Department Planning, Industry and Environment

A summary of the SEARs requirements from the Department of Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: SEARs Requirements from DPIE

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
Biodiversity	1. Biodiversity impacts related to the proposed development are to be assessed in accordance with Section 7.9 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2017 the Biodiversity Assessment Method and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR must include information in the form detailed in the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (s6.12), Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 (s6.8) and Biodiversity Assessment Method, unless the Department determine that the proposed development is not likely to have any significant impacts on biodiversity values.	Biodiversity Development Assessment Report	4.6 Appendix 12
	2. The BDAR must document the application of the avoid, minimise and offset framework including assessing all direct, indirect and prescribed impacts in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method.		
	3. The BDAR must include details of the measures proposed to address the offset obligation as follows; - The total number and classes of biodiversity credits required to be retired for the development/project; - The number and classes of like-for-like biodiversity credits proposed to be retired; - The number and classes of biodiversity credits proposed to be retired in accordance with the variation rules; - Any proposal to fund a biodiversity conservation action; - Any proposal to conduct ecological rehabilitation (if a mining project); - Any proposal to make a payment to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund. If seeking approval to use the variation rules, the BDAR must contain details of the reasonable steps that have been taken to obtain requisite like-for-like biodiversity credits.		

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	4. The BDAR must be submitted with all spatial data associated with the survey and assessment as per Appendix 11 of the BAM.		
	5. The BDAR must be prepared by a person accredited in accordance with the Accreditation Scheme for the Application of the Biodiversity Assessment Method Order 2017 under s6.10 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.		
Water and soils	6. The EIS must map the following features relevant to water and soils including: a. Acid sulfate soils (Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the Acid Sulfate Soil Planning Map). b. Rivers, streams, wetlands, estuaries (as described in S4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method). c. Wetlands as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method. d. Groundwater e. Groundwater dependant ecosystems f. Proposed intake and discharge locations.	Soils Described Biodiversity Development Assessment Report	1.9.2 4.6 Appendix 12
	7. The EIS must describe background conditions for any water resource likely to be affected by the development including: a. Existing surface and groundwater b. Hydrology, including volume, frequency and quality of discharges at proposed intake and discharge locations. c. Water Quality Objectives (as endorsed by the NSW Government http://www.environment.nsw .gov.au/ieo/index.htm) including groundwater as appropriate that represent the community's uses and values for the receiving waters. d. Indicators and trigger values/criteria for the environmental values identified at © in accordance with the ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality and/or local objectives, criteria or targets endorsed by the NSW Government. *e. Risk-based Framework for Considering Water Health Outcomes in Strategic Land-use Planning Decisions*	Flood Impact Assessment Stormwater Management Plan	4.3 Appendix 5 4.4 Appendix 6

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	8. The EIS must assess the impacts of the development on water quality, including: a. The nature and degree of impact on receiving waters for both surface and groundwater, demonstrating how the development protects the Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contributes towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved. This should include an assessment of the mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction. b. Identification of proposed monitoring of water quality.	Flood Impact Assessment Stormwater Management Plan	4.3 Appendix 5 4.4 Appendix 6
	9. The EIS must assess the impact of the development on hydrology, including: a. Water balance including quantity, quality and source. b. Effects to downstream rivers, wetlands, estuaries, marine waters and floodplain areas. c. Effects to downstream water-dependent fauna and flora including groundwater dependent ecosystems. d. Impacts to natural processes and functions within rivers, wetlands, estuaries and floodplains that affect river system and landscape health such as nutrient flow, aquatic connectivity and access to habitat for spawning and refuge (e.g. river benches). e. Changes to environmental water availability, both regulated/licensed and unregulated/rules-based sources of such water. f. Mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction on hydrological attributes such as volumes, flow rates, management methods and re-use options. g. Identification of proposed monitoring of hydrological attributes.	Flood Impact Assessment Stormwater Management Plan	4.3 Appendix 5 4.4 Appendix 6
Flooding	10. The EIS must map the following features relevant to flooding as described in the Floodplain		

