

APPENDIX A: SECRETARY'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
Section 78A (8A) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*

Application Number	SSD 14_6588
Development	Jemalong Solar Station The construction and operation of 30MW Concentrating Solar Thermal (CST) plant with thermal energy storage and associated infrastructure, including 89 receiving towers at a height of 27 metres.
Location	Located within the Forbes Shire Local Government Area, approximately 36 km west south west of Forbes. The development site is located on part of the Jemalong Station (Lot 13 DP 753118)
Proponent	Vast Solar Pty Limited
Date of Issue	26 August 2014
General Requirements	The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared in accordance with, and meet the minimum requirements of, Part 3 of Schedule 2 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 (the EP&A Regulation) and include the following: 1. The information required under clause 6: • the description of the development for the solar farm should include: - construction, operation and decommissioning details; - a site plan at an adequate scale with dimensions, showing the development's location, orientation, site coverage, access roads and entrances to public roads; - the location and dimensions of all development components including the modules, heat exchangers, thermal storage structures, steam generator, steam turbine, electricity generator, air cooled condenser, receiving towers, underground and above ground cabling, and transmission line linking the solar farm to the substation, fencing and landscaping around the solar-farm, onsite office, operations and maintenance buildings, temporary construction infrastructure and compounds, access roads/road upgrades (including access tracks) and parking facilities; - a timeline identifying the development's proposed construction and operation components, their envisaged lifespan and arrangements for decommissioning and staging; - supporting maps/plans clearly identifying existing environmental features (e.g. watercourses, vegetation), infrastructure and land use (including nearby residences and approved residential developments or subdivisions) and the location/siting of the development (including associated infrastructure) in the context of this existing environment; and - resourcing requirements (including, but not limited to, water supply and gravel). 2. the content listed in clause 7, including, but not limited to: • a summary of the EIS; • a statement of the objectives of the development, including a description of the strategic need, justification, objectives and outcomes. This should include:

	- a strategic assessment of the need, scale, scope and location of the development in relation to predicted electricity demand, predicted transmission constraints and the strategic direction of the region and the State in relation to electricity supply, demand and electricity generation technologies, and its role within the Commonwealth's Renewable Energy Target Scheme; and - a clear demonstration of quantified and substantiated greenhouse gas benefits, taking into consideration sources of electricity that could be realistically be replaced and the extent of their replacement; - an analysis of feasible alternatives to the carrying out of the development, having regard to its objectives, including an assessment of the environmental costs and benefits of the development relative to alternatives and the consequences of not carrying out the development, the suitability of the chosen option and whether or not the development is in the public interest. This should include: - an analysis of the suitability of the development with respect to potential land use conflicts with existing and future surrounding land uses (including rural residential development, land of significant scenic or visual value, land of high agricultural value, mineral reserves including existing mineral exploration operations within the proximity of the subject area, forestry and conservation areas), taking into account local and strategic land use objectives including the potential loss of agricultural land and the impact on the local community; and - describe the alternatives considered (location and/or design) for all development components, and provide justification for the preferred development demonstrating its benefits including community benefits (for example community enhancement programmes) on a local and strategic scale and how it achieves stated objectives. - an analysis of the development, including an assessment, with a particular focus on the requirements of the listed key issues, in accordance with clause 7(1)(d) of the EP&A Regulation (where relevant); - an identification of how relevant planning, land use and development matters (including strategic and statutory matters) have been considered in the impact assessment (direct, indirect and cumulative impacts) and/or developing management/mitigation measures, including section 79C of the EP&A Act, applicable State Planning Policies (SEPP), Local Environmental Plans, the nature and extent of any prohibitions that apply to the development and demonstration that the site is suitable for the proposed use in accordance with SEPP 55, - a compilation of the measures proposed to mitigate any adverse effects of the development on the environment; - a justification for the development taking into consideration the objects of the EP&A Act; and - detail how the principles of ecologically sustainable development will be incorporated in the design, construction and ongoing operation phases of the development.
Key Issues	The EIS must address the following specific matters:

	• Flora and Fauna – the EIS must: - include an assessment of the impacts of all development components on flora and fauna (both terrestrial and aquatic, as relevant) and their habitat. - The assessment must take into account: ○ the <i>Threatened Species Assessment Guidelines</i> (DECC, 2007); ○ the <i>Threatened Species Biodiversity Survey and Assessment: Guidelines for Developments and Activities</i> (DEC, 2004); and Department of Planning & Environment 23-33 Bridge Street Sydney NSW 2000 GPO Box 39 Sydney NSW 2001 T 02 9228 6111 F 02 9228 6455 www.planning.nsw.gov.au ○ Lachlan Catchment Management Plan including details on the existing site conditions and likelihood of disturbance (including quantifying the worst case extent of the impact on the basis of vegetation type and total native vegetation disturbed); - ® specifically consider impacts on threatened species and ecological communities listed under both State and Commonwealth legislation that have the potential to occur on the site and surrounding land, impacts on riparian and/ or instream habitat in the case of disturbance of waterways, and on biodiversity corridors; - provide an assessment of the likely impacts on bird species, bats and flying invertebrates considering the results of targeted survey techniques, actual or likely flight paths in the vicinity of the project, an assessment of the potential impact of birds and bats coming into contact with the heliostats, receiving towers, heat envelopes and path of solar energy between heliostats and receiving towers, and the potential for bird and/or strike; - include details of how flora and fauna impacts would be managed during construction and operation including adaptive management and maintenance protocols (including the mitigation and/or management of weeds); and - Any steps taken to mitigate or offset any identified impacts to the environment should also be detailed in the EIS. Current OEH offsets policy should be used in assessing and determining the adequacy of offsets. Note that a draft Biodiversity Offsets Policy for Major Projects is in the process of being finalised. • Visual Impacts - the EIS must: - provide an assessment of the landscape character and values and any scenic or significant vistas of the area potentially affected by the development. This should describe community and stakeholder values of the local and regional visual amenity and quality, and perceptions of the development based on surveys and consultation; - include a full assessment of the visual impacts associated with the solar farm, including identification and documentation of all key viewing points and corridors particularly from identified
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	sensitive lands. Alternative pole designs should be presented and assessed and the potential for undergrounding in sensitive locations should also be assessed; - provide an assessment of the potential for reflectivity from the panels, receiving towers and associated infrastructure, and any safety impacts for motorists or aircraft; - include photomontages of the development taken from potentially affected residences (including approved but not yet developed dwellings or subdivisions with residential rights), settlements and significant public view points, and provide a clear description of proposed visual amenity mitigation and management measures for the solar farm; and - provide an assessment of the feasibility, effectiveness and reliability of proposed mitigation measures and any residual impacts after these measures have been implemented. • Noise Impacts - the EIS must: - include a noise assessment of all phases and components of the development including, but not limited to the operation of the project, construction noise (focusing on high noise-generating activities and any works proposed outside of standard construction hours, traffic noise, and vibration generating activities). The assessment must identify noise/vibration sensitive locations (including approved but not yet developed dwellings), baseline conditions based on monitoring results, the levels and character of noise (eg. tonality, impulsiveness etc.) generated by noise sources, noise/vibration criteria, modelling assumptions and worst case and representative noise/vibration impacts; - include monitoring to ensure that there is adequate background noise data that is representative for all sensitive receptors; - provide justification for the nominated average background noise level used in the assessment process, considering any significant difference between daytime and night time background noise levels if there are noise generating activities at night; and - clearly outline the noise mitigation, monitoring and management measures that would be applied to the development. This must include an assessment of the feasibility, effectiveness and reliability of proposed measures and any residual impacts after these measures have been incorporated. The assessment must take into account the following guidelines (as relevant): - Site Establishment and Construction – <i>Interim Construction Noise Guidelines</i> (DECC, 2009); - Traffic Noise – <i>NSW Road Noise Policy</i> (DECCW, 2011); - Vibration – <i>Assessing Vibration: A Technical Guideline</i> (DECC, 2006; and - Operation – <i>NSW Industrial Noise Policy</i> (EPA, 2000). • Heritage – the EIS must include an assessment of impacts on Aboriginal heritage. The EIS must demonstrate the likely impacts of the development to Aboriginal heritage (including cultural and archaeological significance). Where impacts are identified the assessment shall:
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	- outline the proposed mitigation and management measures (including measures to avoid significant impacts and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures) generally consistent with the <i>Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation</i> (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2005); - be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage consultant(s); - demonstrate effective consultation with Aboriginal communities in determining and assessing impacts and developing and selecting options and mitigation measures (including the final proposed measures); and - demonstrate that an appropriate archaeological assessment methodology, including research design (where relevant) has been undertaken, to guide physical archaeological test excavations of areas of potential archaeological deposits. The full spatial extent and significance of any archaeological evidence shall be established and results of excavations included. • Traffic and Transport – the EIS must assess the construction and - operational traffic impacts of the development in accordance with Section 2 of the RTA's Guide to Traffic Generating Development 2002 and include: - details of the nature of traffic generated, transport routes, traffic volumes, oversize and over mass vehicles for the transportation of materials to the site, and potential impacts on local and regional roads, bridges and intersections, including any proposed road upgrades and repairs; - details of measures to mitigate and/or manage the potential impacts, including measures to control soil erosion and dust generated and noise impacts of traffic volumes; - details of the need for any road improvements including widening and intersection treatments to cater for and to mitigate the impact of project-related traffic; and - details of site access roads including how these would connect to the existing road network and any operational maintenance or handover requirements. • Hazard/Risks – the EIS must include: - an assessment of potential hazards and risks associated with electric and magnetic fields (EMFs) (with reference to Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency standards) and demonstrate the application of the Principles of Prudent Avoidance in relation to EMFs; - detail measures to contain any chemical and hazardous materials, storage, use and management requirements (including molten salt); and - an assessment of aviation safety including the potential for glare from reflective surfaces to impact aviation safety and outline any measures to mitigate aviation risks; • Water Supply, Water Quality, Hydrology and Flooding – The EIS - must include:
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	- an assessment of the likely impacts to the waterways and measures to minimise impacts including details of the design of water crossings; - an assessment of soil erosion issues and the potential for clearing to create salinity risks; - details of water supply demands and an assessment of whether an adequate and secure water supply is available for the project, including the statutory (licensing) context of the water supply sources, and assess potential environmental impacts associated with the use of identified sources including impacts on surface and groundwater sources and implications for existing licensed users (including the impact on the ability of Jemalong Irrigation Corporation to comply with the requirements of EPL 5102); - an assessment of any proposed modification to surface water management including modelling of redistribution of waters and an assessment of the impact on neighbouring properties and the associated watercourse and floodplain (including a review of the proposed levees in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Lachlan River Jemalong Gap to Condoblin Floodplain Management Plan 2012</i>); - an assessment of the potential for groundwater to be intercepted; and - an appropriate assessment of potential flooding impacts, undertaken generally in accordance with the principles, processes and guidelines as outlined in the NSW Government <i>Floodplain Development Manual, 2005</i>. The study shall consider a full range of potential flood events up to and including the probable Maximum Flood (PMF) and any local floodplain risk management planning processes.
Environmental Risk Analysis	General Environmental Risk Analysis – notwithstanding the key assessment requirements, the EIS must include an environmental risk analysis to identify potential environmental impacts associated with the development, proposed mitigation measures and potentially significant residual environmental impacts after the application of proposed mitigation measures. Where additional key environmental impacts are identified through this environmental risk analysis, an appropriately detailed impact assessment of the additional key environmental impact(s) must be included in the EIS.
Consultation	The Proponent must undertake a consultation program as part of the environmental assessment process, including consultation with, but not necessarily limited to, the following parties: • Forbes Shire Council; • Central West Local Land Services • Office of Environment and Heritage and Environment Protection Authority; • Department of Primary Industries (NSW Office of Water); • NSW Trade and Investment (NSW Mineral Resources and Crown Lands Divisions); • NSW Roads and Maritime Service; • NSW Rural Fire Service; • TransGrid; • Local Aboriginal Land Council

