Aussie Skips Recycling
Bellfrog St Site Upgrades

SSD-67497708

Environmental Impact Statement

3 November 2025



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EIS Declaration

Project details		
Project Name	Aussie Skips Recycling - Bellfrog St Site Upgrades	
Application number	SSD-67497708	
Address of the land in respect of which the development application is made	13 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre	
Applicant details		
Applicant Name	Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd (ABN: 23 614 855 506)	
Applicant Address	14 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre, NSW	
Details of person by whom this EIS was prepared		
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Certification		
We certify that the contents of this EIS have been prepared in accordance with Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Schedule 2 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 and the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment and Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements issued for the development. To the best of our knowledge, it contains all available information that is relevant to the environmental assessment of the development to which the statement relates. The information contained in this EIS is neither false nor misleading.		
 **James Hammond** CEO / Director 3 November 2025	 **Sophia Burke** Senior Environmental Consultant 3 November 2025	 **Manikshya Shrestha** Environmental Consultant 3 November 2025

Declaration by registered environmental practitioner	
Name	Fiona Gainsford
Registration number	R80002
Organisation registered with	Certified Environmental Practitioner Scheme (CENVP-IA REAP)
Declaration	
The undersigned declares that this EIS: • has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021; • contains all available information relevant to the environmental assessment of the development, activity or infrastructure to which the EIS relates; • does not contain information that is false or misleading; • addresses the Planning Secretary's environmental assessment requirements (SEARs) for the project; • identifies and addresses the relevant statutory requirements for the project, including any relevant matters for consideration in environmental planning instruments; • has been prepared having regard to the Department's State Significant Development Guidelines - Preparing an Environmental Impact Statement; • contains a simple and easy to understand summary of the project as a whole, having regard to the economic, environmental and social impacts of the project and the principles of ecologically sustainable development; • contains a consolidated description of the project in a single chapter of the EIS; • contains an accurate summary of the findings of any community engagement; and • contains an accurate summary of the detailed technical assessment of the impacts of the project as a whole	
Signature	
Date	3 November 2025

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Executive summary

The Project

Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd (*Aussie Recycling*) is proposing to upgrade the existing *Waste Material Handling Facility* located at 13 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre (Lot 15/DP1133214) (**the** *Site*).

The *Site* is an existing, operating waste facility. It is currently used for the receipt, storage and export of soils, aggregates, virgin excavated natural material (VENM) and other similar waste materials. The *Site* is currently permitted to receive an annual combined throughput of 199,000 tonnes (t) of waste materials in any 12-month period.

Aussie Recycling is applying for a new State Significant Development (SSD) consent (SSD-67497708), which is seeking approval to construct and operate the *Site* as a *Resource Recovery Facility (RRF)*. The proposal includes minor demolition, alterations to existing site components, installation of a fixed waste *Processing* plant and site infrastructure, construction of environmental conservation measures, and the ongoing operation of the RRF.

The RRF will have two main buildings, a *Waste Receival Building* and a *Waste Processing Building*. These will be connected by an enclosed conveyor. There will be an open yard between these buildings, to allow truck access for delivery of waste and dispatch of recovered products and residual waste.

The RRF will accept and recycle, construction and demolition (C&D) waste, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste and non-putrescible municipal solid waste (MSW), including building and demolition (B&D) wastes such as brick, asphalt, concrete and metals. It is proposed that up to 199,000 t of waste will be accepted and processed in any 12-month period. The *Site's* operating hours are also proposed to be modified, compared to those currently approved.

RRF operations will include:

- receipt of waste via heavy road vehicles.
- storage of waste in the receival building.
- handling of waste by the conveyor and mobile plant.
- *Processing* of waste, including sifting, picking and screening, using mobile plant and the *Material Recovery Plant*.
- storage of recovered products and residual waste.
- dispatch of recovered products and residual waste by heavy road vehicles.
- *Ancillary Low Impact Uses*.

All waste storage, handling and *Processing* will be within the buildings and conveyor. No waste will be stored, handled or processed outside.

The proposal will allow a broader wider range of wastes to be accepted at the site (C&D, C&I and non-putrescible MSW). It will allow these wastes to be sorted on site to produce recovered products for further recycling, so reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, as advocated by the NSW Environment Protection Authority's Draft NSW Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan (EPA 2025). The proposal includes site changes to enhance the site's environmental measures, in particular, construction of a roof over the concrete yard so that all waste will remain under cover. The proposal will not increase existing operational footprint or the site's throughput over a year.

The *Project* is a timely part of the response to the growing waste management and infrastructure challenges facing Sydney and New South Wales. With Greater Sydney's population projected to exceed 6 million by 2041 and local landfill capacity expected to be exhausted by 2030, there is an urgent need for modern infrastructure that can recover valuable materials, reduce environmental impacts, and support a circular economy.

The *Project* is strongly aligned with the Draft NSW Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan (2025), which sets out a long-term vision for a resilient, efficient, and circular waste system and the objects of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*. The Plan identifies construction and demolition (C&D), and household (municipal) wastes as priority streams requiring expanded processing capacity, particularly in metropolitan areas. It calls for well-located, fit-for-purpose infrastructure that can support population growth, reduce landfill reliance, and keep materials in use for longer. The *Project* fits the description of the kind of infrastructure that is desperately needed. It re-purposes an existing waste facility, with a demonstrated ability to operate with minimal acute local impacts, to process waste types which have a more pressing demand than the current soil waste stream.

The Project also supports broader state and national strategies. It aligns with the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041, which targets an 80% recycling rate by 2030, and the NSW Circular Economy Policy Statement, which promotes infrastructure that enables reuse and recycling. It is consistent with the objects of the EP&A Act and the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001.

At the national level, it supports the National Waste Policy Action Plan and the Australia Circular Economy Framework, both of which aim to reduce waste generation and double the circularity rate by 2040.

By increasing local processing capacity, The *Project* will reduce pressure on landfills, lower transport emissions, and provide affordable recycled materials to the construction sector—helping to meet growing demand for sustainable building inputs. Recycled materials such as aggregates and timber are already significantly cheaper than virgin alternatives, and their use is increasingly expected by regulators and developers alike.

The *Site* location within an established industrial precinct and near major freight routes ensures efficient logistics and avoids the need for greenfield development. This supports the Greater Sydney Region Plan, Eastern City District Plan, and Strathfield 2040 Local Strategic Planning Statement, all of which call for modern, co-located waste infrastructure that supports population growth, industrial resilience, and environmental performance.

In addition, *The Project* contributes to NSW's climate goals under the Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020–2030 by diverting waste from landfill and reducing methane emissions. Landfilled C&D wastes are particularly problematic for methane generation – as they generate significant quantities, but in an uneven manner and generally not quite at= the scale and consistency required to justify investment in a flare or other emission reduction infrastructure.

On balance, the proposed development is environmentally beneficial and strategically aligned with NSW's long-term vision for a more sustainable and more resilient future. It also addresses critical infrastructure gaps, supports economic growth, and delivers meaningful social benefits.

Benefits of the Project

The Project is in the public interest. It has broad benefits, with minimal residual local impacts. Some benefits of *The Project* are:

- **Improved resource recovery:** Up to 199,000 tonnes processed annually with ~70% recovered, easing pressure on limited local landfill space and supplying local markets with recycled aggregates, timber and metals.
- **Local jobs:** Staff on *Site* will increase from about 5.25 to 13 full-time equivalent roles (about eight additional jobs). There are a range of jobs that will be created, from lower to higher skilled positions. The jobs created are suited to local skills and will offer stable employment in a critical industry.
- **Minimal local residual impacts:** The facility is enclosed and subject to a range of mitigation measures that will ensure impacts on the environment and amenity of the local community are minimal.
- **Precinct fit:** The upgrade strengthens an existing industrial *Site* and precinct, without the need to develop or encroach on greenfield land.

Approvals required

the proposed development will require the following approvals:

- development consent under Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act;
- a variation to the Site's EPL granted under Section 48 of the POEO Act;
- a construction certificate under Section 6.4 of the EP&A Act; and
- an occupation certificate under Section 6.4 of the EP&A Act.

Consultation and evolution of the proposal

There have been several points of engagement with regulators and the local community in designing *The Project* and preparing the EIS. Engagement with the local community has included letters (in English and Arabic), a web portal, drop-in sessions, and targeted discussions. Feedback from regulators and the community focused on dust, noise, traffic, water management, and what waste materials would be accepted on site. Although community interest and input was limited overall; where residents engaged, their questions have been thoroughly explored and considered.

Feedback has been taken on board. The design of the facility has evolved and now encloses all waste activities, focuses on a priority mixed waste stream, strengthens water controls and includes modern mitigation and supporting measures, such as real-time (continuous) air quality monitoring.

Impact assessment

The impact of The *Project* on the environment, human health and amenity was conducted in accordance with the SEARs and other relevant guidelines and standards. This EIS predicts minimal to no impact for all environmental aspects. The outcome of the key environmental assessments are summarised below.

- Water – The upgraded water management system will increase roof area and capture and reuse runoff, preventing generation of leachate and reducing discharge frequency to 2–3 times per year. Runoff water quality will resemble that of a standard industrial site, rather than a waste facility, as all waste activities are enclosed. Overall, the impact of *The Project* on water quality are expected to be very low.
- Flood - Flood risk remains low, with the residual risk managed via a response plan and 'shelter in place' approach, utilising the first floor of the office building on *Site*.
- Air quality – Enclosure of waste activities and a suite of effective engineering controls to reduce dust (including extraction, baghouse filtration, sprays and misters) will ensure compliance with NSW air quality criteria. The predicted cumulative impacts of *The Project* are low, with only one modelled exceedance in the air quality study, which was linked to a regional smoke event in the data set, and not due to site emissions. Residual risk is further reduced, by a commitment to real-time dust monitoring and adaptive management.
- Noise – Noise modelling shows compliance with all project noise trigger levels, except for one daytime receiver, with a 2 dB exceedance of criteria (which is not audible). *The Project* does not pose a risk for sleep disturbance, as night time activities are minimal. Traffic noise impacts are within guideline limits.
- Traffic – Traffic modelling confirms no loss of intersection performance at Roberts Road and no queuing will occur on Bellfrog Street, even under *Peak* conditions. A range of behavioural controls will be enforced to further reduce amenity impacts from heavy vehicle movements.
- Fire safety – The facility incorporates best-practice fire safety measures, including fully-sprinklered buildings, hydrant upgrades, fire-water containment measures (844 kL capacity), and stockpile limits. Any performance solutions that require further engineering during the construction phase will be done so in consultation with FRNSW.
- Aboriginal cultural heritage – The site has been heavily disturbed by past quarrying and filling and has negligible archaeological potential. No Aboriginal objects were identified, and consultation confirmed no intangible or indirect impacts on cultural heritage are likely.
- Biodiversity – The site is an existing industrial *Site*, with no native vegetation or threatened species habitat. A small habitat enhancement project for the Green and Golden Bell Frog will provide a net positive outcome for that species. No significant biodiversity impacts or prescribed impacts are expected.
- Contamination – A Detailed *Site* Investigation concluded the *Site* is suitable for the proposed development without the need for any remediation.

Concluding statement

Sydney needs modern recycling facilities that continue to improve resource recovery rates. A growing and evolving global city needs a waste sector that evolves alongside it.

The *Aussie Recycling Greenacre* upgrade is an important piece of the puzzle in how NSW manages the impending landfill capacity crisis, meets recycling targets and reduces carbon emissions.

This upgrade is centred on a modern and sophisticated *Material Recovery Plant*. The facility will utilise advanced technology and processes to enhance the recovery of waste streams that may otherwise be sent to landfill. The upgrade of the *Site* will improve its ability to service the local and Greater Sydney construction and infrastructure sectors.

The existing *Waste Material Handling Yard* has a demonstrated history of operations that do not impact on the surrounding community.

The robust impact assessments detailed within this EIS show that the proposed upgrades and changes will not significantly affect the risk or impact profile of the *Site*. The environmental controls this *Project* will implement are backed by robust governance, audit and reporting requirements, to ensure performance, transparency and accountability.

The Project is aligned with local, state and national waste strategy and priorities. It is an optimised project in that it provides significant broader public benefit and negligible local impact.

We believe this EIS provides a thorough and clear assessment of the environmental, social and economic impacts of the proposed development. On balance, the impact assessment carried out demonstrates *The Project* will provide strong net positive outcomes for the recycling sector and the broader community.

Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Ancillary Low Impact Uses	Operation of the mechanical workshop (including the movement of heavy vehicles in the process of being repaired, or that have been repaired); cleaning of the site via small equipment such as bobcat sweeper, pressure washers etc.; use of a vacuum truck emptying stormwater water pits and tanks; cleaning equipment; truck and mobile plant maintenance (within workshop); *Material Recovery Plant* maintenance and general Site maintenance; Sampling and testing of materials.
Applicant	Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd.
Aussie Recycling	Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd.
Aussie Recycling Greenacre	The specific Resource Recovery Facility to be constructed and operated at the Site.
Current Consent	DA (2012/175) issued by Strathfield City Council for a 'materials handling yard'. The only operative Consent at the Site at the time of writing this EIS.
Inbound	Entering the Site.
Material Delivery Truck(s)	Heavy vehicle that is delivering or dropping off material to the Site. These vehicles will enter the Site loaded and leave the Site empty.
Material Export Truck(s)	Heavy vehicle that is removing or exporting material from the Site. These vehicles will enter the Site empty and leave the Site loaded.
MRF Enclosure	(in the context of the option presented in supporting specialist reports) The proposed development
Material Recovery Plant	The waste processing plant to be installed in the *Waste Receival Building*, *Waste Processing Building*, and connected by an elevated, covered conveyor belt.
Outbound	Leaving or exiting the Site.
Peak	In the context of (traffic) trip generation, 'peak' periods are defined as the time of the day where demand for travel to, from or around a development is at its highest
Process or Processing	Includes the following activities: handling with mobile plant; feeding through hoppers and chutes; picking up, dropping, placing and moving; sorting; mechanically transferring; separating; conveying; mechanical screening; use of magnets; use of blower plant; washing; picking (either manually with people or mechanically); aggregating; and compacting. Does not include the following: shredding; crushing; granulating; grinding; or thermal treatment.
Site	13 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre, NSW. Lot 15 DP1133214.
The Project	The proposed development.
Truck Movement	A directional traverse conducted by a Truck.

Term	Definition
Resource Recovery Facility (RRF)	A building or place used for the recovery of resources from waste, including works or activities such as separating and sorting, processing or treating the waste, composting, temporary storage, transfer or sale of recovered resources, energy generation from gases and water treatment, but not including re-manufacture or disposal of the material by landfill or incineration.
Site Enclosure	A building covering the *Site*, almost from boundary to boundary (see Figure 18), encompassing all *Processing*, storage areas and truck movement areas [An alternative design that was considered and compared to *The Project*, as required by the SEARS.]
Waste Material Handling Facility	Description of the currently approved activity at the Site, per the Current Consent.
Waste or Resource Transfer Station	A building or place used for the collection and transfer of waste material or resources, including the receipt, sorting, compacting, temporary storage and distribution of waste or resources and the loading or unloading of waste or resources onto or from road or rail transport.
Waste Processing Building	The building that will be created by altering and extending the existing awning along the northern side of the Site, and the addition of a wall on the eastern side of the stockpile storage area. Refer to Attachment B(i).
Waste Receival Building	The altered existing warehouse building on the southern side of the Site. Refer to Attachment B(i).
Worst case	The worst, or highest, possible level of impact of a given environmental aspect. Typically used as an input into a model so that the model is based on a highly conservative operational scenario. Could also be referred to a 'maximum level of impact'.

1 Introduction

This Environmental Impact Statement (**EIS**) has been prepared to support Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd's (*Aussie Recycling, the Applicant*) application for State Significant Development approval (**SSD**) for upgrades to their existing *Waste Material Handling Facility* at 13 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre (the *Site*) (refer to Figure 1).

The *Applicant* is seeking approval for alterations and additions to existing infrastructure at the *Site*, and operation of the *Site* as a *Resource Recovery Facility*. *The Project* may also be referred to as '*Aussie Recycling Greenacre*'.

The *Applicant* proposes to upgrade the existing infrastructure and operations on the *Site*. The proposed upgrade includes the addition of a fixed *Material Recovery Plant*, changes to incoming waste types and enclosure of the waste handling, *Processing* and storage areas.

Under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (**EP&A Act**), a development application (**DA**) for an SSD project must be accompanied by an EIS that addresses the project-specific Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (**SEARs**). The SEARs (no. SSD-67497708) for this EIS were issued on 6 March 2024 (refer to Appendix 4).

This EIS has been prepared in accordance with the EP&A Act, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (**EP&A Regulation**), the SEARs and has been prepared in accordance with '*State Significant Development Guidelines - Preparing an Environmental Impact Statement'* (DPE 2024) (**EIS guidelines**).

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Existing approvals

Aussie Recycling currently operates the *Site* as a *Waste or Resource Transfer Station*, which was described as a *'(Waste) Material Handling Facility* under the existing DA (2012/175) (*the Current Consent*) (**see Appendix 1**), granted by Strathfield City Council on 19 February 2013 (operative from 2 May 2013). The *Current Consent*, as issued, authorises a scale of activity that is defined by truck movements, rather than by an annual mass or volume limit. This Consent would be surrendered once the SSD consent becomes operational (if approved). The *Site* currently handles soil, concrete and asphalt wastes, from Construction and Demolition sources.

The *Site* operates under an existing Environment Protection Licence (**EPL 21389**) (see Appendix 5) issued under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (**POEO Act**) by the NSW EPA. EPL 21389 authorises the scheduled activity of 'Waste Storage' and a throughput of 199,000 tonnes in any 12-month period. This EPL would be varied when the SSD consent is granted (if approved), to reflect the changes set out in this EIS.

1.1.2 The evolution of this application

This *Site* upgrade project was first conceived in October 2021 and has evolved and been refined, based on consultation feedback, over the past three years. Initially, it was proposed that the *Site* would have a throughput of 350,000 tonnes of waste materials per annum and would except only soil waste (GSW Soils >CT1). Based on further market analysis, internal strategy development, regulator feedback (in particular NSW EPA) and stakeholder feedback, the proposed development has evolved to a *Resource Recovery Facility* for mixed building and demolition (and similar) waste, with an annual throughput of 199,000 tonnes per annum, as proposed in this EIS. Several meetings with the NSW EPA shaped *The Project* design, and focus on engineering controls for impact mitigation, such as enclosure of all waste-related activities.

1.1.3 The Applicant

The *Applicant* is:

Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd
ABN: 23 614 855 506
14 Bellfrog Street
Greenacre, NSW, 2190.

Aussie Recycling is an Australian, family-owned, waste management company, which is part of a larger parent company, Aussie Industries. Aussie Industries' activities include the operation of a collection infrastructure business under the Aussie Skips brand; and two waste facilities under the *Aussie Recycling* brand - one in Strathfield South, NSW, and this *Site*, in Greenacre, NSW.

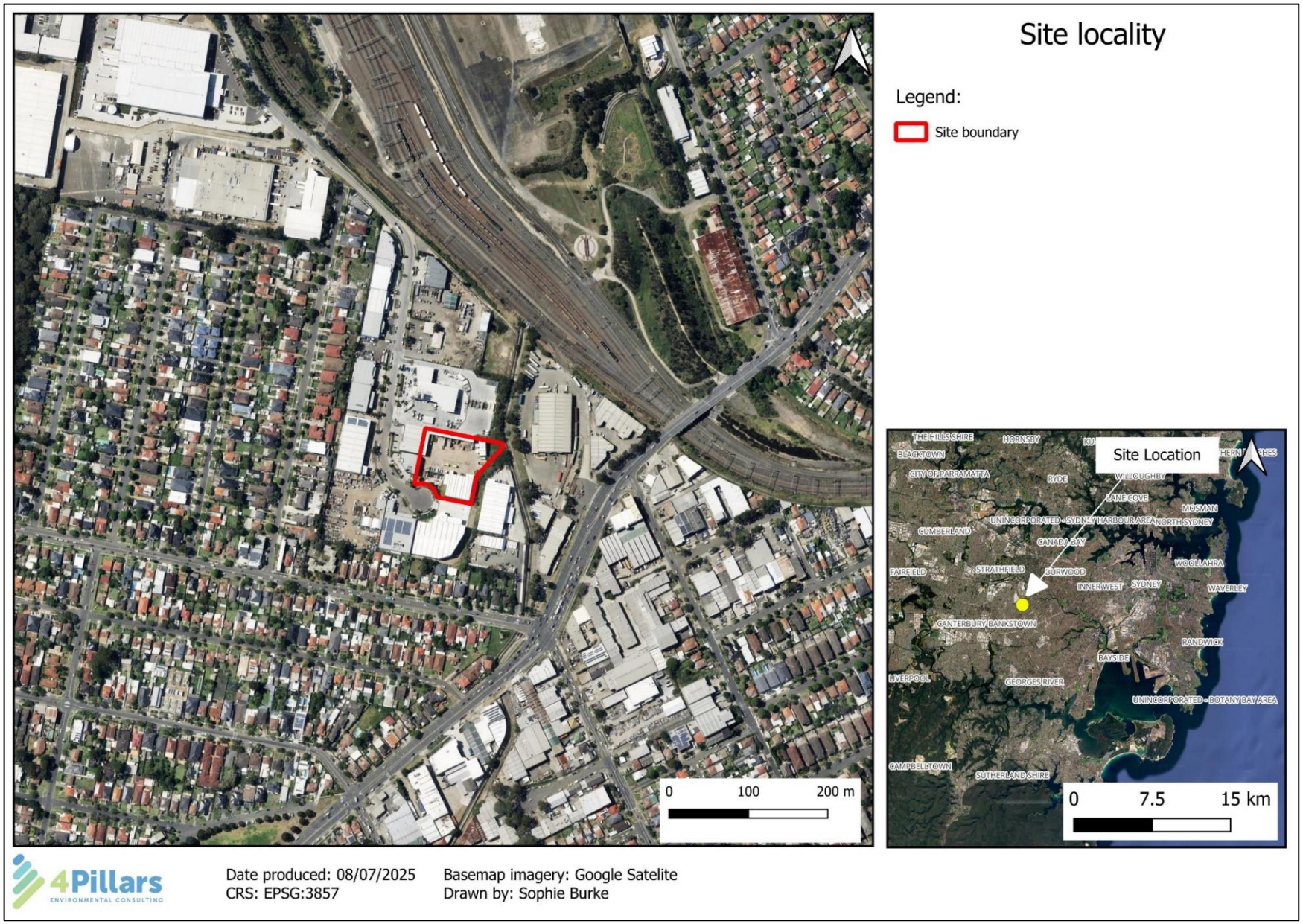


Figure 1: Site locality and regional context.

1.2 Project description

The Project is the alteration of, and additions to, existing infrastructure at the *Site* and the ongoing operation of the *Site* as a *Resource Recovery Facility*.

The *Site* is currently used as a *Waste Material Handling Facility* for the receipt, storage and export of soils, aggregates, virgin excavated natural material (VENM) and other similar waste 'spoil' materials. The *Site* is currently permitted to receive an annual combined throughput of 199,000 tonnes (t) of waste materials in any 12-month period.

The proposal to construct and operate the *Site* as a Resource Recovery Facility includes:

- minor demolition works;
- alterations to existing *Site* structures;
- installation of a fixed *Material Recovery Plant*;
- construction of environmental conservation measures; and
- ongoing operation.

Aussie Recycling Greenacre will have two main buildings, a *Waste Receival Building* and a *Waste Processing Building*. These buildings will be connected by an elevated and enclosed conveyor belt. There will be an open yard space between these buildings, to allow truck access for delivery of waste and the export of recovered products and waste residuals.

Aussie Recycling Greenacre will accept and recycle, construction and demolition (C&D) waste, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste and non-putrescible municipal solid waste (MSW), including building and demolition (B&D) wastes such as brick, asphalt, concrete and metals. A maximum of 199,000 t of waste will be accepted and *Processed* in any 12-month period and the operating hours of the *Site* will be extended (compared to current approved operating hours).

Proposed operations will include:

- receipt of waste via heavy road vehicles.
- storage of waste in the *Waste Receival Building*.
- handling of waste by mobile plant and the conveyor.
- *Processing* of waste, including sifting, picking and screening, using mobile plant and the *Material Recovery Plant*.
- storage of recovered products and residual waste.
- export of recovered products and residual waste by heavy road vehicles; and
- ancillary activities including operation of a workshop, employee parking, overnight truck parking, equipment storage, maintenance, (potential) diesel fuel storage in a self-contained fuel tank, water treatment, waste sampling, quality assurance and use of the site's existing facilities.

All waste storage, handling and *Processing* will be within the buildings and conveyor. No waste will be stored, handled or processed outside.

1.2.1 Objectives of the project

The Project has the following objectives:

- To repurpose the *Site* from soil waste to mixed waste and meet the demands of the local waste market, to ensure it is being utilised for its highest use.
- To improve recycling rates of C&D, C&I and Municipal solid waste from skip bins and similar waste streams and reduce waste to landfill.
- To minimise the residual impact of *The Project* on the local community.
- To vertically integrate mixed waste *Processing* in the Aussie Industries business.

1.3 Related development(s)

The construction and use of the existing buildings and structures on the *Site* was authorised by the *Current Consent*. As the facility was built in 2013, the buildings and infrastructure at the *Site* are of a contemporary standard and are fit for ongoing use. The figure on the following page provides a visual representation of several areas and features of the *Site*.

The Project involves alterations and additions to existing buildings and structures, and the ongoing use of the *Site* as a *Resource Recovery Facility*. *The Project* involves:

- Retention and ongoing use of some existing structures (i.e. weighbridges);
- Demolition of some structures (i.e. existing block walls);
- Alteration of some structures (i.e. widening of the opening to the *Waste Receival Building*);
- Construction of new structures.

The proposed surrender of the *Current Consent* means that the continued use of existing buildings must be incorporated into the SSD Consent and operate as a single approval. Approved Plans and works-as-executed plans are available for the existing buildings on the *Site* (see Appendix 1 and Appendix 2) to demonstrate they were built in accordance with the *Current Consent*.

Further detail regarding the scope of alterations and additions to existing buildings is provided in Section 0.



