

Appendix 2: Updated Statutory Compliance Table

Table A2.1 Pre-conditions Table

Relevant Legislation	Pre-condition	Relevance	Relevant EIS Section
NSW Legislation			
State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 (Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP)	Councils are restricted from granting development consent for proposals on land identified as core koala habitat without the preparation of a plan of management.	SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 commenced in March 2022 and includes a number of previous planning policies including Koala Habitat Protection 2019 and Koala Habitat Protection 2021, Chapter 3 and 4, respectively. Schedule 2 identifies that the provisions of chapters 3 and 4 apply in the Edward River LGA. For all RU1 (Primary Production) zoned land outside of the Sydney Metropolitan Area and Central Coast, SEPP Koala Habitat Protection 2020 continues to apply, though it does not establish any specific obligations or considerations for SSD. Koala SEPP 2021 does not apply in Hay or Murrumbidgee LGAs.	Appendix 6 of the EIS
Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP	Part 9.3(4) of the Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP states that consent is required when removing soil or other deposits from, or otherwise remediating, contaminated land.	The construction and operational phases of the Project will be appropriately managed to prevent contamination and any spills (e.g. hydrocarbons from mobile equipment during construction) will be cleaned up and the sites remediated. Decommissioning and rehabilitation following closure of Project will be undertaken in accordance with relevant consent conditions and legislation/licence requirements and will include consideration of any contamination risks and remediation requirement associated with Project infrastructure (e.g. WTGs and substations).	Section 6.2, Section 6.10 and Section 6.13 of the EIS
State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 (Resilience and Hazard SEPP)	The Resilience and Hazards SEPP requires a consent authority to consider whether an industrial development is a potentially hazardous industry or a potentially offensive industry. A preliminary hazard assessment (PHA) is to be completed for potentially hazardous developments to assist the consent authority to determine acceptability.	A PHA has been completed for the Project.	Section 6.13 of the EIS

Relevant Legislation	Pre-condition	Relevance	Relevant EIS Section
State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (T&I SEPP)	Clause 2.36(1)(b) of the T&I SEPP states that development for the purpose of electricity generating works may be carried out by any person with consent on any land in a prescribed rural, industrial or special use zone. Under Clause 2.7(1) of the T&I SEPP, the provisions prevail where there are inconsistencies with any other environmental planning instruments, including LEPs.	The Project Area is predominantly zoned RU1 Primary Production under the Hay Local Environmental Plan 2011 (Hay LEP 2011), Conargo Local Environmental Plan 2013 (Conargo LEP 2013) and Murrumbidgee Local Environmental Plan 2013 (Murrumbidgee LEP 2013). Additionally, a small section of proposed road widening which forms part of the Project, which is located at the corner of the Cobb Highway and Jerilderie Road, is zoned SP2 Infrastructure under the Hay LEP 2011. Both RU1 and SP2 are 'prescribed zones' under the relevant provisions of the T&I SEPP. As such, the Project is permissible with development consent by operation of the Infrastructure SEPP.	Section 4.0 of the EIS
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)	Under the BC Act, biodiversity assessment in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) is required for any State significant development (SSD) project	A comprehensive biodiversity assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the BAM.	Section 6.2 and Appendix 6 of the EIS
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act)	The POEO Act regulates pollution to the environment and requires licences for environmental protection including waste, air, water and noise pollution control. Wind farms are a scheduled activity under the POEO Act and require an Environment Protection Licence (EPL).	As a wind farm development, the Project will require an EPL. Should the Project be approved an EPL would be sought in relation to the construction and operation of the Project.	Not Applicable
Water Management Act 2000 (WM Act)	Any water extractions (take) from water sources (surface and groundwater) regulated by a Water Sharing Plan (WSP) required for construction purposes requires licensing under the WM Act.	The Project will require water for construction and ongoing operations. The majority of the Project's raw water needs are expected to be met by extracted groundwater under existing entitlements and with the agreement of the landholders. All water take will satisfy relevant water licensing requirements under WM Act.	Section 6.9 and Appendix 13 of the EIS

