 Wallamore Road, Wallamore Lot 1 on DP1077646 (Mill Site) Lot 1 on DP1077646 (Rail Corridor Crossing)	771 Wallamore Road, Wallamore Lot 1 on DP1077646 (Mill Site) Lot 1 on DP1077646 (Rail Corridor Crossing) (No Change)



TANGARATTA FEED MILL		
SITE AREA	40.62 Ha	40.62 Ha (No Change)
OPERATIONS	The development involves the construction and operation of a new poultry feed mill with the capacity to produce up to 17,500 tonnes per week. The existing mill was to operate during daylight hours as part of Stage 1 to produce up to 2,500 tonnes per week. During Stage 2 production was to increase to 17,500 tonnes per week, with the old mill retained on site in a state of readiness for contingency and risk management purposes only.	The amended application involves the construction and operation of a new poultry feed mill with the capacity to produce up to 14,000 tonnes per week. The existing mill will be retained on site and will be operated during daytime hours to produce up to 2,200 tonnes per week.
PRODUCTION CAPACITY	17,500 tonnes per week.	16,200 tonnes per week. (Reduction in 1,300 Tonnes per week) Both the existing feed mill and the proposed new feed mill will both provide feed to the farms. The proposed development will incorporate the retention of the existing feed mill and proposed new feed mill will be consented under the same consent.
PHYSICAL WORKS	- An extension of the existing, internal access driveway, connecting to Wallamore Road. 2 Weighbridges and a weighbridge office for both incoming and outgoing trucks. - Truck parking and manoeuvring areas. - An enclosed intake building for transfer of incoming ingredients from trucks to storage silos. 26 Storage Silos allowing holding grain and other ingredients prior to processing. - A warehouse for storage of the ingredients blended with the grains. - A mill tower incorporating all processing equipment required to create palletised poultry feed products. - Out loading silos and buffer storage for holding poultry feed prior to dispatch into trucks.	- An extension of the existing, internal access driveway, connecting Wallamore Road. 2 Weighbridges and a weighbridge office for both incoming and outgoing trucks. - Truck parking and manoeuvring areas. - An enclosed intake building for transfer of incoming ingredients from trucks to storage silos. 14 Storage Silos allowing holding grain and other ingredients prior to processing. - A warehouse for storage of the ingredients blended with the grains. - A mill tower incorporating all processing required to create palletised poultry feed products. - Out loading silos and buffer storage for holding poultry feed prior and dispatch into trucks. - Boiler house and maintenance workshop.



TANGARATTA FEED MILL

	- Boiler house and maintenance workshop. - Use of the existing storage bunkers for bulk storage of grain. - Administration building and staff amenities. - Driveways, parking and manoeuvring areas and truck wash. - Stormwater swales and a detention basin. - An acoustic wall / mound in the western corner. - Earthworks including ancillary borrow pits associated with construction of the mill building platform, access roads and stormwater infrastructure.	- Use of the existing storage bunkers for bulk storage of grain. - Administration building and staff amenities. - Driveways, parking and manoeuvring areas and truck wash. - Stormwater swales and a detention basin. - An acoustic wall / mound in the western corner. - Earthworks including ancillary borrow pits associated with construction of the mill building platform, access roads and stormwater infrastructure.
STAGING	Stage 1: 12,500 Tonne per week: - Retention of the existing feed mill with daytime milling (2,500T per week). - Construction of the new feed mill (10,000T per week) including: - All access roads, weighbridges, car parking and truck manoeuvring areas. - Connection of all necessary infrastructure and services. - Intake building. 13 grain and meal storage silos. - Bunded Liquid storage areas. - Milling Line 1 and 2. - Out loading Area / Feed Storage Silos - Warehouse - Broiler Room - Workshop - Office and Administration Building. - Stormwater Management system.	No Staging: 16,200 Tonnes per week - Retention of the existing feed mill with daytime milling (2,200T per week). - Construction of the new feed mill (14,000T per week) including: - All access roads, weighbridges, car parking and truck manoeuvring areas. - Connection of all necessary infrastructure and services. - Intake building. 14 grain and meal storage silos. - Bunded Liquid storage areas. - Milling Line 1 and 2. - Out loading Area / Feed Storage Silos - Warehouse - Broiler Room - Workshop - Office and Administration Building. - Stormwater Management system. - Acoustic Mound / Wall



TANGARATTA FEED MILL		
	○ Acoustic Mound / Wall Stage 2: 17,500 Tonnes per week. • Decommissioning of the existing mill (retained in a state of readiness). • Additions to the new mill including: ○ Milling Line 3 and 4. ○ 13 grain and meal storage silos. ○ 7 Buffer Storage Bins for holding additional finished product.	
IMPACT FOOTPRINT	• 6.03 HA	• Approximately 6.0 HA
MAXIMUM HEIGHT	• 36.615m	• 36.615m (No Change)
SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE	• Extension of existing water, gas and electricity connections • On site Septic System to treat wastewater from Staff Amenities.	• Extension of existing water, gas and electricity connections. • On site Septic System to treat wastewater from Staff Amenities. (No Change)
ACCESS	• An extension of the existing driveway, connecting to Wallamore Road.	• An extension of the existing driveway, connecting to Wallamore Road. (No Change)
CAR PARKING	• 24 new parking spaces • Retention of the 20 spaces provided at the existing mill.	• 24 new parking spaces • Retention of the 20 spaces provided at the existing mill. (No Change)
HOURS OF OPERATION	• 24 hours per day / 7 days per week.	• New feed mil to operate 24/7. • Existing mill to operate during daytime and evening periods (7am – 6pm).
TRAFFIC	• Approximately 809 truckloads (1,618 trips) per week. • Approximately 135 truckloads per day (270 trips) per day.	• Approximately 750 truckloads (1,500 trips) per week. • Approximately 108 truckloads per day (216 trips) per day.



TANGARATTA FEED MILL

As identified, there is a lower traffic numbers anticipated based on the proposed changes.

2.4.1 Hours Of Operation

The existing feed mill will operate during daytime hours only, while the proposed new mill will operate 24/7.

2.4.2 Staging

There is no staging proposed as part of this development.

2.5 PROPONENT

The project is being undertaken by Tangaratta Stockfeeds Pty Limited which is part of the Baiada Group of companies (Baiada) and provides the feed for all Baiada owned poultry facilities in the region. Baiada is a privately owned Australian company which provides premium quality poultry products throughout Australia. Baiada's operations include broiler and breeder farms, hatcheries, feed mills, feed milling and protein recovery. Baiada's products include the sale of live poultry (including breeding stock), poultry feed, fertile eggs, day old chickens, primary processed chicken (raw) and processed chicken products and pet food. The company has its head office at Pendle Hill, 30km west of Sydney CBD, with major operating centres located in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and West Australia. Baiada have a current employee base of approximately 7,000 people across Australia

3. STATUTORY AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

3.1 JUSTIFICATION

In response to the projected demand for poultry products in the Australian marketplace, there is a need to increase production, bird numbers and processing capacity. Without Baiada's contribution to capacity which will be generated by this development, it is highly likely that there will be a significant shortfall in supply of poultry products in the Australian market in the coming years.

Baiada sees the New England Region as being an ideal location for expansion and the increase in production capacity. This is due to the existing accumulation of high value poultry assets and geographic, infrastructure and commercial attributes in the region which have created a poultry meat cluster.

Baiada's current livestock operations within Tamworth facilitate processing of a maximum of 840,000 birds per week at the existing Out Street Processing facility. Baiada has recently commenced works on their State Significant Development Approval (SSD9394) for a new Integrated Poultry Processing Facility (Oakburn) in Tamworth which with the capacity to process up to 3 million birds a week. To support the increase in processing of poultry within the region, significant increases in all aspects of the poultry cluster will be required. In this regard, it is expected that around 300 additional poultry sheds will be required, located within a 2-hour drive of the Oakburn processing plant in accordance with animal welfare considerations. All of these farms will be reliant on the feed produced at the proposed feed mill.

The *New England North West Regional Plan 2041* is a 20-year strategic blueprint that sets the framework, vision and direction for land-use planning for future needs. The 2041 vision for the region is to become one of Australia's most productive agricultural regions, capitalising on the forecast growth in global demand for food and resources. Intensive agriculture, food and fibre processing are identified as key economic opportunities and drivers for the region.

In particular, Objective 3 of the plan identifies that *"The region accommodates food processing clusters for chicken meat and eggs around Tamworth, intensive glass housing of tomatoes near Guyra, and various cattle feedlot facilities. Chicken meat production and processing is the largest intensive agribusiness regional employer and is centred around the Baiada processing plant in Tamworth"*.



The proposed modification application closely aligns with the vision for the region as it will support significant growth in agriculture, agribusiness and livestock meat production. The feed mill will be ready to meet the forecast growth in demand for poultry feed within the entire cluster supporting significant expansion of poultry farming and supporting industries, facilitating employment growth and an increase local spending associated with poultry production.

3.2 TAMWORTH COUNCIL STRATEGIES AND PLANS

3.2.1 Tamworth Regional And Local Environmental Plan 2010

The **Tamworth Regional Local Environmental Plan 2010** (LEP) identifies the site within the RU1 Primary Production zone. The proposed development is defined as **agricultural produce industry** and is **permitted with consent** within the RU1 Zone.