	• Relevant mineral stakeholders (including exploration and mining title holders); and the local community and landowners The consultation process shall include measures for disseminating information to increase awareness of the development as well as methods for actively engaging stakeholders on issues that would be of interest/concern to them. The EIS must: - Demonstrate effective consultation with stakeholders, and that the level of consultation with each stakeholder is commensurate with their degree of interest/concern or likely impact; - Clearly describe the consultation process undertaken for each stakeholder/group including details of the dates of consultation and copies of any information disseminated as part of the consultation process (subject to confidentiality); and - Describe the issues raised during consultation and how and where these have been addressed in the EIS.
Further consultation after 2 years	If you do not lodge an EIS for the development within 2 years of the issue date of these SEARs, you must consult with the Secretary in relation to the requirements for lodgement.



Your reference: SSD14_6588
Our reference: DOC 14/139750-01
Contact: Erica Baigent (02) 68835311
Date: 4 August 2014

Lauren Rose
Infrastructure Projects
Development Assessment Systems and Approvals
Department of Planning and Environment
GPO Box 39
Sydney NSW 2001

Dear Ms Rose,

**Re: Request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements for the
Jemalong Solar Station SSD/SSI 14_6588, Jemalong, Forbes Shire Council**

I refer to your email dated 22 July 2014 requesting environmental assessment requirements (EARs) for the above proposal from the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).

The EIS should fully describe the proposal, the existing environment and impacts of the proposal. It is the responsibility of the proponent and consent authority to adequately consider the requirements under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

OEH can provide advice on the EIS where the EIS deals with natural and cultural heritage conservation issues. OEH may also comment on the legitimacy of the conclusions reached regarding the significance of impacts by the proposed development to these components of the environment.

OEH's general requirements for the environmental assessment of State Significant Development proposals are provided in Attachments 1 and 2. However please note that it is up to the proponent (and later the consent authority after appropriate consultation) to determine the detail and comprehensiveness of the surveys and level of assessment required to form legally defensible conclusions regarding the impact of the proposal. The scale and intensity of the proposed development should dictate the level of investigation. It is important that all conclusions are supported by adequate data.

In addition to the generic requirements set out in Attachments 1, 2 and 3, OEH would like to highlight the following aspects of the Project which will need particular attention in the EIS.

Potential impacts to avifauna

The EIS should specifically consider the likely impacts on bird species and flying invertebrates. The EIS must include:

- a. Identification of the suite of bird species (including threatened and migratory species) likely to use habitat within or adjacent to the project site and/or fly over the area, with reference to the landscape context of the project site.
- b. Consideration of the likely impacts on local invertebrate populations, and the effect of these impacts on insectivorous species.

- c. Methods and results of targeted survey techniques for species likely occur. Targeted survey must:
 - i. Use methods appropriate for the species being targeted,
 - ii. Be performed at appropriate times of year,
 - iii. Be appropriate to the potential impacts of this specific project, and
 - iv. Be repeatable for ongoing monitoring post-approval.
- d. Actual or likely flight paths in the vicinity of the project, taking these into account in the assessment of impacts. This assessment should specifically consider the landscape position of the project site, including:
 - i. Adjacent habitat values and use by bird species,
 - ii. That the site is located in close proximity water courses and mapped areas of floodplain wetland which may be seasonally used by bird species, and
 - iii. Whether habitat and floodplain wetland surrounding the site provide potential seasonal movement pathways for bird species between the Lachlan River and nearby wetlands to the east and south west of the site (see Attachment 4).
- e. An assessment of potential direct impacts, including birds coming into contact with the heliostats, the towers, the receivers, the 3-4m high temperature 'heat envelopes' around the receivers and the path of solar energy between heliostats and the receiving towers.
- f. An assessment of potential indirect impacts including the likelihood of changes to movement patterns and impacts on use of adjacent habitat.
- g. Any available literature and quantitative studies relevant to the assessment of the impacts of a solar thermal station of this kind on fauna.
- h. Measures proposed to avoid, minimise and manage the direct and indirect impacts including an evaluation of the effectiveness and reliability of the proposed measures.
- i. Identification of any residual impacts.

Should you require further information please contact Erica Baigent, Conservation Planning Officer on (02) 6883 5311 or email erica.baigent@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,



LIZ MAZZER
A/Senior Team Leader Planning, North West Region
Regional Operations

Attachment 1

The OEH's Recommended Environmental Assessment Requirements for State Significant Development

In addition to the specific matters set out in the cover letter attached, impacts related to the following environmental issues need to be assessed, quantified and reported on:

1. Cumulative impact
2. Aboriginal cultural heritage
3. Biodiversity
4. OEH Estate (Land reserved or acquired under the NPW Act)
5. GIS layers

Environmental assessments (EAs) should address the specific requirements outlined under each heading below and assess impacts in accordance with the relevant guidelines mentioned. A full list of guidelines is at **Attachment 2**.