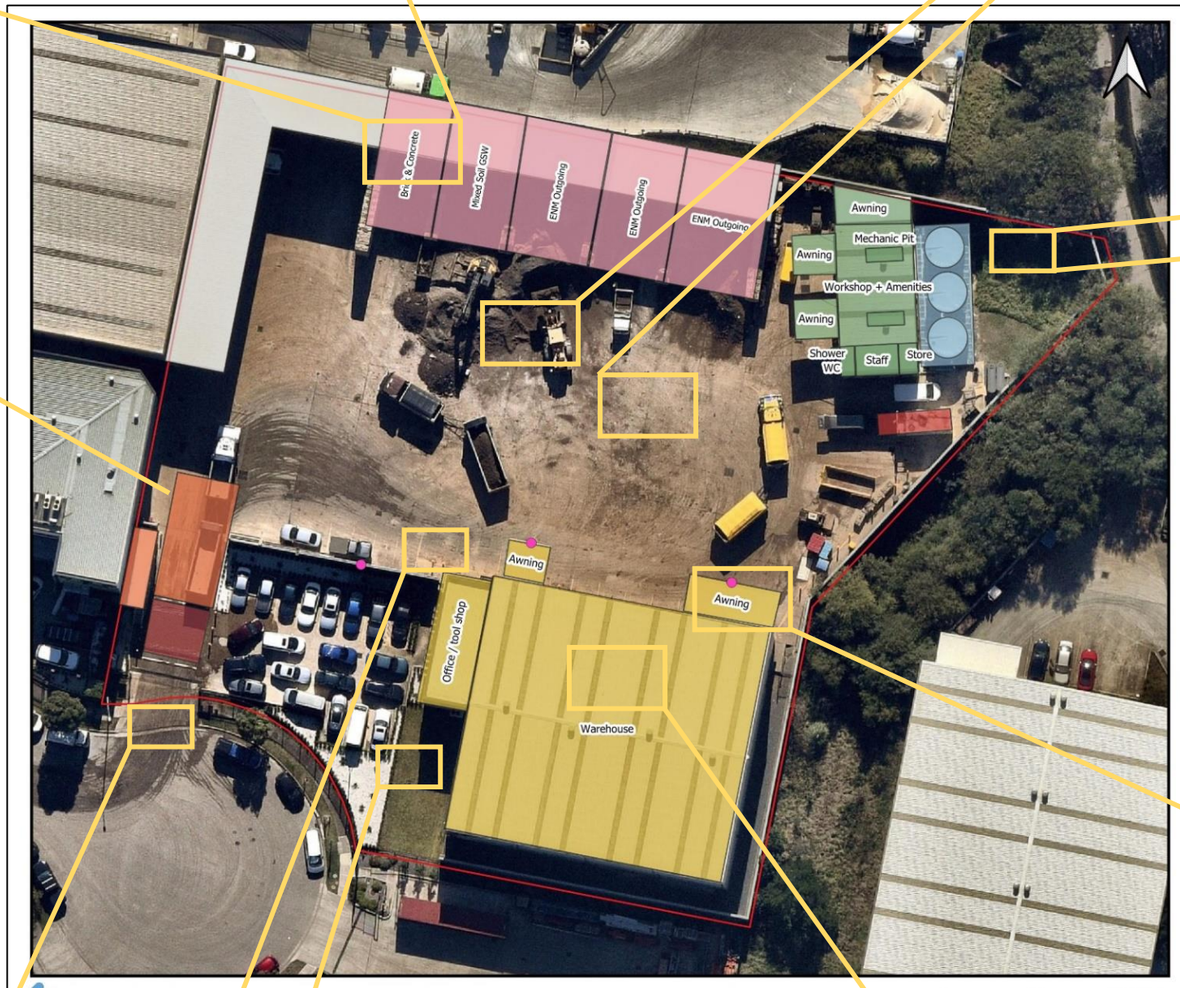












Existing Site Infrastructure

Legend:

Existing Site Infrastructure
- Existing material bays
- Water guns
- Water Storage
- Diesel Refill Area
- Mechanics workshop
- Warehouse
- Wheel Wash
- Weighbridge
- Material bay awning

Base Maps
- Site boundary

4Pillars ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Date produced: 15/09/2022
CRS: EPSG:3857

Basemap imagery: Nearmap
Drawn by: Sophie Burke

0 10 20 m















2 Strategic context

2.1 Regional and local context

The *Site* is within the suburb of Greenacre, in the Strathfield LGA, which falls within the 'Eastern City' Greater Sydney Planning District, which is located approximately 17 km southwest of the Sydney CBD and 6 km east of Bankstown (see Figure 1).

The *Site* is located within an established industrial area with other nearby facilities including Enfield Intermodal Centre, Heidelberg Materials Concrete Batching Plant, Bingo Recycling Centre and Boral Asphalt.

The *Site* connects to the region by use of the A3 and A6 which links to the road networks M4 and M5. This road connection links the *Site* to the Sydney CBD, Eastern Sydney, South Sydney, Western Sydney and North Sydney.

Land use in the region includes residential, commercial and industrial development. The suburb of Greenacre is a largely developed residential area with very few lots undeveloped. Several parks and commercial zones are scattered throughout the area. The industrial precinct is centred around the intermodal rail line.

2.2 Sensitive receivers

The *Site* is located in an industrial zone and is bounded on all sides by industrial sites, including warehouses (to the west and east), a 24-hour concrete batching plant (to the north), and factory units to the south. The nearest residential receivers are to the south and west, approximately 80 m and 105 m distance from the site, respectively (see Figure 2). The nearest residences to the south are located on Juno Parade, which is a consistently busy thoroughfare for vehicles.

No significant increase in residential receivers in the immediate area is expected in the future.

2.3 Alignment with Strategic Planning Instruments

The proposed development supports key National, State and local government strategies that guide infrastructure planning, waste minimisation, and the transition to a circular economy. The development contributes positively to the objectives and targets of the strategic frameworks discussed below.

2.4 National

2.4.1 DCCEEW "National Waste Policy Action Plan" (2024)

The National Waste Policy Action Plan (2024), released by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), sets out national targets to reduce total waste generation by 10% per person by 2030 and achieve an 80% average resource recovery rate. The policy also calls for improved waste infrastructure, greater separation of materials, and the development of domestic end markets for recycled content.

The proposed upgrade of the Greenacre waste facility aligns with these objectives by transitioning the site from predominantly soil handling to the *Processing* and recovery of C&D waste—Australia's largest waste stream. (noting some C&I and MSW (non-putrescible) may also be accepted). With the installation of new *Processing* equipment, the facility will assist in supporting the national target of 80% recovery by enabling efficient separation and re-use of C&D materials, with approximately 70% recovery on-site (see Table 4) and further potential off-site *Processing* of residual waste (heavies) to increase recovery rates further. This investment helps operationalise key actions from the Action Plan, such as infrastructure enhancement and market development.

2.4.2 DCCEEW "Australia Circular economy framework – Doubling our circularity rate" (2024)

The Australia Circular Economy Framework (2024) aims to double the national circularity rate from 5.8% to 12% by 2040. The strategy promotes the continual use and reuse of resources through improved product design, resource efficiency, and investment in infrastructure that facilitates material recovery and re-entry into supply chains.

The proposed development aligns directly with this framework by repurposing an existing facility to process high volumes of recyclable materials from the C&D sector. Shifting from soil to C&D waste enables recovery of brick, concrete, timber, and metal—all key materials in construction reuse markets. This supports the framework's goals by closing resource loops, reducing landfill reliance, and enabling circular design outcomes across the built environment.

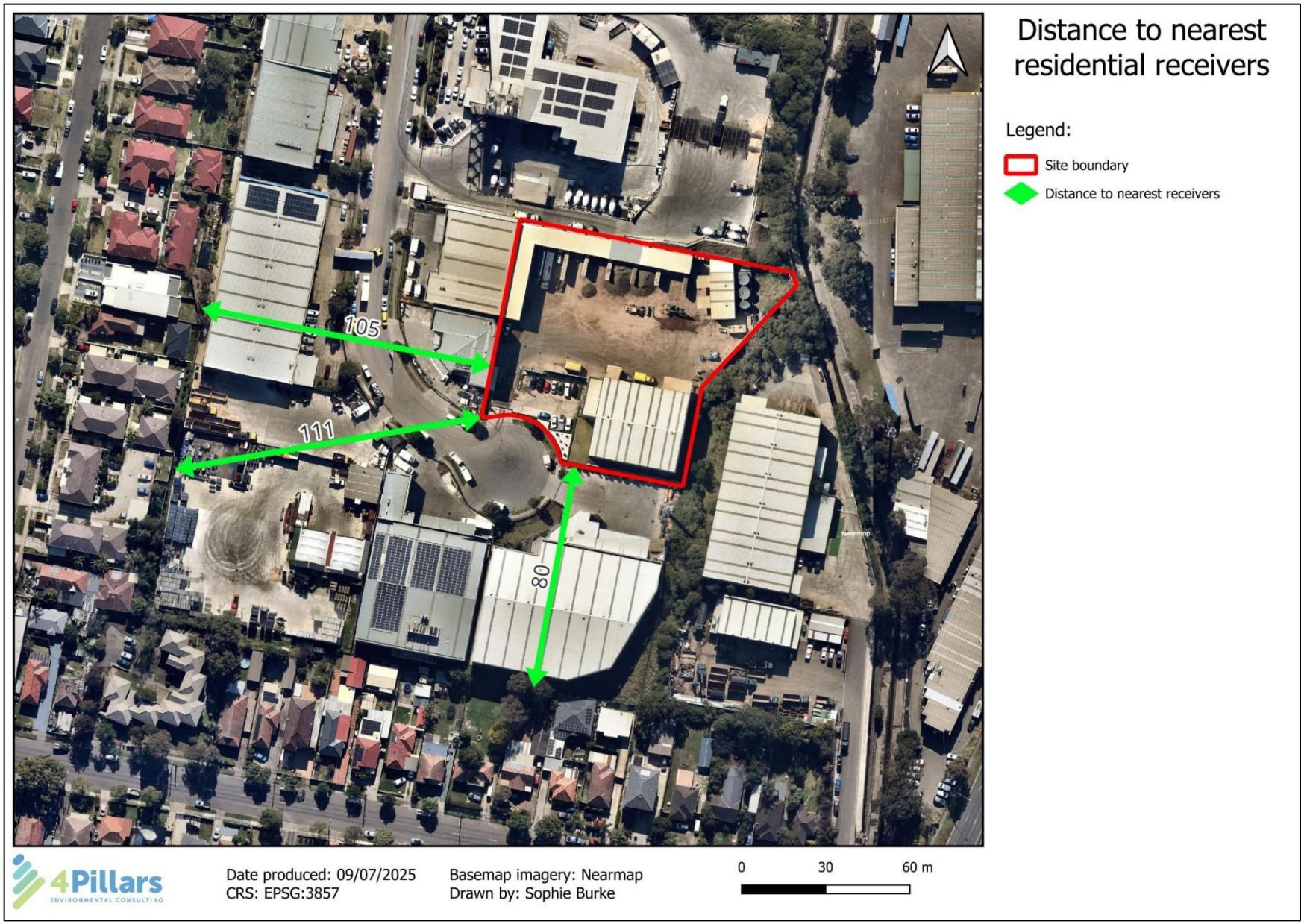


Figure 2: Sensitive residential receiver locations.

2.5 State

2.5.1 NSW EPA Draft NSW Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan

The proposed development is strongly aligned with the objectives of the *NSW EPA Draft Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan*, which sets out a long-term vision for a resilient, efficient, and circular waste system that maximises resource recovery and minimises environmental impact. The Plan identifies the urgent need to deliver well-located, fit-for-purpose infrastructure to support population growth, urban densification, and the transition to a circular economy. In particular, it highlights C&D waste as a priority material stream requiring greater capacity for sorting, processing, and reuse. By upgrading an existing facility within an established industrial precinct, *The Project* directly responds to the Plan's call for strategic investment in infrastructure that keeps materials in use and reduces reliance on landfill. It enhances regional resource recovery capacity and supports NSW's broader climate and sustainability goals through improved material circularity and reduced transport and disposal impacts.

2.5.2 NSW DPIE "Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041: Stage 1 (2021–2027)" (2021)

The NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy outlines key targets, including reducing waste generation by 10% per person and achieving an 80% recycling rate by 2030. C&D waste is a focus, given its high volumes and recoverability.

The Greenacre facility upgrade will assist in meeting the recycling rate targets by providing infrastructure for recovering and processing C&D materials such as concrete, brick, timber, and steel. The upgrade will increase local processing capacity, reduce landfill pressure, and strengthen material circularity, consistent with the Strategy's goals.

2.5.3 NSW DPIE "Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy: A Guide to Future Infrastructure Needs" (2021)

This companion document to the 2041 Strategy identifies where and what type of infrastructure is needed across NSW to support future waste demand. It highlights a significant shortfall in C&D processing infrastructure in metropolitan Sydney.

The upgrade assists in addressing this gap, by enhancing processing capabilities at an existing facility within an industrial precinct. By handling high-volume, mixed material loads, the development aligns with strategic infrastructure priorities for Sydney.

2.5.4 NSW EPA "Circular Economy Policy Statement" (2019)

This policy articulates NSW's commitment to transitioning to a circular economy, where materials are kept in use for as long as possible. It emphasises designing waste out of systems and building infrastructure to support reuse and recycling.

The proposed development directly supports this vision by enabling high-volume sorting, separation, and reintegration of C&D materials into the construction sector. By transforming waste into inputs for secondary markets, the facility helps reduce raw material consumption and enhances supply chain resilience.

2.5.5 NSW DPIE "Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020–2030" (2020)

The Net Zero Plan targets a 35% reduction in emissions by 2030 (from 2005 levels), with a long-term goal of net zero by 2050. It identifies waste emissions—particularly landfill methane—as a significant contributor.

The Greenacre upgrade contributes to these emissions reductions by increasing diversion of C&D waste from landfill, reducing methane generation, and lowering embodied emissions through the reuse of recovered materials. This supports the Plan's cross-sectoral emissions reduction framework and encourages cleaner material supply chains.

2.5.6 NSW Governmental and NSW OEH "Climate Change Policy Framework" (2016)

The Climate Change Policy Framework sets a whole-of-government goal for NSW to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 while increasing infrastructure resilience to climate-related risks. It supports investment in low-emission, adaptive systems.

The proposed development supports both mitigation and adaptation outcomes by reducing landfill emissions, supporting recycled material use, and ensuring continuity of waste services in a climate-resilient location. The modernisation of the Greenacre facility contributes to a more robust and future-ready waste system.

2.5.7 *Infrastructure NSW "State Infrastructure Strategy 2022–2042" (2022)*

This Strategy identifies the circular economy and resilient infrastructure as priorities to accommodate population growth. It promotes targeted investment in urban waste infrastructure to support recycling and resource efficiency.

The Greenacre upgrade aligns with these priorities by maximising use of existing land, modernising equipment, and contributing to Sydney's waste resilience. The facility will support circular economy outcomes and address regional processing capacity shortfalls.

2.5.8 *Transport for NSW "Future Transport Strategy 2056" (2022)*

This long-term strategy advocates for the co-location of freight-intensive and waste infrastructure to minimise transport distances and reduce emissions. It also supports infrastructure within strategic transport corridors.

Located within proximity to key freight routes, the Greenacre site is well placed to provide localised waste processing. The development will reduce the distance that heavy vehicles need to travel across the road network, contributing to more sustainable transport outcomes.

2.5.9 *NSW EPA "NSW Plastics Action Plan" (2021)*

Although focused on plastics, this plan promotes systemic improvements in waste separation, recycling infrastructure, and recovery of co-mingled materials. It sets a goal to triple plastic recycling by 2030.

The Greenacre upgrade indirectly supports these aims by introducing advanced separation capabilities for C&D and C&I wastes, which often includes plastic residues. Improved recovery of non-putrescible waste supports overall system efficiency and reduces reliance on landfill.

2.5.10 *NSW EPA "Waste Delivery Plan" (2021)*

The Waste Delivery Plan outlines regional infrastructure needs and emphasises the importance of localised C&D waste processing in metropolitan Sydney.

The Greenacre upgrade supports this by expanding capacity in a location close to major construction corridors. By managing waste near its source, the development reduces emissions and supports the Plan's network efficiency goals.

2.5.11 *NSW EPA "Waste Classification Guidelines" (2014)*

Although not a strategic policy, these guidelines are critical to the safe, lawful, and environmentally responsible operation of waste facilities in NSW. They govern classification, handling, and reporting of all waste types.

Accurate classification enables appropriate recovery, reuse, and risk management, ensuring environmental protection and regulatory compliance. The Greenacre facility will operate in accordance with these guidelines.

2.6 Regional

2.6.1 *Greater Sydney Commission "Greater Sydney Region Plan – A Metropolis of Three Cities" (2018)*

The Greater Sydney Region Plan identifies the need to integrate land use and infrastructure to meet the demands of a growing population, including provision for essential urban services such as waste. It promotes efficient and sustainable waste management within existing industrial lands to support resilience and liveability.

The Greenacre upgrade will deliver on these priorities by intensifying use of an existing industrial site to support sustainable growth. Enhancing recycling capacity within the Strathfield LGA will strengthen the waste infrastructure network and aligns with the Plan's direction to improve resource efficiency, reduce environmental impacts, and co-locate waste services in suitable precincts.

2.6.2 *Greater Sydney Commission "Eastern City District Plan" (2018)*

The Eastern City District Plan refines the regional direction of the Greater Sydney Region Plan with specific planning priorities for the Eastern District, including Planning Priority E17: Protecting and enhancing industrial and urban services land. It recognises the importance of well-located waste infrastructure in supporting circular economy goals.

The proposed upgrade meets this planning priority by improving resource recovery capacity within existing industrial land, avoiding the need for new sites and minimising transport impacts. The upgrade will support the district's growth while ensuring essential waste functions are maintained in proximity to generation sources, reinforcing circularity and system efficiency.

2.7 Local

2.7.1 Strathfield Council "Strathfield Local Strategic Planning Statement" (LSPS) (2020)

Strathfield's LSPS prioritises sustainable waste management and the protection of industrial land for employment and essential services. It calls for infrastructure that supports the circular economy and long-term environmental goals.

The Greenacre upgrade aligns with this direction by enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of an existing facility without increasing the development footprint. It maintains employment land use, supports waste sector jobs, and advances the local circular economy.

2.8 Waste and resource recovery in Sydney

The waste and resource recovery sector in New South Wales is undergoing a period of transformation, driven by increasing waste volumes, population growth, and a shift towards a circular economy. The proposed upgrade of the existing waste facility in Greenacre is a strategic response to these challenges and is supported by key policies including the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041, the Greater Sydney Region Plan, and the Eastern City District Plan.

Greater Sydney's population is projected to grow to approximately 6.1 million people by 2041, an increase of more than one million residents from the current population. This population growth will be accompanied by increased housing and infrastructure development, placing further pressure on existing waste infrastructure. The Greater Sydney Region Plan identifies the need for an additional 725,000 homes by 2036 to support this growth.

Landfill capacity within the Sydney Basin is forecast to be exhausted by 2030, making it critical to divert recoverable materials away from disposal. Without new and efficient recovery infrastructure, much of this material will either be landfilled or stockpiled, undermining waste reduction goals and placing further pressure on the environment and local communities.

NSW EPA data from 2022-23 identified C&D waste remains the largest single waste stream in the NSW, accounting for approximately 56% of all waste generated—equivalent to 12.674 million tonnes in 2022–23. While 77% of this waste was recycled, 2.82 million tonnes was still sent to landfill. This is 2.82 million tonnes of material that could have been recycled being unnecessarily sent to the limited landfill space.

The NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 sets an ambitious target of achieving an 80% average recovery rate across all waste streams by 2030. To meet this target and manage future demand, the strategy emphasises the need to increase processing capacity, enhance recovery technologies, and reduce reliance on landfill. The NSW EPA figures highlight the urgent need for increased infrastructure capacity to manage escalating waste volumes and improve recovery rates to avoid unnecessary waste going to landfill in alignment with NSW's long-term waste strategies.

Market dynamics are also compounding these challenges. In early 2018, China introduced strict limits on recyclable imports, significantly disrupting Australia's recycling sector and increasing the cost of local sorting and processing. Simultaneously, the demand for virgin construction materials has surged. In 2018, the Greater Sydney Region consumed 32.2 million tonnes of construction-related materials, of which 16.7 million tonnes were sourced from recycled substitutes. Demand is forecast to grow to 326 million tonnes between 2018 and 2036, with recycled content expected to continue playing a vital role.

Recycled materials such as aggregates, concrete, timber, and metals now provide a critical alternative to virgin materials (most virgin materials are no longer sourced within the Sydney region). This shortage has seen prices for virgin products nearly double those of recycled alternatives (see examples in Table 1 below).

Material	Recycled price	Virgin price
Concrete/Brick	$15–30/t	$50–70/t
Soil (ENM)	$10–25/t	$30–60/t
Scrap Metal	Market rate	~$1,200–1,500/t
Timber	$5–30/m	$15–70/m

Table 1: Approximate costs of virgin and recycled products (based on industry data and knowledge and experience).

These economic conditions are shifting industry and regulatory expectations. Developers, regulators, and consumers increasingly demand the use of sustainable and circular construction inputs. However, without increased infrastructure capacity, particularly in metropolitan locations close to waste generation, supply cannot meet this growing demand.

The proposed development directly responds to this challenge. It will process approximately 199,000 tonnes of (predominately) C&D waste annually, recovering high-value materials such as aggregates, concrete, brick, timber, and metal. This equates to an estimated 7% reduction in landfill volumes for the C&D stream alone. *The Project* supports the development of secondary markets, improves access to affordable construction materials, and reduces the environmental footprint of the built environment.

By increasing the efficiency and scale of an existing, well-located facility, *The Project* avoids the need for greenfield development and aligns with key government strategies, including:

- NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041
- NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2021–2027
- Greater Sydney Region Plan (Greater Sydney Commission)
- Eastern City District Plan
- NSW Circular Economy Policy Statement; and
- State Infrastructure Strategy 2022–2042.

The proposal contributes meaningfully to NSW's shift toward a circular economy, reduces pressure on landfill capacity, and supports resilient, low-carbon infrastructure development. It represents a timely and necessary investment in metropolitan Sydney's waste and resource recovery system.

3 The Proposed Development

3.1 Existing facility

The *Site* is currently used as a '*Waste Material Handling Facility*', which aligns with characterisation as a '*Waste or Resource Transfer Station*' under the current *Standard Instrument Principal Local Environmental Plan* definitions of development. The *Site* operates under a *Current Consent*, which is a local development Consent that permits the construction and use of the Facility. The *Site* also holds an Environment Protection Licence (no. 21389).

Substantial infrastructure that facilitates the use of the *Site* for waste material handling has been established under the *Current Consent*.

3.1.1 Existing Site infrastructure

The existing *Site* infrastructure consists of:

- Dual in-ground weighbridges;
- Warehouse building;
- Workshop building;
- Material storage bays;
- Awnings on western and northern boundaries (partial covering of material bays);
- Stormwater collection, storage and treatment system, including three above ground tanks;
- Plumbing infrastructure, pumps and dust suppression equipment; and
- In-ground wheel rumble grid/wheel wash.

Further information on finishes and features of existing buildings on *Site* is provided in Table 2 and Figure 3.

Item	Existing Warehouse Building and attached office	Workshop & Amenities
Location on site	Southeast corner	Northeast corner
Description	Storage of vehicles and misc. equipment	Workshop for Aussie Industries own fleet and equipment. Toilet and showers. Staff lunchroom.
Size	10 m (h) x 31.8 m (l) x 27.6 m (w) Area = 878 m^2	4 m (h) x 16.5 m (l) x 8.5 m (w) Area = 140 m^2
Features	• Two awnings • Two roller doors • Office / tool shop • Water cannons located on the awnings	• Three awnings • Two roller doors • Two inspection pits • Shower and toilet • Lunchroom • Storeroom
Exterior finishes / material	• Concrete blockwork – split face • Concrete blockwork – polished face • Colourbond metal wall sheeting • Colourbond metal roller door • Aluminium framed window / door • Colourbond metal roof sheeting • Translucent metal sheeting	• Concrete blockwork – split face • Concrete blockwork – polished face • Colourbond metal wall sheeting • Colourbond metal roller door • Aluminium framed window / door • Colourbond metal roof sheeting • Translucent metal sheeting

Table 2: Key current onsite buildings.

3.1.2 Scope of alterations and additions

The following is the scope of alterations and additions to buildings and infrastructure on *Site*, as part of *The Project*. Figure 3 and Attachment (B(i)) provide plans showing the extent of works.

Demolished and removed:

- Block bay dividers.
- Western and northern awning (roof).

Altered:

- Northern awning on *Waste Receival Building*.
- Conversion of the existing poly water tanks into bespoke concrete tanks.
- Expand the opening on the northern side of the *Waste Receival Building*.
- Conversion of the discharge swale into a frog sanctuary.
- Changes to car parking spaces.
- Concrete pushwalls and bay within *Waste Receival Building*.

Unchanged:

- Weighbridges and wheel wash.
- Weighbridge office.
- Front carpark and landscaping.
- Perimeter walls and fencing.
- Workshop and amenities building.
- Concrete hardstand.
- 'Aussie Recycling' Signage on the western external side of the *Waste Processing Building*.

New:

- Concrete formwork dividing walls below plant.
- *Material Recovery Plant*.
- *Waste Processing Building*.

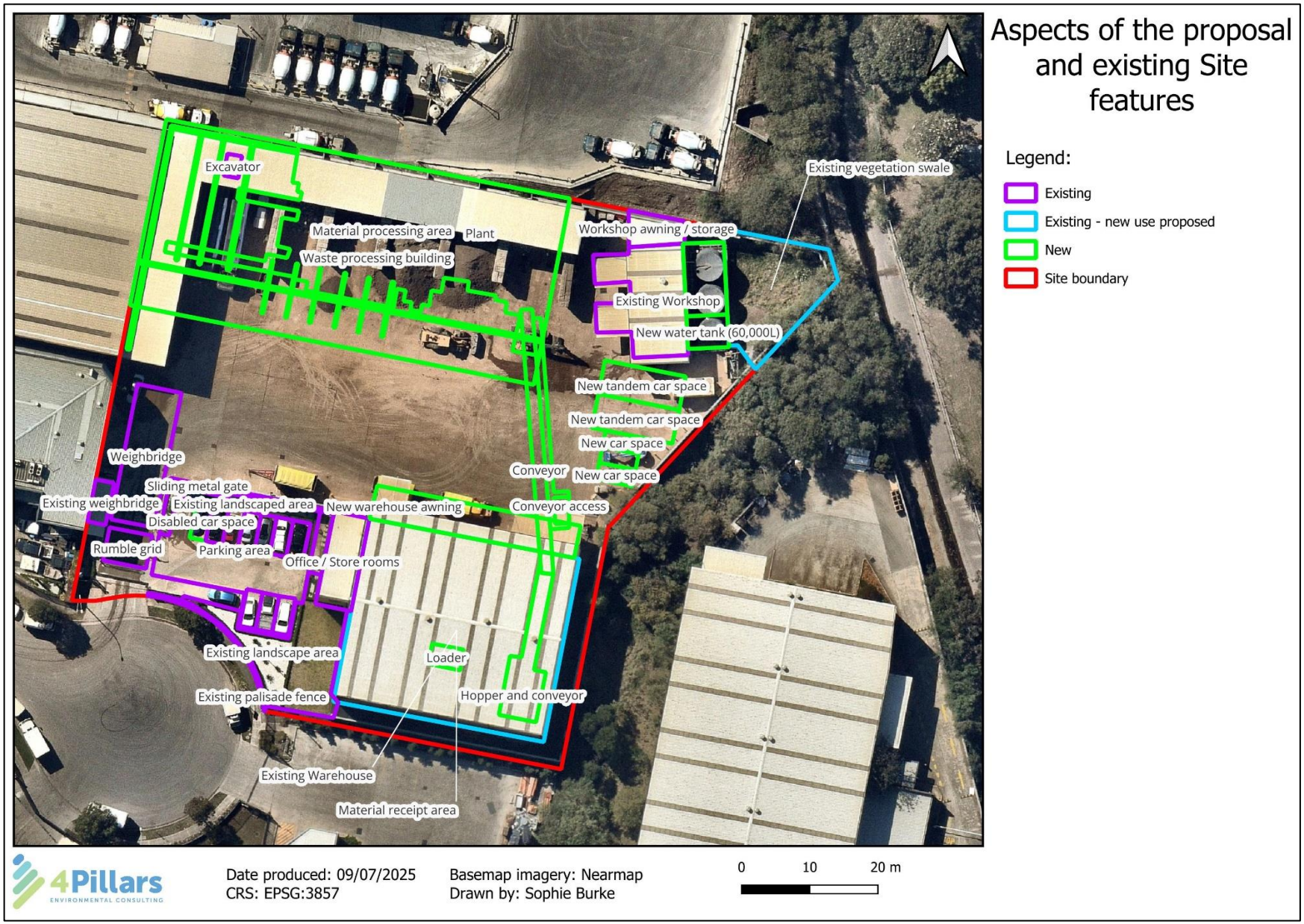


Figure 3: Features of the proposed development and existing structures and equipment.

3.2 Proposed development

This application seeks approval to construct and operate a *Resource Recovery Facility* on the *Site*. The proposal includes demolition, alterations to existing site structures, addition of a *Material Recovery Plant* and construction of environmental conservation measures.

The proposed development will have two main buildings, a *Waste Receival Building* and a *Waste Processing Building*. They will be connected by an elevated and enclosed conveyor. There will be an open yard between these buildings to allow truck movement and access.

The table below presents the elements of the Proposed Development, from Demolition to Construction to Operation/Use. The Site Plans at Figure 3 and Attachment (B(i)) illustrate the proposed demolition and construction activities. These Site Plans must be reviewed alongside this table.