The objectives of the zone are:

- *To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.*
- *To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.*
- *To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.*
- *To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.*
- *To permit subdivision only where it is considered by the Council to be necessary to maintain or increase agricultural production.*
- *To restrict the establishment of inappropriate traffic generating uses along main road frontages.*
- *To ensure sound management of land which has an extractive or mining industry potential and to ensure that development does not adversely affect the extractive industry.*
- *To permit development for purposes where it can be demonstrated that suitable land or premises are not available elsewhere.*

The proposed development is defined as an **agricultural produce industry** and is **permitted with consent** within the RU1 Zone. The proposed poultry feed mill is a primary industry supporting agricultural producers in the region through the purchase and processing of the ingredients and supply of poultry feed to the New England poultry cluster. The proposed feed mill will replace the existing mill on site, and is expected to improve the environmental performance of the operation while also allowing for an increase in feed production. As such, it is considered that the proposed development closely aligns with the RU1 Zone objectives.

As shown, in **Figure 4**, the land surrounding the subject site located within RU1 Primary Production zone while the land further to south of the site along Wallamore Road is located within the RU4 Primary Production Small Lots.

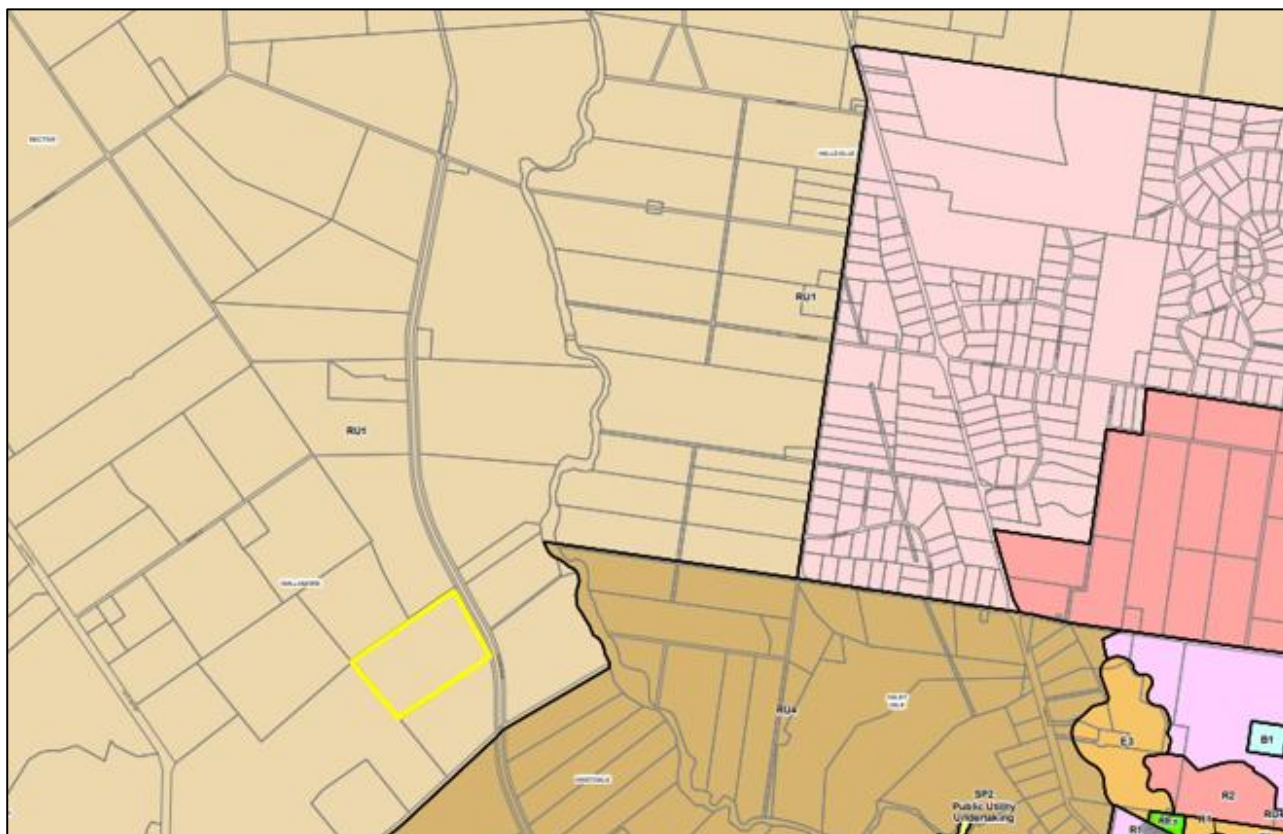


Figure 4: Tamworth Regional Local Environmental Plan Zone Map (Tamworth Regional Council, 2022)

3.2.2 Tamworth Regional Blueprint 100 – Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020

The Tamworth Regional Blueprint 100 – Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 (LSPS) has been developed in compliance with Section 3.9 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act 1979). The purpose of the blueprint is to convert the Regional Plan into actionable measures. The vision of the LSPS includes supporting a prosperous where ‘*primary Industries continue to be a backbone for the region*’. As such, the Tangaratta Feedmill directly supports the vision through increased poultry feed production to response to the projected surge in livestock numbers thus fostering the growth of a key primary industry in the region.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The SIA has been prepared and informed by the following key sources:

- The Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued in respect of the Tangatta Feedmill Project (26 June 2023).
- The requirements of NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Projects and its associated Technical Supplement (February 2023).

In compliance with the DPE Guidelines, engagement with local stakeholders has also been undertaken by the Comms Team.

4.2 DPE SIA SCOPING PROCESS

The DPE Scoping Worksheet has been used as a decision support tool to assist the likely social impacts of the project. A copy of the Scoping worksheet has been provided as **Appendix 1**.



5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Community consultation was carried out as part of the original consent SSD 9394 and is therefore not required for this modification application. This section of the SIA will outline how stakeholder engagement was carried out for the original consent.

Community consultation forms an important part of the EIS by informing the community about the proposed development and seeking feedback on issue of concern. TCT were engaged by Baiada to develop and execute a Communication Action Plan. The plan delivered a range of communication and engagement activities as outlined in Section 5.2 and further detailed in the EIS Consultation Report.

Consultation ran for a two-week period from 14 March – 28 March 2024 and consultation outcomes and results are providing the EIS Consultation Report.

The purpose of this consultation was to inform the local community and surrounding landowners, businesses and stakeholders of the EIS being prepared for the project and to seek their feedback on issues of concern.

The Comms Team development a Communication Action Plan (the plan) to guide communication and engagement activities across the local community with specific stakeholders, in and around the proposed location.

5.1 PROJECT SPECIFIC ENGAGEMENT

The Communication Action Plan proposed to inform the community of the EIS and seek their feedback on issues of concern. To ensure sufficient awareness and engagement, a mix of interactions were offered with the proposed farm's adjoining neighbours, as well as broader communication to inform the general Tamworth community.

This approach opened the lines of communication to ensure feedback was obtained from those potentially directly affected landowners as well as from the local community. The activities were delivered in two stages, as outlined below:

Stage 1 – Awareness (local Wallamore and Tamworth communities):

- Media release
- Advertisement (digital and hard copy) in the Northern Daily Leader.

Stage 2 – Engagement (surrounding landowner)

- Letters introducing the project and offering a virtual meeting
- Phone calls as required
- Emails as required
- Virtual meetings with project representatives offered.

5.1.1 Stakeholder Identification

During community consultation, two main groups were consulted:

- Surrounding landowners – the nearest residential dwellings are located approximately 310m to the north, 530m to the west, 690m to the north-east and 710m to the east of the proposed feed mill, as showing in
- Local Wallamore and Tamworth communities – contacted via a press advertisement in the Northern Daily Leader and a media release.

The following communication and engagement activities were undertaken by The Comms Team:

Table 4: Communication and engagement activities undertaken

ACTIVITY/TOOL	DETAILS	TIMING
■ Media release	■ Media release provided to local media (The Northern Daily Leader and ABC Rural) regarding	■ 19 March 2024



ACTIVITY/TOOL	DETAILS	TIMING
	Baiada's proposal to build the feedmill and detail how the community can provide feedback (see Appendix 1). Only the NDL ran a story regarding the proposed development. (see Appendix 2).	
Stakeholder letter	Letter personally addressed to the proposed project's closest neighbours offering a meeting to discuss key features of the proposed facility (see Appendix 3).	14 March 2024
Information flyer	Information flyer distributed PSA / Baiada with the stakeholder letter (see Appendix 5).	14 March 2024
Print advertisement	Print advertisement (1/4 page) placed in The Northern Daily Leader (NDL) newspaper on two separate dates to inform the community of the proposed feedmill and advise on how to provide feedback (see Appendix 4).	15 and 23 March 2024
Digital campaign with local newspaper	50,000 digital impressions/versions of the ad shared across display, native and social platforms on the NDL. (See Appendices 6, 9 and 10).	14 – 28 March 2024
Phone/email communication channels	Management of the consultation phone number and email.	14 – 28 March 2024
Key messages	Project key messages available to answers questions from community and stakeholders about the proposed feedmill (see Appendix 7).	14 – 28 March 2024
Virtual meetings	Virtual meetings offered to surrounding landowners to discuss project and any concerns.	14 – 28 March 2024

5.2 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

5.2.1 Letterbox Drop

Letters were hand delivered by Baiada on 14 March 2024 to surrounding landowners. Feedback was only provided by one surrounding landowner and detailed below:

Table 5: Letterbox Drop Summary

Date of the letterbox drop	Stakeholder/s	Feedback
14 March 2024	Joanne Barwick Peter Klasen	- Called and emailed the project team in response to the letter. - They are neighbours and want to stay up to date as the development progresses.



Date of the letterbox drop	Stakeholder/s	Feedback
		No other concerns or issues raised.

5.2.2 Email And 1800 Calls

Feedback received via email and 1800 calls are summarised in **Table 6** below.