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	Development Manuel 2005 (NSW Government 2005) including: a. Flood prone land b. Flood planning area, the area below the flood planning level c. Hydraulic categorisation (floodways and flood storage areas). d. Flood hazard	Flood Impact Assessment Stormwater Management Plan	4.3 Appendix 5 4.4 Appendix 6
	11. The EIS must describe flood assessment and modelling undertaken in determining the design flood levels for events, including a minimum of the 5% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP), 1% AEP, flood levels and the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme event.		
	12. The EIS must model the effect of the proposed development (including fill) on the flood behaviour under the following scenarios: a. Current flood behaviour for a range of design events as identified in 14 above. This includes the 0.5% and 0.2% AEP year flood events as proxies for assessing sensitivity to an increase in rainfall intensity of flood producing rainfall events due to climate change.		
	13. Modelling in the EIS must consider and document: a. Existing council flood studies in the area and examine consistency to the flood behaviour documented in these studies. b. The impact on existing flood behaviour for a full range of flood events including up to the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme flood. c. Impacts of the development on flood behaviour resulting in detrimental changes in potential flood affection of other developments or land. This may include redirection of flow, flow velocities, flood levels, hazard categories and hydraulic categories. d. Relevant provisions of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual 2005.		
	14. The EIS must assess the impacts on the proposed development on flood behaviour, including:		

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	a. Whether there will be detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other properties, assets and infrastructure. b. Consistency with Council floodplain risk management plans. c. Consistency with any Rural Floodplain Management Plans. d. Compatibility with the flood hazard of the land. e. Compatibility with the hydraulic functions of flow conveyance in floodways and storage in flood storage areas of the land. f. Whether there will be adverse effect to beneficial inundation of the floodplain environment, on, adjacent to or downstream of the site. g. Whether there will be direct or indirect increase in erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of river banks or watercourses. h. Any impacts the development may have upon existing community emergency management arrangements for flooding. These matters are to be discussed with the NSW SES and Council. i. Whether the proposal incorporates specific measures to manage risk to life from flood. These matters are to be discussed with the NSW SES and Council. j. Emergency management, evacuation and access, and contingency measures for the development considering the full range or flood risk (based upon the probable maximum flood or an equivalent extreme flood event). These matters are to be discussed with and have the support of Council and the NSW SES. k. Any impacts the development may have on the social and economic costs to the community as consequence of flooding.		

Department of Primary Industries

A summary of the SEARs Requirement from the Department of primary Industries (DPI) is provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2: SEARs Requirements from DPI

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
Site Suitability	• Demonstrate that the size of the site is adequate for the poultry sheds and feed silos, any amenity buildings, storage sheds, internal roads, litter composting and stockpile areas, dead birds management and storage areas and mitigation measures for odour, dust and noise impacts and general amenity. Describe how the topography and drainage has been considered in the ability of a site to accommodate the farm.	Development Plans Figure 26	Various
	• Demonstrate that poultry farm operations are not within 3000m of water bodies including waterways and wetlands that attract waterfowl. Farm dams are not to be within 250m of poultry farm operations.		
	• Include a Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment (LUCRA) to identify potential land use conflict with sensitive receptors including surrounding agricultural land uses. The LUCRA is to address separation distances and management practices to minimise odour, dust and noise impacts. A LUCRA is described in the DPI Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment Guide.	LUCRA	Appendix 20
	• Include a map to scale showing the above operation and infrastructure details including agricultural land uses and nearby commercial poultry operations.	Surrounding Area Map	Figure 2
Consideration of impacts on agricultural resources and land	**Characteristics of Agricultural Land** • Describe the soil, slope, land capability, agricultural productivity land characteristics and the history of agricultural land uses on the proposed development site.	Physical Environment	1.8
	• Describe the current and historical agricultural land uses on surrounding land in the locality including the land capability and agricultural productivity of the surrounding land	Site Description	1.2
	Impacts on Agricultural Land, Resources and Land Uses • Detail the potential impacts from the proposed development on agricultural land and agricultural land uses on the site and in the locality	Agricultural Impacts	4.21
	• Detail the location and areas of land to be temporarily removed from agricultural use, and those areas which are to be returned to agricultural use on completion of the development		