Aspect	Description
Demolition	
Demolition activities	• Dismantle and remove block walls in northern area of the *Site*. • Remove awning roof on western and northern boundaries of the *Site*. Vertical walls retained. • Remove awnings on northern side of the *Waste Receival Building*. • Remove 3 x 55kL poly tanks adjacent to the eastern side of the workshop building.
Construction	
Construction activities	Alterations and additions as follows: • Extended awning all the way along the northern side of the *Waste Receival Building*. • Extend the opening on the northern wall of the *Waste Receival Building*. • Installation of concrete pushwalls on the western, southern and eastern internal walls, and a concrete bay wall divider in the *Waste Receival Building*. • Installation of bespoke concrete formwork water storage tanks adjacent to eastern side of the Workshop building. • Conversion of the discharge swale area to a frog conservation area as per the recommendations of the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (**BDAR**) (Appendix 6). • Line marking car spaces, pedestrian walkways and driveway as per diagrams and plans. New construction as follows: • Installation of the *Material Recovery Plant* and concrete formwork bays within the *Waste Processing Building*. Note that the plant includes fitting of an OEM dust extraction and filtration system, and noise dampening measures as detailed later in this EIS. • Construction of a new roof attached to the existing walls on the western and northern boundaries of the *Site*, to establish the *Waste Processing Building*. • Construction of the 'rollover' bund to RL 17.3 for firewater containment (see Section 11 and Figure 16). All *Material Recovery Plant* components will be 'bolt on' to the existing (approximately 300 mm) concrete hardstand. No piers, piles or below ground structural support is needed for the plant or other infrastructure.

Aspect	Description
	Construction will be completed in three stages: • Stage 1 – Concreting Works – construction of pushwalls and bay walls. This may also be achieved using precast concrete panels. • Stage 2 – Framing and structural works, including forming the *Waste Processing Building.* • Stage 3 – Installation of Plant and equipment, including the conveyor. Typical construction equipment will be used, including: • Excavator. • Dozer. • Hydraulic Hammer. • Watercart. • Concrete pump. • Concrete truck. • Delivery trucks. • Franna crane. • Power hand tools. • Welder.
Construction hours	Construction is to be carried out during the recommended standard hours in the Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG) (DECC 2009), which are: • Monday to Friday 7:00 am to 6:00 pm • Saturday 8:00 am to 1:00 pm; and • No work on Sundays or Public Holidays.
Built form	The built form of the proposed *Resource Recovery Facility* is in keeping with the character and form of the surrounding industrial development in the area. Finishings used will be a combination of materials, similar to those used for the existing buildings and structures on the Site. This includes: • Concrete blockwork – split and polished face - sandstone and grey, in keeping with existing blockwork and buildings on the Site; • Colourbond metal wall sheeting and doors – colour scheme in keeping with current finishings – off-white, monument grey, shale grey, pale eucalypt; • Aluminium framed window / door; • Colourbond metal guttering and roof sheeting in monument grey, white dover and shale grey; • Translucent Perspex sheeting.
Commissioning	
Commissioning phase	A three-month commissioning phase is expected to be required following completion of construction. Activities in the commissioning phase are expected to be as per the ongoing operation phase (albeit at a lower level of throughput); however, further minor construction, alteration, and adjustments may be required to the *Material Recovery Plant*, as quality assurance and testing is conducted.

Aspect	Description
Operation/Use	
Operational activities	Use of the *Site* as a *Resource Recovery Facility*, which includes: • Receipt of waste material via heavy road vehicles; • Handling of waste material by mobile plant; • *Processing* of waste material in the *Material Recovery Plant*; • Storage of unprocessed waste materials, recovered resources and residual waste; • Dispatch/export of materials by heavy road vehicles; and • *Ancillary Low Impact Uses*.
Expected EPA Scheduled Activities	1. Waste storage. 2. Resource Recovery.
Waste materials to be accepted	**Note:** The terminology in this cell is consistent with the *NSW EPA's Waste Levy Guidelines*. The waste types to be received on *Site* will consist of the following materials (and equivalents): Brick, ceramics, asphalt, concrete, paper and cardboard, timber/wood (including treated timber and engineered wood), plastics, gyprock, rubber, glass, metals (ferrous and non-ferrous), GSW soils (<CT1), VENM. These may be accepted in mixed or segregated loads. These waste types may be accepted from three waste streams, namely: • Construction & Demolition waste (C&D); • Commercial & Industrial wastes (C&I); and • Non-putrescible Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). The *Site* does not propose to accept any C&I or MSW that contains wastes that are not listed in the Waste Types above (for example, putrescible material, liquid waste, organics, food waste, process residues, etc.). Skip bins are, by their nature, receptacles used for a broad range of wastes and in a broad range of situations, from building sites, to home renovations to commercial clean-outs. The intention of nominating these waste streams is to ensure that the nominated waste types can be received, regardless of the source from which they are generated. The breakdown of waste for acceptance to be approximately: • 85% mixed wastes; • 5% mixed concrete, brick or asphalt; and • 10% Soils / VENM.
Outputs	• Separated streams of recovered materials. Separated streams would include wood, metals, plastics, recovered fines (RRO/E), asphalts, brick and concrete. • Residual waste material.

<table>
<tr><th>Aspect</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum throughputs</td><td>Annual: 199,000 t
Weekly maximum: 6,250 t
Daily maximum: 1,050 t</td></tr>
<tr><td>Authorised amount at any one time</td><td>A maximum of 4,000 t of waste and recovered materials will be stored on site at any one time.
This may include up to a maximum of 3,280 t of combustible material.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hours of operation</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>ACTIVITY</th><th>Monday to Friday</th><th>Saturday</th><th>Sunday / Public holidays</th></tr>
<tr><td>Processing</td><td>7:00 AM - 6:00 PM</td><td>7:00 AM - 6:00 PM</td><td>No Processing to occur</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transport – tipping and loading</td><td>5:00 AM - 10:00PM</td><td>5:00 AM - 10:00PM</td><td>7:00 AM to 6:00 PM</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low impact activities *</td><td>24 hr</td><td>24 hr</td><td>24 hr</td></tr>
</table>
* Ancillary Low Impact Activities are defined in the Glossary.
Important note: For all calculations in the EIS, it is assumed that the Site will operate for 48 weeks of the year, to account for planned shutdowns, breakdowns, etc.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heavy vehicle movements</td><td>The average weekday heavy vehicle volume for the development would be 277 Material Delivery Trucks per day and 105 Material Export Trucks per day. As each truck accessing the Site has both an Inbound and Outbound Truck Movement associated with its activity, The Project will involve, on an average weekday, 764 Truck Movements.
The average Saturday heavy vehicle volume for the development would be 135 Material Delivery Trucks and 38 Material Export Trucks. The average Sunday heavy vehicle volume for the development would be 131 Material Delivery Trucks and 35 Material Export Trucks.
For full details, please see details in Section 10.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 3: Proposed development overview.

3.3 Phases of the proposed development

The proposed development will follow a Demolition > Construction > Commissioning > Operation staging. All waste operations under the *Current Consent* will cease during demolition and construction. The demolition and construction phase is expected to take approximately 6-8 months, as much of the *Site* infrastructure is already established. Commissioning is expected to take up to 3 months, following completion of Construction.

3.4 Operational details

This section provides an overview of operational processes for the proposed facility. Figure 4 provides a visual overview of the movement of waste materials through the *Site*.

3.4.1 Waste sources

The sources of waste materials received at the *Site* will be:

- Construction and Demolition *Site*s in the greater Sydney region;
- Sydney households – for example, skip bins provided for clean ups, renovations and similar activities.

- Commercial and industrial *Site*s – for example those which have a skip bin for materials such as cardboard/paper, timber offcuts, carpet, plastic wastes and other materials that are consistent with the waste types that can be received at the *Site*.
- Other waste facilities – for example, transfer stations or facilities that conduct only primary sorting and have a residual mixed waste stream.

Skip bins are the primary receptacle that will be used for collection and transport of waste streams entering the *Site*. Secondary to this is truck and dogs that will transport bulk materials such as aggregates and soils.

3.4.2 Waste that will not be accepted

The *Site* will not accept any waste types that are inconsistent or not equivalent to the named waste types in Table 3. The *Site* will not accept:

- Special Waste (including asbestos and waste tyres);
- Putrescible waste;
- Clinical Waste;
- Restricted Solid Waste;
- Hazardous Solid Waste; or
- Liquid Waste.

No odorous organic waste will be accepted, and no segregated loads of vegetation (Garden Waste) will be accepted.

3.4.3 Waste receipt, handling and data management

All waste accepted at the facility will be recorded via the existing weighbridge, which is located at the entry to the *Site*. There is no alternative vehicle entry or 'slip road' that avoids the weighbridge. All vehicles must use the weighbridge. The existing weighbridge operates a well-established proprietary weighbridge software called 'Aussie Watch' that has been in use at the *Site* for several years, for the purposes of waste record keeping and compliance reporting. Aussie Watch is modular and integrates with other business systems, such as invoicing/accounts and customer relationship management tools.

To comply with Clause 27 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*, the minimum information recorded for waste entering the *Site* will include the following:

- Date and time;
- Registration number of vehicle;
- Type and weight of waste being delivered;
- Waste stream;
- Whether the waste came from another waste facility; and
- Where the waste is placed.

3.4.4 Waste inspection

The *Site* Supervisor will monitor the receipt of waste to ensure it is inspected, permitted and recorded. Each load presented at the facility will be inspected prior to the material being deposited on site, generally in accordance with the procedures detailed below. Waste material that is unacceptable or prohibited from entering the site will be refused entry and diverted to an appropriate facility (or, alternatively directed to the EPA for advice). Prohibited waste is any waste that is not specified in Table 3.

An initial inspection of the waste load will be carried out by the Weighbridge Operator, at the weighbridge, via a high definition live video feed. Acceptable waste will be allowed to enter the facility. The vehicle will be instructed to tip its load at the relevant tip and spread area, inside the *Waste Receival Building*. Once the waste is tipped and spread, a secondary inspection will be carried out, in order to identify prohibited wastes that may have been initially missed. Following the first inspection of the tipped load, the load will be turned, to reveal other materials. If prohibited wastes are identified, the driver will be instructed to re-load and leave the site.

The details of all rejected loads will be recorded in the Rejected Loads Register, which is a digital system, available upon request by the EPA or DPHI.

Although the circumstances in which this scenario are very limited, if prohibited waste is found to have been deposited/tipped on the site and the delivery vehicle is no longer on *Site*, it will generally require:

- The area (potentially the entire *Waste Receival Building*) to be isolated;
- The *Site* Supervisor and then the Co-COOs to be notified;
- The situation to be assessed by the Environmental Manager. The *Site* will be closed should the Environmental Manager deem the hazard to be significant enough to warrant such action.

The EPA is to be advised of any incident that poses a material threat to the environment immediately after the incident occurs in accordance with reporting obligations under the EPL and the POEO Act. The process for incident response (including incidents involving prohibited waste) will be detailed in the updated site Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP).

3.4.5 Waste and product storage

A maximum of 4,000 tonnes of material will be stored on site at any one time. The indicative amounts of each waste type stored at any one time is detailed below.

ID	Material	Storage location	Storage quantity (max) (m3)	Estimated Density (t/m3)	Storage quantity (max) (t)	Combustible?
1	Mixed waste (skip bin waste)	*Waste Receival Building* (2 stockpiles)	1,500	1.10	1,650.0	YES
2	Soils	*Waste Receival Building*	150	1.80	270.0	NO
3	Concrete, brick and asphalt	*Waste Receival Building*	100	1.50	150.0	NO
4	Recovered fines	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	200	2.10	420.0	YES
5	Ferrous metal	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	2.00	150.0	NO
6	Non-ferrous metal	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	2.00	150.0	NO
7	Residual waste (heavies)	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	1.50	112.5	YES
8	Picked material TBC	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	0.75	56.3	YES
9	Clean picked material TBC	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	1.10	82.5	YES
10	Clean timber	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	0.75	56.3	YES
11	Residual light waste	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	500	1.10	550.0	YES
12	Mixed woods (or similar)	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	500	0.70	350.0	YES
		TOTAL	**2,800**	See above	**3,998**	See above

To minimise fire risk and to ensure the adequacy of the fire protection design, a maximum of 3,280s tonnes of combustible material will be stored on site at any one time.

Stockpile heights will be limited to:

- non-combustible material: six m in height.
- combustible material: four m in height and a maximum volume of 1,000 m3 in accordance with the FRNSW Fire Safety Guideline – Fire Safety in Waste Facilities (FRNSW, 2020).

Refer to Figure 5 for a plan showing the indicative locations of these materials.

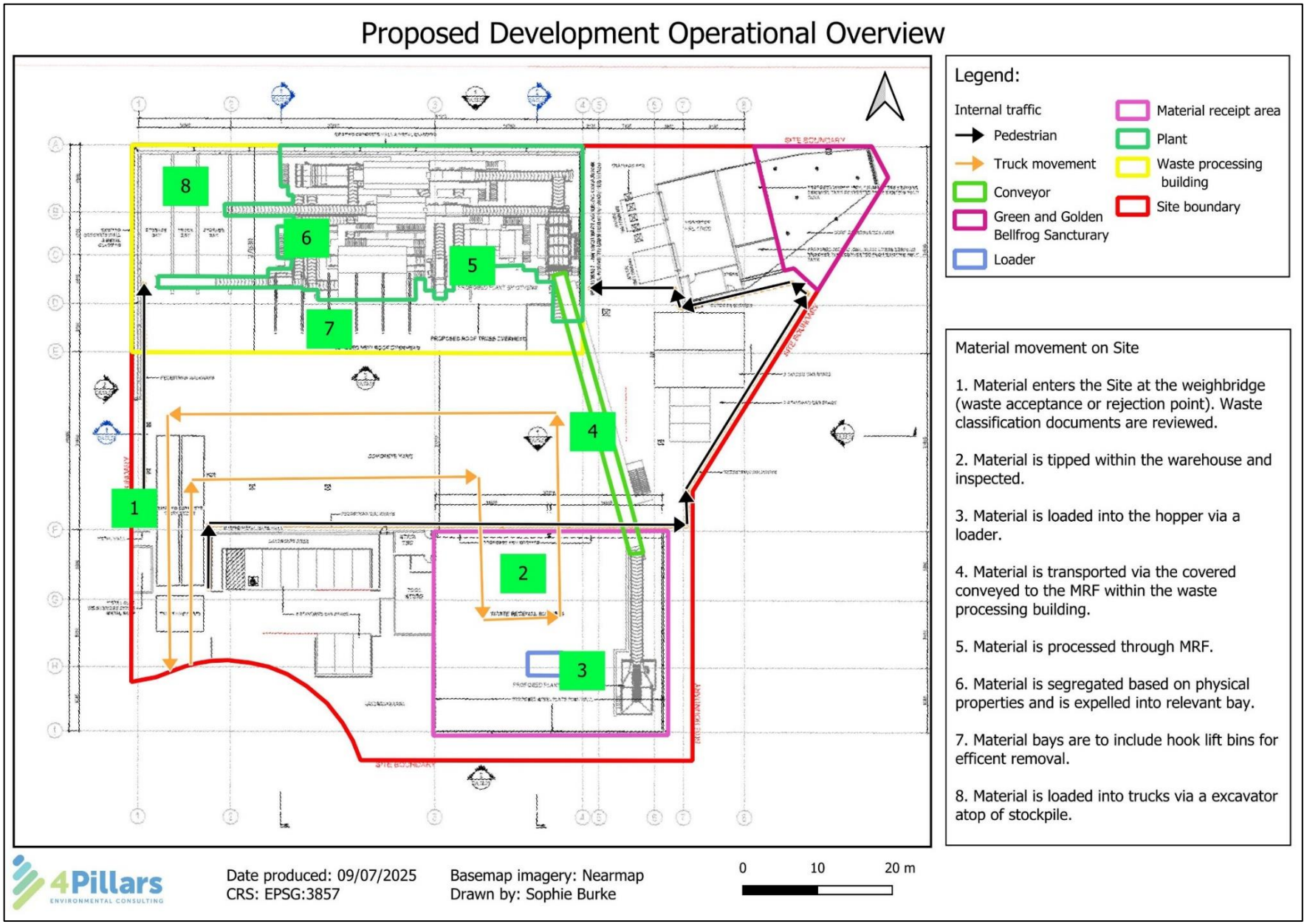


Figure 4: Proposed site layout.

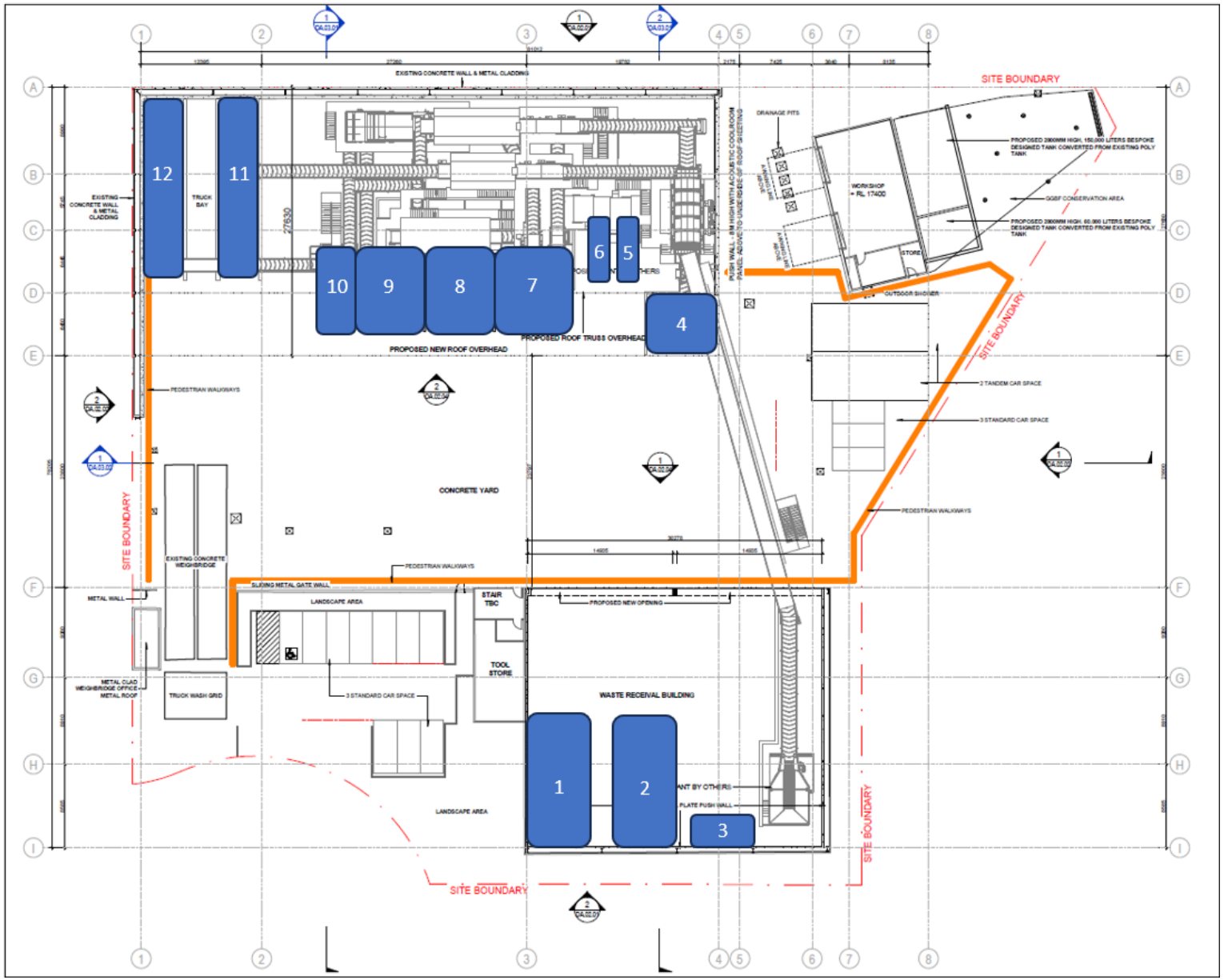


Figure 5: Indicative waste storage location map. Refer to Section 3.4.9 for a table with corresponding waste types.

3.4.6 Waste processing

Processing of waste via a multi-stage *Material Recovery Plant* will occur at the site. The plant has been designed to accept a broad range of waste inputs. All *Inbound* waste will be tipped in the same location (designated tipping area inside the *Waste Receival Building*). There will be a basic sorting process, where an excavator is used to remove oversize material that may be present, such as mattresses, furniture etc. that is too large for the plant. Waste material will then be placed into the *Material Recovery Plant* input hopper, via a front-end loader, and the waste material moves through the plant.

The *Material Recovery Plant* will include the following stages and capabilities:

- Pre-sort: prior to mechanical separation and sorting, a pre-sorting in the *Waste Receival Building* will enable effective management of incoming waste, isolating and reloading contaminated loads immediately.
- Screening: screening of waste into size fractions for subsequent *Processing*.
- Magnetic separation: separating ferrous and non-ferrous metals using large industrial electromagnets and eddy current separators to mechanically separate all ferrous and non-ferrous metals.
- Air separation: to separate light materials (e.g. plastics and paper).
- Optical sorting: to separate wood.
- Manual sorting/picking line: following automated separation, final quality control will be achieved through manual labour pickers to separate materials not sorted by automated processes.

All significant screening points (from a particulate emissions perspective) will be fitted with dust hoods and extraction, which will be vented through a filtration system. Water sprays will be fitted to all potentially dust-generating transfer points.

A process flow diagram is presented in Figure 6 and the anticipated layout of the *Processing* plant is presented in Figure 7.

Mobile plant will be used to move and sort materials within the facility buildings, these may include:

- Front-end loader
- Excavator/material handler
- Excavator
- Forklift
- Trucks

A Bobcat-type sweeper will be used to maintain the open yard and building floors.

3.4.7 Material export

All waste leaving the facility will be recorded via the weighbridge.

Material transported from the facility will be transported to a facility that is lawfully permitted to accept the material. This will be managed through Aussie Watch. Procedures to establish the lawfulness of unlicensed *Site*s prior to export of RRO materials are already established.

To comply with Clause 28 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*, the minimum information recorded for material exiting the *Site* will include the following:

- Date and time;
- Registration number of vehicle;
- Type and weight of waste being transported from the *Site*;
- Waste stream;
- Whether the waste is going to another waste facility; and
- (if not going to a waste facility) the destination address.

3.4.8 Vehicle flow through the Site

Figure 4 shows the vehicle movement at the site and the Traffic Impact Assessment at Appendix 12 provides swept path diagrams demonstrating adequate access and turning provisions for vehicles within the *Site*. Clause 36 of the Waste Regulation requires occupiers of scheduled waste facilities liable to pay contributions under the POEO Act (the waste levy) to submit a 'Vehicle Flow Control Plan' to the EPA. A formal Vehicle Control Plan will be included in the environmental management documentation for the *Site*.

The *Site* is simple in that there is one entry and one exit. It is not possible for trucks to leave the site by any other means, or to bypass the weighbridge.

3.4.9 Waste processing, waste destination and recovery levels

Figure 6 and Figure 7 show the material flow through the *Material Recovery Plant*, along with expected proportion/weight of each stream. Processed materials may either be exported to other recycling or remanufacturing *Site*s, or, if the material is processed to a standard that meets a Resource Recovery Order, it may be sent for direct re-use.

The composition of wastes delivered to the site will vary daily and annually depending on the customers using the site. Indicative tonnages of processed materials that will be dispatched from the site are provided in Table 4.

These designations are subject to change and are affected by the configuration of the plant, receiving facilities and NSW EPA RRO/E policy and available RRO/Es. The *Material Recovery Plant* (and downstream processing/remanufacture) is expected to result in an overall recovery rate in excess of 70% of the waste stream. This figure will also be significantly higher if viable options for further processing of the residual 'lights' waste stream are identified.

Processed (output) material	Approximate tonnes generated per year	Category (RRO/Waste)	Destination	End recovery rate
Concrete, brick and asphalt	75,313	Waste	Further processing	100%
Recovered fines or soils	28,420	RRO	Direct re-use	100%
Ferrous metal > 10 mm	4,263	Waste	Further processing	100%
Ferrous metal < 10 mm	2,902	Waste	Further processing	100%
Non-ferrous metal	2,842	Waste	Further processing	100%
Residual waste (heavies)	19,894	Waste	Further processing or Disposal	30%
Residual waste (lights)	42,630	Waste	Disposal	0%
Mixed woods (or similar)	17,052	Waste	Further processing	75%
Clean picked materials (i.e. clean timber, plastics, glass)	5,684	Waste	Further processing	90%
TOTAL	**199,000**	**As above**	**As above**	**70% (weighted)**

Table 4: Indicative tonnage of each processed waste stream, its expected classification, destination and recovery/re-use rate.

The figures above have been assessed as consistent with the design *Material Recovery Plant* throughput of 70 t per hour. The Site is predicted to *Process* material 3,168 hours per annum (11 hours per day, 6 days per week for 48 weeks of the year). At 70 t per hour, that gives a predicted *Processing* throughput of 221,760 t per annum. If we assume a 10% efficiency loss due to unplanned stoppages and other minor losses, that gives 199,584 t per annum. Therefore, the *Material Recovery Plant* is sufficiently sized to handle the proposed throughput.

3.4.10 Waste levy compliance

The *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) requires certain licensed waste facilities in NSW to pay a contribution for each tonne of waste received at the facility. Referred to as the 'waste levy', the contribution aims to reduce the amount of waste being landfilled and promote recycling and resource recovery.

Under clause 10B of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014* (Waste Regulation), scheduled waste facilities that are not waste disposal facilities (such as waste processing, **resource recovery** and **waste storage facilities**), incur a waste levy liability when:

- waste originating from the Metropolitan Levy Area (MLA) or Regional Levy Area (RLA) is received on site, for facilities which are located outside the MLA and RLA; or
- waste is received on site, for facilities which are located in the MLA or RLA.

The liability becomes payable as set out in clause 10B of the Waste Regulation and may depend on when:

- waste is stockpiled at the facility for more than 12 months; OR
- waste is stockpiled above authorised amounts.

However, the occupier of the waste facility may claim a deduction once waste is transported offsite for lawful recycling, reuse or disposal. This is referred to as a 'Transported Waste Deduction'.

Under Clause 22 of the Waste Regulation, scheduled waste facilities required to pay contributions under Section 88 of the Act must, within 26 days after the end of each month, submit to the EPA Waste Contribution Monthly Report (WCMR) for each reporting period.

The Waste and Resource Reporting Portal (WARRP) is an online reporting tool designed to facilitate landfill and resource recovery facilities submission of their WCMR. The WCMR informs the EPA of the number of tonnes of waste that were:

- received on-site during the reporting period month,
- processed on-site during the reporting period month (for intermediaries only),
- transported off-site during the reporting period, or
- approved for an operational purpose and therefore deducted from any associated levies that are generated when the WCMR is certified.

The proposed *Site* will comply with the waste levy requirements, including in relation to record keeping and reporting. In that regard, the Waste Levy Benchmark Requirements will also be implemented to the fullest extent practicable, noting they are a voluntary guidance document.

3.4.11 Minimum standards for construction waste facilities

The *Site* meets the definition of a "Construction and Demolition Waste Facility", as described in Clause 90B of the Waste Regulation. Therefore, it must comply with the *Standards for Managing Construction Waste in NSW 2018* (SMCW).

The standards will be met as follows:

- Standard 1 – Inspection requirements
    - Inspection Point 1 (verified weighbridge inspection) – this will be conducted – see section 3.4.4.
    - Inspection point 2 (tip and spread area) – this will be conducted in the *Waste Receival Building*; the tipping area.
    - Training requirements for personnel – *Aussie Recycling* holds all staff training sessions and regular, documented toolbox talks, which will ensure compliance with this requirement.
    - Rejected loads register – A rejected loads register will be maintained and completed as required.
- Standard 2 – Sorting requirements – The *Site* will comply with this requirement by virtue of the separate bays for different waste types.
- Standard 3 – No mixing of waste - Segregated material will not be mixed.
- Standard 4 – Waste storage area.
    - Waste storage area – Waste will be stored in dedicated bays within the *Waste Processing Building*, which will be signposted.
    - Inspection point 3 (waste storage area) – Daily inspections will be carried out, using a standard form or register.
- Standard 5 – Transport requirements – Material transported from the facility will be transported to a facility that is lawfully permitted to accept the material. This will be managed through Aussie Watch. Procedures to establish the lawfulness of unlicensed *Site*s prior to export of RRO materials are already established.

3.4.12 *Ancillary Low Impact Uses*

Ancillary Low Impact Uses as defined in the Glossary of Terms in this EIS will be carried out as part of *The Project*.

Note that the ancillary storage of diesel fuel on the *Site*, which currently occurs, will not continue as part of the Proposed Development.

3.4.13 *Conservation measures*

The construction stage will include the implementation of the measures recommended in the Green and Golden Bell Frog *Site* Assessment and Conservation Measures (Appendix 6). These consist of:

- upgrading the existing grassed area in the east of the site, to improve and create Green and Golden Bell Frog habitat;
- maintaining access to the grassed area from Coxs Creek; ands
- installing a frog-proof fence to prevent any Green and Golden Bell Frogs using the grasses area accessing the operational part of the site.