Table 6: Email and Hotline Summary

Date	Type	Stakeholder	Feedback
18/03/2024	Call	Joanne Barwick	Call went to voicemail.
20/03/2024	Email and call	Joanne Barwick	- Received letter drop and want to inform the project team that they are the neighbours. They own “Bon Venture” 821 Wallamore Rd. - Her parents are FA and GT Klasen who are also neighbours that own 3 properties: 720 Wallamore Road Lot 1, 825 Wallamore Road Lot 3, 823 Wallamore Road Lot 2. - Wishes to be kept up to date as the development progresses. - Advised that contact details would be noted for future communications regarding the proposed development.
21/03/2024	Email	Joanne Barwick	- Provided secondary contact email address for project updates: peteraklasen@gmail.com - Advised that contact details would be noted for future communications regarding the proposed development.
17/03/2024	Email via NDL's enquiry form	Linden Ross	- I would like to be part of any community consultation. - Project team offered a virtual meeting to discuss any concerns or questions. - As of 5 April 2024, no response received from stakeholder to schedule meeting.
18/03/2024	Email via NDL's enquiry form	Jenny Blanch	- Support 100% - Advised that contact details would be noted for future communications regarding the proposed development.
28/03/2024	Email via NDL's enquiry form	Bob Sherwood	- Go ahead and build the new feedmill. - Advised that contact details would be noted for future communications regarding the proposed development.



5.2.3 Digital Campaign With Local Newspaper

The press advertisement was placed in the early general news (EGN) section and printed on Friday 15 March and Saturday 23 March 2024 (see Appendix 4 where the ad was given prime position of the outside back cover of the paper). These two dates were chosen because 15 March was the start of the two-week consultation period and Saturdays have the highest readership for the NDL.

On Tuesday 19 March, four days from when the digital campaign began, there were 10,134 impressions served, which has attracted 137 clicks giving the campaign a Click Through Rate (CTR)¹ of 1.35%. The NDL contact advised TCT that this is a very high interaction for a campaign start, as the average CTR for the NDL Awareness Campaigns is usually at 0.03%.

The digital campaign ended on Thursday 27 March and the final report statistics are:

- 67,428 impressions were served.
- 417 clicks on the digital advertising gave a CTR of 0.62%.
- Audience (user engagement with landing page):
 - 402 users engaged with the landing page.
 - 445 page views.
 - 3 users submitted an enquiry form.
- Devices used:
 - 88.28% of users viewed the ad through mobile device.
 - 8.37% of users viewed the ad through a tablet device.
 - 3.35% of users viewed the ad through a desktop.

Three enquiries were received through the NDL's digital campaign (refer to **Error! Reference source not found.**). TCT have reached out and offered to arrange a meeting with the stakeholder who expressed interest in being part of the community consultation.

5.3 SUMMARY

The process undertaken was thorough and enabled a genuine opportunity for consultation. Stakeholders were provided with multiple channels to receive information and provide feedback. The residents and businesses located near the site were provided with direct communication and an invitation to meet with the project team, but no stakeholders reached out to request for a meeting.

Overall, there appears to be general support for the project and its economic benefits for the New England region. The small number of enquiries received expressed support for the project, requested to be kept up to date with the project's development and did not raise any specific issues or concerns relevant to the EIS.

6. SOCIAL LOCALITY AND SOCIAL BASELINE

6.1 SOCIAL LOCALITY

Several geographies make up the social locality for this project. All areas nominated are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) geographical areas as follows:

- The immediate population/community is represented by the Wallamore Suburb and Locality (SAL)
- Tamworth Local Government Area (LGA) as the broader LGA.
- The Tamworth Significant Urban Area (SUA) a the adjacent regional population likely to accommodate a high proportion of the workforce employed for the feed mill operations
- New South Wales (NSW) as a state reference point.

¹ Click Through Rate (CTR) is the percentage of people who saw the ad and clicked on them.

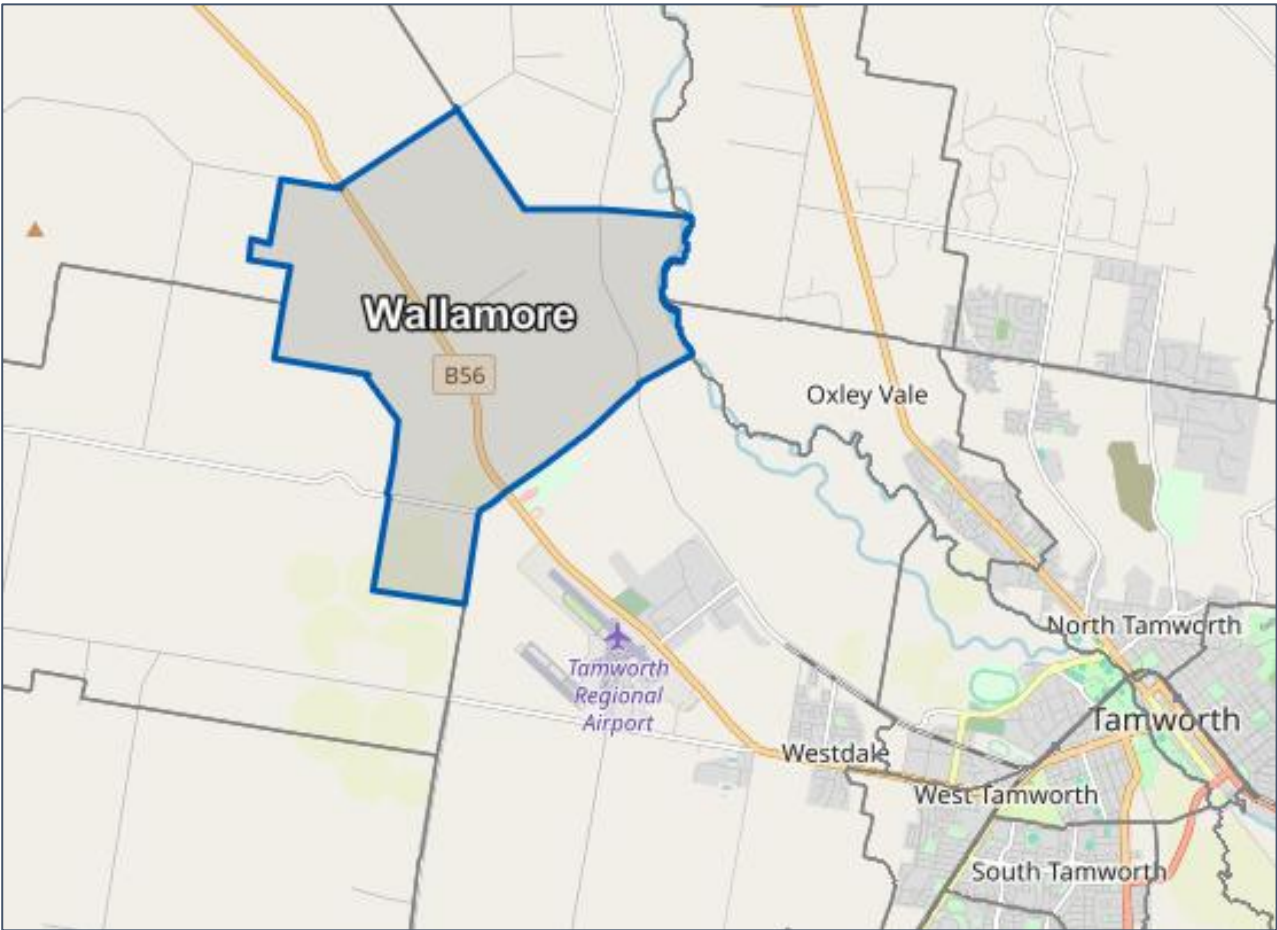


Figure 5: Wallamore SAL (Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2024)

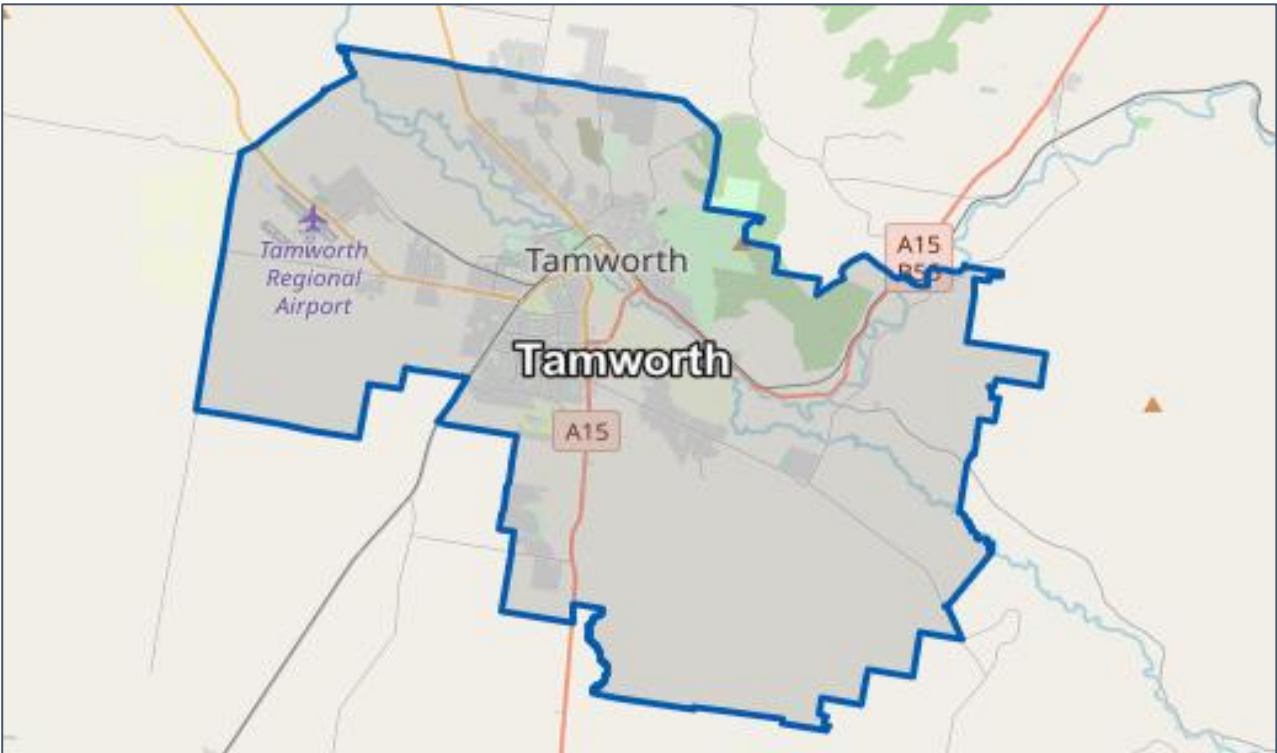


Figure 6: Tamworth Significant Urban Area (SUA) (Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2024).