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	• Consider possible cumulative impacts on surrounding agriculture enterprises and landholders.		
	• Assess impacts on agricultural support services, processing and value adding industries.		
	Measures to mitigate impacts on Agricultural land • Demonstrate that all significant impacts on current and potential agricultural developments and resources can be reasonably avoided or adequately mitigated.	Agricultural Impacts	4.21
Appropriate and secure power supply	• Demonstrate that a power supply which is reliable, adequate and sufficient for farm requirements will be available or detail the necessary infrastructure required to achieve this. This includes access to 3 phase power and backup power generators in the event of power failure, and sufficient power for potential future farm expansion.	Infrastructure Upgrades	2.5
Suitable and secure water supply	• Detail the estimated water demand and water availability. Demonstrate that a water supply which is adequate, suitable and reliable can be provided for drinking, shed cooling, shed clean out, bush fire management and other facilities such as rest rooms, landscaping requirements etc	Water Use Sewerage Treatment	2.5.1 2.5.5
	• Demonstrate that treated water will meet standards detailed in the National Water Biosecurity Manual for Poultry Production and Model Code of Practice – Domestic Poultry (4th Edition). Poultry farms require back-up water supply or storage available equivalent to at 2 days' total water requirement in case of a breakdown or loss of supply.		
	• Detail the proposed source of water and any sanitisation methods required.	Water Use	2.5.1
Biosecurity Standards	• New farm proposals must comply with the Salmonella Enteritidis Control Order available at www.dpi. nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/ poultry-and-birds/health-disease/ salmonella-enteritidis	Biosecurity Waste Management Plan Environmental management	Section 4.17 Section 4.13 Section 4.19 Appendix 11
	• Demonstrate that separation distances from other poultry farms meet minimum distances as detailed in Manual 1 of Best Practice Management for Meat Chicken Production		

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	• Include a biosecurity (pests, weeds and diseases) risk assessment outlining the likely plant, animal and community risks as per guidelines in Attachment 2.		
	• Development a biosecurity response plan to deal with identified risks as well as contingency plans for any failures as described in the guidelines in Attachment 2. Include monitoring and mitigation measures in weed and pest management plans.		
	• Provide details of dead animal management and disposal. Dead animals must be effectively stored, handled and recycled or disposed of in a lawful manner that protects environmental values and biosecurity. If onsite disposal is proposed the management facility and operations must be fully documented.		
	• Demonstrate how management practices comply with the minimum standards described in: o Manual 1 & 2 of Best Practice Management for Meat Chicken Production in NSW: o National Farm Biosecurity Manual for Poultry Production: o National Water Biosecurity Manual for Poultry Production.		
Effluent and spent litter disposal	• Detail how effluent and spent litter will be effectively stored, handled and recycled or disposed of in a lawful manner to protect environmental values and biosecurity.	Waste Management Plan	4.13 Appendix 11
	• Provide details or any proposed reuse areas. Design of reuse areas is to include a reuse management plan based on a nutrient budget that considers proposed annual volumes and nutrient loads, soil types, current soil nutrient levels and pasture use rates.		
Animal welfare compliance	• The proposal is to demonstrate that sheds and any range areas are located, designed and managed to meet current animal welfare standards and Best Practice Management as outlined in the guidelines in Attachment 2.	Animal Welfare	4.16
	• The proposal is to demonstrate with the Model Code of Practice – Domestic Poultry and the Model Code of Practice – Land Transport of Poultry.		