If these conservation measures are implemented, they will provide positive benefits to the GGBF in the locality and minimise the risk of indirect or prescribed impact on the Green and Golden Bell Frog.

3.4.14 *Site security*

Aussie Recycling will maintain adequate security on the facility. Access to the facility and its operations is managed to ensure there is no unauthorised entry or dumping at the facility or in its vicinity. Security measures include:

- Access gates being locked at all times outside opening hours;
- Maintenance of boundary fences; and
- Maintenance of lockable gates.

3.4.15 *Site waste management*

A waste management plan will be prepared as required for the construction phase and operation phase to deal with wastes generated via the proposed development.

Management plans relating to the operation of the site and the management of waste will be developed either during the assessment phase or in the pre-construction certificate phase. The latter is preferred because part of the role of *Site* management plans is to implement the conditions of consent. These plans should be prepared after consent is granted.

3.4.16 *Pest and vermin management*

The *Site* will not accept putrescible waste.

The site is monitored for pest and vermin and control activities implemented as required.

Pest and vermin will be controlled by:

- Removal of residual waste in a timely fashion;
- Regular cleaning of the waste receival, sorting and stockpiling areas;
- Litter control and removal by fencing and by patrolling fencing lines and removing litter for disposal;
- Surface drainage minimising ponding on the site; and
- Pests being professionally controlled, as appropriate.

Signs of pests and vermin will be monitored by visual inspections on a regular basis.

3.4.17 Organisational structure and staffing

The site will employ up to approximately 14-16 personnel, of which up to approximately 16 will be on site at any time.

The organisational structure hierarchy and staffing details are as follows:

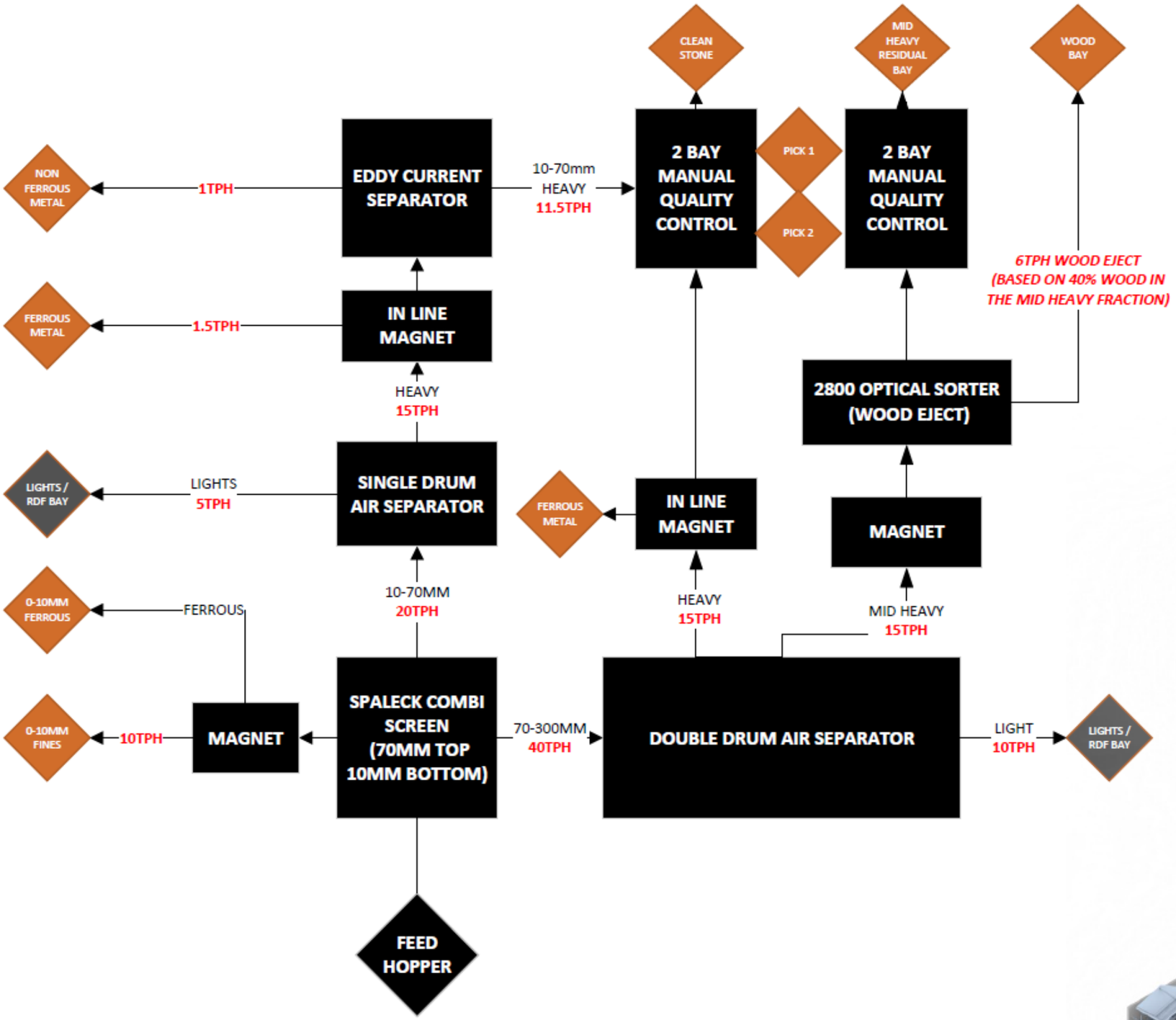
- COO;
- *Site* Supervisor;
- *Site* Operator;
- Weighbridge Operator; and
- Environmental Advisor.

Contact details will be provided in relevant management plans and in various locations around the *Site* on Environmental Control Maps (**ECMs**) which will form part of the Environmental Management Framework.

3.4.18 Environmental management framework

Aussie Recycling operates a certified Integrated Management System. The last recertification audit was early 2025 and the certification was renewed. Any operational management plans required for this proposed development will be integrated into the existing ISO System.

A Construction Environmental Management Plan (**CEMP**) will be developed to manage the potential environmental impacts of the construction phase of the development.



SKALA

Construction & Demolition Waste:
Throughput: 70tph
Bulk Density: 425kgs/m3

AUSSIE INDUSTRIES

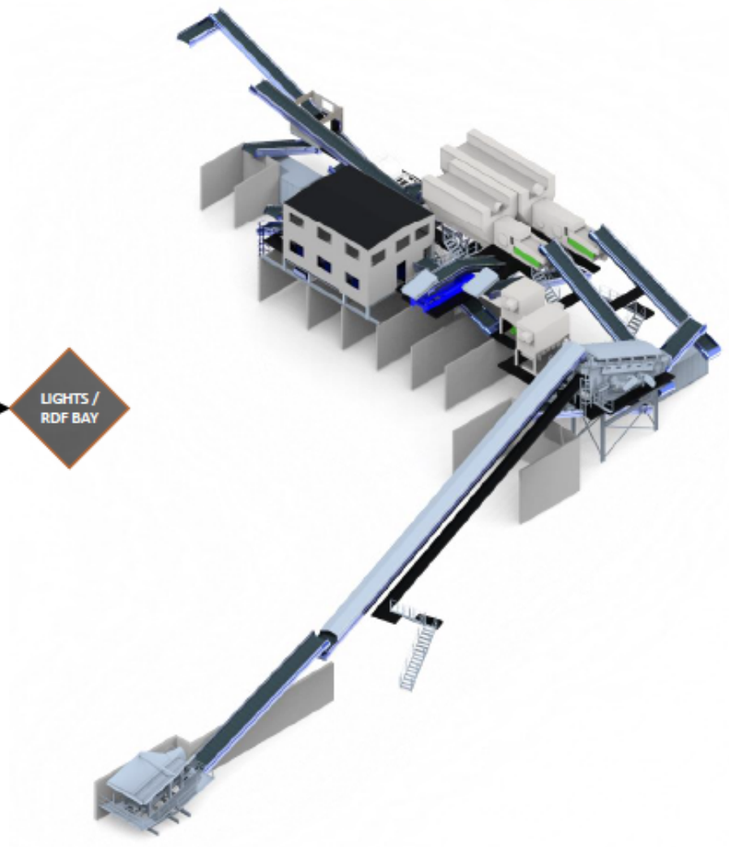


Figure 6: Process flow for the proposed plant.

PLANT THROUGHPUT (TPH) 70

Type	Number	% of initial feed	TPH	Type
Feed Hopper	1	100%	70	Loading
Transfer Conveyor	2	100%	70	Transfer
Combi screen	3	100%	70	Screen
Conveyor	4	57%	40	Transfer
Conveyor	5	57%	40	Transfer
DDS	6	57%	40	Screen
Optical Sorter	7	22%	16	Screen
Mid Heavies Manual Sort	8	9%	7	Transfer
Wood Conveyors	9	13%	10	Transfer
10-70mm Conveyor	10	29%	21	Transfer
SDS	11	29%	21	Screen
Lights Conveyor	12	22%	16	Transfer
10MM Fines Conveyor	13	15%	11	Transfer
Heavies Conveyor	14	22%	16	Transfer
10-70mm Heavies Conveyor	15	21%	15	Transfer
Eddy Current	15	21%	15	Screen
Heavies Manual Sort	16	38%	27	Transfer / Pick
Mid Heavies Residual Sort	17	13%	10	Transfer / Pick

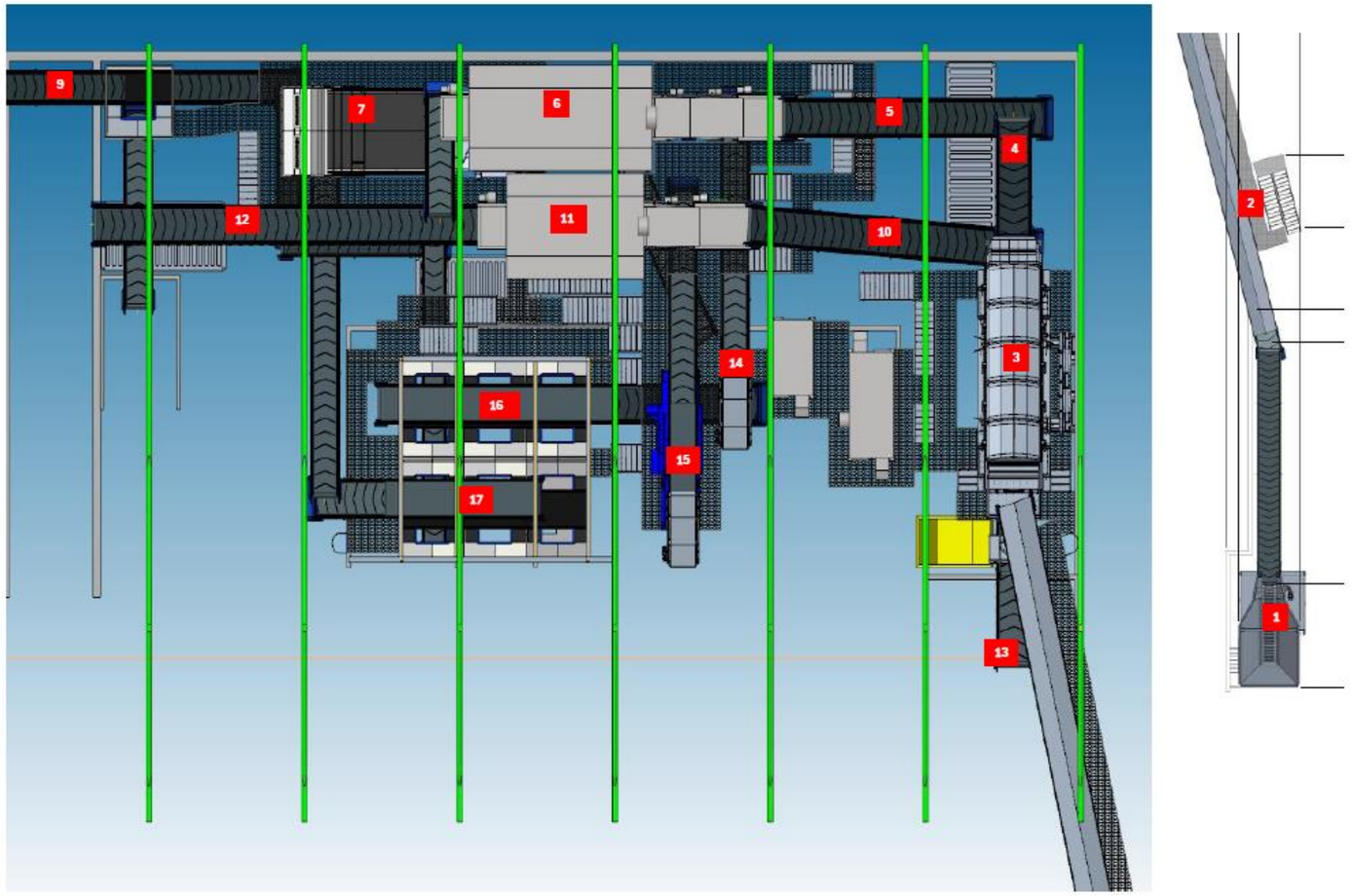


Figure 7: Predicted proportion and weight of materials passing through each part of the MRF plant. These values have been used in relevant modelling studies.

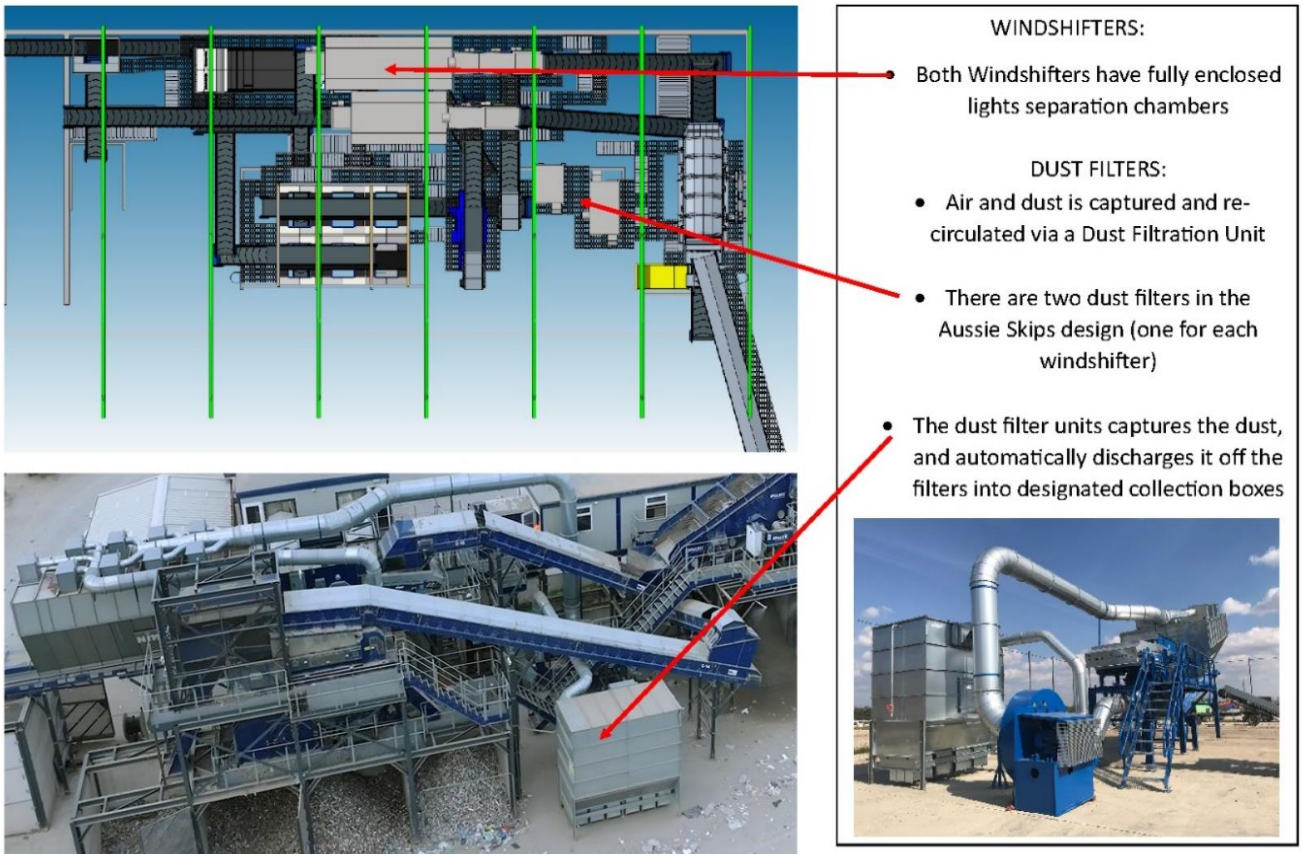


Figure 8: Example of dust controls to be fitted to the plant as an OEM provision.

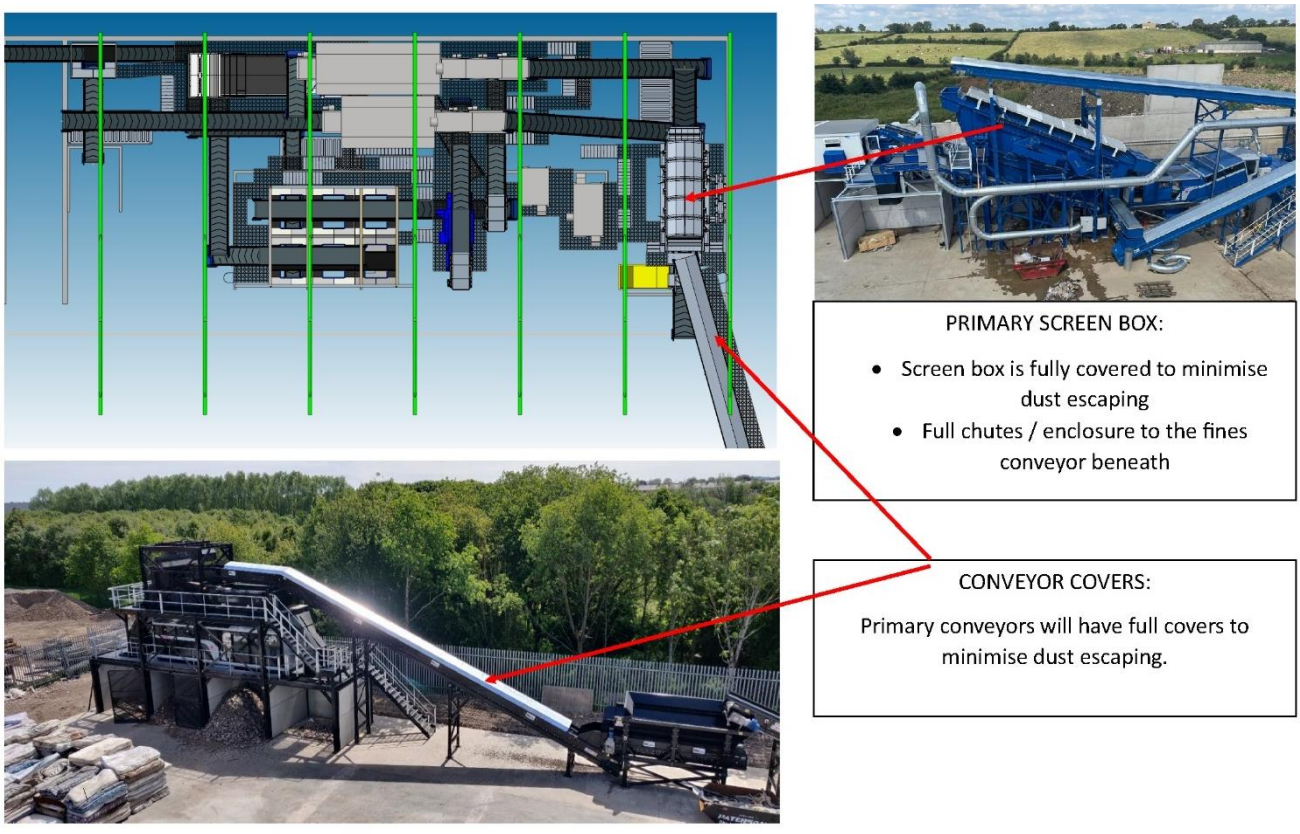


Figure 9: Example of dust controls to be fitted to the plant as an OEM provision.

3.5 Operational equipment list

Please see the list of plant below and the attached plant design diagram Attachment B(Attachment A.ii) for further information.

Item ID	Type	Qty	Detail	Location	Noise output (Sound pressure level)	Number per 15 minutes (worst case scenario) % utilisation shown if <100%	Morning shoulder (5-7am)	Day (7am-6pm)	Evening shoulder (6-7pm)	Evening (6-10pm)	Night (10pm -7am)
MP1	Loader	1	Komatsu WA500-7 or similar	*Waste Receival Building* and open yard	106 (stockpiles) 101 (loading truck)[1]	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
MP2	Excavator/material handler	1	Hyundai HX210A or similar	*Waste Receival Building*	107[1]	1	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
MP3	Excavator	1	Hyundai HX210A or similar	*Waste Processing Building*, atop stockpile	107[1]	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
SP1	Mechanic workshop equipment	>1	Rattle gun. Compressor, welder.	Mechanical workshop	TBC	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
MP4	Bobcat Sweeper	1	LPG Medium fork	Entire *Site*	104	1 (25%)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
MP5	Forklift	1	Hyster S80FT or similar	Entire *Site*	TBC	1 (50%)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
VP1	Large trucks loading/unloading	1	Typical truck and dog and similar	Unloading: *Waste Receival Building* Loading: Open yard	108[1]	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
VP2	Large trucks driving on site	1	Typical truck and dog and similar	Open yard	103	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
VP3	Large trucks idling	1	Typical truck and dog and similar	Open yard	90	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
VP3	Small trucks driving on site, tipping	3	Tipper and similar	*Waste Receival Building*	TBC	3	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
SP2	Electric water pumps and associated equipment	3	NA	Mechanical workshop Water tanks	TBC	3	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
10	Feeder	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Receival Building*	87	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
30	Conveyor	1	Refer to plans	Across the yard (enclosed)	85	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
40	Conveyor	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	85	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
50	Spaleck Flip Flow screen	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	87	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
60	Conveyor	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	85	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
70	Overband Magnet	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	NA	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
90	Conveyor	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	85	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
100	SDS NIR Sorter	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	87	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
110	Conveyor	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	85	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
120	Inline magnet	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	NA	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
130	Eddy Current Separator	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	91	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
140	Picking Station	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	85	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
150	Conveyor	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	85	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
160	Conveyor	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	85	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
170	Conveyor	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	85	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
190	Windsifter DDS	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	90	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
350	Compressor	1	Refer to plans	*Waste Processing Building*	TBC	1	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO

Table 5: Mobile and stationary plant list.

[1] Measured previously by EMM on *Site* (Refer Report J190513)

4 Statutory context

4.1 Introduction

This section identifies the key relevant statutory requirements for *The Project* having regard to the EP&A Act and EP&A Regulation, other NSW and Commonwealth legislation, and environmental planning instruments. This section has been set out in accordance with DPIE's "State significant development guidelines" (2022) (EIS Guidelines) to cover the following:

- Power to grant approval (approval pathway).
- Permissibility.
- Other approvals.
- Pre-condition to exercising the power to grant approval. (These are requirements that must be satisfied before the consent authority can determine the SSD application under Section 4.38 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)
- Mandatory matters for consideration (These are statutory considerations that must be addressed in the EIS and considered by the decision-maker before determining the SSD application)

The EP&A Act is the primary legislation in NSW governing environmental assessment and determinations of development applications submitted and made pursuant to environmental planning instruments. The main part of the EP&A Act that relate to the assessment of this application falls under Part 4.36 of the EP&A Act.

The first task is to confirm to the consent authority the land use (properly characterise) being sought and then the planning approval pathway that is being pursued (for example, is consent sought under a provision of a Local Environmental Plan or a State Environmental Planning Policy (noting that a part 5 assessment and determination is not a lawful approval pathway for this application).

4.1.1 Characterisation of the development

The development is properly characterised as a 'Resource Recovery Facility', which is a species of 'Waste or Resource Management Facility' as defined in the *Standard Instrument Principal Local Environmental Plan 2006*. The *Standard Instrument Principal Local Environmental Plan 2006* defines a 'Resource Recovery Facility' as:

> resource recovery facility *means a building or* ***place used for the recovery of resources from waste****, including works or activities such as* ***separating and sorting, processing or treating the waste****, composting, temporary storage, transfer or sale of recovered resources, energy generation from gases and water treatment, but not including re-manufacture or disposal of the material by landfill or incineration.*

Other ancillary activities will be carried on at the *Site*, such as maintenance, operation of a mechanical workshop, truck parking, etc but all these uses are subservient, but integral, to the dominant use being a Resource Recovery Facility. It is common for development to involve multiple components (which may be characterised in isolation as different land uses) on the same land. Planning Circular PS 21-008 deals with this concept of 'ancillary development'. The Planning Circular states (emphasis added):

> *An* ***ancillary use*** *is a use that* ***is subordinate or subservient to the dominant purpose****. The concept is important when a development involves multiple components on the same land.*
>
> *To put it simply:*
>
> - *if a component serves the dominant purpose, it is ancillary to that dominant purpose;*
> - *if a component serves its own purpose, it is not a component of the dominant purpose but an independent use on the same land. It is a dominant use in its own right and not an ancillary use. In such circumstances, the development could be described as a mixed use development. Each principal use in a mixed use development must be permitted with consent on the land.*

The other land uses (mechanics workshop, truck parking etc.) all would not occur, were it not for the dominant purpose of the *Site* operating as a Resource Recovery Facility. Therefore, they are subordinate to the other purpose and the characterisation of the *Site* as a Resource Recovery Facility is not affected.

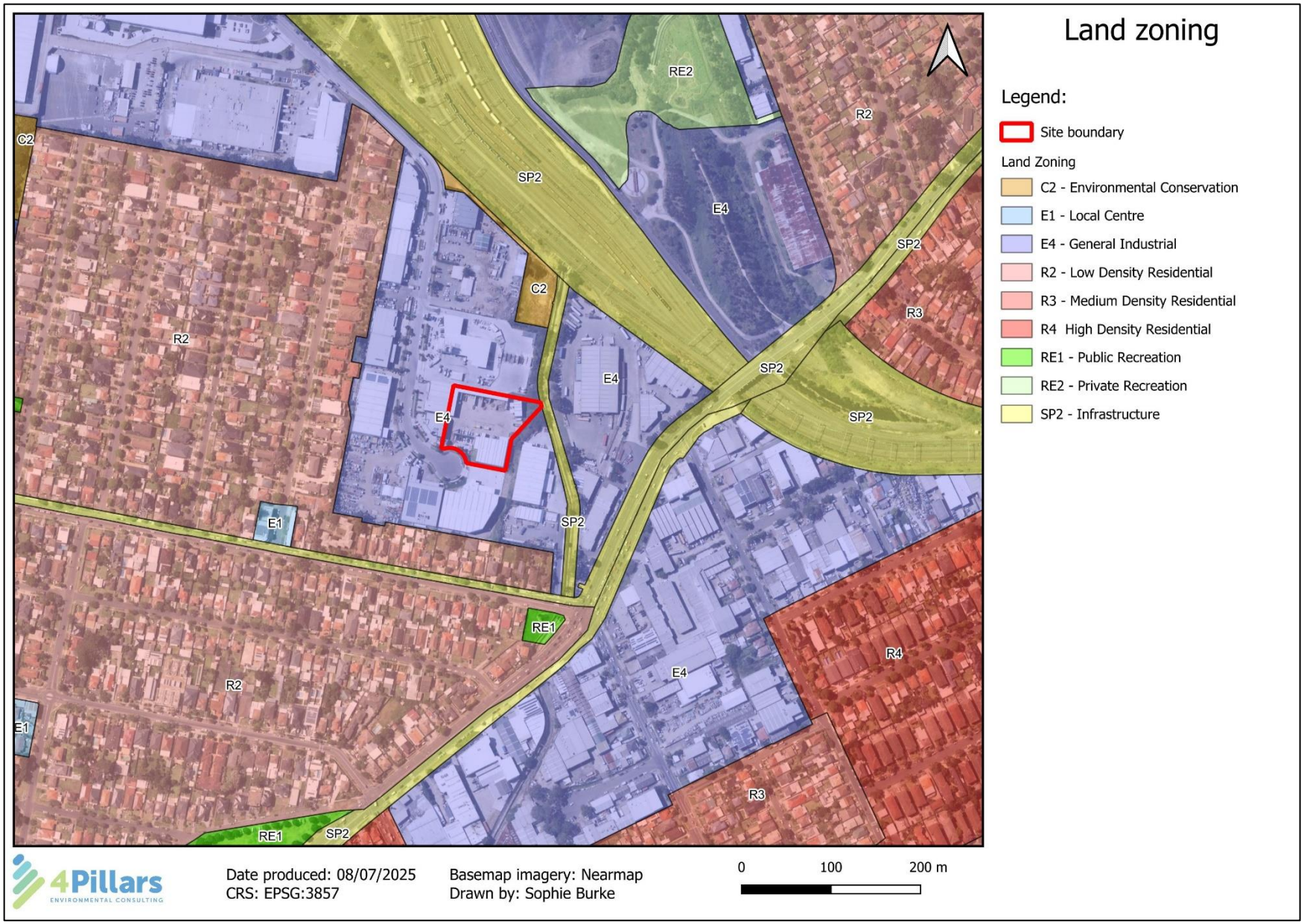


Figure 10: Land zoning surrounding the Site.