1. Cumulative impact

The cumulative impacts from any clearing activities and operations, associated edge effects and other indirect impacts on cultural heritage, biodiversity and OEH Estate need to be comprehensively assessed in accordance with the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

This should include the cumulative impact of all associated infrastructure (such as access tracks etc) as well as the cumulative impact of any other developments located in the vicinity. This assessment should include consideration of both construction and operational impacts.

2. Aboriginal cultural heritage

The EA report should contain:

1. A description of the Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places located within the area of the proposed development.
2. A description of the sensitivity (in relation to cultural heritage) of different landforms present in the landscape affected by the project.
3. A description of the cultural heritage values, including the significance of the Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places, that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the proposed development, and the significance of these values for the Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land.
4. A description of how the requirements for consultation with Aboriginal people as specified in clause 80C of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* have been met.
5. The views of those Aboriginal people regarding the likely impact of the proposed development on their cultural heritage. If any submissions have been received as a part of the consultation requirements, then the report must include a copy of each submission and your response.

6. A description of the actual or likely harm posed to the Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places from the proposed activity, with reference to the cultural heritage values identified.
7. A description of any practical measures that may be taken to protect and conserve those Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places.
8. A description of any practical measures that may be taken to avoid or mitigate any actual or likely harm, alternatives to harm or, if this is not possible, to manage (minimise) harm.
9. Documentation of discussions with the Aboriginal stakeholders regarding commitments from the proponent related to social, economic and/or conservation gains to offset any loss of cultural heritage.
10. A specific Statement of Commitment that the proponent will complete an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form and submit it to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Registrar, for each AHIMS site that is harmed through the proposed development.

In addressing these requirements, the proponent must refer to the following documents:

- a. ***Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation*** (Department of Planning, 2005). These guidelines identify the factors to be considered in Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments for development proposals under Part 3A of the EP&A Act.
- b. ***Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*** (DECCW, 2010) - This document further explains the consultation requirements that are set out in clause 80C of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009. The process set out in this document must be followed and documented in the Environmental Assessment Report. This document can be found at:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/consultation.htm>.
- c. ***Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*** (DECCW, 2010) - The process described in this Code should be followed and documented where the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage requires an archaeological investigation to be undertaken. This document can be found at:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/archinvestigations.htm>.

Notes:

1. An **Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form** must be completed and submitted to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Registrar, for each AHIMS site that is harmed through archaeological investigations required or permitted through these environmental assessment requirements. This form can be found at
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/DECCAHIMSSiteRecordingForm.htm>
2. Under section 89A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, it is an offence for a person not to notify DECCW of the location of any Aboriginal object the person becomes aware of, not already recorded on the **Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System** (AHIMS). An AHIMS Site Recording Form should be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar (<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/contact/AHIMSRegistrar.htm>), for each Aboriginal site found during investigations.

3. Biodiversity

Biodiversity impacts can be assessed using **either** the BioBanking Assessment Methodology (**scenario 1**) or a detailed biodiversity assessment (**scenario 2**). The requirements for each of these approaches are detailed below.

The BioBanking Assessment Methodology can be used **either** to obtain a BioBanking statement, or to assess impacts of a proposal and to determine required offsets without obtaining a statement. In the latter instances, if the required credits are not available for offsetting, appropriate alternative options may be developed in consultation with OEH officers and in accordance with the 'NSW OEH interim policy on assessing and offsetting biodiversity impacts of Part 3A, State significant development (SSD) and State significant infrastructure (SSI) projects.'

Scenario 1 - Where a proposal is assessed using the BioBanking Assessment Methodology (BBAM)

1. Where a BioBanking Statement is being sought under Part 7A of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act), the assessment must be undertaken by an accredited BioBanking assessor (as specified under Section 142B (1)(c) of the TSC Act 1995) and done in accordance with the *BioBanking Assessment Methodology and Credit Calculator Operational Manual* (DECCW, 2009). To qualify for a BioBanking Statement a proposal must meet the 'improve or maintain' standard.
 - 1a. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) should include a specific Statement of Commitments that reflects all requirements of the BioBanking Statement including the number of credits required and any DG approved variations to impact on Red Flags.
2. Where the BioBanking Assessment Methodology is being used to assess impacts of a proposal and to determine required offsets, and a BioBanking Statement is not being obtained, the EIS should contain a detailed biodiversity assessment and all components of the assessment must be undertaken in accordance with the *BioBanking Assessment Methodology and Credit Calculator Operational Manual* (DECCW, 2009).
 - 2a. The EIS should include a specific Statement of Commitments which:
 - a. is informed by the outcomes of the proposed BioBanking assessment offset package;
 - b. sets out the ecosystem and species credits required by the BioBanking Assessment Methodology and how these ecosystem and/or species credits will be secured and obtained;
 - c. if the ecosystem or species credits cannot be obtained, provides appropriate alternative options to offset expected impacts, noting that an appropriate alternative option may be developed in consultation with OEH officers and in accordance with OEH policy;
 - d. demonstrates how all options have been explored to avoid red flag areas; and
 - e. includes all relevant BioBanking files (e.g. *.xml output files), data sheets, underlying assumptions (particularly in the selection of vegetation types from the vegetation types database), and documentation (including maps, aerial photographs, GIS shape files, other remote sensing imagery etc.) to ensure that the OEH can conduct an appropriate review of the assessment.
3. Where the 'NSW OEH interim policy on assessing and offsetting biodiversity impacts of Part 3A, State significant development (SSD) and State significant infrastructure (SSI)

projects' is being used then the proponent must stipulate which level(s) of offset is being offered in relation to each of the vegetation communities and threatened species that require species credits. In accordance with the interim policy, justification must be provided as to why it is appropriate to apply the Tier 2 ('no net loss') or Tier 3 ('mitigated net loss') outcomes. In considering whether the mitigated net loss standard is appropriate, justification must be provided on: (i) whether the credits required by the calculator are available on the market; (ii) whether alternative offset sites (other than credits) are available on the market; and (iii) the overall cost of the offsets and whether these costs are reasonable given the circumstances'. This must be to satisfaction of, and in consultation with, OEH.

4. Where appropriate, likely impacts (both direct and indirect) on any adjoining and/or nearby OEH estate reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or any marine and estuarine protected areas under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* or the *Marine Parks Act 1997* should be considered. Please refer to the *Guidelines for developments adjoining land and water managed by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water* (DECCW, 2010).
5. With regard to the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the assessment should identify and assess any relevant Matters of National Environmental Significance and whether the proposal has been referred to the Commonwealth or already determined to be a controlled action.

Scenario 2 - Where a proposal is assessed outside the BioBanking Assessment Methodology:

1. The EIS should include a **detailed biodiversity assessment**, including assessment of impacts on threatened biodiversity, native vegetation and habitat. This assessment should address the matters included in the following sections.
2. A **field survey** of the site should be conducted and documented in accordance with relevant guidelines, including:
 - a. the *Threatened Species Survey and Assessment Guidelines: Field Survey Methods for Fauna -Amphibians* (DECCW, 2009);
 - b. *Threatened Biodiversity Survey and Assessment: Guidelines for Developments and Activities - Working Draft* (DEC, 2004); and
 - c. Threatened species survey and assessment guideline information on www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspecies/surveyassessmentgdlns.htm.
 - d. Commonwealth assessment requirements (birds, bats, reptiles, frogs, fish and mammals):<http://www.environment.gov.au/topics/environment-protection/environment-assessments>. These are relevant when species or communities listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* are present.

It is preferable for proponents to use the **Interim Vegetation Mapping Standard** data form to collect the vegetation plot data for the project site, and any offset site associated with the project. This will provide data that is useful for vegetation mapping as well as in the BioBanking Assessment Methodology. This is available at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research/VISplot.htm>.

If a proposed survey methodology is likely to vary significantly from the above methods, the proponent should discuss the proposed methodology with the OEH prior to undertaking the EIS, to determine whether the OEH considers that it is appropriate.

Recent (less than five years old) surveys and assessments may be used. However, previous surveys should not be used if they have:

- a. been undertaken in seasons, weather conditions or following extensive disturbance events when the subject species are unlikely to be detected or present, or
- b. utilised methodologies, survey sampling intensities, timeframes or baits that are not the most appropriate for detecting the target subject species,

unless these differences can be clearly demonstrated to have had an insignificant impact upon the outcomes of the surveys. If a previous survey is used, any additional species listed under the TSC Act since the previous survey took place, must be surveyed for.