Figure 7: Tamworth Regional Council LGA (Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2024).

6.2 SOCIAL BASELINE

The following sections present data and information defining the social baseline for the populations forming the social localities. The data are drawn from ABS 2021 Census, except where specifically annotated as otherwise.

6.2.1 Population Characteristics

Table 7 presents a summary of population characteristics for the social locality.

Table 7: Population Characteristics (Source: ABS 2021 Census of Population and Housing)

	SAL	LGA	SUA	NSW
Population	84	63, 070	43, 874	8, 072, 163
Male	56.5%	49.0%	48.6%	49.4%
Female	43.5%	51.0%	51.4%	50.6%
Population Density (people/km ²)	3.75	6.4	182.27	10.1
Median age	40 years	39 years	37 years	39 years
0-14 years	11.9%	20.1%	20.6%	18.2%
15-29 years	14.3%	18.0%	19.5%	18.7%



	SAL	LGA	SUA	NSW
30-44 years	36.9%	18.1%	18.9%	21.0%
45-59 years	11.9%	17.9%	16.5%	18.7%
60-74 years	19.0%	16.8%	15.2%	15.6%
75+ years	3.6%	9.1%	9.2%	7.9%
Country of birth / Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status				
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	4.8%	12.7%	14.1%	3.4%
Born in Australia	85.7%	84.3%	82.9%	65.4%
People of Australian Aboriginal descent	8.3%	11.8%	13.3%	3.2%
Language				
English (only spoken at home)	89.3%	87.2%	85.1%	67.6%
Households where non-English language spoken	4.8%	6.8%	8.4%	29.5%
Registered marital status				
Married	51.56%	44.6%	41.7%	47.3%
Separated	0%	3.8%	4.0%	3.2%
Divorced	10.94%	9.5%	9.5%	8.6%
Widowed	0%	6.4%	6.4%	5.1%
Never Married	40.6%	35.7%	38.5%	35.7%
Religious Affiliations, top responses				
No religion, so described	42.9%	31.1%	32.2%	32.8%
Anglican	21.4%	24.0%	22.0%	11.9%
Catholic	22.6%	21.8%	21.9%	22.4%
Uniting Church	0%	3.4%	3.2%	2.1%



	SAL	LGA	SUA	NSW
Not stated	3.6%	7.8%	8.2%	6.8%

6.2.2 Observations On Population Characteristics

The following observations are made based on the datasets presented above:

- The Wallamore population has a higher proportion of males (66.5%) compared to the benchmarked populations.
- Wallamore has an ageing population in comparison to the three larger population benchmarks. Only 11.9% of Wallamore's population is made up of the 0-14 year age demographic. Conversely, it has the highest proportion of the population within the 60-74 year age category (19%) compared to the three benchmarked populations.
- Based on personal and parental country of birth, and language spoken at home, the local and regional communities are generally culturally and linguistically homogeneous.
- Wallamore, Tamworth LGA and Tamworth SUA all have a higher proportion of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander or People of Australian Aboriginal descent compared to the NSW population. 12.7% of Tamworth LGA's population is Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander compared to 3.4% of the NSW population.
- Wallamore SAL has a higher proportion of married people (51.16%) compared to the benchmarked populations.
- The Wallamore SAL reported no religion, so described as the most common religious affiliation (42.9%). This is generally consistent with the larger population benchmarks.

The most apparent deviation of the Wallamore SAL population compared to the larger benchmarked populations is the higher proportion of males (56.5%) and higher proportion of the population within working age groups (67.8% of the population is between 30 – 74 years of age) compared to 55.3% for NSW. The Wallamore community can generally be described as culturally and linguistically homogenous. It is unlikely that any one group would be affected by the project on this basis. If anything, a positive impression on the working population may be realised through increased job opportunities.

6.2.3 Population Projections

Current (released 2025) population projections are displayed below in **Table 8**. Data from the Tamworth (Surrounds) SA2 has been used in lieu of the Wallmore SUA (not reported). Whilst the Tamworth (Surrounds SA2) is projected to experience growth of 1,527 people (8.6%) cumulatively between 2024 and 2041, Tamworth LGA is projected to grow by 5,561 people in the same period (approximately 327 people annually). The Project will directly employ 21 staff and generate ~\$1.9 million per annum in wages which will assist in catering for the growing population of the Tamworth LGA.

Table 8: DPE Population Projection 2024-2041 (Source: DPE 2022 NSW Population, Housing and Implied Dwelling Projections.

	2024	2029	2036	2041	Cumulative %
Tamworth LGA	64,347	66,346	68,597	69,908	8.6%
Tamworth (Surrounds) SA2	19,370	19,919	20,539	20,897	7.9%
NSW	8,472,086	8,971,945	9,622,204	10,493,479	23.9%

6.2.4 Family, Household, Income And Housing Related Characteristics

A summary of family, household, income and housing related characteristics is presented in *Table 9*.



Table 9: Family, Household, Income and Housing Characteristics (Source: ABS 2021 Census of Population and Housing)

	SAL	LGA	SUA	NSW
Family composition %				
Couple family without children	29.3%	41.2%	39.9%	37.9%
Couple family with children	50.7%	38.1%	36.9%	44.7%
One parent family	14.7%	19.0%	21.4%	15.8%
Other family	0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%
Household composition				
Family households	81.5%	68.5%	66.5%	71.2%
Single or lone person households	18.5%	28.5%	30.1%	25.0%
Group households	0%	3.1%	3.4%	3.8%
Income \$				
Median weekly personal income	\$843	\$755	\$774	\$813
Median weekly family income	\$1718	\$1821	\$1809	\$2185
Median weekly household income	\$1875	\$1416	\$1411	\$1829
	%	%	%	%
% households <\$650 gross p/w	14.8%	18.4%	18.4%	16.3%
% households >\$3000 gross p/w	0%	14.6%	13.8%	26.9%
Dwellings				
Occupied private dwellings	90%	91.1%	92.0%	90.6%
Unoccupied private dwellings	10%	8.9%	8.0%	9.4%



	SAL	LGA	SUA	NSW
Dwelling structure				
Separate house	100%	88.1%	84.2%	65.6%
Semi-detached, row/terrace, townhouse	0%	9.1%	12.5%	11.7%
Flat or apartment	0%	1.8%	2.2%	21.7%
Other dwelling	0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%
Tenure type				
Owned outright	33.3%	33.6%	30.0%	31.5%
Owned with a mortgage	33.3%	31.3%	28.9%	32.5%
Rented	25.9%	31.1%	37.5%	32.6%
Other tenure type	0%	2.3%	1.8%	1.9%
Tenure type not stated	0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%
Average people/household	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.6
Housing costs (rental)				
Median weekly rent	\$295	\$300	\$300	\$420
Median monthly mortgage repayment	\$2,167	\$1,517	\$1,500	\$2,167

Table 10: ABS SEIFA 2021 (Source: ABS 2021)

	SA1		LGA	
	Score	Decile	Score	Decile
IRSD	1050	6	962	4
IRSAD	1029	5	947	4
IER	1058	7	979	4
IEO	1002	5	944	4



The Index of Relative Social Disadvantage (IRSD) and the Index of Relative Social Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) are broad based measures of Social Economic Status (SES). The Index of Economic Resources (IER) and the Index of Education and Occupation (IEO) are focussed on specific predictors of SES.

6.2.5 Observations On Family, Household, Income And Housing Related Characteristics

The following observations are made based on the datasets presented above:

- There is a higher portion of family households within the Wallamore SAL compared to the larger population benchmarks and a lower portion of single or lone person households.
- Median weekly personal incomes (\$843) and median weekly household income (\$1875) are marginally higher than higher than the larger population benchmarks.
- All dwellings within the Wallamore SAL and 88% of the dwellings within the Tamworth LGA were reported to be separate houses.
- The tenure type of each household across the localities were comparable with a roughly even split between owned outright, owned with a mortgage and rented.
- Housing costs were generally lower across the SAL, LUA and Tamworth LGA compared to NSW with the exception of median monthly mortgage repayments for Wallamore SAL which was the same as NSW (\$2,167).
- Wallamore has a higher SES across the indices compared to the Tamworth LGA more broadly as indicated by the scores and deciles recorded.