Relevant Legislation	Pre-condition	Relevance	Relevant EIS Section
Roads Act 1993 (Roads Act)	A consent is required under section 138 to work on or above a road or to connect a road to a classified road.	The Project requires minor road upgrades and the construction of new site access points, as described in Section 3.3.9 of the EIS. Section 138 approval will be sought from TfNSW and the applicable Councils, as required.	Section 6.8 and Appendix 12 of the EIS
Crown Land Management Act 2016 (Crown Land Act)	The Crown Land Act provides for the administration and management of Crown Land in NSW. Crown land may not be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed, dedicated, reserved or otherwise dealt with unless authorised by the Crown Land Act.	There are small areas of Crown land reserves and roads present within the Project Area. BWF will continue to engage with NSW Crown Lands to ensure the requirements of the Crown Land Act are met in respect of the Project.	Section 2.3.1 of the EIS
Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (CLM Act)	The CLM Act establishes the process for investigating and if required, remediating land that the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) considers to be contaminated significantly enough to require regulation under Division 2 of Part 3.	The Project Area does not contain land listed on the Contaminated Lands Register and is not known to contain any contaminated land.	Not Applicable
Commonwealth Legislation			
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)	Under the EPBC Act the approval of the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment is required for any action that may have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (MNES). Approval under Part 9 of the EPBC Act is required for actions that may result in a significant impact on MNES.	The Project was referred to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment (EPBC 2022/09423). On 20 March 2023, the Project was declared a Controlled Action under section 75 of the EPBC Act on the basis of likely significant impacts to listed threatened species and communities (section 18 and 18A) under the EPBC Act. It was further determined that the Project will be assessed under the Bilateral Agreement between NSW and the Commonwealth (Amending Agreement No. 1). The Controlled Action Decision (EPBC 2022/09423) is provided in Appendix 1 of the EIS.	Section 6.2 and Appendix 6 of the EIS

Relevant Legislation	Pre-condition	Relevance	Relevant EIS Section
		Supplementary SEARs were subsequently issued by the former NSW Department of Planning and Environment. The Supplementary SEARs are included in Appendix 1 of the EIS, along with a list of protected matters identified by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) as relevant to the Project. These requirements are addressed in detail in Appendix E of Appendix 6 of the EIS.	
<i>Native Title Act 1993 (NT Act)</i>	The NT Act recognises the interests and rights Aboriginal people have to land and aims to provide recognition and protection of common law native title rights.	No Native Title Claims and no Indigenous Land-Use Agreements (ILUAs) have been registered or notified by the National Native Title Tribunal as being in place over the Study Area.	Section 6.3 and Appendix 7 of the EIS
<i>Civil Aviation Regulations 1988</i>	The Civil Aviation Regulations 1998 require any potential aviation obstacles and hazards be assessed under the National Airports Safeguarding Framework Guideline D: Managing Wind Turbine Risk to Aircraft.	The Project may be considered an aviation obstacle. An Aviation Impact Assessment has been undertaken to support the Project.	Section 6.13.6 and Appendix 21 of the EIS
<i>Heavy Vehicle (Adoption of National Law) Act 2013</i>	Relevant approvals under the Heavy Vehicle (Adoption of National Law) Act 2013 will be required for the transport of wind turbines and associated infrastructure by OSOM vehicles.	The Project will require the use of OSOM vehicles to transport wind turbines and associated infrastructure to the Project Area.	Section 6.8 and Appendix 12 of the EIS
<i>Radio Communications Act 1992</i>	Under Part 4.1 of the Radio Communications Act 1992, a legislative framework has been established to regulate equipment that uses or is affected by radio emissions.	Radio communications can be impacted by proposed wind farms through electromagnetic interference (EMI) produced by the turbines.	Section 6.13.3 and Appendix 18 of the EIS