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
Traffic movements	• Detail the volume and route of traffic movements for the proposed development and how potential impacts on surrounding agricultural land uses are proposed to be mitigated (e.g. noise, dust, volume of traffic). This should include consideration of Travelling Stock Reserves (TSR) and the movement of livestock or farm vehicles along / across the affected roads.	Traffic Impact Assessment	4.9 Appendix 10
Adequate consultation with community	• Consult with the owners / managers of affected and adjoining neighbours and agricultural operations in a timely and appropriate manner about; the proposal, the likely impacts and suitable mitigation measures or compensation.	Consultation Completed Consultation Report	3 Appendix 19
Contingency and Environmental Management Plan	• Contingency plans should be developed to deal with emergency situations. Commitment to the preparation of an Emergency Management plan that outlines procedures and responsibilities for responding to bushfire threats and possible mass mortality events which might result from extreme climatic conditions, routine or emergency animal disease outbreaks.	Mortalities Bushfire Management Plan	4.13.4 4.15 Appendix 18

NSW Environmental Protection Agency

A summary of the SEARs requirements form the Environmental protection Agency (EPA) is provided in **Table 3**.

Table 3: SEARs Requirements from the NSW EPA

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
Environmental impacts of the project	1.1 The Environmental Assessment (EA) must address the requirements of Section 45 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) by determining the extent of each impact and providing sufficient information to enable the EPA to determine appropriate conditions, limits and monitoring requirements for an Environment Protection Licence (EPL).	This EIS appropriately assesses all likely impacts of the proposed development	
	1.2 Impacts related to the following environmental issues need to be assessed, quantified and reported on: • **Air Issues**: air quality including dust and odour generation from the operation on the surrounding landscape and/or community;	Odour and Dust Impact Assessment Noise Impact Assessment	4.7 Appendix 9 4.8 Appendix 15

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	• **Noise and vibration impacts** associated with blasting (if applicable), and operational noise particularly machinery, including cooling systems for the sheds and plant movements; • **Waste** including hazardous materials and radiation. Consideration needs to be given to disposal options for general waste, sanitary waste as well as hazardous materials and radiation, where relevant. • **Water and Soils** including site water balance and sediment and erosion controls during construction and operation phases. The EA should address the specific requirements outlined under each heading below and assess impacts in accordance with the relevant guidelines mentioned.	Waste Management Stormwater Management Plan	4.13 Appendix 11 4.4 Appendix 6
Licensing requirements	2.1 The development is a scheduled activity under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) and will therefore require an Environment Protection Licence (EPL) if approval is granted.	Noted	N/A
	2.2 Should project approval be granted, the proponent will need to make an application to the EPA for its EPL for the proposed facility prior to undertaking any on site works. Additional information is available through the *EPA Guide to Licensing* document (www.epa.nsw.gov. au/licensing/licence guide.htm).	Noted	N/A
SPECIFIC ISSUES			
Air issues	3.1 The EA must demonstrate the proposal's ability to comply with the relevant regulatory framework, specifically the *Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act (1997)* and the *POEO (Clean Air) Regulation (2002)*. Particular consideration should be given to section 129 of the POEO Act concerning control of "offensive odour".	Odour and Dust Impact Assessment	4.7 Appendix 9
	3.2 The EA must include an air quality impact assessment (AQIA).		
	3.3 The AQIA must be carried out in accordance with the document, *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW* (2005) http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/air/ammodelling05361.pdf		
	3.4 The EA must detail emission control techniques/practices that will be employed at the site and identify how the proposed control techniques/ practices will meet the requirements of the POEO Act, *POEO (Clean Air) Regulation* and associated air quality limits or guideline criteria.		
	3.5 Odour emissions must be assessed in accordance with the *Technical Framework – Assessment and Management of Odour from Stationary Sources in NSW* and/or *Technical Notes-*		