Determining the list of potential threatened species for the site must be done in accordance with the Threatened Biodiversity Survey and Assessment: Guidelines for Developments and Activities - Working Draft (DEC, 2004) and the Guidelines for Threatened Species Assessment (Department of Planning, July 2005).

The OEH website (<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspecies/>) and the *Atlas of NSW Wildlife* database must be the primary information sources for the list of threatened species present.

The BioBanking Threatened Species Database (<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/>), the Vegetation Types databases (<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biobanking/vegtypedatabase.htm>) and other data sources (e.g. PlantNET, Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums (<http://ozcam.org.au/>), previous or nearby surveys etc.) may also be used to compile the list.

3. The EIS should contain the following information as a minimum:

- a. The requirements set out in the *Guidelines for Threatened Species Assessment* (Department of Planning, July 2005);
- b. Description and geo-referenced mapping of study area (and associated spatial data files), e.g. overlays on topographic maps, satellite images and /or aerial photos, including details of map datum, projection and zone, all survey locations, vegetation communities (using the plant community types from OEH's vegetation type database – see above), key habitat features and reported locations of threatened species, populations and ecological communities present in the subject site and study area. Separate spatial files (.shp format) to be provided to the OEH should include, at a minimum, shapefiles of the project site, impact footprint, vegetation mapping and classification for both the impact and any offset site(s);
- c. Description of survey methodologies used, including timing, location and weather conditions;
- d. Detailed description of vegetation communities (including classification and methodology used to classify) and including all plot data. The vegetation classification used needs to be matched with Biometric and Endangered Ecological Community classifications. The condition of vegetation needs to be documented including areas of derived grassland. Plot data should be supplied to the OEH in electronic format (eg MS-Excel) and organised by vegetation community;
- e. Details, including qualifications and experience of all staff undertaking the surveys, mapping and assessment of impacts as part of the EIS;
- f. Identification of national and state listed threatened biota known or likely to occur in the study area and their conservation status;
- g. Description of the likely impacts of the proposal on biodiversity and wildlife corridors, including direct and indirect and construction and operation impacts. Wherever

- possible, quantify these impacts such as the amount of each vegetation community or species habitat to be cleared or impacted, or any fragmentation of a wildlife corridor;
- h. Identification of the avoidance, mitigation and management measures that will be put in place as part of the proposal to avoid or minimise impacts, including details about alternative options considered and how long term management arrangements will be guaranteed;
 - i. Description of the residual impacts of the proposal. If the proposal cannot adequately avoid or mitigate impacts on biodiversity, then a biodiversity offset package is expected (see the requirements for this at point 6 below); and
 - j. Provision of specific Statement of Commitments relating to biodiversity.
4. An assessment of the significance of **direct and indirect impacts** of the proposal must be undertaken for threatened biodiversity known or considered likely to occur in the study area based on the presence of suitable habitat. This assessment must take into account:
 - a. the factors identified in s.5A of the EP&A Act; and
 - b. the guidance provided by *The Threatened Species Assessment Guideline – The Assessment of Significance (DECCW, 2007)* which is available at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/threatenedspecies/tsaguide07393.pdf>
 5. Where an offsets package is proposed by a proponent for impacts to biodiversity (and a BioBanking Statement has not been sought) this package should:
 - a. Meet either the OEH's *Principles for the use of biodiversity offsets in NSW* ¹, (www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biocertification/offsets.htm) or the 'NSW OEH interim policy on assessing and offsetting biodiversity impacts of Part 3A, State significant development (SSD) and State significant infrastructure (SSI) projects';
 - b. Take account of landscape design principles such patch size and building onto and connecting existing remnants;
 - c. Identify the conservation mechanisms to be used to ensure the long term protection and management of the offset sites; and
 - d. Include an appropriate Management Plan (such as vegetation or habitat) that has been developed as a key amelioration measure to ensure any proposed compensatory offsets, retained habitat enhancement features within the development footprint and/or impact mitigation measures (including proposed rehabilitation and/or monitoring programs) are appropriately managed and funded.

¹ Please note that the OEH's *Principles for the use of biodiversity offsets in NSW* ('the Principles') and the *NSW OEH interim policy on assessing and offsetting biodiversity impacts of Part 3A, State significant development (SSD) and State significant infrastructure (SSI) projects* ('the Interim policy') require offsets to be based on a quantitative assessment of the loss in biodiversity from the proposal and the gain in biodiversity from the offset. The methodology must be based on the best available science, be reliable, and used for calculating both the impact and offset sites. Even where a proponent does not intend to use the BioBanking Assessment Methodology and Credit Calculator (Scenario 1), use of a suitable alternative metric, justified in the EA, is necessary to demonstrate that the proposal is consistent with the Principles or the Interim policy. Ultimately the proponent is expected to demonstrate quantitatively that the biodiversity losses associated with the project will be adequately compensated for by the improvement in vegetation condition and security expected from the offset site. This cannot be properly determined by a hectare comparison alone.

6. Where appropriate, likely impacts (both direct and indirect) on any adjoining and/or nearby OEH estate reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or any marine and estuarine protected areas under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* or the *Marine Parks Act 1997* should be considered. Refer to the *Guidelines for developments adjoining land and water managed by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water* (DECC, 2010).
7. With regard to the **Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999**, the assessment should identify any relevant Matters of National Environmental Significance and whether the proposal has been referred to the Commonwealth or already determined to be a controlled action.

4. OEH estate

Where proposals are in the vicinity of land reserved or acquired under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) the EA should include:

1. Consideration of the matters identified in the *Guidelines for developments adjoining land and water managed by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water* (DECCW 2010).
2. A description of the mitigation and management options that will be used to prevent, control, abate or minimise identified impacts associated with the project. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented.

5. GIS layers

The proponent must include with their Environmental Assessment to OEH spatial layer(s) that detail the:

- Application boundary;
- Development footprint;
- All ancillary Infrastructure;
- Boundary of any offset sites;
- Vegetation mapping for both the impact and any offset site(s); and
- Vegetation sample plot location for both the impact and offset site(s).

This information must be provided in an Esri geodatabase (**9.3**) or shapefile format, or any esri compatible dataset in GDA or MGA 94.

Distribution records for plants and animal species in a format suitable to upload to the NSW Wildlife Atlas. See <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/wildlifeatlas/about.htm#contribute>

Attachment 2 – Guidance Material

Title	Web address
<u>Relevant Legislation</u>	
<i>Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/epabca1999588/
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+203+1979+cd+0+N
<i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+38+1994+cd+0+N
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+80+1974+cd+0+N
<i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+101+1995+cd+0+N
<i>Water Management Act 2000</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+92+2000+cd+0+N
<u>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage</u>	
Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation (2005)	Available from DP&E
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW, 2010)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/consultation.htm
Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW, 2010)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/archinvestigations.htm
Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/DECCAHIMSSiteRecordingForm.htm
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Registrar	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/contact/AHIMSRegistrar.htm
<u>Biodiversity</u>	
BioBanking Assessment Methodology (DECC, 2008)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/biobanking/08385bbassessmethod.pdf
BioBanking Assessment Methodology and Credit Calculator Operational Manual (DECCW, 2009)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/biobanking/09181biopsman.pdf
Threatened Species Survey and Assessment Guidelines: Field Survey Methods for Fauna -Amphibians (DECCW, 2009)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/threatenedspecies/09213amphibians.pdf
Threatened Biodiversity Survey and Assessment: Guidelines for Developments and Activities - Working Draft (DEC, 2004)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/TBSAGuidelinesDraft.pdf
Guidelines for Threatened Species Assessment (Department of Planning,	Draft available from DP&E

Title	Web address
July 2005)	
The OEH Threatened Species website	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspecies/
Atlas of NSW Wildlife	http://www.bionet.nsw.gov.au/
BioBanking Threatened Species Database	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/
Vegetation Types databases	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biobanking/vegtypedatabase.htm
PlantNET	http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/
Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums	http://ozcam.org.au/
Threatened Species Assessment Guideline - The Assessment of Significance (DECCW, 2007)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/threatenedspecies/tsaguide07393.pdf
Principles for the use of biodiversity offsets in NSW	See Attachment 3
OEH Interim policy on assessing and offsetting biodiversity impacts of State Significant developments	URL not currently available
<u>OEH Estate</u>	
Land reserved or acquired under the NPW Act	Shapefiles can be obtained via contacting the OEH data broker: data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au
List of national parks	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/NationalParks/parksearchatoz.aspx
OEH Revocation of Land Policy	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/policies/RevocationOfLandPolicy.htm
Guidelines for developments adjoining land and water managed by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW, 2010)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/protectedareas/10509devadideccw.pdf

Attachment 3

NSW Biodiversity Offset Principles for Major Projects (State Significant Development and Infrastructure)

- 1. Before offsets are considered, impacts must first be avoided and unavoidable impacts minimised through mitigation measures. Only then should offsets be considered for the remaining impacts.**

Offsets sit within the hierarchy of 'avoid, minimise, offset'. The first priority in a development proposal is always to avoid any unnecessary impact to biodiversity. Where impacts cannot be avoided, a reasonable attempt should be made to minimise the impact as much as possible. After all feasible measures have been taken to avoid or minimise impacts to biodiversity, offsets should be used to compensate for any remaining impacts.