Table A2.2 Mandatory Considerations Table

Relevant Legislation	Mandatory Consideration	Relevance	Reference
Considerations under the EP&A Act and EP&A Regulation			
Objects of the Act (Section 1.3)	Relevant objects of the Act include: - to promote the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment by the proper management, development and conservation of the State's natural and other resources - to facilitate ecologically sustainable development by integrating relevant economic, environmental and social considerations in decision-making about environmental planning and assessment - to promote the orderly and economic use and development of land - to protect the environment, including the conservation of threatened and other species of native animals and plants, ecological communities and their habitats - to promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage).	The Project aims to provide a reliable and affordable source of energy for the people of NSW. The Project will also contribute to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with energy generation and provide significant economic benefits to the region. The Project is therefore strategically located in an area identified by the NSW Government as suitable for renewable energy projects and will assist the NSW Government in delivering on the objectives for the Electricity Strategy and the South-West REZ. The Project has been designed through a comprehensive process that incorporates community and stakeholder feedback and the findings of environmental and social studies to maximise positive social and economic outcomes while minimising adverse impacts to the environment, built and cultural heritage. As such, it is considered to represent an orderly and economic use of land.	Section 7.0 of the EIS

Relevant Legislation	Mandatory Consideration	Relevance	Reference
Evaluation (Section 4.15) In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application— (4) (a) the provisions of:	(i) Any environmental planning instrument that apply to the land to which the development application relates	Relevant environmental planning instruments are listed in the next sub-section of this table (see below).	Refer below
Evaluation (Section 4.15) In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application— (4) (a) the provisions of:	(ii) Any proposed instrument that is or has been the subject of public consultation under this Act and that has been notified to the consent authority (unless the Secretary has notified the consent authority that the making of the proposed instrument has been deferred indefinitely or has not been approved) that apply to the land to which the development application relates	At the time of preparing this EIS, there were no known proposed environmental planning instruments that are relevant to the application.	Not Applicable
Evaluation (Section 4.15) In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application— (4) (a) the provisions of:	(iii) Any development control plan that apply to the land to which the development application relates	As per Section 2.8 of the Planning Systems SEPP, development control plans do not apply to SSD projects.	Not Applicable

Relevant Legislation	Mandatory Consideration	Relevance	Reference
Evaluation (Section 4.15) In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application— (4) (a) the provisions of:	(iii) (a) Any planning agreement that has been entered into under section 7.4, or any draft planning agreement that a developer has offered to enter into under section 7.4 that apply to the land to which the development application relates	BWF is committed to entering into Planning Agreements for the Project with Hay Shire, Murrumbidgee and Edward River Councils.	Section 2.5 of the EIS
Evaluation (Section 4.15) In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application— (4) (a) the provisions of:	(iv) The regulations (to the extent that they prescribe matters for the purposes of this paragraph) that apply to the land to which the development application relates	This EIS has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the EP&A Regulation	Throughout the EIS
(b) The likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality	-	A detailed assessment has been undertaken with respect to the Project's environmental social and economic impacts, as documented within this EIS.	Section 6.0 of the EIS and the various specialist assessment reports provided in the Appendices to the EIS.
(c) The suitability of the site for the development	-	The site is considered suitable for the Project for the reasons outlined in Section 6.2 of the Submissions Report.	Section 6.2 of the Submissions Report
(d) Any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the regulations	-	Comments to be received on the EIS during the public exhibition period will be addressed in the submissions process.	Section 4.0 and Section 5.0 of the Submissions Report

Relevant Legislation	Mandatory Consideration	Relevance	Reference
		Consultation has been undertaken with the community and other stakeholders to inform this EIS.	
(e) The public interest	-	The approval of the Project is considered to be in the public interest for the reasons outlined in Section 6.0 of the Submissions Report.	Section 6.0 of the Submissions Report
Section 4.24	Relevant concept approval.	There are no concept approvals relevant to the Project.	Not Applicable
Considerations under other legislation			
BC Act (NSW)	Under the BC Act, biodiversity assessment in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) is required for any SSD project. The likely impact of the proposed development on biodiversity values as assessed in the biodiversity development assessment report. The Minister for Planning may (but is not required to) further consider under that Act the likely impact of the proposed development on biodiversity values.	A Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) has been completed for the Project in accordance with the BAM.	Section 6.2 and Appendix 6 of the EIS
Civil Aviation Regulations 1988 (Cth)	Reporting of tall structures to the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) is required under the Civil Aviation Regulations 1988.	Development of the Project will require installation of tall structures. A detailed Aviation Impact Assessment in accordance with the regulations and consultation with the relevant agencies has been undertaken as part of the preparation of the EIS and Submissions Report.	Section 6.13.6 of the EIS and Appendix 8 and Appendix 9 of the Submissions Report