6.2.6 Workforce Profile

A summary of family, household, income and housing related characteristics is presented in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Workforce Profile (Source: ABS 2021 Census of Population and Housing)

	SAL	LGA	SUA	NSW
Workforce participation				
In the labour force	82.8%	59.5%	59.0%	58.7%
Not in the labour force	18.8%	33.2%	33.4%	35.5%
Not stated	4.7%	7.2%	7.6%	5.9%
Employment status				
Worked full time	60.9%	60.1%	60.0%	55.2%
Worked part time	18.8%	29.7%	29.5%	29.7%
Away from work	4.7%	5.7%	5.4%	10.2%
Unemployed	3.8%	4.5%	5.1%	4.9%
Occupation, top responses				
Professionals	21.6%	17.6%	18.5%	25.8%



	SAL	LGA	SUA	NSW
Managers	19.6%	12.7%	10.1%	14.6%
Technicians and Trade Workers	17.7%	14.0%	13.7%	11.9%
Labourers	0%	14.0%	15.4%	8.2%
Clerical and Administrative Workers	13.7%	11.5%	11.4%	13.0%
Community and Personal Service Workers	0%	12.6%	13.4%	10.6%
Sales Workers	7.8%	9.0%	9.4%	8.0%
Machinery Operators and Drivers	5.9%	7.0%	6.6%	6.0%
Industry of employment, top responses				
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25%	6%	2.2%	2%
Healthcare and social assistance	20.4%	17%	18.5%	14.4%
Manufacturing	15.9%	9%	10.1%	5.5%

6.2.7 Observations On Workforce Profile

The following observations are made based on the datasets presented above:

- Wallamore SAL's workforce participation rate is higher than the benchmarked populations (82.8% in the labour force) compared to 59.5% for the Tamworth LGA.
- Wallamore also had a comparatively lower unemployment rate of 3.8% compared to 4.9% for NSW.
- Tamworth LGA and SUA had a higher proportion of technicians and trade workers and labourers compared to NSW and lower proportion of managers.
- The higher proportion of managers in the Wallamore SAL can be most likely be attributed to farm manager roles
- Wallamore SAL (25%) and Tamworth LGA (6%) have a high proportion of the workforce in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industry compared to the NSW benchmark (2%). This indicates the locality's strong reliance on primary production which this project will support.
- Healthcare and social assistance and the manufacturing industry are also both strongly represented in Wallamore SAL and Tamworth more broadly.



6.3 BROADER SOCIAL LOCALITY – LGA AND SUA

The construction and operational impacts of the Tangaratta Feedmill Project is unlikely to have a material negative effect on the Tamworth SUA or LGA more broadly. The only assessed effects are likely to be a positive economic and social effect in terms of job creation and contributions to Gross Regional Product (GRP). As stated within the Economic Impact Assessment prepared by HillPDA Consulting (2025), on completion and full operation, the project would directly and indirectly support 48 jobs, \$874.5 million per annum in gross output, \$10.2 million per annum in combined remuneration and \$106.3 million Gross Value Added (GVA) per annum.

There would be benefits during construction, including contributing to an additional \$248.6 million (direct and indirect) in gross output statewide and \$98.5 million in GVA statewide. The project would also create up to 122 FTE jobs in construction.

The SSDA would have additional economic benefits of supporting the projected growth of poultry production in the New England region.

7. IMPACT ASSESSEMENT AND PREDICTION

7.1 IDENTIFIED IMPACTS – STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

There were no negative impacts cited by respondents through the stakeholder engagement process.

Overall, there appears to be general support for the project and its economic benefits for the New England region. The small number of enquiries received expressed support for the project, requested to be kept up to date with the project's development and did not raise any specific issues or concerns relevant to the EIS.

7.2 IDENTIFED IMPACTS – SCOPING PROCESS

The DPE SIA Scoping Worksheet was used to identify potential social impacts from the proposed new feedmill. Primary social /socioeconomic impacts from the new feedmill are listed below and summarised in **Table 12**. The potential social impacts arising from the proposed development will be influenced by the existing situation, the eventual consequences of the proposed development and measures put in place to mitigate any negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.

Potential social impacts from the proposed new feedmill could be perceived as follows:

- Increased economic growth for region
- Increased job opportunities for region
- Environmental impacts (noise, pollution, environmental values) during construction and operation
- Traffic impacts due to increased truck movements during construction and operation
- Visual impacts on rural landscapes

Table 12: Overview of Impacts

IMPACT	TIMING	AFFECTED PARTIES
Acoustic – way of life, health and wellbeing	Long term	Local residents and workers
Odour and dust – way of life, health and wellbeing	Long term	Local residents and workers
Road traffic impacts – access, community and way of life	Long term	Local residents, workers, network users and wider catchment



IMPACT	TIMING	AFFECTED PARTIES
Economic – livelihood and way of life	Long term	Local residents and wider regional community
Environmental – surroundings, health and wellbeing	Long term	Local residents, workers and wider community

7.3 IMPACT PREDICTION

7.3.1 Impacts In Immediate Area

Potential social impacts are most likely to be experienced by sensitive receptors in the immediate Wallamore SAL. As shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, the site is surrounded by a range of agricultural and rural industrial uses, including cropping, poultry farms, a dairy, rural supply businesses. The nearest residential dwellings are located ~310m to the North, 530m to the West, 690m to the North East and 710m to the East of the proposed feed mill. A comprehensive suite of technical assessments have been undertaken to assess potential impacts and present associated mitigation and management measures that will be built into the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and ongoing Site Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

A summary of potential impacts, as they relate to social impacts is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. This has been based on the key findings from relevant technical assessments.

Table 13: Summary of Impacts Derived from Technical Assessment

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	CATEGORY OF SOCIAL IMPACTS	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS
Acoustic Assessment	Way of Life, Health and Wellbeing	A Noise Impact Assessment has been prepared by Reverb Acoustics to determine the potential noise impacts associated with the construction and operation of the new feed mill on the surrounding rural environment and to ensure any noise control measures required are incorporated during the design stages. Results from the acoustic report show that noise levels from cars and trucks travelling to and from the site for both Stage 1 and Stage 2 operations, were easily compliant with the day and night criteria at residences of the Road Noise Policy for a dwelling set back a minimum of 20m from Wallamore Road. During Construction, when earthworks or major concrete pours occur, noise levels in the order of 54dB(A) are possible at nearest locations. To reduce noise levels a physical barrier, temporary earthen mounds utilising available fill on site are installed at the site perimeter. The above strategies may reduce noise levels at residences locations by 5dB(A) or more. Noise levels produced by activities/equipment associated with the existing feedmill have been measured extensively by Reverb Acoustics over many years. Sound power levels for existing and proposed milling operations were sourced from Reverb acoustic's library and similar operations. Initial runs of the modelling undertaken with no noise controls adopted indicated potential exceedances during evening and night periods under prevailing weather condition, particularly at receiver R3 (located east of the proposed feed mill. The assessment indicated the main sources of concern were associated with truck intake operations and truck movements. Noise controls options for these sources were



TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	CATEGORY OF SOCIAL IMPACTS	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS
		then investigated, and the following were recommended to be imposed: - Erect acoustic mound or wall 3000mm above Finished Ground Level (FGL) along the west side of the loop road to the north of the intake building - Enforce 10km/hr speed limit for all vehicles on site (during the night / evening period). - Close all doors to the intake building during the evening and night prior to emptying trucks. - Close all external doors to the bagging shed and mill at night. With the above mitigation measures implemented, the modelling of the new mill shows that predicted received noise levels at nearest sensitive receivers under neutral and noise enhancing atmospheric conditions and complies with the relevant criteria. It is also important to note that the acoustic model assumes that all sources will be operating simultaneously. Therefore, actual received noise levels are expected to be less than the predictions shown in this report, or at worst equal to the predicted noise levels for only part of the time.
Heritage Assessment	Culture, Community	In 2021, Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) completed an Aboriginal and Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment for the project to assist in locating the proposed feed mill. As a result of this work, the mill was specially sited within low-risk areas. Subsequent to the preliminary assessment, OzArk Environment & Heritage were engaged to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). Consistent with the original study, the ACHAR concluded that there are no identified impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage values as no Aboriginal sites were recorded, and no intangible heritage values have been identified within the study area. The results of the surface survey indicate that significant Aboriginal cultural heritage values will not be harmed within the study area.
Odour Impact Assessment	Way of Life, Health and Wellbeing	An Air Quality Assessment has been prepared by Astute Environmental Consulting to assess the potential impact of the feed mill in terms of odour and dust emissions. Worst-case emissions modelling demonstrates that the predicted concentrations of particulate matter (dust) are increased due to an elevated and unlikely silt content on sealed roads. The maximum predicted 24-hour concentration, when combined with background concentration, exceeds the applicable criteria for both Stage 1 and Stage 2 worst-case scenarios due to the elevated background levels. However, it is noted that this exceedance is driven by an unrealistic maximum background concentration and no additional days above the relevant criteria were predicted as a result of construction or mill operations. The milling method proposed is not expected to generate offensive odour, however odour has been modelled from the mill due to the



TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	CATEGORY OF SOCIAL IMPACTS	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS
		potential odour emissions associated with drying of the pellets. The modelling shows that odour emissions are well within the adopted criteria at the nearest sensitive receptors.
Traffic Impact Assessment	Access, Community, Way of Life	PSA Consulting Pty Ltd has carried out a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) for the proposed Tangaratta Feedmill. The proposed feed mill will utilise the existing entrance driveway connection to Wallamore Rod, which services the existing mill. This access intersection incorporates BAR / BAL treatment allowing for through traffic to pass incoming and outgoing traffic and is sufficient to service the proposed development. The design of the on-site manoeuvring and parking areas comply with the relevant design standards, and sufficient parking provision has been provided. SIDRA intersection analysis was also undertaken on the external intersections including Wallamore Road / Bowlers Lane and the Oxley Highway / Bowlers Lane. SIDRA intersection capacity analysis indicated that there were negligible impacts to the existing network based on future growth of background traffic and expected development traffic.
Economic Impact Assessment	Livelihoods, Way of Life, Community	HillPDA has undertaken an assessment of the economic impacts of the development. The HillPDA Assessment concludes that the proposed development is unlikely to have significant, negative economic impacts provided the proposed mitigation and management measures are implemented, however it was determined the project will generate significant, positive impacts, particular in relation to economic impacts
Environmental Assessment	Surroundings, Health and Wellbeing	Historically the subject land (the impact area) and broader study area (Lot 1 DP1077646) has been cleared as a result of the past agricultural and feed mill activities. However, the location of the proposed mill was subject to voluntary re-vegetation undertaken by the Applicant in 2001. Due to the composition of the ground layer and the presence of the Blakey's Red Gum adjoining the site, the two vegetation areas were considered to be disturbed variations of PCT 599 - Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy tall woodland on flats and hills in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion, as such, assessment under the BC Act and the preparation of a BDAR was required. The submitted BDAR provides detailed consideration of impacts on significant flora, fauna, and ecological communities which demonstrates that the project will not result in any unacceptable impacts on the natural environment. Mitigation measures have also been proposed as part of the construction and operation phase to help minimise the potential impacts to biodiversity values that remain present within the study area.