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	Assessment and Management of Odour from Stationary Sources in NSW (DEC 2006).		
	3.6 Odour assessment must include and investigation and assessment of odour impacts likely to be associated with cold air drainage effects on all identified and potential receivers.		
	3.7 It is strongly recommended the proponent install a meteorological station as soon as possible on or near the proposed site, or if applicable, utilise existing onsite meteorological data, to obtain site-specific meteorological data for a minimum of 3 months or ideally 6-12 months to aid in refining odour assessment and modelling.		
	3.8 Collection of wind speed data using an ultrasonic wind speed sensor to ensure accurate representation of low wind speed frequencies to allow more accurate prediction of likely katabatic impact receivers is recommended.		
Noise and vibration	The EA must assess the following noise and vibration aspects of the proposed development 4.1 Construction noise associated with the proposed development should be assessed using the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline (*DECC, 2009). These are available at: https://www.epa.nsw.gov .au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/interim-construction-noise-guideline	Noise Impact Assessment	4.8 Appendix 15
	4.2 Vibration from all activities (including construction and operation) to be undertaken on the premises should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline* (DEC, 2006). These are available at: https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/assessing-vibration		
	4.3 If blasting is required for any reasons during the construction or operational stage of the proposed development, blast impacts should be demonstrated to be capable of complying with the guidelines contained in *Australian and New Zealand Environment Council – Technical basis for guidelines to minimise annoyance due to blasting overpressure and ground vibration* (ANZEC, 1990).These are available at: https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/interim-construction-noise-guideline		
	4.4 Operational noise from all industrial activities (including private haul roads and private railway lines) to be undertaken on the premises should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *NSW Noise Policy for Industry* (EPA, 2017). https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/noise-policy-for-industry-(2017)		

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	4.5 Noise on public roads from increased road traffic generated by land use developments should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *NSW Road Noise Policy* and associated application notes (EPA, 2011).https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/transport-noise		
Waste, chemicals and hazardous materials and radiation	5.3 The EA must assess all aspects of waste generation, management and disposal associated with the proposed development.	Waste Management Plan	4.13 Appendix 11
	5.4 The EA must demonstrate compliance with all regulatory requirements outlined in the POEO Act and associated waste regulations.		
	5.5 The EA must identify, characterise and classify the following in accordance with the EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines (2014)* and associated addendums: i. all waste that will be generated onsite through excavation, demolition or construction activities, including proposed quantities of the waste; ii. all waste that is proposed to be disposed of to an offsite location, including proposed quantities of the waste and the disposal locations for the waste. This includes waste that is intended for re-use or recycling. Note: The EPA's W*aste Classification Guidelines (2014)* and associated addendums are available at: https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/classifying-waste		
	5.6 The EA must outline contingency plans for any event that may result in environmental harm, such as excessive stockpiling of material, or dirty water volumes exceeding the storage capacity available on-site.		
	5.7 The EA must demonstrate that appropriate spill containment will be provided for storage, filling and loading of all fuels and other chemicals to be used on site, in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard.		
	5.8 Provide details of how waste will be handled and managed onsite, including: a. Stockpile location and management • Labelling of stockpiles for identification, ensuring that all waste is clearly identified and stockpiled separately from other types of material (Especially the separation of any contaminated and non-contaminated waste). • Proposed height limits for all waste to reduce the potential for dust and odour.		