- 2. Offset requirements should be based on a reliable and transparent assessment of losses and gains.**

Offsetting decisions should be based on a reliable and transparent assessment of the loss in biodiversity due to the development proposal and the likely gain in biodiversity through the offset.

For terrestrial biodiversity, established assessment tools, such as the BioBanking Assessment Methodology, are currently considered best practice. This methodology is currently being reviewed and refined.

- 3. Offsets must be targeted to the biodiversity values being lost or to higher conservation priorities.**

Offsets should reflect the biodiversity values, including threatened species and their habitat, that are being lost. This should be on a like-for-like basis for NSW-listed species and ecological communities that are also nationally listed.

Like-for-like is preferable for ecological communities, threatened species and their habitat that are only listed in NSW. However, where offset sites that are exactly like-for-like are not reasonably available, offsets may include vegetation communities of a similar type or a type of a higher conservation priority, or threatened species of a higher conservation priority.

- 4. Offsets must be additional to other legal requirements.**

The biodiversity protection and management requirements of an offset must be in addition to any legal requirements already in place for biodiversity on that land. This includes, for example, any existing legal restrictions on clearing under the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*. Improvements in the condition of native vegetation not currently required by other legislation would count as an offset.

- 5. Offsets must be enduring, enforceable and auditable.**

Offset sites must be subject to good governance arrangements to ensure that they are not inadvertently developed in the future. This includes having an appropriate plan of management, resourcing for management, legal security and accountability mechanisms.

For terrestrial offsets, a BioBanking agreement or addition to the NSW national parks system are the preferred mechanisms for securing an offset site. The purchase and retirement of

biodiversity credits under the BioBanking Scheme, where appropriate credits are available, also meets the requirement for good governance arrangements.

Suitable offsets must be determined prior to approval. However the offset does not need to be finalised (eg be purchased or have relevant protection over it) prior to approval, providing it is subject to a suitable mechanism that will remain enforceable after the project has been completed.

6. Supplementary measures can be used in lieu of offsets.

For terrestrial offsets, supplementary measures can be used in lieu of offsets in situations where land-based offsetting is not feasible or practical. The supplementary measure must be relevant to the biodiversity value being impacted. The monetary value of a supplementary measure is to be determined by an appropriate method that is repeatable and transparent.

Examples of supplementary measures include the provision of funds for:

- Biodiversity research or surveys
- Recovery of threatened species
- Community education and awareness programs.

Supplementary measures may also be used to compensate for impacts on aquatic biodiversity.

7. Offsets can be discounted where significant social and economic benefits accrue to NSW as a consequence of the proposal.

While an outcome in which biodiversity values are improved or maintained is preferred, it is acknowledged that in some circumstances flexibility may be required, especially in the context of a project providing significant social or economic benefits to NSW.

Attachment 4

**Legend**

- NPWS Estate
- Coastal lagoons and lakes
- Estuarine Wetland
- Floodplain Wetland
- Freshwater Lake
- Reservoir
- Saline Wetland

Project Site

**Jemalong Solar Station Project landscape context -
mapped floodplain wetland
(2011 SPOT Image)**



Legend

- NPWS Estate
- Coastal lagoons and lakes
- Estuarine Wetland
- Floodplain Wetland
- Freshwater Lake
- Reservoir
- Saline Wetland

Project Site

Jemalong Solar Station Project - adjacent mapped floodplain wetland (2011 SPOT Image)



Your reference :
Our reference : EF14/22878 & DOC14/140170-01
Contact : Ms Sheridan Ledger; (02) 6332 7608

Neville Osborne
Infrastructure projects
Department of Planning & Environment
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Attention: Lauren Rose

5 August 2014

Dear Mr Osborne

I refer to an email received by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) on 22 July 2014 from the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) requesting Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the proposed Jemalong Solar Station (SSD 14_6588) located in the Forbes Shire Council local government area (the solar station).

The EPA has considered the details of the project as provided by DPE and has identified the information it requires to assess the project (see **Attachment 1**). The proponent should ensure that the Environmental Assessment (EA) is sufficiently comprehensive to enable the EPA to determine the extent of the impact(s) of the proposal. In carrying out the assessment, the proponent should refer to the relevant guidelines as listed in **Attachment 2** and any relevant industry codes of practice and best practice management guidelines.

The key issues requiring assessment for this project are summarised below:

1. Chemical and hazardous materials, storage, use and management requirements, including but not limited to, molten salt;
2. Dust management and erosion and sediment control; and
3. Actions that will be taken to avoid or mitigate impacts or compensate for unavoidable impacts identified in 1-2 above.

The EPA would like to advise DPE that the proposed location of the solar station, being Jemalong Station, forms part of the Jemalong Irrigation District. The Jemalong Irrigation District is subject to the requirements of Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 5102 which is held by the Jemalong Irrigation Corporation. As such Jemalong Station is subject to the requirements of Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 5102. The EPA therefore requests that the EA includes a determination of the potential effect/impact of the proposed solar station on the ability of Jemalong Irrigation Corporation to comply with the requirements of EPL 5102. The EPA will provide further information to DPE, the proponent and Jemalong Irrigation Corporation in relation EPL requirements once the assessment is complete.

It is the EPA's expectation that a copy of this correspondence will be provided to the proponent.

The EPA requests one (1) hard and one (1) electronic copy of the EA for assessment. These documents should be lodged at the EPA's Central West (Bathurst) PO Box 1388 BATHURST NSW 2795. Please also send an electronic copy to our referral mailbox – planning.matters@environment.nsw.gov.au

If you have any queries regarding this matter please contact Ms Sheridan Ledger at the EPA Central West Office (Bathurst) by telephoning (02) 6332 7608.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'R' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

RICHARD WHYTE
Manager Central West
Environment Protection Authority

Attachment 1 – EPA Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the proposed Jemalong Solar Station

Environmental Impacts of the Project - General

Impacts related to the following environmental issues need to be assessed, quantified and reported on:

- Air Issues
 - air quality – dust generation and management
- Noise and vibration – during construction and operational phases
- Hazardous material and/or dangerous goods, including but not limited to molten salt, management and storage
- Waste - general waste disposal
- Water and Soils
 - Soil and water quality issues – erosion and sediment control
 - Flooding

Environmental assessments (EAs) should address the specific requirements outlined under each heading below and assess impacts in accordance with the relevant guidelines mentioned. A full list of guidelines is at Attachment 2.

Additionally the EA should assess the potential impact on the Jemalong Irrigation Limited and the ability of that entity to comply with the requirements of its Environment Protection Licence.

Licensing requirements

Strictly in accordance with Schedule 1 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, the solar station will not be required to hold an environment protection licence (EPL). However, the solar station is proposed to be located within the Jemalong Irrigation District which is subject to EPL 5102. The EPA proposes to provide further information in relation to EPL requirements once the EA has been submitted.