7.3.2 Impacts On The Broader Social Locality

As discussed in Economic Impact Assessment prepared by HillPDA, the project is likely to be socioeconomically beneficial to communities in the broader regional social locality. It will support direct and indirect commercial activity and employment. This in turn supports the households of these employees and in some instance business operators. The further consumption and investment activities of these households then supports additional economic benefit across the regional economy.

8. SOCIAL IMPACTS ENHANCEMENT, MITIGATION AND RESIDUAL IMPACTS

8.1 SOCIAL IMPACT MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT

As part of the preparation of an EIS for the Tangaratta Feedmill, comprehensive reporting has been undertaken to consider a variety of possible short and long term impacts by construction and operation. Owing to the intensity of proposed operations, the assessment of potential social impacts to arise from the proposed development has been outlined in Section 7 above. Opportunities to enhance the positive impacts and minimise the potential negative social risks have been considered. Key actions in this regard are outlined in Table 14.

Table 14: Proposed Mitigation Measures

IDENTIFIED IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
BIODIVERSITY	The following mitigation and management measures are proposed to minimise the risks of any residual impacts: • Install sediment barriers and erosion control during construction to prevent runoff into adjacent vegetation. • Vehicles should be washed down before entering and existing the site to prevent the spread of weeds and pathogens to or from the development site and adjacent vegetation. Any weed outbreaks should be controlled during the project. • All staff working on the development will undertake an environmental induction as part of their site familiarisation. Site briefings should be updated based on phase of the work. This induction will include items such as: ◦ Site environmental procedures (vegetation management, sediment and erosion control, exclusion fencing and weeds of national significance (WoNS) and priority weeds). • Erection of fencing along the boundary of retained vegetation and educational signage erected in key locations. • Conduct routine weed control in accordance with the VMP (Wildthing Environmental Consultants, 2024). • Erection of fencing along the boundary of retained vegetation and educational signage erected in key locations. The signage is to outline the environmental significance of the retained vegetation and list prohibited actions within the retained vegetation. • Implementation of a 15km/h speed limit, kangaroo warning signage.
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE	The following mitigation and management are proposed to minimise the risks of any residual risk to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: • Following development consent of the project, the proposed work may proceed with caution. In the unlikely event that unexpected Aboriginal Heritage items are encountered during works, the <i>Unanticipated Find Protocol</i> (Appendix 3 of the ACHAR) must be implemented. Appendix 4 of the ACHAR provides the



IDENTIFIED IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
	appropriate procedure to be undertaken in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered. - The ACHAR concludes that the project may proceed without further archaeological investigation under the following conditions: - All land and ground disturbance activities must be confined to within the study area, as this will eliminate the risk of harm to potential Aboriginal objects in adjacent landforms. Should the parameters of the project extend beyond the assess study area, then further archaeological assessment may be required. - All staff and contractors involved in the proposed work should undergo a cultural heritage induction to ensure they can recognise Aboriginal artefacts (Appendix 5 of the ACHAR) and are aware of the legislative protection requirements for all Aboriginal sites and objects under the NPW Act and are familiar with the Unanticipated Finds Protocol and the skeletal remains protocol.
EARTHWORKS / GEOTECHNICAL	<u>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</u> Undertake all earthworks, civil works and building works in accordance with the recommendations of the JK Geotechnics - Geotechnical Investigation dated 21 June 2024.
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	<u>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</u> - Implement the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan as shown on MPN Plans 9883-SKC.04 – SKC.05. - Implement and maintain appropriate control measures to prevent sediment laden wastewater and other potential pollutants such as oil, paint and wet concrete from entering the stormwater system via stormwater drains and gullies, including: - Limitation of site access during construction to minimise disruption to traffic. Install a temporary construction entry/exit sediment trap at all site accesses to minimise mud and sediment from the site being tracked onto public road, particularly during wet weather or when the site is muddy. - Install and maintain appropriate sediment fences around construction areas. - Divert clean stormwater runoff, using catch drains, around construction areas to existing or new stormwater drainage system. - Install sandbags and other pollution containment devices around stormwater drains and any other locations where required to prevent sediment entering the trunk stormwater system. - Cover open earth/soil areas progressively (with concrete slabs and pavements or mulch) to minimise areas of bare earth/soil. - Any stockpiles of excavated soil and demolition/construction waste must be located where risk of erosion and sedimentation is minimal and must be protected from wind and water erosion. - Implement and maintain appropriate control measures such as catch drains and sediment fences to prevent ponding of stormwater or discharge of stormwater from the site to adjacent properties. - Provision of spill/pollution control equipment that is readily accessible to clean up spills and leaks. - Ensure spill/pollution control measures are available and maintained in working condition. - Sediment contained by the sediment control devices such as sandbags, sediment fences and containment bunds must be frequently removed and placed in a controlled area.



IDENTIFIED IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
	– Implement an inspection schedule for any spill or leaks of any potential polluting areas or activities. <u>OPERATIONAL PHASE</u> • Construct the Stormwater Management Plan as shown on MPN Plans 9883-SKC.01 – SKC.03.
AIR QUALITY	<u>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</u> • With regard to the timing of water truck use during construction, the primary dust management trigger should be visible dust with the potential to leave the site. If dust from the site is observed which has the potential to leave the site, watering should immediately occur. • Other measures such as rehabilitation of exposed areas and minimising the area of the site exposed should also be included as part of site management. <u>OPERATIONAL PHASE</u> To ensure continual compliance and reduce the risk of dust and odour nuisance, the ongoing management which should consist of: • ensuring that the entry and exit doors for the intake building are kept closed at all times unless vehicles are entering or exiting; • cleaning up any grain spills on site as soon as identified. Cleaned up grain should be stored in covered waterproof containers before being removed offsite. • maintenance of dust filters or cyclones in the mill to manufacturers specifications; • keeping roadways and paths in the mill clean and tidy; • road management: - use of sealed surfaces; or - treatment of the external road surface used by heavy vehicles to stabilise the roads; and/or - if required, watering of the roads and/or open areas; • limiting vehicle speeds during conditions where dust emissions have the potential to be higher than normal due to dry or windy conditions; • revegetating disturbed areas around the mill which are not required for vehicle traffic or operations.
NOISE	<u>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</u> Noise Monitoring Program: • It is recommended that attended noise monitoring is to be carried out at commencement of each process/activity that has the potential to produce excessive noise. Attended monitoring offers the advantage of immediate identification of noise exceedances at the receiver and ameliorative action required to minimise the duration of exposure. Unattended long-term monitoring only identifies a problem at a later date and is not recommended. Acoustic Barriers / Screening: • To minimise noise impacts during construction, early work are to concentrate on grading and levelling the areas in unshielded locations. In the event of complaints arising from residents, we offer the following additional strategies for consideration: – Place acoustic enclosures or screens directly adjacent to stationary noise sources such as compressors, generators, etc. Expected noise reductions for individual items $\geq 5\text{dB(A)}$.



IDENTIFIED IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
	Consultation / Complaints Handling Procedure: • The construction contractor must analyse proposed noise control strategies in consultation with the Acoustic Consultant as part of project pre-planning. This will identify potential noise problems and eliminate them in the planning phase prior to site works commencing. • Occupants of adjacent properties are to be notified of the intended construction timetable and kept up to date as work progresses, particularly as work changes from one set of machines and processes to another. In particular, occupants are to understand how long they will be exposed to each source of noise and be given the opportunity to inspect plans of the completed development. • Programming noisy activities (such as earthworks) outside critical times is to be considered. • We recommend that construction noise management strategies are to be implemented to ensure disruption to the occupants of nearby buildings is kept to a minimum. Noise control strategies include co-ordination between the construction team and residents to ensure the timetable for noisy activities does not coincide with sensitive activities. • The site manager/environmental officer and construction contractor are to take responsibility and be available to consult with community representatives, perhaps only during working hours. Response to complaints or comments are to be made in a timely manner and action reported to the concerned party. • All staff and employees directly involved with the construction project are to receive informal training with regard to noise control procedures. Additional ongoing on the job environmental training is to be incorporated with the introduction of any new process or procedure. This training will flow down contractually to all sub-contractors. OPERATIONAL PHASE • An acoustic mound or barrier is to be erected on the side of Loop Road to the north of Intake Building with a minimum height of 3000mm above finished ground level. • The site may operate 24 hours day. Monday to Sunday. • Speed restriction signs are to be erected at regular intervals along all access roads limiting site speed limits to the following: – 24 hours per day: 20km/hr Access road east of weighbridge – 24 hours per day 10km/hr: All site locations west of weighbridge • No acoustic treatment is required for mechanical plant in exposed locations that satisfy the following noise emission limits prescribed in the Acoustic Assessment. • If noise emissions from exhaust plant in exposed external locations exceed the limits shown above, acoustic barriers must be constructed to enclose the fan discharge. • If noise emissions from individual items of air conditioning, refrigeration plant, compressors or pumps in exposed external locations exceed the limits shown in Item 4 above, acoustic barriers must be constructed along 3 sides towards any residences. • The contractor responsible for supplying and installing mechanical plant must provide evidence that installed plant meets this noise emission limit, or that noise control included with the plant is effective in reducing the sound level to the specified limit. Once the plant layout has been finalised, details should be forwarded to the acoustic consultant for approval.