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	• Procedures for minimising the movement of waste around the site and double-handling. • Measures to minimise leaching from stockpiles into the surrounding environment, such as sediment fencing, geofabric liners and hardstands. b. Mortality disposal arrangements • Define disposal methods and locations for normal operations and possible mass death scenarios. • Procedures for preventing the spread of pathogens or disease. • Measures for protecting surface and/or groundwaters from pollution. • Measures to prevent offensive odour generated by mortality disposal • Measures to control or prevent vermin and disease vectors.		
	5.7 The proponent should provide details of: • How leachate from stockpile waste material will be kept separated from stormwater runoff; • Treatment of leachate through a wastewater treatment plant (if applicable); and • Any proposed transport and disposal of leachate off-site		
Water	6.1 The EA must demonstrate how the proposed development will meet the requirements of section 120 of the POEO Act.		
	6.2 The EA must include a water balance for the development including water requirements (quantity, quality and source(s)) and proposed storm and wastewater disposal, including type, volumes, proposed treatment and management methods and re-use options.		
	6.3 If the proposed development intends to discharge waters to the environment, the EA must demonstrate how the discharge(s) will be managed in terms of water quantity, quality and frequency of discharge and include an impact assessment of the discharge on the receiving environment. This should include: • Description of the proposal including position of any intakes and discharges, volumes, water quality and frequency of all water discharges. • Description of the receiving waters including upstream and downstream water quality as well as any other water users.	Water Use Stormwater Management Plan	2.5.1 4.4 Appendix 6

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	• Demonstration that all practical options to avoid discharge have been implemented and environmental impact minimised where discharge is necessary.		
	6.4 The EA must refer to Water Quality Objectives for the receiving waters and indicators and associated trigger values or criteria for the identified environmental values of the receiving environment. This information should be sourced from the ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (http://www.environment.gov.au/water/policy-programs/nwqms/).		
	6.5 The EA must describe how stormwater will be managed in all phases of the project, including details of how stormwater and runoff will be managed to minimise pollution. Information should include measures to be implemented to minimise erosion, leachate and sediment mobilisation at the site. The EA should consider the guidelines *Managing urban stormwater: soils and construction,* vol. 1 (Landcom 2004) and vol. 2 (A. Installation of services; C. Unsealed roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and quarries) (DECC, 2008).		
	6.6 The EA must describe any water quality monitoring programs to be carried out at the project site. Water quality monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutant in NSW* (2004) which is available at: http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/legislation/approvedmethods-water.pdf		
	6.7 The EA must describe how stormwater will be managed in all phases of the project, including details of how stormwater and runoff will be managed to minimise pollution. Information should include measures to be implemented to minimise erosion, leachate and sediment mobilisation at the site. The EA should consider the guidelines *Managing urban stormwater: soils and construction,* vol. 1 (Landcom 2004) and vol. 2 (A. Installation of services; B. Waste landfills C. Unsealed roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and quarries) (DECC, 2008).		
	6.8 Erosion, sediment and leachate control measures to be implemented to minimise erosion, leachate and sediment mobilisation at the site during construction and operation phases of the project. The EA should show the location of each measure to be implemented. Include such control measures such as: • Sediment traps • Diversion banks • Sediment fences • Bunds (earth, hay, mulch) • Geofabric liners		

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	• Other control measures as appropriate.		
	6.9 Erosion, sediment and leachate control measures to be implemented to minimise erosion Assessment undertaken of the design of terminal pond systems to manage stormwater runoff (and if applicable tailwater) from any proposed effluent utilisation area to minimise water quality impacts on the nearest watercourses.		
	6.10 Discharges from the site must be characterised with respect to their location, frequency, volume and likely water quality.		
	6.11 If the proposal incorporates effluent or manure/litter application/utilisation to cropping lands on the premises, an assessment of the sustainability of these utilisation practices must be provided. The assessment must be undertaken in accordance with the *Environmental Guidelines for the Use of Effluent by Irrigation* (DEC, 2004). The assessment must identify soil constraints where applicable to the application of manures and/or effluent and include nutrient balance and salt management assessments. Maps of proposed manure and/or effluent application areas must be provided in the EA.		