Relevant Legislation	Mandatory Consideration	Relevance	Reference
Considerations under EPIs			
State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 (Resilience and Hazards SEPP) Chapter 3 Hazardous and offensive development Chapter 4 Remediation of Land	Chapter 3 of Resilience and Hazards SEPP assesses the potential hazards associated with the Project by providing definitions and guidelines for hazardous industry, offensive industry, hazardous storage establishments, and offensive storage establishments. Chapter 4 of Resilience and Hazards SEPP promotes the remediation of contaminated land for the purpose of reducing the risk of harm to human health or any other aspect of the environment.	In accordance with Section 3.7 of the Resilience and Hazards SEPP, this EIS has considered current circulars and guidelines published by the Department that relate to hazardous or offensive development, including: • Hazardous Industry Advisory Paper No. 4 –Risk Criteria for Land Use Safety Planning (HIPAP 4) (Department of Planning, 2011). • Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6 – Guidelines for Hazard Analysis (HIPAP 6) (Department of Planning, 2011). • Multi-Level Risk Assessment (Department of Planning, 2011). • Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019 (NSW RFS, 2019) A Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) has been developed for the Project. Under Clause 4.6, a consent authority is required to consider whether a proposed development site is affected by soil or other contaminants before granting consent. An Agricultural Impact Assessment provides further discussion on the potential impacts on soil and agriculture resources associated with the Project (refer to Appendix 14 of the EIS).	Section 6.13 of the EIS and Appendix 4 of the Submissions Report

Relevant Legislation	Mandatory Consideration	Relevance	Reference
State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 (Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP)	Nil	The SEPP does not establish any specific mandatory considerations for SSD.	Appendix 6 of the EIS
State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production) 2021 (Primary Production SEPP)	The Primary Production SEPP contains planning provisions to manage primary production and rural development, including supporting sustainable agriculture for the protection of prime agricultural land of state and regional significance, as well as regionally significant mining and extractive resources.	A detailed Land, Soils and Agriculture Assessment has been undertaken for the Project, informed by a soil survey.	Section 6.10 and Appendix 14 of the EIS
State Environmental Planning Policy (Resources and Energy) 2021 (Resources and Energy SEPP)	Clause 2.19 of the Resources and Energy SEPP provides that a consent authority must consider the compatibility of proposed development with mining, petroleum production or extractive industry where development is proposed on land that is, immediately before the application is determined— (a) in the vicinity of an existing mine, petroleum production facility or extractive industry, or (b) identified on a map (being a map that is approved and signed by the Minister and copies of which are deposited in the head office of the Department and publicly available on the Department's website) as being the location of State or regionally significant resources of minerals, petroleum or extractive materials, or Note— At the commencement of this Chapter, no land was identified as referred to in paragraph (b).	There were no current mining leases or explorations licences identified within the Project Area, or with 10 km of the Project Boundary at the time of preparing this Submissions Report (Regional NSW, 2025). There are no resources of minerals, petroleum or extractive materials of State or regional significance identified in the vicinity of the Project Area. As such, Clause 2.19 is not relevant to the development.	Section 2.3 of the EIS

Relevant Legislation	Mandatory Consideration	Relevance	Reference
	(c) identified by an environmental planning instrument as being the location of significant resources of minerals, petroleum or extractive materials. Note— Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 9—Extractive Industry (No 2—1995) is an example of an environmental planning instrument that identifies land as containing significant deposits of extractive materials.		