4.2 Permissibility

The *Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012* is the relevant local environmental planning instrument for the *Site*. The proposed *Site* for the development is zoned as E4 (General Industrial) under the Strathfield LEP. The "Land Use Table" in the Strathfield LEP does not specify that 'Waste or Resource Management Facility' is permitted with consent. The "Land Use Table" also states that 'any development not specified' as permitted with consent is prohibited. Therefore, the proposed land use as a Resource Recovery Facility is not permissible under the Strathfield LEP.

However, permissibility is established under a State Environmental Planning Policy, as detailed below.

4.3 State Environmental Planning Policies

Please note that other relevant SEPPs referenced in the SEARs are addressed in the SEARS Table at Attachment A.

4.3.1 *SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021*

The *State Environmental Planning Policy* (SEPP) *(Transport and Infrastructure) 2021,* is relevant to this development, as it encompasses permissibility of Waste or Resource Management Facilities.

The proposed development is permitted with consent on the land under Clause 2.152 of Division 23, Part 3, of SEPP *(Transport and Infrastructure) 2021*, as described below.

Clause 2.152 (1) describes ***Development for the purpose of a waste or resource management facilities,*** *other than development referred to in subclause (2) (note: Clause 2 relates to Waste or Resource Transfer Stations), may be carried out by any person with consent on land in a* ***prescribed zone****.*

The 'prescribed zones' are defined in clause 2.152 as the following:

(a) RU1 Primary Production,
(b) RU2 Rural Landscape,
(b1) E4 General Industrial,
(b2) E5 Heavy Industrial,
(c) IN1 General Industrial,
(d) IN3 Heavy Industrial,
(e) SP1 Special Activities,
(f) SP2 Infrastructure.

As this development is characterised as a Waste or Resource Management Facility, that is proposed in a prescribed zone, **the development is permissible with consent, on the basis of this SEPP.**

4.4 Approval pathway - State Significant Development

This development constitutes "State Significant Development" because it is captured by clause 23(3) of Schedule 1 the SEPP (Planning Systems) 2021:

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

As the proposed development seeks to undertake resource recovery activities at a capacity of up to 199,000 tonnes of waste per year, the development is State Significant Development.

4.4.1 Power to grant approval

Under section 4.5 of the EP&A Act the Minister or the Independent Planning Commission (**IPC**) is the consent authority. The Minister may, pursuant to section 2.4 of the EP&A Act, delegate the function of determining an application for approval to a range of persons or public authorities, including a person employed in the Minister's portfolio agencies or the IPC.

4.5 Other approvals

This section identifies other approvals that are required to carry out the project and explains why they are required. These approvals are outlined in Table 6 and have been grouped into the following categories.

- Consistent approvals: approvals that cannot be refused if the project is approved and must be substantially consistent with the approval. (Integrated approvals under 4.42 of the EP&A Act).

- EPBC Act approval.
- Other approvals: approvals that are not expressly integrated into the SSD assessment under the EP&A Act (e.g. water access licences under the Water Management Act 2000, leases under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974).
- The approvals that would have been required if the project was not an SSD project (as per section 4.41 of the Act)

Note that only those approvals which are relevant are included in the table below.

Approval	Requirement
Integrated approvals	
An environment protection licence under Chapter 3 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (for any of the purposes referred to in section 43 of that Act)	Required. The proposed development exceeds scheduled activity thresholds. Noting that as an EPL is in place for the *Site*, an EPL Variation will be required.

Table 6: Other approval requirements.

Approval	Reason not required
EPBC Act Approval	
EPBC Act (Controlled Activity Approval)	The proposed development will not have a significant impact on a Matter of National Environmental Significance. See the Small-area Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (see Appendix 6). Therefore, approval under the EPBC Act is not required.
Other approvals	
Approval under section 138 of the *Roads Act 1993*	The proposed development will use the *Site*'s existing cross-over so will not require works any works in, on or over a public road, so will not require Approval under Section 138 of the *Roads Act 1993*.
Approvals not required	
Aboriginal heritage impact permit under section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*	There will be no impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (see Section 14).
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 of the Water Management Act 2000.	Extraction of surface water or groundwater is not proposed as part of *The Project*. *The Project* would require a controlled activity approval for undertaking work on waterfront land, if not for Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act.

Table 7: Other approval requirements that have been considered and assessed, but are not needed.

In summary, the proposed development will require the following approvals:

- development consent under Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act;
- a variation to the *Site*'s EPL granted under Section 48 of the POEO Act;
- a construction certificate under Section 6.4 of the EP&A Act; and
- an occupation certificate under Section 6.4 of the EP&A Act.

4.5.1 Surrender of existing consent and existing infrastructure

The Project will use infrastructure authorised by the *Site*'s existing development consent (DA 2012/175). It is expected that the existing development consent will be surrendered if the SSD application is approved. The requirement to consider the use and operation of existing infrastructure is addressed in section 4.63(3) of the EP&A Act, which provides that:

If a development consent is to be surrendered as a condition of a new development consent and the development to be authorised by that new development consent includes the continuation of any of the development authorised by the consent to be surrendered:

- the consent authority is not required to re-assess the likely impact of the continued development to the extent that it could have been carried out but for the surrender of the consent, and
- the consent authority is not required to re-determine whether to authorise that continued development under the new development consent (or the manner in which it is to be carried out), the works already authorised under the planning approvals proposed to be consolidated and surrendered as part of the project, do not require re-assessment in the EIS.

4.5.2 Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001.

The table below identifies how the proposed development aligns with and supports each of the eight Objects of the WARR Act 2001.

Object of the Act	Alignment with Proposed Development
1. Efficient use of resources and reduced environmental harm	The facility will recover up to 70% of incoming waste, including concrete, brick, timber, and metals. By diverting waste from landfill and reintroducing materials into the supply chain, it promotes efficient resource use and reduces environmental harm through enclosed processing and storage of waste materials during this process.
2. Waste hierarchy: avoid, reuse, recycle, recover energy, dispose	The facility prioritises reuse and recycling by sorting and processing mixed waste to produce recyclable outputs. Residual waste is minimised through advanced sorting and further off-site recovery where possible.
3. Continual reduction in waste generation	The facility supports market shifts toward recycling and reuse, and encourages sustainable construction practices by supplying recycled materials, displacing the use of virgin products. Community outreach, education and other actions that are proposed as part of ongoing communication activities will also help inform generators of waste.
4. Minimise consumption of natural resources and final disposal	More efficient processing and greater recovery results in cheaper recycled products. Cheaper recycled products are more competitive with virgin alternatives. The facility diverts up to 199,000 tonnes of waste annually from landfill, helping to preserve limited disposal capacity.
5. Shared responsibility between industry and community	*Aussie Recycling* has engaged stakeholders and the community throughout planning. The facility includes transparent monitoring and reporting systems and reflects best practice, supporting shared responsibility for sustainable waste outcomes.

6. Efficient funding of waste and resource management	The development is privately funded and uses existing infrastructure, avoiding new public investment. It supports efficient use of industrial land and contributes to Sydney's waste management network.
7. Integrated planning and delivery across NSW	The facility aligns with the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041, the Draft NSW Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan, and local planning instruments. It fills a gap in advanced waste processing capacity in the inner Sydney region.
8. Support objectives of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	*The Project* includes robust controls for air, water, noise, and fire safety. All waste activities are enclosed, and water is captured, treated, and reused. The *Site* will operate under an updated Environment Protection Licence and Pollution Incident Response Management Plan.

Table 8: Summary of project alignment with the WARR Act.

5 Engagement

5.1 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

A Community and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Outcomes (**CSESO**) report has been prepared by 4Pillars Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd and is included as Attachment D. This report utilises the outcomes of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Aboriginal Heritage Consultation and outlines the strategy to undertake meaningful consultation as well as the outcomes of this consultation.

5.2 Legislation and guidelines

- NSW *Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects.*

5.3 Methodology

Consultation for the Proposed Development is to be completed in three phases:

- First phase – Community engagement strategy and initial consultation (completed during Scoping Report phase and utilises information obtained in the SIA scoping).
- Second phase – Review of feedback from consultation, changes to project design (where required) and continued consultation.
- Third phase – Future consultation - during exhibition.

5.4 Consultation activities completed

Community and stakeholder feedback has been undertaken over several years for this project and has played an integral in determination of the final *Site* design and proposed activities.

Several iterations of project design were completed, during which feedback from agencies was obtained.

5.4.1 Stakeholders consulted

- Surrounding industrial businesses
- Surrounding residents - nearest residentially zoned area approximately 80 metres away. The closest residential neighbours are located along Wentworth St and Juno Parade.
- Government agencies – identified in the SEARs
    - NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI)
    - NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
        - DCCEEW Biodiversity, Conservation and Science (BCS) Group
        - DCCEEW Water Group

        - DCCEEW Heritage NSW
    - NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA)
    - Sydney Water
    - Strathfield Council
    - Transport for NSW
    - Fire & Rescue NSW (FRNSW)
    - Water NSW
- Greenacre and Strathfield communities.
- Consultation with the local Indigenous communities and groups – see the report at Appendix 11.

5.4.2 Consultation activities completed

Date	Activity description
Agency consultation	
Early consultation (2022)	Email notifications of *The Project* to agencies to request for preliminary feedback on project design.
SEARS request (2024)	Formal submission of the Scoping Report and request for SEARs. DPHI consulted with relevant agencies and SEARS were obtained.
Project refinement (2024)	Continued correspondence with agencies via email and online meetings (specifically NSW EPA, DPHI, Heritage, BCS Group).
EIS draft (mid 2025)	Provision of a draft EIS for initial review and comment prior to lodgement.
Stakeholder notification and correspondence	
11/22	Letter notification (English and Arabic) to residents and business within 250 m of the *Site*. Invitation to comment on the proposed development.
11/23	Establishment of online community portal.
29/11/23	Letter notification (English and Arabic) to residents and business within 250 m of the *Site*. Invitation to comment on the proposed development.
13/5/24	Letter notification to residents and business within 250 m of the *Site*. Invitation to comment on the proposed development
23/5/24	*Aussie Recycling*'s social media post to community. Invitation to comment on the proposed development
04/02/25	Letter notification to residents and business within 250 m of the *Site* and request for sign up to receive further project updates.
various	Direct phone calls with members of the community if contacted.
02/04/25	Email notification to registered parties or people who indicated interest in the past that *The Project* is nearing completion. Notification that an EIS summary will be provided and a community information session offered to further explain EIS outcomes and to hear feedback.
09/04/25	EIS summary provided and link to community information session provided
Community information session	
14/12/23	Community information session
	Other community information sessions were offered – however, no attendees registered interest and were hence cancelled.
14/04/25	Community information session – One attendee.
Other consultation	
	Indigenous heritage notification and consultation

Consultation period	Consultation completed summary
07/03/24 – 29/03/24	Identification of Aboriginal Organisations and people who may have interest in the Proposed *Site* upgrades. Letter sent to: • Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council • Local Land Services Council (Greater Sydney Local Offices)

			• National Native Title Tribunal • Strathfield Council • NSW Native Title Services (NTSCORP) • Office of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 • DECCEW (Environment and Heritage group)
		-	Compilation of all Compilation of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the *Site*.
		26/03/24 – 12/04/24	Notification of the proposed development sent via email or mail to all compiled Aboriginal people who may have an interest. Recording of interested parties.
		08/04/24 – 17/04/24	Notification of the proposed development placed in the local newspaper. Recording of interested parties.
		-	Compilation of RAPs
		30/05/24 – 02/07/24 Reminder email sent 25/06/24	Presentation of information about the proposed project. Gathering information about the cultural significance. • Seeking information from RAPs to identify objects or cultural value. • Seeking input on potential management / mitigation options.
		02/07/24-31/12/2024	• Ongoing communication with RAPS (no additional feedback received in this time. • 05/12/24 - *Site* inspection with RAP(s) who were interested in seeing the *Site*.
		28/2/2025	Consultation closed out. No further comments received.

Table 9: Consultation activity summary

5.5 Consultation outcomes

5.5.1 Government Agency Consultation outcomes

Summary of key issues	Response	Section of EIS
DPHI		
• Issues as outlined in the SEARs	SEARs are addressed in this EIS, including appendices.	Various
DCCEEW BCS Group		
• Potential impacts regarding biodiversity and flooding. • Discussions regarding reasons for BDAR waiver rejection and suggested methodology to align to DCCEWW BCS Groups requirements to the project.	Change of methodology approach from BDAR waiver to a Small-Area BDAR with an assessment prepared by a frog expert on the potential impacts on Green and Golden Bellfrog. Revised water quality assessment to include further information on flood impacts.	Section 16
DCCEEW Water Group		
DCCEEW Water Group did not provide any specific did not provide any specific comments or particular requirements.	Water related matters specified in the SEARs have been addressed.	Section 7
DCCEEW Heritage NSW		
The SEARs stated that an assessment of the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the development site, with consideration of its land use history. Evidence of consultation with Aboriginal parties was also required, to ensure that any intangible impacts were captured.	Heritage NSW outlined although tangible objects may not be present it is important to determine the potential intangible Aboriginal cultural values associated with the *Site*. It was suggested that consultation in line with the "*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010)"* be completed. This was incorporated into the EIS and consultation completed with reference to these guidelines.	Section 14
NSW EPA		
• Enclosure of the facility • Capacity of the *Site* to store proposed authorised amount • Waste types received and material management • Water management • Air, odour, noise, fire requirements	In a meeting on 25 January 2023, the EPA advised that new or modified waste facilities should enclose operational areas to reduce environmental impacts. EMPs alone are often ineffective, and engineered controls are preferred. Alternatives to enclosure must prove equally effective. The EPA is cautious about accepting soil waste above CT1 levels due to health risks, especially lead, and requires strong justification with clear end-use plans. In response, 4Pillars have: • incorporated a *Waste Receival Building* and a *Waste Processing Building* in the design so that no waste will be stored, handled or processed outside. • Remove the proposal to accept soils above CT1, • Model environmental impacts of *MRF Enclosure* vs. enclosure of the site, • Compare mitigation options based on effectiveness and cost,	Section 19 Section 3 Section 7 Section 8 Section 9 Section 11

Summary of key issues	Response	Section of EIS
	The EPAs feedback obtained during the SEARs has been incorporated into the project redesign and several issues (e.g. authorised amount, waste types) have been modified to bring into general compliance with this feedback.	
Strathfield Council		
• Consultation as part of the SEARs request. It is noted that Council did not provide updated comments / requirements to SSD-67497708. As such, their comments from previous SEARS SSD-55663210 dated 13/03/23 were considered (it is noted that the proposed development was altered, and some comments are not relevant anymore) • Potential impacts to Green and Golden Bellfrog, traffic, visual amenity, noise, air quality, water quality and cumulative impacts. • Noted issues with historical compliance.	These comments were provided in 2023 and since the project has been addressed through redesign. Potential impacts to Green and Golden Bellfrog, traffic, visual amenity, noise, air quality, water quality and cumulative impacts have been assessed as part of this EIS. Historical compliance comments from Council are considered to relate to a different facility, Aussie Recycling Strathfield, as there is only one recorded instance of alleged non-compliance of the Greenacre *Site* by Council (relating to alleged mud tracking). The Strathfield *Site* is of a very different context and is not considered to be a relevant corollary for the proposed development.	Section 7 Section 8 Section 9 Section 10 Section 11 Section 13 Section 16 Section 20
Transport for NSW		
TfNSW identified the following items to be addressed in the EIS: • Daily and *Peak* traffic movements • Details of proposed vehicle access and requirements of Australian Standards • Proposed car parking spaces • Details of vehicle movements (arrival and departure times)	These items have been addressed within the Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment (TTIA).	Section 10
Fire and Rescue NSW		
Fire and rescue NSW did not provide any specific comments or particular requirements.	Guidelines referenced by FRNSW in the SEARs response have been addressed. The assessment against the FRNSW 'Fire in Waste Facilities Guidelines' did not identify the need for further consultation or referral to FRNSW at this stage.	Section 11
WaterNSW		
WaterNSW did not provide any specific comments or particular requirements.	NA	NA

Table 10: Agency consultation outcomes.

5.5.2 *Community engagement outcomes*

Please note this table relates to engagement/responses to community outreach. It is not a comprehensive list of outreach activities. For a comprehensive list, see Table 9.

Community member	Dates	Contact method	Comments	4Pillars response
Resident – Sylvanus St, Greenacre	12/2022	Notified via letter box drop Emails	• Comments regarding the waste type	Invitation to information session or further private discussions (no response). Provision of summary EIS and link to final community consultation session (no response)
Resident – Juno Parade, Greenacre (name withheld)	07/2022 12/2022 12/2023	Notified via letter box drop Emails and calls Attendance of community information session	• Concerns around the scale of the proposed development • Current issues with night time noise • Concerns with the proposed developments potential noise and air quality impacts	Explained *The Project* further and documented key concerns. Invitation to information session in 2023 (attended) Provision of summary EIS and link to final community consultation session (no response)
Commercial business – Wentworth St, Greenacre	12/2022	Notified via letter box drop Emails	• Concerns around traffic levels (current and proposed), current road condition and noise impacts.	Invitation to information session or further private discussions (no response). Provision of summary EIS and link to final community consultation session (no response)
Residents of Wentworth Avenue (provided through the Strata Collective)	12/2022 12/2023 02/2025	Notified via letter box drop Emailed 4Pillars Attendance of final community consultation session	• Objected to the proposed development due to traffic concerns (objection noted in 2022,2023 and 2025	Attendance of final consultation session by a Stata Collective representative. Discussed questions regarding the proposal and provided answers. Generally thought the proposal would be an improvement on current operations. No further questions or feedback was obtained
Assumed resident – no name or address provided	12/2022	Emailed 4Pillars	• Provided personal opinions about the *Applicant* and 4Pillars. No specific comments about the proposed were provided. It appears the key concerns was related to inability to comply with regulations.	Invitation to information session or further private discussions (no response). Provision of summary EIS and link to final community consultation session (no response)
Resident – Wentworth St, Greenacre	01/2025	Notified via letter box drop Emailed 4Pillars	• Registered interest in receiving final draft EIS	Provision of summary EIS and link to final community consultation session (no response)
Future resident – Wilbur St, Greenacre	02/2025	Notified via letter box drop Call to 4Pillars	• None raised	Discussion regarding the proposal

Table 11: Community engagement outcomes.

**Street numbers have not been listed to protect privacy.*

5.6 Closing statement

Overall, community response to the proposed development was limited to the local geographic area (<5 km from the Site), with few expressions of concern received. Where concerns were raised, we engaged directly with residents to better understand their perspectives and provide relevant information about *The Project*. These discussions were constructive and, in most cases, helped to address and reduce the concerns initially expressed.

The feedback received has been considered in the planning and design process, and *The Project* team remains committed to ongoing communication with the community as the development progresses.

Government agencies were actively engaged throughout the project planning and assessment process. Their feedback has played an important role in shaping *The Project*, with key inputs incorporated into both the design and supporting technical assessments. Ongoing collaboration with relevant stakeholders will continue to ensure *The Project* aligns with applicable regulatory requirements and delivers positive outcomes for the community and environment.

6 Socio-economic impact assessment

A Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report has been prepared by 4Pillars and is included in Appendix 10. The SIA is required as part of the response to the SEARS, as such this assessment focuses on the key social impacts from the proposed development. A summary of the assessment and proposed mitigation measures are provided below.

6.1 Legislation and Social policy context

- Project SEARs.
- EP&A Act 1979.
- POEO 1997.
- Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001.
- NSW DPE *Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Projects*.
- Strathfield 2035-Community Strategic Plan.
- Strathfield 2040, Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS).
- NSW Circular Economy Policy Statement: Too Good To Waste.
- NSW 2021: A Plan to make NSW number one.
- Greater Sydney Regional Plan - A Metropolis of Three Cities.
- NSW Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014
- Our Greater Sydney 2056 – Eastern City District Plan & Southern District Plan
- Cleaning Up Our Act: The Future for Waste and Resource Recovery in NSW – Issues Paper (NSW Government 2020)
- National Waste Policy: Less waste, more resources (Australian Government, 2018)
- *International Principles for Social Impact Assessment* by Frank Vanclay 2003 (sourced from the International Association for Impact Assessment)
- United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) Principles

6.2 Phasing of assessment

The SIA was completed in three phases, which are described below. Refer to Table 9 for a comprehensive list of consultation activity and community outreach.

6.2.1 First phase - SIA Scoping

As part of the Scoping Report and application for SEARs the "first phase" of the SIA was completed, which involved:

- Identifying *The Project*'s social locality and study area
- Initial analysis of social baseline and review of surrounding land uses
- Review of social trends and issues impacting *The Project*
- Initial scoping of impacts
- Initial community engagement.

This provided an understanding of the *Site*'s social setting and potential social impacts to inform the Community and Stakeholder Consultation Strategy and first consultation phase.

6.2.2 Second phase - SIA report

This information was used to guide consultation and refinement of *The Project*. During the development of the EIS, the "second phase" of the SIA was completed. This includes the finalisation and evaluation of social impacts and responses. This phase utilised the first rounds of consultation to inform decisions on the social impact associated with the proposed development:

- Review of engagement outcomes.
- Considering and articulating project refinement based on initial community engagement.
- Review of site plans and impact areas from technical assessment.
- Further consultation with stakeholders (done as part of the CSESO).
- Assessment of significant impacts considering mitigation measures.
- Provision of recommendations to enhance positive impacts, reduce negative impacts and monitor ongoing impacts.

6.2.3 Third phase - Social impact management

The "third phase" will be completed after the EIS is lodged and occurs during the post approval phase it includes social impact management (if required).

6.3 Social locality

The social impact locality was guided by the impact areas of other technical assessments completed as part of the EIS, namely, the air quality impact assessment, traffic impact assessment and noise impact assessment.

The social locality includes the host community within immediate proximity of the facility and transport routes, while the secondary study area considers broader regional impacts such as employment, supply chain engagement, and regional waste management capacity. This approach ensures that both localised and regional social impacts are captured in the assessment. These were defined as:

- Primary study area - Within 500 m of the Site, and
- Secondary Study area - Strathfield LGA, Canterbury Bankstown LGA, Greater Sydney Region.

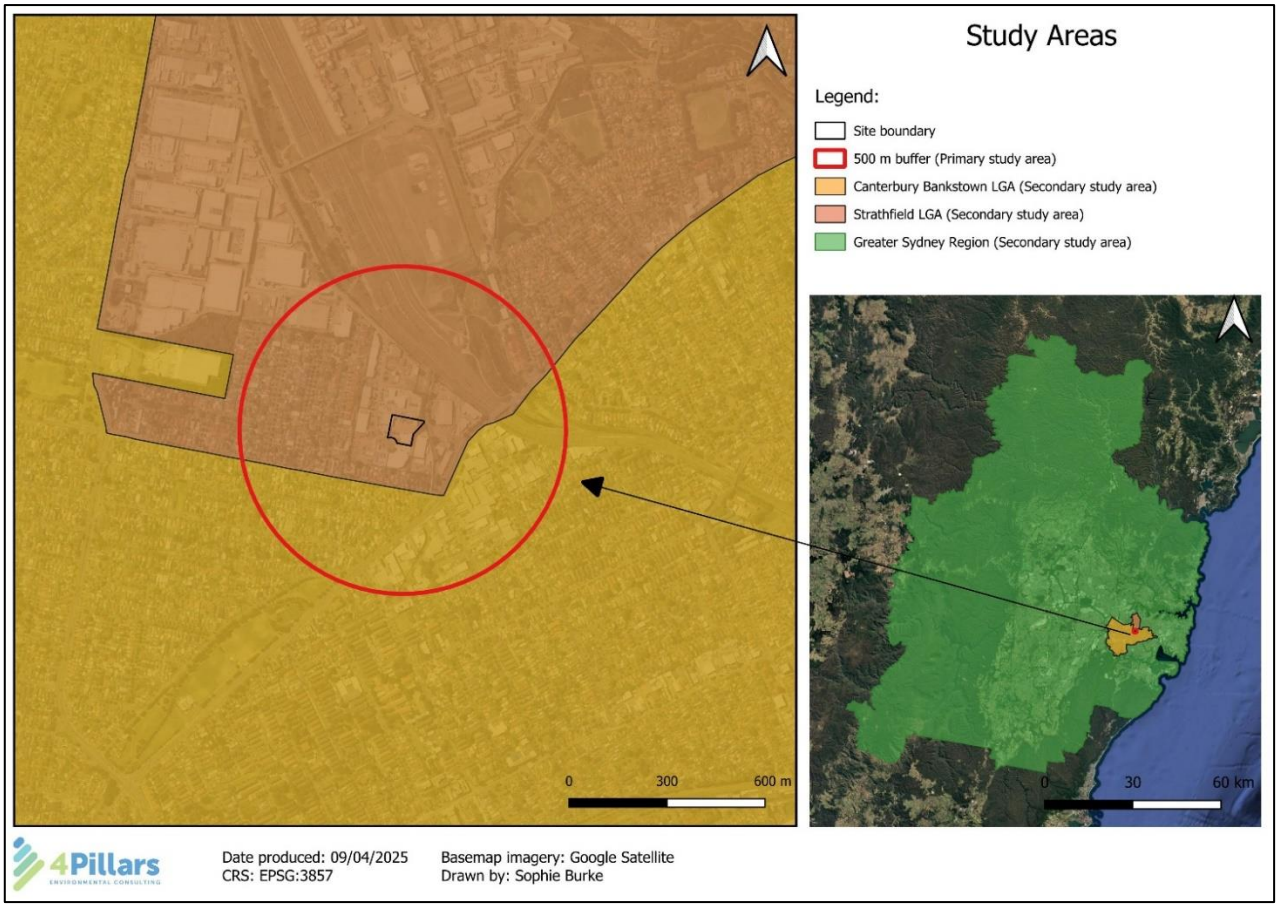


Figure 11: SIA study area.

6.4 Social baseline – key points

Social baseline key points	Potential impacts, concerns or key points
Approximately 22% of people in the area are not fluent in English. Arabic was the dominant language in the area	Consultation material must be in multiple languages (including English and Arabic) to ensure people are able to be informed on *The Project*
Estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is 193 individuals.	Specific Aboriginal consultation is to be undertaken. Consideration is to be given to not only the tangible but the intangible connection to the land on which the *Site* is located.
Majority of the area consists of families (couple with children).	Potential concerns for family health Consultation material must consider medium (e.g. online or paper), and meeting times are considered to ensure a variety of age groups are reached and are able to provide feedback.
Generally, the population of Greenacre are considered in good health.	Potential concerns for family health.
The majority of the population of Greenacre is statistically of a lower income bracket.	Hence, approximately 74% of the population is considered vulnerable.
Majority of travel to work is mostly completed by car	Potential for traffic increase from proposed development to impact travel to work times.
Social infrastructure	There were no observed impacts to access to social infrastructure based on desktop review of locations and likely travel routes.

Table 12: Social baseline key points for consideration.