IDENTIFIED IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
	• All external doors to the bagging shed and feed mill must be shut at all times during the evening (6pm-10pm) and night (10pm-7am). • All external doors to the intake building must be shut during the evening prior to emptying trucks, i.e. the north doors are to be shut prior to the truck entering, the truck is to drive into the intake building and the south doors shut prior to unloading, once unloaded the north doors are opened to allow the truck to exit the intake building. • Only one (1) truck is permitted on site at night (10pm-7am) i.e. west of the weighbridge, during a single 15-minute period. • The intake building is only to be used during the day and evening from 7am-10pm, i.e. no use at night (10pm-7am). Exceptions are permitted on occasion during busy periods, providing no more than one (1) truck is on site during a single 15-minute period. • All access roads should be kept in good condition, i.e. no potholes, etc. • Trucks and other machines should not be left idling for extended periods unnecessarily. Machines found to produce excessive noise compared to industry best practice should be removed from the site or stood down until repairs or modifications can be made. • A regular maintenance schedule should be adopted for all mobile and fixed plant items. Items found producing high noise should be stood down until repairs are completed. • A noise monitoring program, during commissioning, or in the early life of the site is recommended. This program will verify our predictions and in the unlikely event that complaints may arise, enable noise control strategies to be implemented, where required. Initial commissioning attended monitoring during the day, evening and night at potentially affected residential receivers.
HAZARDS	• The Dangerous Goods requirements of the <i>NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017</i> shall be complied with (i.e., preparation of risk assessments for storage and handling of minor quantities of hazardous materials, etc.) • An audit of the dangerous goods storage design to be undertaken for compliance with relevant Codes and Standards, prior to construction of the DG storage are, e.g., Separation distance between Class 3 and 8. • Confirm that the distance between the proposed transformer location and any building/ structure comply with the requirements of Table 6.1 of AS 2067:2016. An extract of this is provided in Table 4-2. • The transformer should be in a bunded area to contain a potential pool fire due to loss of containment of transformer insulating liquid (C2). This will also prevent environment contamination as well as offsite impact. • Maintain adequate separation distance, minimum 1 meter or a vapour barrier, between the Workshop and Warehouse Office common wall. This will prevent escalation of a fire event initiated from the Workshop and vice versa. • The safeguards outlined in Table of Appendix A - Hazard Identification shall be implemented including but not limited to: – Provision of adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) for the handling of DG, e.g., chemical gloves, eye protection. – Provide adequate First Aid Kit. – Provide adequate fire protection system as per the requirement of AS and BCA, etc. – Provide designated smoking area. – Operator should be trained and competent.



IDENTIFIED IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
	• Fire protection system and essential safety measures (ESM) shall be routinely tested as per the relevant Australian Standard. e.g., AS1851:2012. • An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and Emergency Services Information Package (ESIP) shall be prepared in accordance with HIPAP No. 1. • To mitigate the potential for dust accumulation, all dust generating areas shall undergo regular housekeeping practices as per the Hazardous Area Classification (Dust) Assessment. • Implement regular housekeeping practices for the prevention and build-up of dust as per the Hazardous Area Classification (Dust) Assessment. • Establish and maintain hazardous areas classification (dust) as per the Hazardous Area Classification (Dust) Assessment. • Equip the facility with dust sealed machinery to contain hazardous dust clouds. • Install suitable dust extraction systems as the identified dust release points.
BUSHFIRE	Asset Protection Zone • Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate for the development, an Asset Protection Zone is to be provided for the location and extent as shown on Figure 9 (of the BFAR) and to the standards outlined in the BFAR . The APZ is to be maintained in perpetuity in accordance with these requirements. Access • Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate for the development, the property access road is to be constructed to comply with the following requirements and is to be maintained in accordance with the following requirements in perpetuity: - ensure the road is suitable for two-wheel drive vehicles and for all weather access, - access is provided to all structures, - traffic management devices are constructed to not prohibit access by emergency services vehicles, - access roads must provide suitable turning areas in accordance with Appendix 3 of PBP, - the capacity of road surfaces is to be sufficient to carry a fully loaded fire fighting vehicle (up to 32 tonnes), - bridges and causeways are to clearly indicate load rating, - hydrants are located outside of parking reserves and road carriageways to ensure accessibility to reticulated water for fire suppression, - hydrants are provided in accordance with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1: 2021, • the property access road is to have: - a minimum 6m wide road carriageway width, - Vegetation above the road is clear to a height of 4m above it, - curves have a minimum inner radius of 6m and are minimal in number to allow for rapid access and egress, - the minimum distance between inner and outer curves is to be 6m, - Gradient of the access road is not to exceed 15 degrees (sealed road) and 10 degrees (unsealed road), and - Crossfall of the access road is not to exceed 10 degrees. Water Supply



IDENTIFIED IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
	• Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate for the development, the development is to be connected to the reticulated water supply system and is to be maintained in perpetuity. • Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate for the development, evidence shall be provided to demonstrate that the fire hydrants are designed and installed in accordance with the following and the National Construction Code requirements, and are to be maintained in perpetuity: - Fire hydrant spacing, design and sizing comply with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1: 2021, - Hydrants are not located within any road carriageway, - Fire hydrant flows and pressures comply with the relevant clauses of AS2419.1: 2021. • Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate for the development, evidence shall be provided to demonstrate that the water supply system for the development is designed and installed in accordance with the following and is to be maintained in perpetuity in accordance with these requirements: - All above-ground water service pipes external to the building are metal, including and up to any taps. Electricity Services • Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate for the development, evidence shall be provided to demonstrate that the electricity connection to the development is underground. Where this cannot be achieved, the above ground electricity transmissions lines are to be designed and installed in accordance with the following and is to be maintained in perpetuity in accordance with these requirements: - short pole spacings are to be providing (i.e. less than 30m), and - no part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in accordance with the specifications in ISSC3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines. Gas Services • Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate for the development, evidence shall be provided to demonstrate that gas supply (reticulated or bottled) for the development is designed and installed in accordance with the following and is to be maintained in perpetuity in accordance with these requirements: - installed and maintained in accordance with AS 1596:2014 and the requirements of relevant authorities, - Metal piping is to be used for all connections to and from the cylinders/gas connection. No Polymer sheathed flexible gas supply lines are to be used adjacent to the building, - Fixed cylinders are to be kept clear of flammable materials to a distance of at least 10m, and - Fixed cylinders are to be shielded from the hazard. Landscaping • Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate for the development, evidence shall be provided to demonstrate that the landscaping for the development is designed and installed in accordance with the following and is to be maintained in perpetuity in accordance with these requirements: - Any landscaping is to be undertaken in accordance with guidelines provided in Appendix C of this report, - A clear area of pavement is maintained adjacent to the buildings,



IDENTIFIED IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
	- All fences are to be made of either of hardwood or non-combustible material. Where the fence is within 6m of a building or in areas of BAL-29 or greater, the fence is to made of non-combustible material only. • Trees and shrubs are located so that: - the branches will not overhang the roof; - the tree canopy is not continuous; and - any proposed windbreak is located on the elevation from which fires are likely to approach. Emergency Evacuation Plan • Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate for the development, a Bush Fire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan is to be prepared for the development in accordance with: - The NSW RFS document: A Guide to Developing a Bush Fire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan, and - Australian Standard AS 3745:2010 Planning for emergencies in facilities, • And is to incorporate the following: - An Emergency Planning Committee is to be established and is to consult with residents and staff in developing and implementing an Emergency Procedures Manual, - Detailed plans of all emergency assembly areas, including on site and off-site arrangements, as stated in AS 3745:2010 are clearly displayed, and an annually emergency evacuation is conducted. • A copy of the Bush Fire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan is to be provided to the Local Emergency Management Committee for its information prior to occupation of the development.
WASTE	• Implement the existing waste management actions documented in the Environment Operations Management Plan Prepare and implement a Site Based Waste Management Plan consistent with Baiada's Australian Packaging Covenant Action Plan.
CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT	• Prepare and implement a Construction Management Plan to ensure the potential impacts associated with the construction phase are appropriately mitigated and managed. • The construction management plan will include the requirements for project updates and a procedure for receipt of feedback from the community and first nations groups including provision of a response.
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	• Prior to issue of an Occupation Certificate, updated and implement the Environment Operations Management Plan for the site.
BIOSECURITY	• Operate the feed mill in accordance with the following documents (as amended); - <i>National Biosecurity Manual for Feed Mills (V1) SFMCA, 2021</i> - <i>Australian Code of Good Manufacture Practices for the Feed Milling Industry.</i> - <i>Baiada's National Biosecurity Manual.</i> - <i>Baiada's National Feed Mill Biosecurity Manual</i>

8.2 RESIDUAL IMPACTS

The likelihood of residual negative social impacts with mitigation measures identified in Section 8.1 it is considered to be low for all identified impacts. Continuity between the existing and proposed feed mill operation on the site



indicates that any residual impact will be similar, and therefore unlikely to be perceived as material by local residents and works.