Table A2.3 Local Environmental Plan Provisions

Relevant Plan	Provision	Relevance	Relevant EIS Section
Hay LEP 2011	The EIS addresses relevant components of the Hay LEP 2011, including: Section 1.2 – Aims of Plan which include: (aa) to protect and promote the use and development of land for arts and cultural activity, including music and other performance arts, (a) to protect, enhance and conserve agricultural lands and the contribution they make to the regional economy, (b) to ensure that there is sufficient land to meet the employment needs of Hay, (c) to encourage further urban growth of Hay, Booligal and Maude villages by ensuring there is a range of residential living opportunities,	The Project design has been developed and refined through an iterative process, in response to key site constraints and feedback from key stakeholders. The Project will also provide employment opportunities in the Western Riverina area throughout the entirety of the Project lifecycle. Management and mitigation measures detailed throughout the EIS are proposed to manage impacts associated with the Project in line with the findings of the technical assessments to ensure that natural and agricultural resources within the Project Area are protected or enhanced. The Project will minimise impacts to native vegetation, particularly TEC. BWF has sought to minimise amenity impacts, including visual and noise impacts, as far as reasonably practicable.	Section 2.0 of the EIS

Relevant Plan	Provision	Relevance	Relevant EIS Section
	(d) to ensure areas of high ecological value or significant land sensitivity are enhanced for future generations, (e) to give priority to the protection, conservation and enhancement of areas and items of significance for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage.	BWF has sought to avoid placement of WTGs and other key infrastructure within Biodiverse Riparian Land, as identified on the NSW Biodiversity Values Map Agricultural impacts have been avoided as far as practical by enabling wind farm operations to co-existing with grazing activities and to avoid impacts to irrigated cropping areas. The Project will contribute significant capital investment to the LGA, generate jobs during the construction and operational phases, provide indirect benefits to local services throughout the life of the Project, deliver additional income to host and other associated landowners.	
Murrumbidgee LEP 2013	The EIS addresses relevant components of the Murrumbidgee LEP 2013, including: Section 1.2 – Aims of Plan which include: (aa) to protect and promote the use and development of land for arts and cultural activity, including music and other performance arts, (a) to protect, enhance and conserve agricultural and horticultural land through the proper management, development and conservation of natural and man-made resources, (b) to encourage a range of housing, employment, recreation and community facilities to meet the needs of existing and future residents of Murrumbidgee, (c) to promote the efficient and equitable provision of public services, infrastructure and amenities (d) to conserve the environmental heritage of the land to which this Plan applies.	The Project has taken appropriate measures to inform key stakeholders, avoid environmental and social impacts and mitigate unavoidable impacts associated with its construction and operation. Key existing constraints such as significant agricultural land and biodiversity have been avoided or impacts significantly reduced to the most reasonable extent while simultaneously avoiding and minimising impact on Aboriginal heritage, and visual and noise amenity. Technical assessments have been undertaken to identify, avoid, and mitigate the negative impacts associated with the Project, while enhancing the positive impacts. Management and mitigation measures detailed throughout the EIS are proposed to manage impacts associated with the Project in line with the findings of the technical assessments to ensure that natural and agricultural resources within the Project Area are protected or enhanced. Specific ecological measures include avoidance of all primary habitat for the Plains-wanderer within the Project Area.	Section 2.0 of the EIS

Relevant Plan	Provision	Relevance	Relevant EIS Section
		Furthermore, BWF has sought to identify and minimise impacts to Aboriginal sites in collaboration with RAPs. BWF has sought to minimise amenity impacts, including visual and noise impacts, as far as reasonably practicable. BWF has sought to avoid placement of WTGs and other key infrastructure within Biodiverse Riparian Land, as identified on the NSW Biodiversity Values Map Agricultural impacts have been avoided as far as practical by enabling wind farm operations to co-existing with grazing activities and to avoid impacts to irrigated cropping areas.	
Conargo LEP 2013	The EIS addresses relevant components of the Conargo LEP 2013, including: Section 1.2 – Aims of Plan which include: a) to encourage sustainable economic growth and development in Conargo, b) to provide for a range of development opportunities that contribute to the social, economic and environmental resources of the area and support the long-term and economic viability of the local community, c) to protect, enhance and conserve agricultural land through the proper management, development and conservation of natural and human-made resources.	The Project design has undergone iterative development and refinement, incorporating feedback from key stakeholders and addressing site constraints. Throughout its lifecycle, the Project will create employment opportunities in the Riverina area. Management and mitigation measures outlined in the EIS aim to protect or enhance natural and agricultural resources within the Project Area. Notably, the Project minimises impacts on native vegetation, particularly TEC. The Project design aims to minimise amenity impacts, avoid placement of key infrastructure in Biodiverse Riparian Land, and prevent adverse effects on agricultural activities. Additionally, the Project's construction and operational phases will contribute capital investment, generate jobs, and provide indirect benefits to local services. The EIS also highlights specific ecological measures, such as avoiding primary habitat for the Plains-wanderer within the Project Area. Furthermore, BWF collaborates with RAPs to identify and minimise impacts on Aboriginal sites. Overall, the Project strives to balance environmental protection, social considerations, and economic benefits.	Section 2.0 of the EIS