6.5 Scoping potential social impacts of the proposed development

Project activities	Social impact category	Potential impact description	Positive or negative impact	Initial risk assessment (without mitigation measures)		
				Likelihood	Magnitude	Impact rating
Increase in truck movements	• Access • way of life	Increase in traffic along Bellfrog street and other road networks	Negative	likely	Moderate	High
Construction of plant equipment and associated infrastructure	• Health and well • Access	Potential increase to noise, air and traffic	Negative	Likely	Minimal	Low
Addition of processing plant equipment / increase in scale of processing activities	• Surroundings • way of life • Health and well being	Increase in noise emissions	Negative	Likely	Moderate	High
Addition of processing plant equipment / increase in scale of processing activities	• Surroundings • way of life • Health and well being	Increase in dust and particulate matter emissions	Negative	Likely	Moderate	High
Increase local employment opportunities	• Livelihood	Increase employment in the local area	Positive	Possible	Minor	Medium
Increase to recycling capacity in the Sydney Region	• Surroundings • Livelihoods	Increase ability for C&D recycling in the Sydney region	Positive	Likely	Major	High
Use of the *Site* as an industrial facility	• Culture	Use of the *Site* as an industrial area potentially impacting Aboriginal Cultural sites	Negative	Unlikely	Minor / moderate	Low – medium
Use of the *Site* as a waste facility	• Community	Potential impacts to character of the area and subsequent land values	Negative	Unlikely	Minimal	Low
Increased access to resource recovery facilities	• Access	Increased access to resource recovery facilities	Positive	Likely	Moderate	High
Frog sanctuary	• Surroundings	Improved habitat in an area that is highly degraded	Positive	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Use of the *Site* as a waste facility	• Surroundings	Potential negative visual amenity as a result	Negative	Very unlikely	Minimal	Low
Increase to operational hours	• Health and well being • Surroundings	Potential impacts associated with extended noise operation and light nuisance to surrounding residents	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Commitment to recycling education for schools and tours of the facility for community groups	• Community	Increase awareness to the recycling industry and increase transparency in recycling operations occurring in the community	Positive	Strathfield / Canterbury-Bankstown LGA	Operation phase	Moderate

Table 13: Scoping potential impacts. See SIA for magnitude and likelihood category definitions.

6.6 Social impact assessment

6.6.1 Low–Medium Impact Assessment Summary

Way of Life:
Minimal disruption is expected due to the site's location in a well-established industrial area, with no direct interaction with residential roads. Increased truck movements won't significantly affect travel times. Noise and air emissions are within acceptable limits.

Community:
The character of the local community is unlikely to be affected, as the proposal involves upgrades to an existing facility in an industrial zone.

Access to Services:
Local residents' access to infrastructure and services remain unchanged. Roads used are industrial and not shared with residential traffic. *The Project* will improve regional access to recycling services.

Culture:
No change to land use or zoning is proposed. Cultural consultation has been undertaken to consider intangible impacts, particularly on Indigenous values. None were identified by the community.

Surroundings & Visual Amenity:
Some minor visual impact is expected due to the site's industrial context. However, visual changes are minimal and consistent with surrounding land use. Habitat rehabilitation for the Green and Golden Bellfrog is a positive outcome.

Livelihoods:
The Project generate employment opportunities (estimated as 7.75 FTE) both directly and indirectly, while also supporting more sustainable waste management, potentially improving regional liveability.

Decision-Making Systems:
Community consultation was extensive, with accessible materials and multilingual options. Ongoing engagement during the operation of *The Project* is not proposed; however, communication channels will be available for the community (i.e. complaints hotline) in the event that concerns emerge in the future.

Fears and Aspirations:
No significant fears or aspirations were identified that would be impacted by the proposal, so this category was not included in the final SIA assessment.

6.6.2 High impact assessment summary

Aspect	Assessment	Residual impact
Increase in truck movement associated with the operation	Based on the TIA, the proposal is unlikely to increase traffic congestion on the surrounding road network, with all key intersections expected to operate at the same level of service with remaining capacity. Additional traffic on the local road network is unlikely to create a significant impact on the community's ability to travel and access services	Low – negative
Addition of processing plant equipment / increase in scale of processing activities – causing noise impact	Based on the NIA, the proposed development is not expected to cause a significant increase to the noise environment for neighbouring residents. Additional noise is expected to be negligible.	Low – negative
Addition of processing plant equipment / increase in scale of processing activities – causing air quality impact	Based on the AQIA, the proposed development is not expected to cause a significant increase to the dust environment for neighbouring residents. Additional dust is expected to be negligible at all receivers.	Low – negative

Aspect	Assessment	Residual impact
Increase to recycling capacity in the Sydney Region & Increased access to resource recovery facilities	The *Site* will see approximately 199,000 T per year of waste processed and recycled. Due to the *Site*s central location this will decrease the travel of waste to recycling facilities and prevent the waste from leaving the Sydney region to be recycled in other facilities. *The Project* will provide a feedstock of separated materials to other local businesses, hence supporting local businesses, while also reducing the carbon footprint due to trucks travelling extensive distances.	High - positive

Table 14: Key areas of concern impact assessment

6.7 Impact assessment

This Social Impact Assessment identified and evaluated the potential positive and negative impacts of *The Project* on the surrounding community and stakeholders. While *The Project* is anticipated to bring economic and employment benefit, it also presents challenges that require careful management, including potential disruptions to local amenity or other way of life aspects.

Through project design, engagement, and the implementation of mitigation strategies, it is expected that the adverse impacts can be minimised, and benefits maximised.

The mitigation measure for social impact is the provision of a complaints hotline. A complaints hotline already exists for the existing *Waste Material Handling Facility* but is in the form of a general telephone number for the organisation (1300 11 00 11). This telephone number is advertised on two prominent Signs at the front of the Site, clearly visible from the street. In order to make it clear that the local community has a direct line of communication with the *Applicant* a dedicated Complaints Hotline number will be established and advertised on a dedicated, prominent sign at the entry to the Site (with the words 'Complaints Hotline' shown). In addition, the Complaints Hotline will be advertised as such on the home page of the Proponent's website.

6.8 Economic impact and job creation

The proposed development will generate both direct and indirect economic and social benefits. The facility will create jobs in waste processing, transport, and materials recovery, supporting employment within the Greater Sydney Region. It will also promote market growth for recycled construction materials, strengthening NSW's circular economy.

The reuse of materials contributes to lower construction costs and enhanced sustainability outcomes, while reducing pressure on existing landfills and extractive industries.

In addition, the facility is well-aligned with planning priorities identified in the Greater Sydney Region Plan, Eastern City District Plan, and Strathfield LSPS, all of which call for modern, co-located waste infrastructure that supports population growth, industrial resilience, and environmental performance.

The proposed development is a necessary and timely infrastructure upgrade that will improve environmental outcomes, enhance recycling capability, reduce landfill dependency, and support the strategic direction of NSW's transition to a circular and sustainable economy.

Job creation

The current operation on the *Site* employs a total staff of 5.25 FTEs (full-time equivalents), specifically:

- 1 x loader/excavator operator (1 FTE);
- 1 x Assistant operator (0.25 FTE);
- 1 x labourer (1 FTE);
- 2 x mechanics (2 FTE);
- 1 x weighbridge attendant (oversees and coordinates the proper operation of the weighbridge) (1 FTE).

The workforce will increase under the proposed development, resulting in 13 FTEs (and increase of 7.75 FTEs), or the creation of 8 additional jobs. This is a 2.5 x increase on current job creation levels. The workforce required for *The Project* is as follows:

- 3 x loader/excavator operator on longer shifts (4.5 FTE);
- 2 x Assistant operator (1 FTE);
- 1 x labourer on longer shifts (1.5 FTE);
- 2 x mechanics (2 FTE);
- 1 x fitter (1 FTE);
- 1 x *Site* Supervisor (1 FTE);
- 1 x weighbridge attendant on longer shifts (1.5 FTE);
- Additional administrative support (0.5 FTE).

The jobs created are sustainable, stable and are appropriate to the demographics and range of skills within the local workforce. The new jobs created by *The Project* will be an opportunity for increased local employment in a lower education and socio-economic area of Sydney. *The Project* will have a positive economic impact on the local area.

7 Water, Soils and Flooding

The Site has an existing water management system, designed to meet the requirements of the approved *Waste Materials Handling Yard* (see Works as Executed drawings at Appendix 2). This section describes how the existing water management system will change to align with the proposed alterations and additions to buildings on *Site*, proposed changes to water catchments and water uses. This section describes how the risks associated with runoff from a waste facility will be managed, as well as how the risk of flood to the environment and personnel will be managed.

7.1 Existing water management

Currently the *Site* is almost entirely covered by impervious surfaces, either by roof area or concrete hardstand. The only exception is the vegetated swale at the north-eastern corner of the *Site* and the landscaped area along the southern and south-west boundary.

The existing water storage system includes:

- A network of drain inlets across the *Site*, which fall in the north and north-eastern direction to a control pit, with a Gross Pollutant Trap (mesh basket), which leads to;
- A first flush tank (underground) (12 kL), which overflows to;
- A sedimentation tank (underground) (120 kL), which is initially pumped to;
- 3 x above ground poly tanks (combined capacity of 150 kL), which gravity overflow back to the sedimentation tank, which then fill and gravity overflows to;
- A discharge drain that flows through the grassed swale and collects in the strip drain, which then flows to the discharge point pit in the north-east corner of the *Site*.

Recycled water is used in dust suppression and washing on *Site*. The recycled water is drawn (pumped) from the upper layer of the sedimentation tank to smaller holding tanks, which are plumbed into water cannons and hoses etc. at the *Site*.

The existing site mater management system received approval from Strathfield City Council, which includes onsite detention in holding tanks.

The concrete hardstand yard area has a 'sawtooth' surface designed promote small scale ponding, rather than high-velocity runoff. The hardstand is effective at achieving this. The hardstand catchment has a weir level at RL 17.1m AHD and was intended to allow water to pool to that level when necessary (refer to 'Works as Executed' (WAE) plans for the existing *Site* at Appendix 2). In practice, the weir does not currently operate as intended, as the overflow point from the surface water management system is located at RL 15.75 allows water to runoff the *Site* rather than 'back up' in the system and pool on the hardstand. The *Site* is currently actively managed to prevent runoff/discharge from the *Site*. This is achieved by recirculating captured water for dust suppression, pumping water from the storage tanks onto the stockpiles and removal of water, if necessary. This is currently managed through a contingency plan that relies heavily on behavioural controls.

7.1.1 Receiving environment

The *Site* is adjacent to Coxs Creek, a concrete-lined stormwater channel that drains north, with its flow capacity limited by stormwater pipes under the Enfield Marshalling Yards. The site has a drainage outlet into this channel.

Coxs Creek joins the Cooks River, approximately 1,200 m downstream of the *Site*. At the juncture, the Cooks River is also a concrete-lined channel. The Cooks River becomes a wider (unlined) watercourse another 1,800-2,000 m downstream, adjacent to the suburb of Campsie. From this point to its outlet into Botany Bay, the Cooks River is a highly modified and watercourse and one that continues to be highly modified and impacted by surrounding development.

There are no key fish habitats, known important recreational fishing areas, groundwater, or groundwater-dependent communities nearby to the *Site*. The section below describes how water quality and quantity from the *Site* will be managed to ensure negligible impacts on the receiving environment.

7.2 Proposed surface water catchments

The proposed surface water catchments for the *Site* are shown at Figure 13. There are four aggregated catchment areas:

- Roof water – This includes the roof areas of the *Waste Receival Building*, *Waste Processing Building*, workshop, carpark and weighbridge office.
- Hardstand – This catchment is the sealed hardstand area traversed by trucks on the *Site*. It does not include any waste storage or unloading/loading.
- Gravel landscaped area – This is an existing landscaped area with a permeable gravel substrate.
- Landscaped areas – This includes the small landscaped and grassed areas at the southern boundary of the site.

The swale drainage area, which is to be converted to the Green and Golden Bellfrog conservation area, will continue to freely drain to the discharge point in the north-eastern corner of the *Site*.

7.3 Proposed water management system

The proposed development will not change or reduce permeable surfaces/areas on the *Site*. The existing vegetated and landscaped areas will remain.

The proposed water management system is illustrated in Figure 13 and shown as a flow chart in Figure 14s. The system will operate as follows (letter references relate to the diagram and water balance flow chart):

1. Rain falls on roof and hardstand areas.
2. Water runs off areas draining to OSD (B, C & D).
3. Water flows to the First Flush Tank (H.2) and Sediment Tank (H.3) where a float switch activates and pumps water to the above ground water storage tanks (H.4).
    a. When the above-ground tank is full, it gravity drains back into the Sediment Tank. In heavy rainfall, once the above-ground tank is full, the Sediment Tank will fill and back up against the penstock valve.
4. Water is pumped to on-site water uses such as water cannons (I), misters (J) and wheel wash (K).
5. Some water is lost to evaporation / entrained in material. The remaining water then recirculates through steps 2-4.
6. In a heavy rainfall event that exceeds the tanked water storage capacity for the *Site* (292 kL). The water storage would pool on the hardstand (O), up to RL 17.1 m AHD. Pooling to this level will avoid contact with waste material, as a rollover bund will be installed along the southern extent of the *Waste Processing Building*.

In extreme rainfall events, a decision would be made as to whether to open the penstock valve and release water from the *Site*.

The proposed water management system includes the following upgrades and changes to the current water management system:

- Enclosing all waste *Processing*, storage and handling areas of the *Site*. Currently, waste storage areas are exposed. This will result in no runoff contacting or interacting with waste so no leachate will be formed.

- Providing an additional 1,060 m^2 of roof area for the *Waste Processing Building*. Currently, this area is exposed hardstand use for waste soil storage so this will improve segregation of clean rainwater;
- Conversion of the 3 x above ground poly tanks into two bespoke concrete formwork tanks. One is to be dedicated to fire protection storage and does not form part of the stormwater management system. The other is to be 150 kL and will form part of the stormwater system in the same manner as the current 3 tanks.
- Alterations to internal plumbing;
- Installation of a rollover bund on the southern edge of the *Waste Processing Building*, at a minimum of RL17.1 m AHD, to prevent ingress of pooled water into the *Waste Processing Building*;
- Installation of a valve and pipework to allow roof water to be diverted directly to swale rain and, subsequently, the stormwater outlet (discharge point);
- Preventing uncontrolled discharges from the site through the installation of a manual valve (penstock) on the gravity outlet pipe behinds the eastern side of the Workshop building. Additional pipework from the penstock valve to the discharge point will be installed, so that overflow from the On-*Site* Detention (OSD) no longer flows through the swale/GGBF conservation area;
- Treating water in the reuse tanks with a flocculant/coagulant to maximise settling of pollutants.

The existing site development received approval from Strathfield City Council, which includes onsite detention through above-ground storage on the hardstand. The proposed works do not increase impervious areas, resulting in no increase in runoff volume or flow rate, and thus no need for additional detention storage.

7.3.1 Quality of run off

For the purposes of discussing the quality of run-off inputs, water can be considered to be 'clean' water or 'dirty' water will be used. The clean water inputs are roof water, gravel area, swale and landscaped area. The dirty water input is the hardstand. The OSD captures both clean and dirty water.

As all waste will be covered, there will be no leachate formed. Runoff from the hardstand will not interact with waste material.

The pollutant source on the hardstand will be the small amount of settled dust and sediment that would be typical of an industrial heavy vehicle thoroughfare. Furthermore, dust on the hardstand will be mobilised in a 'first flush' of rainfall. This means that in a heavy rainfall event, the vast majority of runoff (after the initial rainfall pulse) will be of a higher quality as there will be no more dust and sediment left on the hardstand for the runoff to interact with.

For these reasons, the quality of runoff at the *Site* is expected to be of a relatively high standard and more similar to a general industrial hardstand runoff than a waste facility that where waste is stored, handled or processed outside.

7.4 Water balance

A water balance has been prepared for the *Site* (see Table 16). The water balance assesses the net annual balance of water in a heavy and light rainfall year and the ability of the *Site* to capture different rainfall events. Several different types of statistical rainfall events for a 5-day period were assessed.

The water balance (Table 16) shows that:

- In ordinary conditions, where water does not back up into the pooled hardstand storage, the *Site* has 292 kL of water storage (OSD).
- In a heavy rainfall event, the pooled hardstand storage can be utilised for a short period of time, increasing the *Site* storage capacity to 608 kL.
- In a dry (10^{th} percentile) year, the *Site* will require approximately 2.28 ML of potable water input in order to satisfy water usage.
- In a wet (90^{th} percentile) year, the *Site* will have an excess of approximately 646 kL of water (see Discharge scenarios, below).
- If storage is empty, the *Site* can absorb a 110 mm rainfall event. A 5-day event of this size at the *Site* is predicted to only be exceeded twice per year.

- If storage is 50% full (i.e. in order to have sufficient recycled water for on-site re-use), the *Site* can absorb a 100 mm rainfall event over 5 days. A 5-day event of this size at the *Site* is predicted to be exceeded less than three times per year.
- The 90th percentile 5-day event (295 mm), 1 in 100-year ARI 5-day event (454 mm) and the 1 in 200-year ARI 5-day event (498 mm) will all exceed the storage capacity of the *Site* and result in significant excess runoff. However, such events are very rare and would result in runoff from the *Site* that was roof water and runoff from a hardstand with no dust/sediment remaining.

Mains water use will be minimised through the use of water stored and treated by the *Site*'s water management system.

7.4.1 Discharge scenarios

The NSW EPA has a policy position that discharge of leachate and discharge from waste facilities more generally, is not permitted. The expectation is that waste facilities avoid leachate generation by enclosing waste storage, handling and *Processing* areas. The proposed development aligns with this position – the two enclosed buildings will ensure that no runoff water is impacted by waste material. The only runoff that would occur from the *Site* is from the hardstand (truck thoroughfare) area.

With the proposed changes to the *Site*, the quality of runoff from the *Site* will be characteristic of that from a general industrial development with a modern water management system, rather than from a waste facility with waste stored, handled or processes externally. The EPA's policy position for general industrial development is to capture and store water to the extent that is reasonably practicable and minimise discharge. *The Project* is projected to only discharge water 2-3 times per year and the decision to discharge is a manual decision (to open the penstock valve or not). This water will be appropriately treated, with a view to reducing sediment load to an acceptable level. This manual decision will be informed by a standard operating procedure and trigger action response plan (see 'Mitigation' below).

7.4.2 Water licensing

The Project does not require a water access licence and is exempt from harvestable rights limits on the basis of the following exempt activities:

- Collection of water from roofs in rainwater tanks by landholder (Clause 31(1) *Water Management Act 2000,* among others); and
- Landholders with dams for specific purposes (including, among others, flood detention and mitigation and capture, containment and recirculation of drainage and/or effluent to prevent the contamination of a water source) (Clause 34(1) *Water Management Act 2000,* among others).

No water licensing requirements are triggered by *The Project*.

7.5 Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) requirements

Strathfield Council requires industrial developments to comply with the local Stormwater Management Code (1994), the requirements of the Consolidated Strathfield Development Control Plan (2005) and the Managing Urban Stormwater (MUS) Guideline. These policy documents require industrial facilities to divert all runoff to OSD and to meet certain minimum criteria for stormwater retention, discharge and water quality.

The *Site* has already been subject to assessment against these requirements under the existing Consent (refer to Appendix 13.a). A MUSIC model and OSD assessment was conducted. In the Council assessment of the original water management system, the system was assessed using the MUSIC model to predict its performance against pollutant removal targets in runoff for gross pollutants, suspended solids and nutrients (total phosphorus and total nitrogen).

The performance of the runoff water quality mitigation measures was determined by use of the NSW government and Council recommended methodology using the MUSIC model, with parameters selected from the Council recommended values. The reductions in mean annual pollutant loads achieved due to the water management improvements on the site with the original mitigation measures already exceeded the NSW government and Council guidelines, as shown in Table 15 below.

Pollutant	Required reduction	Reduction achieved
Gross Pollutants	90%	99%
Total Suspended Solids	85%	95%
Total phosphorus	60%	85%
Total nitrogen	45%	64%

Table 15: Outcomes of the existing MUSIC model for the Site.

In summary, the volume of storage required for the existing onsite condition to satisfy the MUS guidelines is 127k. The water management proposal for the site will readily exceed these requirements, with 292 kL of storage available, not including pooled water on the hardstand.

The proposed development will not increase impervious area and will decrease contaminant inputs, so will continue to meet and exceed the requirement for OSD and WSUD.

7.6 Discharge water quality

As described above, the runoff from the *Site* will be closely aligned with a typical industrial hardstand rather than a waste facility, and discharges will only occur during very high rainfall events, when the impact of any accumulated sediment will be minimised by dilution. Therefore, a good standard of water quality can be expected from the *Site*.

This will be confirmed through a discharge characterisation assessment, which will be designed and implemented in the 12 months following commencement of operations under an SSD Consent.

7.6.1 Mitigation

The mitigation measures that will be in place to ensure appropriate water management and discharge quality are as follows:

- Engineering design of the water capture and storage system to allow up to 608 kL of rainfall to be captured.
- Flocculant/dosing of the sediment tank to remove sediment.
- Preparation of a trigger and action plan.
- An SOP in the Environmental Management system that relates to the decision whether to open the penstock valve and release water from the *Site*.

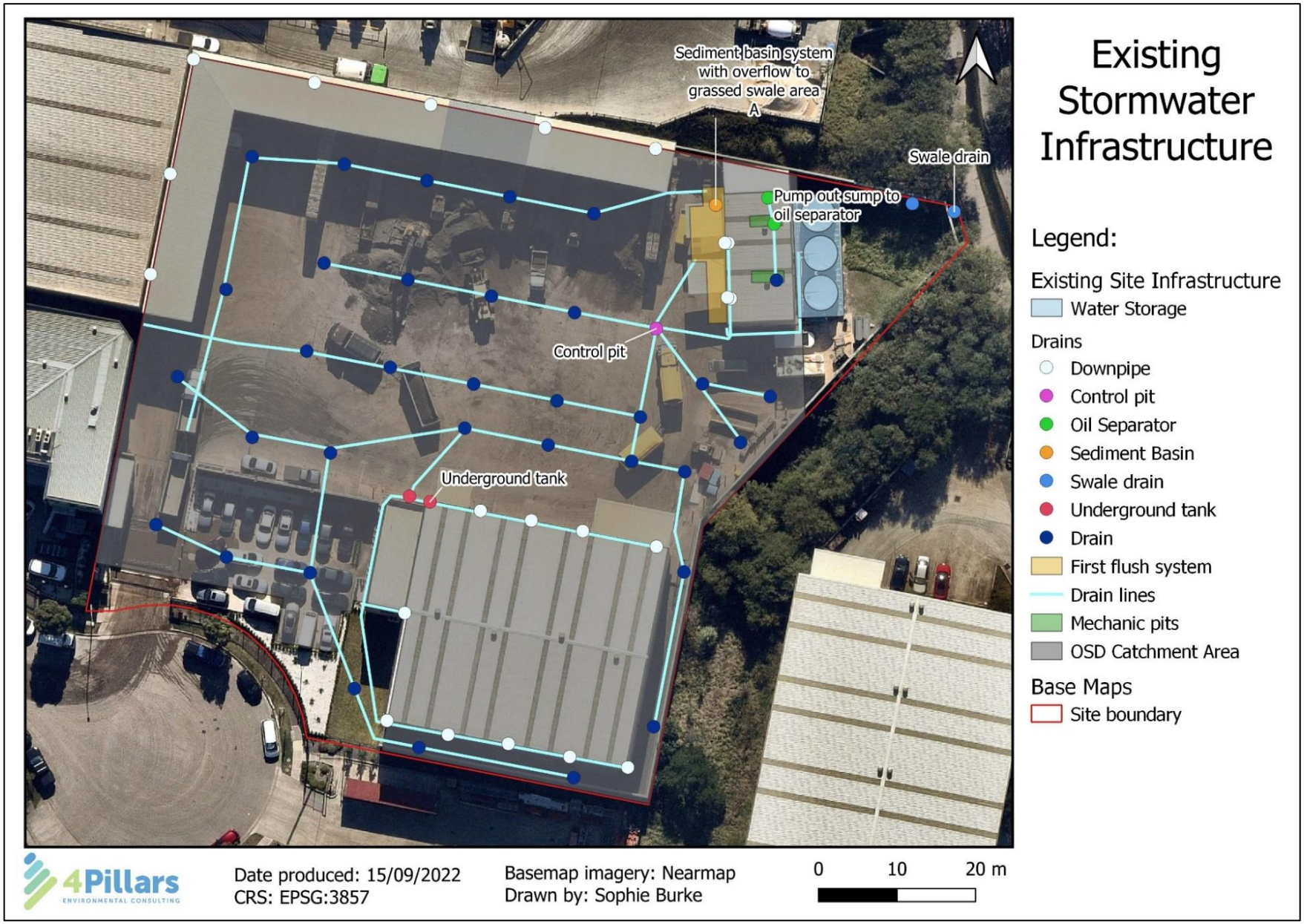


Figure 12: Existing stormwater infrastructure.

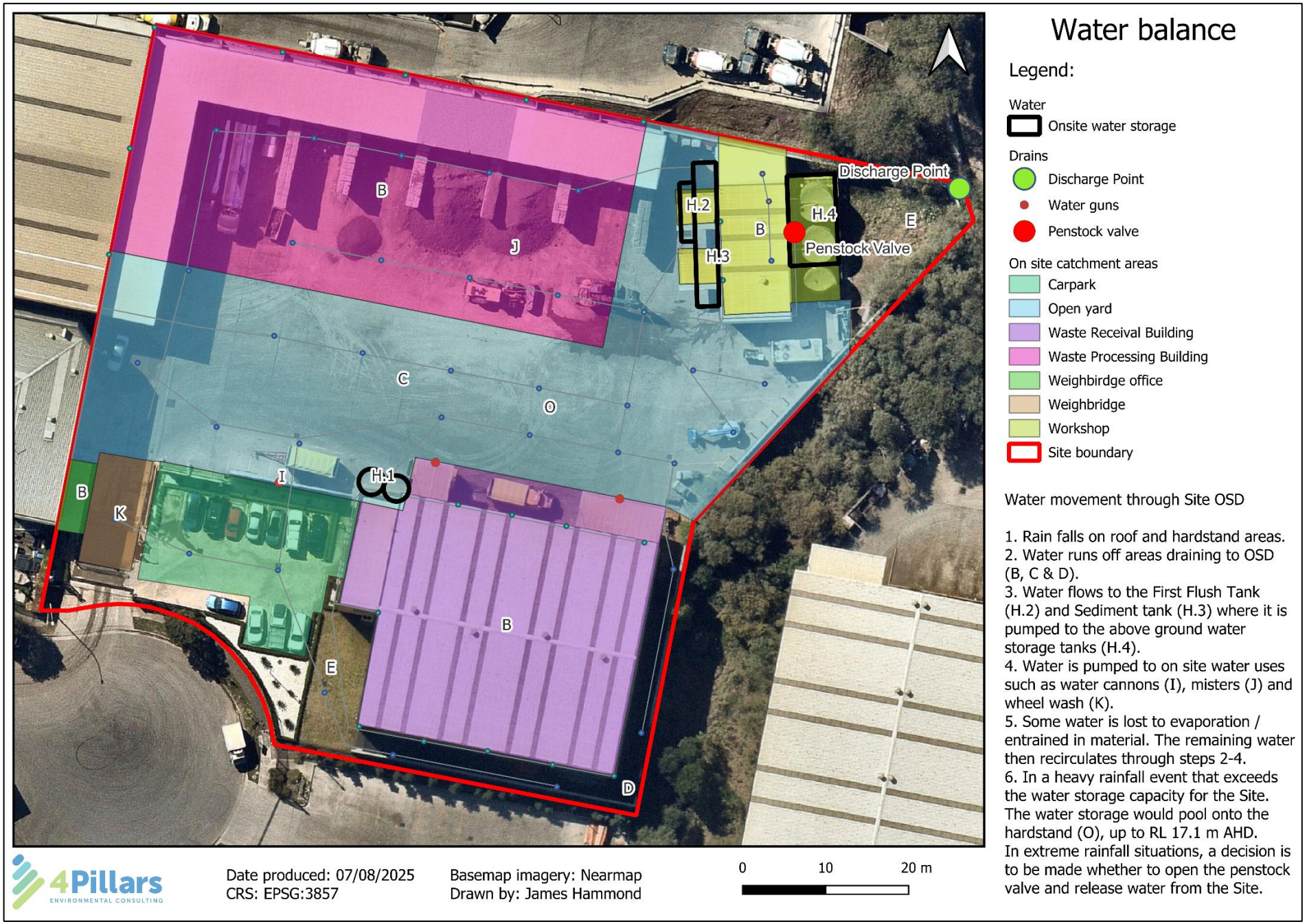


Figure 13: Proposed water catchments on the Site and key water management features.