NSW Rural Fire Service

A summary of the SEARs requirements from the NSW Fire Service (RFS) is provided in **Table 4**

Table 4: SEARs Requirements from NSW RFS

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
Bushfire Impacts of the proposed development	EIS must incorporate a bush fire report, prepared by a suitably qualified person, that addresses the provision for commercial and industrial developments under section 8.3.10 of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019.*	Bushfire Management Plan	4.15 Appendix 18

Transport for NSW

A summary of the SEARs requirements from Transport for NSW (TfNSW) is provided in **Table 5**.

Table 5: SEARs Requirements from Transport for NSW

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
Traffic impact	EIS to be supported by a Traffic Impact Assessment prepared by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the *Austroads* and the *RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Developments* TIA must address: Project schedule: • Hours and days of work, number of shifts and start and end times. • Phases and stages of the project, (construction, operation, decommissioning). Traffic volumes: • Existing background traffic. • Project-related traffic for each phase or stage of the project. • Projected cumulative traffic at commencement of operation, and a 10-year horizon post-commencement. Traffic characteristics: • Number and ratio of heavy vehicles to light vehicles. • Peak times for existing traffic. • Peak times for project-related traffic, including commuter periods. • Proposed hours for transportation and haulage. • Interactions between existing and project-related traffic. • A description of all over size and over mass vehicles and materials to be transported. The origins, destinations and routes for: • Commuter (employee and contractor) light vehicles and pool vehicles. • Heavy (haulage) vehicles. • Over size and over mass vehicles. • The impact of traffic generation on the public road network and any improvements/measures employed to ensure traffic efficiency and road	Traffic Impact Assessment	4.9 Appendix 10

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	safety during construction, operation and decommissioning of the project. • Proposed road facilities, access and intersection treatments are to be identified and be in accordance with Austroads Guide to Road Design including provision of Safe Intersection Sight Distance (SISD). • Local climate conditions that may affect road safety during the life of the project (e.g. fog, wet and dry weather, icy road conditions). • Impact on public transport (public and school bus routes). • Identification and assessment of potential impacts of the project, such as blasting, lighting, visual, noise, dust and drainage on the function and integrity of all affected public roads. • Controls for transport and use of any dangerous goods in accordance with State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development, the Australian Dangerous Goods Code and Australian Standard 4452 Storage and Handling of Toxic Substances. • Propose a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) to be developed following approval of the EIS, in consultation with relevant Councils and TfNSW. The TMP must identify strategies to manage the impacts of project related traffic, including any community consultation measures for peak haulage periods.		

WEDDIN SHIRE COUNCIL

Weddin Shire Council provided written advice (dated 11th February 2021) outlining key information requirements to be included as part of the EIS which was included as part of the SEARs. **Table 6** identifies these requirements and where they are addressed within the EIS.

Table 6: SEARs Requirements from Weddin Shire Council

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
Key issues	Odour and Dust Impact assessment required on impacts of nearby residents	Odour and Dust Impact Assessment	4.7 Appendix 9
	As Roosters will be part of the proposal it is considered that a Noise Impact Assessment should be provided on impact of nearby residents	Noise Impact Assessment	4.8 Appendix 15

ISSUE	SPECIFIC REQUEST	INFLUENCE ON EIS	RELEVANT EIS SECTION
	Waste management full details to be provided especially in the likelihood of a full cull of animals proposed disposal and including manure handling and disposal.	Waste Management Plan	4.13 Appendix 11
	Full details of Soil and Erosion control measures to be provided	Stormwater Management Plan	4.4 Appendix 6
	Details of BAIADA Environmental Management System to be provided.	Description of the Environmental Management System	4.19
	All infrastructure (Buildings) will be subject to separate Construction approval either by Council or a Private Certifier	Noted.	6.0
	Section 68 Applications to be made to Council for all On Site Sewerage Waste Management Systems (OSSMS).	Noted.	6.0
	Section 68 Applications to be made to Council for all plumbing, drainage and storm water drainage works.	Noted.	6.0
	Section 138 Approval to be sought from Council's Engineering Department	Noted.	6.0