Relevant Plan	Provision	Relevance	Relevant EIS Section
Terrestrial Biodiversity	The EIS addresses relevant components of Clause 6.10 of the Hay LEP 2011 and Clause 6.3 of both the Murrumbidgee LEP 2013 and the Conargo LEP 2013 relating to terrestrial biodiversity. These respective provisions apply to mapped areas of terrestrial biodiversity, with the objective of protecting native fauna and flora, protecting ecological processes necessary for their continued existence and encouraging the conservation and recovery of native fauna and flora and their habitats. Before determining a development application on land to which these clauses apply, the relevant consent authority must consider whether the development is likely to have an adverse impact on fauna and flora (including impacts to important habitat and its connectivity) or if the development is likely to impact the structure, function and composition of biodiversity. Development consent cannot be granted unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development is designed and sited and will be managed to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts to mapped terrestrial biodiversity.	The Project Area contains mapped 'Terrestrial Biodiversity' as identified under each of the three (3) LEPs. A comprehensive BDAR has been prepared in respect of the Project, which includes: • Identification of impacts of impacts to ecological values, including potential impacts to threatened flora and fauna species, fragmentation of habitat, changes to function and composition of vegetation communities and loss of habitat elements and connectivity. • A detailed explanation of measures to avoid and minimise impact terrestrial biodiversity to the greatest extent practical, both through Project design and the implementation of suitable mitigation and management measures • A strategy to offset the residual biodiversity impacts of the Project in accordance with the BAM. Accordingly, it is submitted that requirements of Clause 6.10 of the Hay LEP 2011 and Clause 6.3 of both the Murrumbidgee LEP 2013 and the Conargo LEP 2013 have been satisfied.	Section 6.2 and Appendix 6

Table A2.4 Other State Approvals

Other State Approval	Description
Relevant Section – of EP&A Act: Section 4.41 - Approvals that are not required Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act specifies authorisations which are not required for approved SSD	The following approvals will not be required by operation of Section 4.41: • <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> – a permit under section 201, 205 or 219. • <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> – an Aboriginal heritage impact permit under section 90. • <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> – a bushfire safety authority under section 100B. • <i>Water Management Act 2000</i> – a water use approval under section 89, a water management work approval under section 90 or an activity approval (other than an aquifer interference approval) under section 91.
Relevant Section – of EP&A Act: Section 4.42 - Approvals that must be applied consistently Section 4.42 of the EP&A Act requires that several approvals, if required for a SSD, cannot be refused if a development consent is granted and must be substantially consistent with the terms of any development consent granted for the development.	The following approvals will be required to carry out the development: • <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> – an Environment Protection Licence under Chapter 3. • <i>Roads Act 1993</i> – consent(s) under section 138 for work within a public road.
<i>Conveyancing Act 1919 (NSW) (Conveyancing Act)</i>	The Project involves subdivision to create new freehold lots (containing the 330 kV main substation and 220 kV switching station) and to facilitate the registration of long-term leases as described in Section 3.2.2 of the EIS, in accordance with the requirements of the Conveyancing Act. The registration of long-term leases may occur by: • registration of plans of subdivision for lease purposes, or • such other manner as may be required under the Conveyancing Act.