	Category	Flow chart Identifier	Aspect	10th percentile year	90th percentile year	2 exceedance per year (5-day event)	Exceeding rainfall event assuming 50% freeboard	90th percentile (5-day event)	1 in 100-year rainfall event (5-day event)	1 in 200-year rainfall event (5-day event)
PARAMETERS	Annual rainfall (from BOM) (m)	A		0.7	1.2784	0.11	0.10	0.295	0.454	0.498
	Annual rainfall (m3) (Annual rainfall x m2 of *Site*)	-		4624.6	8098.7	696.9	665.2	1868.8	2876.1	3154.8
INPUTS	Input	B	Roof water run off during rainfall (Waste processing building, warehouse, weighbridge office, workshop)	2145.7	3757.6	323.3	308.6	867.1	1334.4	1463.8
	Input	C	Hardstand run off during rainfall	1674.7	2932.8	252.4	240.9	676.8	1041.5	1142.5
	Input	D	Gravel area run off during rainfall	81.03	141.9024	12.21	11.655	32.745	50.394	55.278
	Total input in OSD Catchment			3901.4	6832.3	587.9	561.2	1576.6	2426.4	2661.5
	Input	E	Landscaped areas (excluding swale)	41.975	73.508	6.325	6.0375	16.9625	26.105	28.635
USES	Water uses on site	I	Dust suppression (water cannon) and washing	6048	6048	78.75	78.75	52.5	5.25	5.25
	Water uses on site	J	Dust suppression (misters)	3628.8	3628.8	63	63	63	63	63
	Water uses on site	K	Wheel wash	432	432	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
	TOTAL water used on *Site*			10108.8	10108.8	149.25	149.25	123	75.75	75.75
LOSSES	Water losses	L	Evaporation	-3240	-3240	-42.1875	-42.1875	-28.125	-2.8125	-2.8125
	Water losses	M	Entrained in material	-2903.04	-2903.04	-37.8	-37.8	-37.8	-37.8	-37.8
	Water losses	F	Evaporation	-7.2	-7.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Water losses	G	Watering landscaped areas	-36.0	-36.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1
	Water losses	P	Treatment and discharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL lost			-6186.24	-6186.24	-81.1125	-81.1125	-66.575	-40.6775	-40.6775
			Total runoff to OSD	3901.4	6832.3	587.9	561.2	1576.6	2426.4	2661.5
			Total lost	-6186.24	-6186.24	-81.1125	-81.1125	-66.575	-40.6775	-40.6775
			Total used through operation	10108.8	10108.8	149.25	149.25	123	75.75	75.75
			BALANCE	**-2284.8**	**646.0**	**506.8**	**480.0**	**1510.0**	**2385.7**	**2620.8**
Onsite water storage capacity	Water storage	H.2	First flush tank (12KL)	12	12	12	6	12	12	12
	Water storage	H.3	Sedimentation tank (120 KL)	120	120	120	60	120	120	120
	Water storage	H.1	Water reuse tanks X2 (5KL tanks) for dust suppression	10	10	10	5	10	10	10
	Water storage	H.4	150 kL bespoke water tank	150	150	150	75	150	150	150
	Water storage	O	Hardstand to RL 17.1 m AHD = 316 kL	0	0	316	316	316	316	316
			Total on *Site* containment (KL)	**292**	**292**	**608**	**462**	**608**	**608**	**608**
			SHORT TERM EVENT SURPLUS	NA	NA	-101.2	-8.7	902.0	1777.7	2012.8

Table 16: Water balance calculations. All values are in kL.

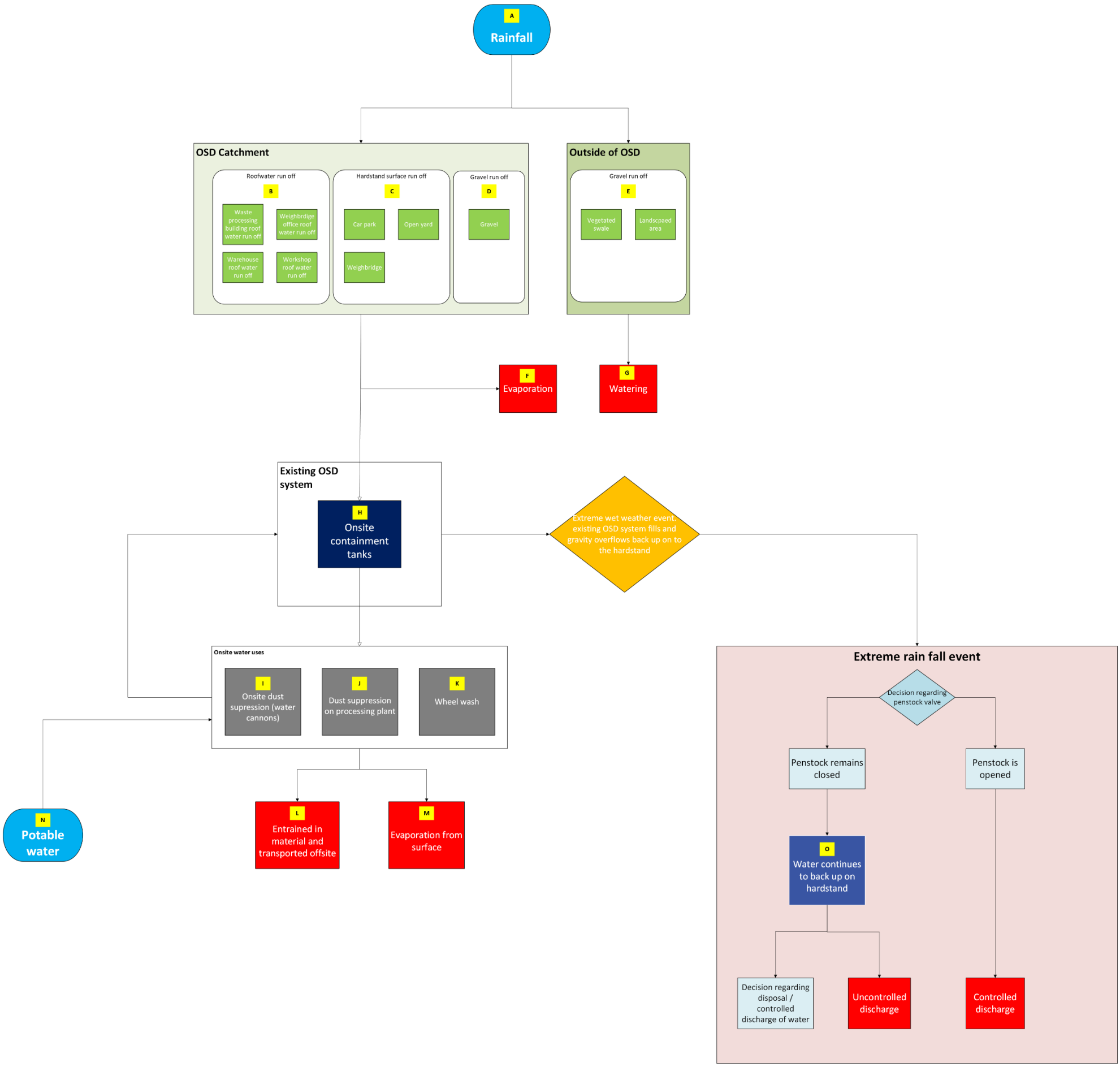


Figure 14: Flow chart showing the water management system on site – inputs, uses and losses.

7.7 Groundwater

No groundwater will be extracted as part of the development. There will be no sub-surface disturbance or excavation as part of the development. All waste handling, *Processing* and storage will be on a covered concrete hardstand. Therefore, there will be no impacts to groundwater.

The proposed development does not involve any works that may impact groundwater and does not involve any take of groundwater. Hence, no groundwater approvals are required.

7.8 Flood risk management

Flood behaviour at the *Site* has been assessed by Strathfield Council through the Cooks River and Coxs Creek Flood Study. The *Site*, located at the top of the catchment, experiences overland flow flooding (flash flooding). This is short-duration ponding occurring during short rainfall events (around 30 minutes), water ponds until there is sufficient capacity in the drainage pipe system to accommodate the flood flows. Longer-duration flooding from the Cooks River has minimal impact because of the site's elevation.

The 100-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) flood level is approximately RL 16.5m AHD, with a Flood Planning Level at RL 17m AHD. The hardstand area is above the 100-year ARI flood level, though the low points in the sawtooth design (RL 16.9 m AHD) are theoretically just below the flood planning area. The flood hazard up to the 200-year ARI is low, characterized by low depth and flow velocity. However, in a Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event, the hazard would increase primarily due to water depth.

All soils and materials stored onsite will be above the 100-year ARI flood level, meaning they will not reduce flood storage or negatively affect flood levels on adjacent properties. Proposed site revisions and activities will not adversely impact the 100-year ARI flood behaviour, as they will remain above the relevant flood levels.

Climate change-induced sea level rise is expected to have an insignificant effect on flood levels. The study evaluated potential future rainfall increases (10%, 20%, and 30%), resulting in flood level rises generally under 0.1 meters at the *Site*.

The flood levels and hydraulic flood hazards for the site for different severity floods are listed below:

Flood	Flood Hazard	Flood levels
2 yr	Low	RL 14m AHD
5 yr	Low	RL 15.5m AHD
10 yr	Low	RL 15.5m AHD
20 yr	Low	RL 16m AHD
100 yr	Low	RL 16.5m AHD
200 yr	Low	RL 17m AHD
PMF	High	RL 18.5m AHD

Table 17: Flood behaviour hazard.

The NSW government's *'Shelter in Place Guideline for flash flooding'* (DPHI, January 2025) supports a shelter-in-place response for flood inundation durations less than 6 hours. The *Site* will face flash flooding during the PMF event, with ground levels at RL 17.1m AHD, slightly above the 200-year flood level.

Emergency flood response recommendations include installing a ponding water alarm at RL 17.1m AHD, prompting evacuation to all Aussie Skips staff on the second floor of a nearby commercial building. A Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP) will be developed as part of the CC approval phase with allocation of flood warden duties, staff training, and alarm testing, in line with NSW guidelines.

As discussed above the flood levels in the future are unlikely to change significantly more than 0.1m due to climate change out to year 2100. So, in this case, it is very unlikely that the FERP will require updating in the future.

7.8.1 Flood behaviour and hazard management

Flood impact assessment	Description
Whether there will be detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other properties, assets and infrastructure.	The site is located upstream of the Enfield Marshalling Yards. Flows from upstream areas are conveyed across the marshalling yard in underground pipes. This pipe capacity is limited and causes flood ponding or storage upstream of the yards. So, the flooding on the site is classified as flood storage. The hardstand area is above the 100yr flood level and as such, will not result in any loss of flood storage, therefore will not result in any adverse impacts on flood behaviour on adjoining properties, assets and infrastructure.
Consistency with Council floodplain risk management plans.	There are no Council risk management plans covering the site however the proposed development is consistent with Council's Interim Flood Prone Lands Policy.
Consistency with any Rural Floodplain Management Plans.	Rural plans are not applicable to the subject site.
Compatibility with the flood hazard of the land.	The flood hazard on the land is classified as low for all floods up to the 200yr ARI flood. The proposed development has the opportunity for a shelter in place response in the PMF flood when the flood hazard is high. The PMF flooding is categorised as flash flooding when the duration of inundation is less than 6 hours. Therefore, the proposed development is compatible with the flood hazard.
Compatibility with the flood hazard functions of flow conveyance in floodways and storage in flood storage areas of the land.	The site is not in a floodway. It is located in a flood storage area and the proposed development will not impact the 100yr ARI flood storage. As such, the proposed development is compatible with the flood storage in flood storage areas of the land.
Whether there will be adverse effect to beneficial inundation of the floodplain environment, on, adjacent to or downstream of the site.	The proposed development will not adversely impact any beneficial inundation of the floodplain because it will have no impact on flood behaviour.
Whether there will be direct or indirect increase in erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of riverbanks or watercourses.	The site discharges via an existing pipe flow into a concrete lined channel. Flows from the site will not be increased and flow velocities will be reduced. It will have a beneficial impact on the potential for erosion and stability of downstream rivers and watercourses.
Any impacts the development may have upon existing community emergency management arrangements for flooding.	The site will have a shelter in place emergency flood response which will not rely and therefore not adversely impact upon any existing community emergency management arrangements for flooding. This response conforms to the Draft Shelter in Place guidelines issued by NSW State government.
Whether the proposal incorporates specific measures to manage risk to life from floods.	A Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP) will be prepared at the CC stage, with a shelter in place emergency response. The specific requirements are a flood alarm both visual and audible which is initiated when flood waters reach RL 17.1m AHD thereby requiring all staff to walk to the adjacent commercial building and shelter in place in the Aussie Skips second floor office area. This place will have access to all amenities, telecommunications, food and water.

Flood impact assessment	Description
Emergency management, evacuation and access and contingency measures for the development considering the full range of flood risk (based on the PMF or equivalent extreme flood event).	Flood risks up to the PMF flood have been considered for the property and life. The flood levels have been assessed for the full range of floods along with the flood risk. The flood hazards are low up to the 200yr ARI flood and high in the PMF. The flood behaviour category onsite will be flood storage under flash flooding conditions. The potential for higher flood risks in the future at the site are minimal as sea level rises and changes in rainfall intensity due to climate change will only affect flood levels by 0.1m up to 2100. The flood behaviour on the site is well suited for Shelter in Place flood emergency response and this complies with the Draft Shelter in Place NSW government guideline. This response does not rely on community or SES resources. A FERP will be prepared to detail all the measures required however, this assessment has identified all the critical elements required in such a plan.
Any impacts the development may have on the social and economic costs to the community as consequence of flooding.	The proposed development will have no adverse impacts on the social and economic costs to the community as a consequence of flooding. This is because the proposed development will not adversely impact the flood behaviour, the emergency flood response does not rely on any community or government resources and any flood cleanup on the site will be responsibility of the business owner.

Table 18: Flood impact assessment.

7.9 Impact on soils

The *Site* is already mostly covered with impervious surfaces, with minimal raised garden areas that are not affected by runoff. The hardstand features a sawtooth design that promotes ponding rather than high-velocity runoff. Water drains through a pipe into a concrete-lined stormwater channel, ensuring that proposed works won't lead to significant erosion or negative impacts on local soils, acid sulfate soils, groundwater, or dependent ecosystems.

There are no excavation activities or other activities during construction that could adversely impact soils.

7.10 Impact assessment

Soil and water quality

- The existing site development received approval from Strathfield City Council, which includes onsite detention through above-ground storage on the hardstand. The proposed works do not increase impervious areas, resulting in no increase in runoff volume or flow rate, and thus no need for additional detention storage.
- The existing water management system will be upgraded in order to capture and store up to a storm event of 110 mm over 5 days. An event of this magnitude is predicted to occur twice per year on average.
- Considering the proposed changes to catchments and water management at the *Site*, the quality of runoff from the *Site* will be characteristic of that from a general industrial development with a modern water management system, rather than from a waste facility with waste stored, handled or processes externally.
- Any decision to discharge is a manual decision (to open the penstock valve or not). This water will be appropriately treated, with a view to reducing sediment load to an acceptable level.
- The engineering and behavioural controls proposed will reduce risk of adverse impact on surface water to a very low level.

Flooding

- The 100-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) flood level is approximately RL 16.5m AHD, with a Flood Planning Level at RL 17m AHD. The hardstand area is above the 100-year ARI flood level, though the low points in the sawtooth design (RL 16.9 m AHD) are theoretically just below the flood planning level. The flood hazard up to the 200-year ARI is low, characterized by low depth and flow velocity. However, in a Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event, the hazard would increase, primarily due to water depth.
- Climate change induced sea level rise has an insignificant impact on flood levels at the site.
- The soils and materials stored onsite are above the 100 yr ARI flood level and as such, will not remove any flood storage and will not adversely impact on flood levels on adjacent sites. None of the proposed revisions to the

Site or activities on the *Site* would have adverse impacts on the 100yr ARI flood behaviour because they would be above the 100yr ARI flood level.

- A flood emergency response plan (FERP) would be prepared with allocation of flood warden duties, provision of the plan details to all staff and regular flooding response training and testing of the flood alarm.

8 Air quality (including odour)

An Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) report has been prepared by EMM Consulting and is included in Appendix 7.

8.1 Assessment overview

In accordance with the SEARs, the AQIA has been completed in accordance with the NSW EPA Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW (EPA 2022), including an analysis of existing meteorological and air quality background concentrations, quantification of air pollutant emissions and atmospheric dispersion modelling to predict air quality impacts from the facility.

8.1.1 Note regarding the modelling of multiple scenarios

The AQIA models two scenarios (options) for the development. The reason for this is that the SEARs, the NSW EPA agency comments and consultation with the NSW EPA confirmed the EPA's expectation that the development was 'fully enclosed'; which was reasonably interpreted to mean a building over the entirety of the Site area. The EPA stated in consultation that, if the Proposed Development was to be anything other than a building over the entirety of the Site, that a robust and qualitative assessment would be required to compare performance between the Proposed Development and the alternative(s). The two 'scenarios' have therefore been modelled to meet this requirement of the NSW EPA.

The Proposed Development is the scenario described as the '*MRF Enclosure*' in the AQIA. The following section provides an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development only and does not discuss alternative(s). For the assessment of alternative(s), refer to the 'Project Justification' at Section 19.

8.2 Existing air quality and meteorological environments

Background air quality concentrations were adopted from data recorded during the 2023 calendar year at the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) air quality monitoring station (AQMS) site at Lidcombe. Meteorological modelling was completed using AERMET, with real-world observations incorporated from Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Canterbury Racecourse automatic weather station (AWS) and BoM Bankstown Airport monitoring resources.

8.3 Air pollutant emissions inventory

The primary air pollutants emitted by the SSDA facility are related to particulate matter, specifically:

- total suspended particulate matter (TSP);
- particulate matter less than 10 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter (PM_{10}); and
- particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter ($PM_{2.5}$).

Emissions of TSP, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ associated with the SSDA facility were quantified using publicly available emission estimation techniques for *The Project*, based on the following design parameters:

- all waste storage, handling and *Processing* within the *Waste Receival Building* and the *Waste Processing Building*.
- an enclosed conveyor transferring waste between the buildings.
- Trucks delivering waste traversing the open concrete hardstand yard, between the weighbridge and the *Waste Receival Building*.

8.4 Atmospheric dispersion modelling results

Cumulative impacts (i.e. the incremental increase from *The Project* + Heidelberg CBP + background air quality) were assessed by combining the adopted background concentrations with the predicted incremental concentrations from the Heidelberg CBP and the proposed facility based on background air quality measured for the whole of 2023. Cumulative results indicated that air pollution concentrations associated with emissions from the proposed facility and neighbouring emission sources would be in compliance with the NSW EPA impact assessment criteria at all surrounding assessment locations for all pollutants and averaging periods, with the following exception:

i. 24-hour average PM10 – one additional exceedance day at the majority of assessment locations under busy day operations. It is noted that exceedance coincides with an elevated background concentration of 48.8 µg/m^3 recorded during a backburning smoke emission event (see Section 5.4). The background concentration accounts for between 82% and 98% of the predicted cumulative concentrations.

If the period in the 2023 background dataset that was influenced by regional backburning emissions did not occur, there would be no predicted additional exceedances of the applicable cumulative impact criteria.

The relative contribution to total predicted PM_{10} concentrations by emission source type was analysed at each assessment location to understand the most significant emission sources. The analysis identified that for predicted impacts at the majority of assessment locations, the most significant contributing source of emissions from the facility is the movement of vehicles across paved surfaces, with the contribution ranging from approximately 32% to 60% of total PM_{10} concentrations at the presented assessment locations. Therefore, the reduction of truck movement emissions at the facility will return the highest benefit to offsite impacts.

8.5 Mitigation measures

The following mitigation measures are proposed as either being integrated into the detailed design of *The Project*, or implemented as operational mitigation measures:

Design parameters:

- All tipping of incoming waste material and loading of processing circuit hopper will be within an enclosed building.
- All *Processing* equipment and waste storage bays will be within a building.
- The transfer conveyor traversing the yard will be covered.
- Dust suppression sprays in receival building and misters on building openings.
- Water suppression will be installed on the *Material Recovery Plant* within the *Waste Processing Building*.
- Dust extraction will be installed on the *Material Recovery Plant* within the *Waste Processing Building*, with extracted air directed to a baghouse.

Operational mitigation:

- No waste will be stored, handled or processed outside.
- Water will be used for dust suppression in the concrete yard.
- The concrete yard will be routinely cleaned to minimise dust build up.

To the extent possible, these measures were taken into account in the emissions estimation and dispersion modelling.

A best practice mitigation measures review was undertaken against on the European Union Best Available Technology (EU BAT) document, *Emissions from Storage* (European Commission 2006), was referenced as the primary guidance document. The EU BAT document provides examples of best available technology for the control of air pollutant emissions from a range of emission sources relevant to the facility, including:

- material transportation – relevant to emissions from truck movements on paved roads.
- material handling, processing and storage – relevant to emissions from material transfers, material processing areas.

The review identified that the measures proposed align with the identified examples of best practice mitigation measures for vehicle movements, material *Processing* and transfers, and material storage.

As listed above, the initial incoming material tipping area and loading hopper will be fully enclosed. Further, the fixed *Processing* plant will feature particulate matter mitigation measures, including dust extraction with capture at all significant material *Processing* points, covered conveyors, water sprays, conveyor transfer chutes, material storage bunkers for final product and the three-sided building.

For material transportation emissions, EU BAT mitigation measures for wheel-generated dust relate to:

- the pavement of transport routes.
- the use of conveyors wherever possible.
- the reduction of truck travel speed.
- the control of pavement silt loading through sweeping and wet suppression.

All of these mitigation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

The assessment confirmed the measures proposed for material *Processing*, transfer and storage are consistent with the identified EU BAT mitigation measures.

To mitigate emission generation from the movement of vehicles within the facility, *Aussie Recycling* will prioritise the control of paved surface silt loading through regular sweeping and wet suppression. We note that a conservative silt loading of 7.2 g/m^2 has been adopted in the emission calculations for yard vehicle movements, based on the default silt loading value for municipal solid waste landfills specified in US EPA emission estimation literature.

In addition to the particulate matter emission reduction measures accounted for in the dispersion modelling, *Aussie Recycling* will install and operate real-time particulate matter monitoring units at the boundary of the facility. Results from the monitoring would be used to inform a trigger action response plan (TARP) to facilitate the reactive management of particulate matter emissions from the site. The TARP would be integrated into the air quality management plan (AQMP) for the site.

8.6 Impact assessment

The modelling presented in the AQIA identifies that *The Project* complies with NSW Air Quality Impact criteria, except for one day of cumulative impact exceedance. However, this day is anomalous, and the exceedance is due to smoke inputs in the background dataset. This is a very rare occurrence and, hence, we can conclude that such an exceeding day would be very rare.

In all but the most extreme background particulate conditions, *The Project* complies with NSW Air Quality criteria, including cumulative impact criteria.

9 Noise and vibration

A Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (NIA) report has been prepared by EMM Consulting and is included in Appendix 8.

9.1 Legislation, guidelines and assessment requirements

- The SEARS.
- Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG) (DECC 2009).
- NSW EPA's Noise Policy for Industry 2017 (NPfI).
- NSW EPA's Road Noise Policy 2011 (RNP).
- Environmental Noise Management – Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline (DEC, 2006).
- BS 6472 – 2008, Evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings (1 to 80 Hz).
- Australian Standard AS 2187.2 – 2006 *Explosives* - Storage *and Use* - *Use of Explosives*.
- Australian Standard AS 1055-1997 *Acoustics - Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise*

.

9.2 Existing Environment

Unattended noise monitoring was conducted by EMM at location NM1 in December 2019 at one representative location (NM1 – residential dwelling at 39 Juno Parade). Additional noise monitoring was conducted July 2022, with both sets of results being similar. Monitoring followed Australian Standard AS 1055-1997 and the *NSW EPA's Noise Policy for Industry* (NPfI). Equipment was properly calibrated with no drift observed. Noise levels were recorded continuously in 15-minute intervals, with data affected by adverse weather or unusual events excluded. Meteorological data came from a nearby weather station in Chullora. Rating background levels (RBLs) were established per NPfI. Key noise levels at NM1 are summarized in Table 2.2 of the NIA, with RBLs ranging from 39 dBA (night) to 46 dBA (day), and measured ambient levels up to 54 dBA.

9.3 Assessment criteria

9.3.1 Construction Noise Criteria

The Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG) (DECC 2009) provides guidelines for the assessment and management of noise from construction works.

Construction is not proposed during night time hours, hence no assessment of sleep disturbance is required for construction noise.

Projects specific Noise Management Levels (NMLs)

1. Residential:

- Standard hours NML: 56 dB (RBL + 10dB)
- Highly affected: 75 dB

2. Industrial Neighbours: 75 dB.

9.3.2 Operational Noise Criteria

Period[2]	Project intrusiveness noise level dB, LAeq 15min – all residential locations	Project amenity noise level dB, LAeq,15min (based on urban category calculations)	Project noise trigger level (PNTL), dB(A) (lowest of calculated intrusiveness or amenity noise levels)	Sleep disturbance Assessed due to operations between 5am–7am.	
				$L_{Aeq,15minute}$	L_{Amax}
Morning shoulder	50s	-	50	-	-
Day	51	58	51	-	-
Evening	50	48	48	-	-
Night	44	43	43	44	54

Table 19: Operational noise assessment criteria.

1. External levels ≤ 60–65 dB (at façade) unlikely to disturb sleep.

9.3.3 Road Traffic Noise

Collector/Sub-arterial roads apply to (Bellfrog/Wentworth St).

- Criteria:

a) Day: 60 dB LAeq,15hr

b) Night: 55 dB LAeq,9hr

[2] *Day: 7 am to 6 pm Monday to Saturday; 8 am to 6 pm Sundays and public holidays;*
Evening: 6 pm to 10 pm;
Night: 10 pm to 7 am, Monday to Saturday and 10 pm to 8 am Sunday and public holidays;
Morning shoulder 5am to 7am Monday to Saturday.

- Any increase >2 dB to be reviewed for mitigation.

9.3.4 Noise Mitigation criteria

If noise exceeds Project noise trigger levels (PNTLs):

- All feasible/reasonable measures must be applied first.
- Residual impacts evaluated based on human perception:

a) ≤2 dB over PNTL: Negligible

b) 3–5 dB: Marginal (dependent on total industrial noise levels).

9.3.5 Vibration criteria

A vibration screening criterion of 15 mm/s is recommended for structures surrounding the site for vibration inducing construction. This should be reduced to 7.5 mm/s (by 50%) if the vibration activity is continuous and has the potential to cause resonance effects in surrounding structures (e.g. sheet piling).

9.3.6 Note regarding the modelling of multiple scenarios

The NIA models two scenarios (options) for the development. The reason for this is that the SEARs, the NSW EPA agency comments and consultation with the NSW EPA confirmed the EPA's expectation that the development was 'fully enclosed'; which was reasonably interpreted to mean a building over the entirety of the Site area. The EPA stated in consultation that, if the Proposed Development was to be anything other than a building over the entirety of the Site, that a robust and qualitative assessment would be required to compare performance between the Proposed Development and the alternative(s). The two 'scenarios' have therefore been modelled to meet this requirement of the NSW EPA.

The Proposed Development is the scenario described as the '*MRF Enclosure*' in the NIA. This section provides an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development only and does not discuss alternative(s). For the assessment of alternative(s), refer to the 'Project Justification' at Section 19.

9.4 Impact assessment

9.4.1 Construction noise

The predicted site noise LAeq(15 min) contributions are below NMLs at all assessment locations for all stages. No receivers have been identified to be highly noise affected by the works.

9.4.2 Construction vibration

All residential sensitive assessment locations are beyond the minimum working distances, hence no vibration impacts are predicted.