Table 15: Summary of Impacts without and with Mitigation

Impact Description			Impact without mitigation		Impact with mitigation		
Impact	Timing	Affected Parties	Impact characteristics	Social risk rating	Impact characteristics	Social risk rating	Residual risk description
Acoustic – way of life, health and wellbeing	Long term	Local residents and workers	Long term, localised, medium severity, low sensitivity	Moderate	Long term, low severity, no sensitivity	Low	A noise monitoring program, during commissioning, or in the early life of the site is recommended.
Odour and dust – way of life, health and wellbeing	Long term	Local residents and workers	Long term, localised, medium severity, low sensitivity	Moderate	Long term, low severity, no sensitivity	Low	Implementation of odour and dust mitigation measures
Road traffic impacts – access, community and way of life	Long term	Local residents, workers, network users and wider catchment	Long term, wider catchment, low severity, no sensitivity	Low	Long term, wider catchment, low severity, no sensitivity	Low	Additional usage on road has been rated within existing network capacity
Economic – livelihood and way of life	Long term	Local residents and wider regional community	Substantial increase to the number of jobs available locally, additional workers from the wider region will contribute positively to existing businesses	N/A (positive)	Additional employment opportunities (direct and indirect), more patronage for other local businesses, greater community resilience from economic activity	N/A (positive)	N/A (positive)
Environmental – surroundings, health and wellbeing	Long term	Local residents, workers and wider community	Long term, localised, medium severity, low sensitivity	Low	Long term, low severity, no sensitivity	Low	Implementation of mitigation measures identified in the Ecological Assessment Report.



8.3 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN (SIMP)

The existing management structures for the Tangaratta feed mill will effectively operate as a SIMP with updates to be made in response to additional requirements identified through technical assessments undertaken as part of this EIS. Application of the site's existing operational management plan and associated procedures are likely to continue to be effective in mitigating potential negative impacts and managing residual risks. Tangaratta Stockfeeds Pty Limited may wish to consolidate the feed mill's management structures into a formal SIMP document, however it is considered that this will be necessary.

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 CONCLUSIONS

Tangaratta Stockfeeds Pty Limited which is part of the Baiada Group of companies (Baiada) is proposing to construct a new feed mill at 771 Wallamore Road, Wallamore NSW. The proposal has been assessed having regard for the requirements of the Department of Planning and Environment's Social Impact Assessment Guidelines, local demography and the community's views.

The construction and operational impacts of the Tangaratta Feedmill Project is unlikely to have a material negative effect on the Tamworth SUA or LGA more broadly. The only assessed effects are likely to be a positive economic and social effect in terms of job creation and contributions to Gross Regional Product (GRP). As stated within the Economic Impact Assessment prepared by HillPDA Consulting (2024), on completion and full operation, the project would directly generate 22 jobs, \$423.2 million per annum in output, \$1.9 million per annum in wages, and contribute \$47.6 million Gross Value Added (GVA) per annum.

9.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The EIS for the Tangaratta Feed mill project include technical assessments for various environmental and operational effects associated with the operation. This SIA endorses the adoption of any recommendations arising from these assessments, where these technical assessments include recommendations for the avoidance management and mitigation of effects. The existing management structures for the Tangaratta Feed mill including the operational management plan will effectively operate as a SIMP. It is recommended that updates are made in response to additional requirements identified through technical assessments undertaken as part of this EIS.

Overall, the proposal is supported.



APPENDIX 1 AUTHORSHIP AND DECLARATION

A

AUTHORSHIP AND DECLARATION

PSA Company Profile

Cities and communities rely on intelligent decisions today to build a better tomorrow. Since 2004, PSA Consulting Australia Pty Ltd has been empowering governments and developers to transform real-world projects – delivering outcomes that align with broader strategic goals.

Integrating traffic engineering solutions and strategic infrastructure advice into wider land use planning and transport planning policies is what sets us apart.

We provide clear and robust advice, partnering with our clients to navigate complex planning processes and facilitate development approvals that meet their business objectives.

Author Profile

Cliff has over thirteen years' professional experience working in urban development, land use planning, strategic planning, social planning and development assessment within Queensland and New South Wales. Cliff has a Bachelor of Urban and Regional Planning (Hons) and a Graduate Diploma in Property Studies and has also completed an accredited Australian Bureau of Statistics Statistical Training Course in 2012. Cliff is a full member with the Planning Institute of Australia.

Cliff has worked extensively in both the private sector and public sector (Queensland Government and local government) and has been exposed to a diverse range of projects within the statutory, strategic and master planning spaces.

Cliff has proven social impact assessment experience over multiple years in a range of setting. During 2018-2020, Cliff was a member of the Inland Rail Social Impact Assessment Team responsible for the preparation of technical reports and Social Impact Assessment Chapters for four Inland Rail Project EIS packages (one in New South Wales and three in Queensland).

Cliff also assisted in various Inland Rail community engagement activities within affected local communities including drop-in sessions and briefings.

Author Declaration

As lead author of the Tangaratta Feedmill SIA report, I hereby declare that:

- the SIA was completed on 25 November 2025
- the SIA contains all information relevant to the SIA for the project, which was known at the time of preparation
- I understand my legal and ethical obligations, and that none of the information in the SIA is false or misleading

25 November 2025



APPENDIX 2 DPE GUIDELINES AND PRINCIPLES COMPLIANCE MATRICES

B

A summary of where this SIA responds to the evidence-based approach principles outlined in Section 1.2 of the SIA guideline is provided in the table below.

Principles	SIA Response
Action-oriented	Section 8 – Social impact enhancement, mitigation and residual impacts
Adaptive	Section 4, Section 8 and Section 9
Culturally responsive	Section 4, Section 5, Section 7, Section 8 and Section 9
Distributive equity	Section 5, Section 6, Section 7, Section 8, and Section 9
Impartial	Throughout
Inclusive	Section 5, Section 6, Section 7 and Section 8
Integrated	Throughout
Life-cycle focus	Section 2, Section 3, Section 8 and Section 9
Material	Section 6, Section 7 and Section 8
Precautionary	Section 7 and Section 8
Proportionate	Throughout
Rigorous	Throughout
Transparent	Throughout

Response to review questions to confirm that the requirements of the SIA Guideline have been fulfilled when considering the scale of social impacts of the project.

Question	Location in SIA
General	
Does the lead author meet the qualification and experience requirements?	Appendix A
Has the lead author provided a signed declaration?	Appendix A



Question	Location in SIA
Would a reasonable person judge the SIA report to be impartial, transparent and suitably rigorous given the nature of the project?	All sections
Project's social locality and social baseline	
Does the SIA report identify and describe all the different social groups that may be affected by the project?	Section 5; Section 6
Does the SIA report identify and describe all the built or natural features that have value or importance for people, and explain why people value those features?	Section 2, Section 7
Does the SIA report identify and describe historical, current, and expected social trends or social changes for people in the locality, including their experiences with this project and other major development projects?	Section 2
Does the social baseline study include appropriate justification for each element, and provide evidence that the elements reflect both relevant literature and the diversity of views and likely experiences?	Section 2
Does the social baseline study demonstrate social-science research methods and explain any significant methodological or data limitations?	Section 4; Section 6
Identification and description of social impacts	
Does the SIA report adequately describe likely social impacts from the perspectives of how people may experience them, and explain the research used to identify them? When undertaken as a part of SIA scoping and initial assessment, has the plan for the SIA report been detailed?	Section 7
Does the SIA report apply the precautionary principle to identifying social impacts, and consider how they may be experienced differently by different people and groups?	Section 7
Does the SIA report describe how the preliminary analysis influenced project design and EIS engagement strategy?	Section 4; Section 5
Were the extent and nature of engagement activities appropriate and sufficient to canvass all relevant views, including those of vulnerable or marginalised groups?	Section 5
How have the views, concerns and insights of affected and interested people influenced both the project design and each element of the SIA report?	Section 5; Section 7
Predicting and analysing social impacts	
Does the SIA report impartially focus on the most important social impacts to people at all stages of the project, without any omissions or misrepresentations?	Section 7; Section 8
Does the SIA report analyse the distribution of both positive and negative social impacts, and identify who will benefit and who will lose from the project?	Section 7; Section 8



Question	Location in SIA
Does the SIA report identify its assumptions, and include sensitivity analysis and alternative scenarios? (including 'worst-case' and 'no project' scenarios where relevant)	Section 4, Section 7, Section 8; Section 9
Do the evaluations of significance of social impacts impartially represent how people in each identified social group can expect to experience the project, including any cumulative effects?	Section 7; Section 8
Are the evaluations of significance disaggregated to consider the likely different experiences for different people or groups, especially vulnerable groups?	Section 7; Section 8
Responses, monitoring and management	
Does the SIA report propose responses that are tangible, deliverable, likely to be durably effective, directly related to the respective impact(s) and adequately delegated and resourced?	Section 8; Section 9
Does the SIA report demonstrate how people can be confident that social impacts will be monitored and reported in ways that are reliable, effective and trustworthy?	Section 8; Section 9
Does the SIA report demonstrate how the proponent will adaptively manage social impacts and respond to unanticipated events, breaches, grievances and non-compliance?	Section 8; Section 9



APPENDIX 3 DPE SCOPING TOOL OUTPUTS	C
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