Environmental Impacts of the Project – Specific

Air Quality

The EA should include a detailed air quality impact assessment (AQIA). The AQIA should:

1. Assess the risk associated with potential discharges of fugitive and point source emissions for all stages of the proposal. Assessment of risk relates to environmental harm, risk to human health and amenity.
2. Justify the level of assessment undertaken on the basis of risk factors, including but not limited to:
 - a. proposal location;
 - b. characteristics of the receiving environment; and
 - c. type and quantity of pollutants emitted.
3. Describe the receiving environment in detail. The proposal must be contextualised within the receiving environment (local, regional and inter-regional as appropriate). The description must include but need not be limited to:
 - a. meteorology and climate;

- b. topography;
 - c. surrounding land-use; receptors; and
 - d. ambient air quality.
4. Include a detailed description of the proposal. All processes that could result in air emissions must be identified and described. Sufficient detail to accurately communicate the characteristics and quantity of all emissions must be provided.
 5. Include a consideration of 'worst case' emission scenarios and impacts at proposed emission limits.
 6. Account for cumulative impacts associated with existing emission sources as well as any currently approved developments linked to the receiving environment.
 7. Include air dispersion modelling where there is a risk of adverse air quality impacts, or where there is sufficient uncertainty to warrant a rigorous numerical impact assessment. Air dispersion modelling must be conducted in accordance with the *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW* (2005) <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/air/ammodelling05361.pdf>.
 8. 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 (2010)*.
 9. Provide an assessment of the project in terms of the priorities and targets adopted under the NSW State Plan 2010 and its implementation plan Action for Air.
 10. Detail emission control techniques/practices that will be employed by the proposal.

Noise and Vibration

1. Construction noise associated with the proposed development should be assessed using the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* (DECC, 2009).
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/noise/constructnoise.htm>
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). <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/noise/vibrationguide.htm>
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).
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/noise/blasting.htm>
4. Operational noise from all industrial activities to be undertaken on the premises should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *NSW Industrial Noise Policy* (EPA, 2000) and *Industrial Noise Policy Application Notes*. <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/noise/industrial.htm>
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 Policy* (DECCW, 2011).
<http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/noise/2011236nswroadnoisepolicy.pdf>

Waste, chemicals and hazardous materials

In relation to waste, the EA should:

- Include a detailed plan for in-situ classification of waste material, including the sampling locations and sampling regime that will be employed to classify the waste, particularly with regards to the identification of contamination hotspots.
- Identify, characterise and classify all waste that will be generated onsite through excavation, demolition or construction activities, including proposed quantities of the waste.

Note: All waste must be classified in accordance with *EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines*.

- Identify, characterise and classify 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: All waste must be classified in accordance with *EPA's Classification Guidelines*.

- Include a commitment to retaining all sampling and classification results for the life of the project to demonstrate compliance with *EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines*.
- Provide details of how the waste will be handled and managed during transport to a lawful facility. If the waste possesses hazardous characteristics, the Proponent must provide details of how the waste will be treated or immobilised to render it suitable for transport and disposal.
- Include details of all procedures and protocols to be implemented to ensure that any waste leaving the site is transported and disposed of lawfully and does not pose a risk to human health or the environment.
- Include a statement demonstrating that the Proponent is aware of EPA's requirements with respect to notification and tracking of waste.
- Include a statement demonstrating that the Proponent is aware of the relevant legislative requirements for disposal of the waste, including any relevant Resource Recovery Exemptions, as gazetted by EPA from time to time.

In relation to chemicals and hazardous materials, the EA should:

- Identify and provide the approximate quantities of all chemical and hazardous materials to be stored or utilised at the solar station
- Determine the potential impact/risk to human health and the environment from the use of all chemical and hazardous materials to be stored and utilised at the solar station, including but not necessarily limited to molten salts; and identify measures to alleviate any potential impact/risk identified.
- Assess and determine the potential environmental impact/risk of the transport, storage and utilisation of all chemical and hazardous materials associated with the proposal being located on a floodplain and the management techniques to be utilised to eliminate the determined impact/risk.
- Identify the storage methodology and maintenance requirements for storage facilities.

- Outline contingency plans for any event that affects operations at the solar station that may result in environmental harm.

Water and Soils

1. Describe the proposal including position of any intakes and discharges, volumes, water quality and frequency of all water discharges.
2. Demonstrate that all practical options to avoid discharge have been implemented and environmental impact minimised where discharge is necessary.
3. Where relevant 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.
4. Describe existing surface and groundwater quality. An assessment needs to be undertaken for any water resource likely to be affected by the proposal.
5. Describe the nature and degree of impact that any proposed discharges will have on the receiving environment.
6. Assess impacts on groundwater and groundwater dependent ecosystems.
7. Describe how stormwater will be managed both during and after construction.
8. An assessment of potential impacts on soil and land resources should be undertaken, being guided by *Soil and Landscape Issues in Environmental Impact Assessment* (DLWC 2000). The nature and extent of any significant impacts should be identified. Particular attention should be given to:
 - a. Soil erosion and sediment transport - in accordance with *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).
9. Erosion, sediment and leachate control including measures to be implemented to minimise erosion, leachate and sediment mobilisation at the site during works. The EA should show the location of each measure to be implemented. The Proponent should consider measures such as:
 - Sediment traps
 - Diversion banks
 - Sediment fences
 - Bunds (earth, hay, mulch)
 - Geofabric liners
 - Other control measures as appropriate
10. A description of the mitigation and management options that will be used to prevent, control, abate or minimise identified soil and land resource impacts associated with the project. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented.

Attachment 2 – Guidance Material

Title	Web address
<u>Relevant Legislation</u>	
<i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+140+1997+cd+0+N
<i>Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+14+1985+cd+0+N
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+203+1979+cd+0+N
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+156+1997+cd+0+N
<i>Water Management Act 2000</i>	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+92+2000+cd+0+N
<u>Licensing</u>	
Guide to Licensing	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licensing/licenceguide.htm
<u>Air Issues</u>	
Air Quality	
Approved methods for modelling and assessment of air pollutants in NSW (2005)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/air/ammodelling05361.pdf
POEO (Clean Air) Regulation 2010	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/subordleg+428+2010+cd+0+N
<u>Noise and Vibration</u>	
Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/noise/constructnoise.htm
Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline (DEC, 2006)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/noise/vibrationguide.htm
Australian and New Zealand Environment Council – Technical basis for guidelines to minimise annoyance due to blasting overpressure and ground vibration (ANZEC, 1990)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/noise/blasting.htm
Industrial Noise Policy Application Notes	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/noise/traffic.htm
NSW Road Noise Policy	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/noise/traffic.htm
Interim Guideline for the Assessment of Noise from Rail Infrastructure Projects (DECC, 2007)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/noise/railinfraoise.htm
<u>Waste, Chemicals and Hazardous Materials and Radiation</u>	

Title	Web address
Waste	
Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills (EPA, 1996)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/waste/envguidlns/solidlandfill.pdf
Draft Environmental Guidelines - Industrial Waste Landfilling (April 1998)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/waste/envguidlns/industrialfill.pdf
Waste Classification Guidelines (DECC, 2008)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/waste/envguidlns/index.htm
Resource recovery exemption	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/waste/RRecoveryExemptions.htm
<u>Water and Soils</u>	
Soils – general	
Soil and Landscape Issues in Environmental Impact Assessment (DLWC 2000)	http://www.dnr.nsw.gov.au/care/soil/soil_pubs/pdfs/tech_rep_34_new.pdf
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)	Vol 1 - Available for purchase at http://www.landcom.com.au/whats-new/publications-reports/the-blue-book.aspx Vol 2 - http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm
Water	
Water Quality Objectives	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/leo/index.htm
ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality	http://www.mincos.gov.au/publications/australian_and_new_zealand_guidelines_for_fresh_and_marine_water_quality
Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutant in NSW (2004)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/legislation/approvedmethods-water.pdf

Lauren Rose

From: Wayne Jones <wayne.jones@dpi.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 5 August 2014 3:02 PM
To: Lauren Rose
Subject: Jemalong Solar Station [SSD 14_6588] SEARs

Hi Lauren

Please see following draft DPI comment on the above project. Formal response should follow shortly.

Regards
Wayne

Wayne Jones | Land Use Planning Coordinating Officer
Department of Primary Industries
Level 48, MLC Centre, 19 Martin Place Sydney NSW 2000
T:02 9338 6708 | E: wayne.jones@dpi.nsw.gov.au

OUT14/24243

Ms Lauren Rose
Infrastructure Projects
NSW Department of Planning and Environment
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Lauren.Rose@planning.nsw.gov.au

Dear Ms Rose,

**Jemalong Solar Station [SSD 14_6588]
Request for input into Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements**

I refer to your email dated 22 July 2014 to the Department of Primary Industries in respect to the above matter.

Comment by NSW Office of Water

The NSW Office of Water (Office of Water) has reviewed the Scoping Report accompanying the request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements and provides the following comments below, and further detail in **Attachment A**.

It is recommended that the EIS be required to include:

- Details of an adequate and secure water supply for the proposal. Confirmation of the ability to access water from an existing entitlement as proposed and any requirement for additional infrastructure or upgrades to existing infrastructure.
- Assessment of any water licensing requirements. This may include a Part 8 approval under the *Water Act 1912* for levee construction.
- Assessment of impacts on surface and ground water sources (both quality and quantity), watercourses, riparian land, and groundwater dependent ecosystems and measures proposed to mitigate these impacts.
- Proposed water management on the site based on a detailed site water balance. This is to also include a conceptual surface water management plan to identify the existing and proposed surface water management and flow paths.
- An assessment of any proposed modification to surface water management including modelling of redistribution of waters and an assessment of impact on neighbouring properties and the associated watercourse and floodplain. This will also require a review of the proposed levees in accordance with the requirements of the "Lachlan River Jemalong Gap to Condobolin Floodplain Management Plan (2012)".
- Consideration of relevant policies and guidelines.
- A statement of where each element of the SEARs is addressed in the EIS (i.e. in the form of a table).

For further information please contact Tim Baker, Senior Water Regulation Officer (Dubbo Office) on 6841 7403 or at tim.baker@water.nsw.gov.au.

Comment by Crown Lands

Crown Lands has reviewed the proposal and noted that no Crown land will be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal. As such, no further comment regarding any suggested SEARs is provided.

However, it should be noted that there is Crown land located adjacent to Lot 13 DP753118, west and south-west of the proposal, which includes Crown road within an Enclosure Permit held by Twynam Pastoral Co Pty Limited and Crown land Lot 7004 DP 94825 (Trigonometrical purposes) and an associated unformed Crown land access road (**Figure 1**).

The *Scoping Report* has not indicated if Lot 13 DP 753118 will be purchased by Vast Solar Pty Limited. If this is to be the case, consultation should be undertaken with Crown Lands regarding the future management of the Crown land within the locality.

For further information please contact Kay Oxley, Senior Natural Resource Management Officer, (Orange Office) on 6391 4334 or at kay.oxley@crownland.nsw.gov.au.

Fisheries NSW and Agriculture NSW advise no issues.

Attachment A

Jemalong Solar Station [SSD 14_6588] Request for Input into Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements Additional Comment by NSW Office of Water

Relevant Legislation

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) should take into account the objects and regulatory requirements of the *Water Act 1912* and *Water Management Act 2000* (WMA 2000), as applicable. Proposals and management plans should be consistent with the Objects (s.3) and Water Management Principles (s.5) of the WMA 2000.

Water Sharing Plans

The proposal is located within the area covered by the Water Sharing Plan (WSP) for the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources and the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Murray Darling Basin Fractured Rock Groundwater Sources. The EIS is required to:

- Demonstrate how the proposal is consistent with the relevant rules of the WSP including rules for access licences, distance restrictions for water supply works and rules for the management of local impacts in respect of surface water and groundwater sources, ecosystem protection, water quality and surface-groundwater connectivity.
- Provide a description of any site water use (amount of water from each water source) and management including all sediment dams, clear water diversion structures with detail on the location, design specifications and storage capacities for all the existing and proposed water management structures.
- Provide an analysis of the proposed water supply arrangements against the rules for access licences and other applicable requirements of any relevant WSP.
- Provide a detailed and consolidated site water balance.

Relevant Policies and Guidelines

The EIS should take into account the following policies (as applicable):

- Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (2012);
 - Aquifer Interference Policy (2012);
- NSW State Rivers and Estuary Policy (1993);
- NSW State Groundwater Policy Framework Document (1997);
- NSW State Groundwater Quality Protection Policy (1998);
- NSW State Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Policy (2002);
- Department of Primary Industries Risk Assessment Guidelines for Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (2012);
 - NSW Water Extraction Monitoring Policy (2007);
- Australian Groundwater Monitoring Guidelines (2012).

The EIS needs to demonstrate the proposal is consistent with the spirit and principles of these policy documents.

Licensing Considerations

The EIS is required to provide:

- Details of the water supply source(s) for the proposal including any proposed surface water and groundwater extraction from each water source as defined in the relevant Water Sharing Plan/s and all water supply works to take water.
- Information on the purpose, location, construction and expected annual extraction volumes including details on all existing and proposed water supply works which take surface water, (pumps, dams, diversions, etc).
- Details on all bores and excavations for the purpose of investigation, extraction, dewatering, testing and monitoring. All predicted groundwater take must be accounted for through adequate licensing.
- Details on existing dams/storages (including the date of construction, location, purpose, size and capacity) and any proposal to change the purpose of existing dams/storages.
- Details on the location, purpose, size and capacity of any new proposed dams/storages.

Water allocation account management rules, total daily extraction limits and rules governing environmental protection and access licence dealings also need to be considered.

The Harvestable Right gives landholders the right to capture and use for any purpose 10 % of the average annual runoff from their property. The Harvestable Right has been defined in terms of an equivalent dam capacity called the Maximum Harvestable Right Dam Capacity (MHRDC). The MHRDC is determined by the area of the property (in hectares) and a site-specific run-off factor. The MHRDC includes the capacity of all existing dams on the property that do not have a current water licence. Storages capturing up to the harvestable right capacity are not required to be licensed but any capacity of the total of all storages/dams on the property greater than the MHRDC may require a licence.

For more information on Harvestable Right dams:

<http://www.water.nsw.gov.au/Water-licensing/Basic-water-rights/Harvesting-runoff/Harvesting-runoff>

Groundwater Assessment

To ensure the sustainable and integrated management of groundwater sources, the EIS needs to include adequate details to assess the impact of the project on all groundwater sources including:

- The predicted highest groundwater table at the site.
- Works likely to intercept, connect with or infiltrate the groundwater sources.
- Any proposed groundwater extraction, including purpose, location and construction details of all proposed bores and expected annual extraction volumes.
- A description of the flow directions and rates and physical and chemical characteristics of the groundwater source.
- The predicted impacts of any final landform on the groundwater regime.
- The existing groundwater users within the area (including the environment), any potential impacts on these users and safeguard measures to mitigate impacts.
- An assessment of the quality of the groundwater for the local groundwater catchment.
- An assessment of groundwater contamination (considering both the impacts of the proposal on groundwater contamination and the impacts of contamination on the proposal).
- Measures proposed to protect groundwater quality, both in the short and long term.
- Measures for preventing groundwater pollution so that remediation is not required.
- Protective measures for any groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs).
- Proposed methods of the disposal of waste water and approval from the relevant authority.
- The results of any models or predictive tools used.

Where potential impact/s are identified, the assessment will need to identify limits to the level of impact and contingency measures that would remediate, reduce or manage potential impacts to the existing groundwater resource and any dependent groundwater environment or water users, including information on:

- Any proposed monitoring programs, including water levels and quality data.

- Reporting procedures for any monitoring program including mechanism for transfer of information.
- An assessment of any groundwater source/aquifer that may be sterilised from future use as a water supply as a consequence of the proposal.
 - Identification of any nominal thresholds as to the level of impact beyond which remedial measures or contingency plans would be initiated (this may entail water level triggers or a beneficial use category).
 - Description of the remedial measures or contingency plans proposed.
 - Any funding assurances covering the anticipated post development maintenance cost, for example on-going groundwater monitoring for the nominated period.

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

It is suggested the EIS considers the potential impacts on any Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) at the site and in the vicinity of the site and:

- Identify any potential impacts on GDEs as a result of the proposal including:
 - o the effect of the proposal on the recharge to groundwater systems;
 - o the potential to adversely affect the water quality of the underlying groundwater system and adjoining groundwater systems in hydraulic connections; and
 - o the effect on the function of GDEs (habitat, groundwater levels, connectivity).
- Provide safeguard measures for any GDEs.

Watercourse and Riparian Land

The EIS should consider the Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (2012).

The EIS should address the potential impacts of the project on all watercourses likely to be affected by the project, existing riparian vegetation and the rehabilitation of riparian land. It is recommended the EIS provides details on all watercourses potentially affected by the proposal, including:

- Scaled plans showing the location of:
 - o watercourses and top of bank;
 - o riparian corridors widths to be established along the creeks;
 - o existing riparian vegetation surrounding the watercourses (identify any areas to be protected and any riparian vegetation proposed to be removed);
 - o the site boundary, the footprint of the proposal in relation to the watercourses and riparian areas; and
 - o proposed location of any asset protection zones.
- Photographs of the watercourses.
- A detailed description of all potential impacts on the watercourses/riparian land.
- A description of the design features and measures to be incorporated to mitigate potential impacts.
- Geomorphic and hydrological assessment of water courses including details of stream order (Strahler System), river style and energy regimes both in channel and on adjacent floodplains.

End Attachment A

Regards
Wayne

Wayne Jones | Land Use Planning Coordinating Officer
Department of Primary Industries
Level 48, MLC Centre, 19 Martin Place Sydney NSW 2000
T:02 9338 6708 | E: wayne.jones@dpi.nsw.gov.au



Australian Government

Department of Defence
Defence Support and Reform Group

Anthony Farrell
Director Estate Planning ACT/NSW
Estate Planning Branch
Brindabella Business Park (BP26-1-A066)
PO Box 7925
Department of Defence
CANBERRA BC ACT 2610
☎: (02) 6266 8034
✉: anthony.farrell@defence.gov.au

REF: AF18601235

Your Ref: SSD 14_6588

General Manager
NSW Department of Planning and Environment
ATTN: Lauren Rose
GPO Box 39
Sydney NSW 2001

Dear Ms Rose

RE: Request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements for Jemalong Solar Station (SSD 14_6588), Jemalong, Forbes Shire Council

Thank you for providing the Department of Defence (Defence) with the opportunity to comment on the Request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements for Jemalong Solar Station. Defence understands that the applicant is seeking to construct and operate a 30MW concentrating solar thermal plant with thermal energy storage and associated infrastructure including 89 receiving towers at a height of 27m.

There is an ongoing need to obtain and maintain accurate information about tall structures. The risk posed by a tall structure to aircraft safety can be minimised if information on the tall structure is conveyed to pilots so that they can fly at a safe margin above the structure. The RAAF Aeronautical Information Service (RAAF AIS) in Melbourne is responsible for recording the location and height of tall structures.

The information is held in a central database managed by RAAF AIS and relates to the erection, extension or dismantling of tall structures the top of which is:

- a. 30 metres or more above ground level - within 30 kilometres of an aerodrome, or
- b. 45 metres or more above ground level elsewhere.

At a height of 27m the proposed receiving towers do not meet the above definition of a tall structure. However, the applicant is seeking to construct 89 receiving towers at a height of 27m within 30km of Forbes Airport. In the interests of aircraft safety, due to the high number of proposed receiving towers located within 30km of Forbes Airport, Defence requests that the applicant provide RAAF AIS with "as constructed" details. RAAF AIS has a web site with a Vertical Obstruction Report Form at www.raafais.gov.au/obstr_form.htm which can be used to enter the location and height details of tall structures.

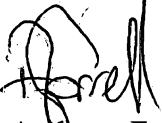
With aircraft safety in mind, Defence requests that obstacle lighting is designed in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority Manual of Standards 139.

Glare from reflective surfaces can affect the visibility of pilots during daylight hours. Defence requests that the solar panels are to be comprised of non-reflective materials. If the solar panels cause a glare problem for pilots Defence may request these surfaces be suitably modified to extinguish the glare.

Defence has no objections to the above proposal subject to the applicant adhering to the above requirements.

Should you wish to discuss the content of this submission further, please contact Mr Nick Parker on (02) 6266 8201 or email on lpsi.directorate@defence.gov.au.

Yours faithfully



Anthony Farrell

Director Estate Planning ACT/NSW

5 August 2014



WST14/00080

Manager
Infrastructure Projects
Department of Planning & Environment
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Attention: Ms Lauren Rose

Dear Ms Rose

**SSD14_6588: Lot 13 DP 753118; Naroo Lane, Forbes;
Request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs);
Jemalong Solar Station**

Thank you for your letter dated 22 July 2014 referring the *Scoping Report* for the Jemalong Solar Station Project and seeking SEARs from Roads and Maritime Services.

Following review of the *Scoping Report*, Roads and Maritime has identified and recommends that the following issues be addressed in the Environmental Assessment:

- A traffic impact study prepared in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 2 of the RTA's *Guide to Traffic Generating Developments 2002* and including:
 - Hours and days of construction.
 - Schedule for phasing/staging of the project.
 - Traffic volumes:
 - Existing.
 - Project-related for each stage of the project including construction, operation and decommissioning.
 - Future, including project-related traffic.
 - Traffic volumes are to also include a description of:
 - Ratio of light vehicles to heavy vehicles.
 - Peak times for existing traffic.
 - Peak times for project-related traffic.
 - Transportation hours.
 - The origin, destination and routes for:
 - Employee and contractor light traffic.
 - Heavy traffic.
 - Oversize and over mass traffic.
- A description of all oversize and over mass vehicles and the materials to be transported.

- Details of access requirements to classified roads and an analysis of affected intersections with classified road required for such access to determine suitability.
- The shortest and least trafficked route is to be given priority for the movement of materials and machinery to minimise the risk and impact to other motorists so far as is reasonably practicable.
- The impact of generated traffic and measures employed to ensure efficiency and safety on the public road network during construction, operation and decommissioning of the project.
- The need for improvements to the road network, and the improvements proposed such as road widening and intersection treatments, to cater for and to mitigate the impact of project-related traffic.
- Local climate conditions that may affect road safety for vehicles used during construction, operation and decommissioning of the project (eg fog, wet and dry weather, etc)
- Proposed road facilities, access and intersection treatments shall be identified and be in accordance with *Austroads Guide to Road Design 2010* and Roads and Maritime Supplements including safe intersection sight distance.
- The layout of the internal road network, parking facilities and infrastructure within the project boundary.
- Assessment of traffic noise and dust effects.
- A Traffic Management Plan is to be developed in consultation with the Forbes Shire Council and Roads and Maritime.

Roads and Maritime appreciates the opportunity to contribute to the SEARs and requests that a copy of the SEARs be forwarded to Roads and Maritime at the same time they are sent to the applicant.

Should you require further information please contact Andrew McIntyre on (02) 6861 1453.

Yours faithfully



Susie Mackay
Network & Safety Manager
Western

07/08/14

Lauren Rose

From: Tim Pearce
Sent: Thursday, 7 August 2014 5:12 PM
To: Lauren Rose
Subject: RE: Request for Input for SEARs - Jemalong Solar Station & Griffith Solar Farm
Attachments: Request for Input for SEARs - Griffith Solar Farm; Request for Input for SEARs - Jemalong Solar Station

Dear Lauren,

I'm writing to provide a response to the Department of Planning & Infrastructure on the Telco Authority requirement for wording in the SEAR's for Jemalong Solar Station and the Griffith Solar Farm. The Telco Authority can advise that on this occasion for both of these developments that the risk of interference into the Telco Authority's radio communications is very low risk. In both cases I have also spoken to my colleagues within the Rural Fire Service and they have also assessed that these developments are no risk to RFS radio communications activities. Therefore no additional wording is required in the SEAR's for these 2 developments.

However, given each development circumstance is different, the Telco Authority would be grateful if NSW Planning can advise all future developments so it can review the proposal and advise on the requirements to SEAR's.

Kind regards

Tim Pearce
Manager – Facilities Planning
NSW Telco Authority
Level 17W, McKell Building
2-24 Rawson Place Sydney 2000
p: 02 9372 8252 | f: 02 9372 7954 | m: 0412 998 674
email: tim.pearse@finance.nsw.gov.au
www.telco.nsw.gov.au



Note: My free/busy calendar information may not be up to date in Groupwise as I am on the Outlook 2010 Pilot. Please contact me by phone, email or Instant Messenger to confirm my availability.

From: Lauren Rose
Sent: Tuesday, 22 July 2014 4:19 PM
To: Tim Pearce
Subject: Request for Input for SEARs - Jemalong Solar Station

Dear Mr Pearce

Please find attached a letter requesting input to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the above proposal together with the draft DGRs and the Scoping Report.

The Department requests that you provide details of any key issues and assessment requirements by **Tuesday 5 August**.

Lauren Rose

Student Planner

Infrastructure Projects

Development Assessment Systems & Approvals

Department of Planning & Environment

GPO Box 39 | Sydney NSW 2001 | T 02 9228 6325 | E lauren.rose@planning.nsw.gov.au



**Planning &
Environment**