9.4.3 Operational noise for the proposed development

Aspect	Assessment
Operations	The predicted operational site noise LAeq,15min contributions are below PNTLs at most assessment locations, with the exception being the receiver R23 during the day period (54 Wentworth Street, Greenacre). For this period, the predicted noise level exceeds the PNTL by 2dB. A discussion of feasible and reasonable mitigation measures to reduce noise to within PNTLs as required by the NPfI is provided in Section 7 of the NIA. In accordance with Section 4.2 of the NPfI, a residual exceedance of 1-2 dB is considered negligible and does not warrant further mitigation.
Sleep disturbance	The predicted LAmax noise levels presented in Appendix B of the NIA, show that sleep disturbance screening criteria will be satisfied at all residential assessment locations during the proposed morning shoulder operations. Other proposed night time activities will not generate maximum noise levels as high as trucks on site during the morning shoulder. Notwithstanding, should truck air brakes be used during the night period (outside the shoulder period), time activities will also satisfy the sleep disturbance criteria.

Aspect	Assessment
Road traffic noise – construction	Existing road traffic noise exceeds the RNP criteria at RT2 during the day period by 7 dB. In accordance with the RNP, as the existing road traffic noise levels already exceed the LAeq, period criteria, future increases in road traffic noise due to the construction should be limited to 2 dB. The predicted noise level increase due to *The Project* is within 2dB. Therefore, no further feasible and reasonable mitigation is considered warranted.
Road traffic noise – operation	The existing and proposed road traffic noise satisfies the RNP criteria at RT1 during both the day and night periods. The existing road traffic noise exceeds the RNP criteria at RT2 during both the day and night periods by 7 dB and 6 dB respectively. In accordance with the RNP, as the existing road traffic noise levels already exceed the LAeq(period) criteria, future increases in road traffic noise due to the proposed modification should be limited to 2 dB. The noise level increase due to *The Project* is within 2 dB for both the day and night periods. Therefore, no further feasible and reasonable mitigation is considered warranted.

Table 20: Operational noise impacts summary. Green cells indication compliant with relevant criteria. Yellow cells indicate a minor exceedance that does not trigger the need for mitigation.

9.5 Management and mitigation

The following mitigation measures are to be maintained or installed:

1. noise wall (approximately 4.5m in height) constructed alongside the eastern and southern boundary of site (note this is already in place and is to be maintained).
2. all conveyors are enclosed.
3. The new *Waste Processing Building*'s ceiling is to be internally lined with acoustically absorptive material such (such as Stratocell Whisper or perforated foil facing building blanket). It is recommended that where feasible, upper portions of the walls be lined also.

Figure 7.2 of the NIA provides a summary of additional mitigation measures explored for the site and an assessment of their feasibility and reasonableness. All mitigation measures identified as feasible and reasonable have been incorporated into the detailed design parameters, or the schedule of operational mitigation measures.

9.6 Closing statement

The NIA draws the following conclusions regarding predicted impact of *The Project*:

Construction noise:

- Predicted noise levels (LAeq,15min) from construction activities are below Noise Management Levels (NMLs) at all locations, with no receivers identified as highly affected.

Operational Noise:

- Noise levels remain below PNTLs at most locations, except at location R23 during the day, where there's a minor exceedance of 2 dB. This is considered negligible under the Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI) and doesn't require further mitigation.
- Sleep Disturbance: Predicted maximum noise levels (LAmax) meet sleep disturbance screening criteria at all residential locations and as such no further mitigation measures or consideration of this issue is required.

Traffic noise:

- Traffic Noise: Both construction and operational traffic noise comply with NSW Road Noise Policy (EPA 2011) at all times and locations.

10 Traffic

A Traffic and Parking Impact Assessment (T&PIA) report has been prepared by McLaren Traffic Engineering and is included in Appendix 12. The T&PIA is required as part of the response to the SEARS, as such this assessment focuses on the key impacts of the proposed development on the traffic and parking environment surrounding the *Site*. A summary of the assessment and proposed mitigation measures are provided below.

10.1 Traffic Generation

Peak vs 'Worst Case' in relation to traffic generation

The terms '*Peak*' and '*Worst Case*' are both used in reference to traffic generation in this EIS. The use of these terms are explained further below.

Peak periods

This term has been used in the same manner as the way it is used in the *NSW Guide to Traffic Impact Assessment* (2024), which is as follows.

In the context of trip generation, *Peak* periods are defined as the time of the day where demand for travel to, from or around a development is at its highest. Typically trip generation rates are estimated for the following time periods:

The peak activity times of the transport network – traffic volume and public transport patronage data can be used to determine *Peak* transport network use, typically in the AM and PM periods. These *Peak* periods are used to assess the development's impact on the transport system, and, where appliable, inform any adjustments required to accommodate new trips on the system.

The peak activity time of the proposed development – this time period is particularly relevant for developments that generate trips as a result of activity undertaken on site. For example, *Peak* activity periods for freight and delivery companies will differ as compared to commercial and retail centres. In this context, the *Peak* activity time should be used as a basis for reviewing transport network impacts as well as access to the proposed development site and design requirements.

'Worst case' traffic generation

Worst Case operating scenarios are given in the EIS in relation to several environment aspects that are stochastic (subject to a random probability distribution or pattern that may be analysed statistically but may not be predicted precisely). In order to account for variability, a '*Worst Case*' is presented in order to model the highest possible level of impact. The intention of using a worst-case operating scenario in a model is so that model is highly conservative and accounts for the maximum level of impact. Modelling a worst-case scenario is a requirement of the SEARs, in relation to noise generation in particular.

Where the values are used

The use of worst-case input data is important where the model being run does not have the ability to model the stochastic variability of an environmental aspect. An example of this is air impact models and noise models – which can account for variability in some external factors such as atmospheric conditions, but have no ability to model variability in the operation of different types of activities on the Site at any given time. For such models, the operational input data is based on the worst, or maximum, possible level of impact – i.e. all operational processes occurring at once, sometimes with a 'safety factor' built in, where necessary. A 'safety factor' of 1.5x has been built into the worst-case traffic generation predictions, to account for the random variability of truck arrivals that can be used in the air and noise modelling in this EIS.

The worst-case traffic generation levels are not used in the Traffic Impact Assessment queuing or intersection impact assessments. The reason for this is that the models used for these analyses have the built in ability to model stochasticity in traffic arrival time, based on the mean (normal) traffic generation level. The performance of *The Project* is then based on the '98th percentile' in the model, which is a conservative predictive level. The ability of the model to consider randomness in traffic arrival times, and predict maximum or worst levels of impact, means that the *Worst Case* scenario is not needed as the starting parameter, as doing so would result in an impossibly conservative and unrealistic model output.

Construction traffic

During the construction phase, traffic volumes will vary across three stages: site preparation (1 week), structural framing (2–3 weeks), and roofing (1–2 weeks). *Site* preparation will involve 8–10 daily vehicle movements, mainly light trucks and service vehicles. Framing will increase traffic to 10–15 vehicles per day, including steel deliveries and cranes. Roofing will maintain similar volumes, with added lifts and insulation trucks. *Peak* traffic times are 6:30–9:00 AM and 3:00–5:00 PM. Vehicle access will be managed via haul routes using Norfolk Road, Wentworth Street, and Bellfrog Street to minimise congestion near the site entrance.

Operational traffic

The waste streams to be accepted on *Site* will change from primarily soil waste to primarily construction and demolition (C&D) waste, including building and demolition (B&D) wastes such as brick, asphalt, concrete and metals, which will change the types of vehicles that will be used to transport material to the *Site*.

The predicted distribution of *Inbound* and *Outbound* trucks has been determined based on the expected waste types handled. This has considered data from similar Sites, with adjustments made based on the waste types that are expected to be received at the Greenacre *Site*.

The majority of the *Inbound* waste will be delivered to the site on small rigid vehicles (SRVs), e.g. skip bin trucks, whilst *Outbound* materials will be typically dispatched by large combination vehicles such as hooklift bin trucks, truck and dogs and B-Doubles (see Figure 15).

The estimated daily traffic generation for the proposal is provided below. An average (mean) day is provided, along with an estimated '*Worst Case*' daily traffic, which is calculated as the average +50%.

	Incoming loads (approximately)	Per day (approximately)	Outgoing loads (approximately)	Per day (approximately)
M-F	84%	277 per individual week day.	90%	105 per individual week day.
Sat	8%	135	5%	38
Sun	8%	131	5%	35
Total	100%	1651 per week	100%	598 per week

Table 21: Estimated daily traffic generation during operations.

The daily and hourly breakdown of incoming and outgoing trucks for the proposed development are shown in the tables below.

10.2 Heavy vehicle route

Heavy vehicles will access the site from arterial roads, then Norfolk Rd/Wentworth St, which turns into Bellfrog Street. The intersection of Norfolk Road and Roberts Road (A3) is controlled via a set of traffic lights.

When leaving the *Site*, trucks turning left onto Roberts Road may be able to use Mayvic or Ford Street, but the most likely traffic route will be the Norfolk Rd intersection. Once onto Roberts road, heavy vehicles can go either north or south and then access arterial roads such as the Hume Highway (A22), Canterbury Road (A34) or M5/M8.

No public heavy vehicle traffic is permitted to cross the Intermodal private bridge (Mainline Rd) and hence it is not included in any route planning.

Inbound material									
Time	Hourly Percentage of truck movements (m-f)	Trucks per hour (mean operating scenario (M-F)	Worst Case operating scenario	Hourly Percentage of truck movements (Saturday)	Trucks per hour (mean operating scenario Sat)	Worst Case operating scenario	Hourly Percentage of truck movements (Sunday)	Trucks per hour (mean operating scenario Sunday)	Worst Case operating scenario
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	3%	8	12	2%	3	5	-	-	-
6	4%	10	15	4%	6	9	5%	6	9
7	7%	20	30	5%	7	11	6%	8	12
8	6%	18	27	6%	9	14	8%	10	15
9	6%	18	27	6%	9	14	8%	10	15
10	7%	20	30	6%	9	14	10%	13	20
11	7%	20	30	8%	10	15	11%	15	23
12	7%	20	30	6%	9	14	10%	13	20
13	6%	18	27	5%	7	11	8%	10	15
14	6%	18	27	4%	6	9	6%	8	12
15	6%	15	23	5%	7	11	8%	10	15
16	6%	15	23	8%	10	15	10%	13	20
17	6%	18	27	9%	11	17	11%	15	23
18	7%	20	30	8%	10	15	-	-	-
19	6%	18	27	6%	9	14	-	-	-
20	5%	13	20	5%	7	11	-	-	-
21	3%	8	12	4%	6	9	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		277	417		135	208		131	199

Table 22: Inbound truck distribution throughout a mean day and worst-case day.

Outbound material									
Time	Hourly Percentage of truck movements (m-f)	Trucks per hour (mean operating scenario (M-F)	Worst Case operating scenario	Hourly Percentage of truck movements (Saturday)	Trucks per hour (mean operating scenario Sat)	Worst Case operating scenario	Hourly Percentage of truck movements (Sunday)	Trucks per hour (mean operating scenario Sunday)	Worst Case operating scenario
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.20%	1	2	0%	1	2	-	-	-
6	2%	2	3	2%	1	2	3%	1	2
7	11%	12	17	13%	4	6	22%	7	11
8	11%	12	17	9%	3	5	12%	4	6
9	11%	12	17	10%	3	5	16%	5	8
10	14%	15	22	12%	4	6	18%	6	9
11	12%	13	19	9%	3	5	12%	4	6
12	9%	9	15	6%	2	3	6%	2	3
13	6%	6	10	4%	2	3	3%	1	2
14	4%	4	6	2%	1	2	2%	1	2
15	3%	3	5	1%	1	2	1%	1	2
16	3%	3	5	2%	1	2	2%	1	2
17	4%	4	6	4%	2	3	4%	2	3
18	3%	3	5	7%	3	5	-	-	-
19	2%	2	3	9%	3	5	-	-	-
20	1%	2	3	6%	2	3	-	-	-
21	1%	2	3	4%	2	3	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		105	158		38	62		35	56

Table 23: Outbound truck distribution throughout a mean day and worst-case day.



Figure 15: Road Vehicles that will be most regularly used for activities on Site. Top Left and top right (Skip bin truck, SRV). Bottom centre (Truck and dog).

10.3 Legislation

10.3.1 SEPP (Infrastructure) 2021

The proposed development qualifies as a traffic generating development with relevant size and/or capacity under the *SEPP (Infrastructure) 2021* as it is a waste or resource management facility. Accordingly, formal referral to Transport for New South Wales (TfNSW) is necessary.

10.4 Existing traffic and parking conditions

10.4.1 Existing traffic environment

Traffic surveys were conducted at the intersections of Norfolk Road / Roberts Road and Wentworth Street / Mainline Road from 7:00 am to 9:00 am and 2:00 pm to 6:00 pm on Tuesday the 9th August 2022 representing a typical operating weekday. The data remains applicable as there is no evidence to suggest that traffic conditions have substantially changed. There have been no notable changes in development or operations of *Sites* along Bellfrog Street since the traffic data were collected.

The intersection Roberts Road / Norfolk Road is currently performing with an overall rating of (Level of Service) (LOS) C during both the AM and PM *Peak* periods. The current 95th percentile queue is 43.3 vehicles (323 m AM; 313.7 m PM. The worst individual movements are selected right turns (LOS D–F), but the intersection as a whole operates within capacity.

10.4.2 Public transport

Site is within 1 km walking distance to bidirectional bus stops on Juno Parade.

10.4.3 Future road and infrastructure upgrades

From Strathfield Council Development Application tracker and website, there are no future planned road or public transport changes that will affect traffic conditions within the immediate vicinity of the *Site*.

10.5 Car parking assessment

	Parking requirement	Current availability and compliance	Proposed addition demand and compliance
Council parking requirement	While Council's DCP provides the parking rates, the existing operations are known and as such a first principles assessment can be undertaken of the development	There are 10 off-street car parking spaces outside of the yard and an additional seven (7) car parking spaces within the yard.	The proposed car parking layout is shown in the *Site* Plans at Attachment B(Attachment A.i). The predicted number of staff on *Site* will increase to 13-16 staff members. Conservatively, it is assumed that each staff member drives to the site, which results in a requirement for 16 staff parking spaces. The provision of 21 car parking spaces satisfies this requirement, with extra for occasional visitors or service vehicles.
Disabled parking	Strathfield Council DCP 2005 *At least one car parking space should be designed for disabled spaces, in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1-1993*	One (1) disabled car parking space is provided	No change proposed or required. Condition is satisfied.
Bicycle & Motorcycle Parking	Strathfield Council DCP 2005 does not require bicycle or motorcycle parking, as such none has been provided	NA	NA
Car park design and compliance	The car parking layout as depicted in **Annexure A**, has been assessed to achieve the relevant clauses and objectives of AS2890.1:2004, AS2890.2:2018 and AS2890.6:2022. The proposed car parking and vehicular access design achieves the following: • 5.5m wide two-way driveway facilitating access to Bellfrog Street; • Minimum 5.8m wide parking aisles; • Minimum 5.4m long, 2.4m wide spaces for staff; • Minimum 5.4m long, 2.4m wide accessible spaces with adjacent associated 5.4m long, 2.4m wide shared space; • Minimum headroom of 2.2m for general circulation and 2.5m headroom clearance provided over accessible and adaptable parking areas		

Table 24: Parking assessment. Green cells indicate compliance with relevant criteria.

10.6 Pedestrian access

Pedestrian walkways will be line marked as per the general alignment shown in the *Site* Plans (Attachment B(Attachment A.i). These walkways allow the safe movement of pedestrians from all car parking spaces to both the operational areas and to the weighbridge office and off the *Site*.

10.7 Truck details

10.7.1 Truck types

The majority of the *Inbound* waste will be delivered to the site on small rigid vehicles (SRVs), e.g. skip bin trucks, whilst *Outbound* materials will be typically dispatched by large combination vehicles such as hooklift bin trucks, truck and dogs and B-Doubles (see Figure 15).

10.7.2 Site circulation

Inbound material

Inbound trucks will enter the driveway on the right-hand side (eastern weighbridge), weigh in on the weighbridge and circulate the site in a counterclockwise direction. Trucks will tip material inside the *Waste Receival Building*, where it will be inspected and pushed up into a stockpile. The truck will leave the *Waste Receival Building* in a forward direction and then will exit the Site on the right-hand side, via the western weighbridge, without being weighed out (stored TARE weight will be used).

Outbound Material

Outbound trucks will be loaded material from the bays in the northwestern corner of the *Waste Processing Building* or remove full hooklift bins from below the *Material Recovery Plant. Outbound* trucks will enter the driveway on the right-hand side (eastern weighbridge), drive across the weighbridge without being weighed in (stored TARE weight will be used), circulate the site in a counterclockwise direction and reverse into the relevant truck bays. Material will be loaded into the trucks via an excavator, or hook lift bins will be loaded by the truck itself. Once loaded, *Outbound* trucks will exit the yard in a forward direction, via the right-hand side (western) weighbridge, stopping on the weighbridge to be weighed out.

10.7.3 Swept path assessment

A swept path assessment has been completed for truck circulation and is provided in the Traffic Impact Assessment specialist report at Appendix 12.

10.7.4 Cycle time calculations

The tables below present the cycle time calculations that have informed the queuing analysis at the Site. The timing provided for each journey element is based on data or observations of activities at similar Sites, including the Aussie Recycling Strathfield Site, and the mitigation measures specified in this Section.

These cycle times have been used by the traffic impact specialist in preparing their report at Appendix 12.

Journey element	Time (seconds)	Notes and assumptions
Queue time prior to entry	0.0	
Enter site and position on weighbridge	20.0	
Weigh IN (laden)	20.0	Hold point for weigh in.
Drive weighbridge to *Waste Receival Building* entry	17.9	50 m at average of 10 kmph (2.8 m/sec)
Reverse into *Waste Receival Building*	60.0	
Tip load (skip bin)	180.0	
Drive *Waste Receival Building* to weighbridge	21.4	60 m at average of 10 kmph (2.8 m/sec)
Weigh OUT (unladen)	0.0	No weigh out necessary - stored TARE weights used, per EPA Waste Levy rules
Exit site through wheel wash	20.0	
TOTAL (seconds)	**339.3**	
TOTAL (minutes)	**5.7**	

Table 25: Total cycle time calculation for Inbound SRV (skip bin truck).

Journey element	Time (seconds)	Notes and assumptions
Queue time prior to entry	0.0	
Enter site and position on weighbridge	20.0	
Weigh IN (laden)	30.0	Hold point for weigh in.
Drive weighbridge to *Waste Receival Building* entry	17.9	50 m at average of 10 kmph (2.8 m/sec)
Reverse into *Waste Receival Building*	60.0	
Tip load	240.0	
Drive *Waste Receival Building* to weighbridge	21.4	60 m at average of 10 kmph (2.8 m/sec)
Weigh OUT (unladen)	0.0	No weigh out necessary - stored TARE weights used, per EPA Waste Levy rules
Exit site through wheel wash	20.0	
TOTAL (seconds)	**409.3**	
TOTAL (minutes)	**6.8**	

Table 26: Total cycle time calculation for Inbound truck and dog.

Journey element	Time (seconds)	Notes and assumptions
Queue time prior to entry	0.0	
Enter site and position on weighbridge	20.0	
Weigh IN (unladen)	0.0	No weigh in necessary - stored TARE weights used, per EPA Waste Levy rules
Drive weighbridge to *Waste Processing Building* bay	14.3	40 m at average of 10 kmph (2.8 m/sec)
Reverse into *Waste Processing Building* bay	120.0	
Load up hook lift bin	420.0	
Drive *Waste Receival Building* to weighbridge	14.3	40 m at average of 10 kmph (2.8 m/sec)
Weigh OUT (laden)	20.0	Hold point for weigh out
Exit site through wheel wash	20.0	
TOTAL (seconds)	**628.6**	
TOTAL (minutes)	**10.5**	

Table 27: Total cycle time calculation for Outbound hooklift MRV.

Journey element	Time (seconds)	Notes and assumptions
Queue time prior to entry	0.0	
Enter site and position on weighbridge	40.0	
Weigh IN (unladen)	0.0	No weigh in necessary - stored TARE weights used, per EPA Waste Levy rules
Drive weighbridge to western bay *Waste Processing Building* bay	28.6	40 m at average of 5 kmph (1.4 m/sec).
Reverse into *Waste Processing Building* bay	35.7	50 m at average of 5 kmph (1.4 m/sec). Two point turn
Load via excavator	900.0	
Drive *Waste Receival Building* and position on weighbridge	41.4	30 m at average of 10 kmph (2.8 m/sec)
Weigh OUT (laden)	30.0	Hold point for weigh out
Exit site through wheel wash	30.0	
TOTAL (seconds)	**1105.7**	
TOTAL (minutes)	**18.4**	

Table 28: Total cycle time calculation for Outbound truck and dog or b-double.

10.7.5 Model assumptions

The following assumptions were used in determining the queuing impact and expected traffic impact of *The Project*:

- The truck movements occur at their maximum during every hour of operation, such that the site operates for a total of 17 hours on a weekday, 17 hours on a Saturday and 11 hours on a Sunday and public holiday (total of 113 operating hours per week);

- The yearly maximum for transport is 199,000 tonnes of material into the site;
- The average load per truck is of 2.52 tonnes;
- Two (2) vehicles can unload simultaneously;
- Internal *Site* cycle times as per the tables above;
- 48 operating weeks (conservative assuming two two-week periods of shutdown periods per year).

10.8 Queuing analysis

The table below sets out the heavy vehicle queuing assessment for *The Project*. The model demonstrates there will be no queuing of trucks on Bellfrog Street.

Aspect	Description
Weighbridge queuing	At the *Site*, only *Material Delivery Trucks* are weighed on entry, while (unladen) *Material Export Trucks* are weighed when exiting. Trucks are weighed only once (when they are laden) during each 'cycle' of the Site. This approach streamlines operations by reducing unnecessary weighbridge activity. The weighing process itself is efficient; a laden truck typically requires just 20 seconds to complete the procedure. The reasons for this are discussed further later in this section. During the *Peak* periods, laden trucks account for approximately 57% of all arrivals, equating to 19.39 vehicles out of a total ***Peak***-hour flow of 34.09 trucks. Based on this mix, the weighted average service time at the weighbridge is calculated at 11.4 seconds per vehicle. This rapid processing rate ensures that even under ***Peak*** demand, the system operates well within capacity. Queueing analysis confirms this efficiency. At an arrival rate of 34.09 trucks per hour, the 98th percentile queue length is effectively zero, meaning that in almost all scenarios, no vehicle is waiting to be weighed. The site also provides approximately 10 metres of storage space behind the weighbridge, sufficient to accommodate a small rigid vehicle (SRV) or medium rigid vehicle (MRV). These two vehicle types represent 95.5% of all truck movements, both laden and unladen, further reinforcing the adequacy of the available storage. A sensitivity test was conducted to assess extreme conditions. Even if the 98th percentile queue extended to one vehicle, the analysis shows that 99.9% of the time, this queue would remain fully contained within the site. In practical terms, only one in every 1,000 ***Peak*** hours would result in a 20-metre vehicle reaching the site boundary. This demonstrates that the weighbridge system, combined with on-site storage, provides a robust and reliable solution for managing truck flows without impacting the surrounding road network.
Material Delivery Truck queuing	During ***Peak*** periods, *Material Delivery Trucks* are able to queue effectively within designated waiting areas within the main yard area of the Site. With an average unloading time of 2.06 minutes per truck, a load size of 2.52 tonnes, and a ***Peak*** arrival rate of 19.39 vehicles per hour, the 98th percentile queue is limited to three vehicles—two actively unloading and one queued. The site's 40-metre hardstand between the *Waste Receival Building* and the weighbridge comfortably accommodates this queue, ensuring all activity remains within the site boundary.
Material Export Truck queuing	For *Material Export Trucks*, queuing is minimal and contained fully within the Site. With an average loading time of 6.06 minutes, a load size of 7.53 tonnes, and a *Peak* rate of 14.7 vehicles per hour, the six dedicated loading bays provide ample capacity. Under these conditions, the 98th percentile queue is five vehicles, all engaged in loading, resulting in a zero-vehicle queue. This confirms that both import and export operations can be managed without external queuing impacts.
Sensitivity analysis	Because *Material Delivery Trucks* have smaller average loads and are required to be weighed in at the Site (as they enter the Site laden), it is the limiting operation for queuing.

Aspect	Description
	With allowance for up to three vehicles queued outside the *Waste Receival Building* (consistent with the fleet mix), the site can process 28.9 incoming trucks/h, equivalent to a maximum unloading rate of 72.8 t/h: • 28.9 trucks/h × 2.52 t/load = 72.8 t/h – this is the Site's theoretical capacity for material delivery. By comparison: • Average material delivery to achieve 199,000 tonnes per annum across 48 weeks × 113 h/week is 36.7 t/h. • *Peak* material delivery demand at 19.39 trucks/h equates to 48.9 t/h. Hence, the site's theoretical capacity is 1.98× the average rate and 1.48× the *Peak* hour rate. This headroom is reinforced operationally by a truck booking system (with 20 arrival slots per hour recommended), plus options to cap load tonnage during peaks and incentivise early/late arrivals if required. These mitigation measures are discussed further below.

Table 29: Queuing analysis.

10.9 Off-site traffic impact on surrounding road network

SIDRA INTERSECTION 9.0 was used to assess the intersections performance. The purpose of this assessment is to compare the existing intersection operations to the future scenario under the expected demand.

The surrounding intersections all retain the same overall level of service under future conditions with minimal delays and additional capacity, indicating that there will be no adverse impact on the existing road network as a result of the proposed development.

10.10 Impact assessment

10.10.1 Parking conclusions

- For conservative purposes, it is assumed that each staff member drives to the site, which results in a requirement for 16 staff parking spaces. The provision of 21 satisfies this requirement with extra for occasional visitors or service vehicles. Therefore, the proposed development is supportable in terms of parking impact.
- Council's DCP does not require the provision of motorcycle or bicycle parking facilities.
- The parking areas of the site have been assessed against the relevant sections of AS2890.1:2004, AS2890.2:2018 and AS2890.6:2009 and have been found to comply with and satisfy the objectives of these standards.

10.10.2 Traffic impact conclusions

- The queuing analysis demonstrates that all critical operations, including entry weighing, material delivery, and material export, are effectively managed, ensuring no adverse impact on the surrounding road network.
- The model demonstrates there will be no queuing of trucks on Bellfrog Street.
- The additional traffic generation of the proposed development has been estimated to be some +34 truck trips and +16 staff trips in a *Peak* hour. The impacts of the traffic generation have been modelled using SIDRA INTERSECTION 9.1, indicating that cumulative traffic generation of the subject site and the materials storage and processing yard will result in no detrimental impact to the performance of the intersections as a result of the generated traffic.
- It is noted that the traffic assessment was completed on the basis that 50% of the total trucks entered or exited the site during the traffic survey period. It is likely that more than 50% of trucks travelling to and from the site were captured by the traffic surveys and that the results of the assessment represent a *Worst Case*.
- In summary, an average tonnage rate of 36.7 T/hr applied over the entire year will achieve the proposed 199,000 tonnes per annum. Meanwhile, the site has the ability in *Peak* hours to unload 72.8T in a *Peak* hour. Therefore, that the site has the theoretical capacity to load and unload 1.98 times the proposal's *Peak* hour rate.

10.10.3 Mitigation

The following mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure the efficiency of cycle times are maintained throughout *The Project*:

1. The weighbridge system will continue and improve its pre-registration for all vehicles. This ensures that all incoming vehicles are registered in the weighbridge ahead of time, so no manual entry is needed. The licence plate is scanned, the vehicle is weighed laden, waste type confirmed, and then the vehicle exits the weighbridge. This will be described in detail in the environmental management system for the Site.
2. New line marking will be installed on the driveway and on the weighbridges, to clearly demarcate the entry on the right-hand side and exit on the right-hand side. The linemarking is to be full coloured block text and arrows etc. to clearly show the direction of travel.
3. Implement a truck booking system (with 20 arrival slots per hour recommended), plus options to cap load tonnage during *Peak*s and incentivise early/late arrivals if required.

11 Fire risk management

A Fire Risk Assessment (FRA) report has been prepared by Ekror Pty Ltd and is included in Appendix 14. The FRA is required as part of the response to the SEARS, as such this assessment objective is to ensure the compliance of the proposed Waste Management Facility per the Building Codes of Australia and the Fire and Rescue NSW – Fire Safety Guidelines. A summary of the assessment and proposed mitigation measures are provided below.

11.1 BCA Criteria

BCA item	Criteria
BCA classification	Class 7b ('warehouse') Class 8 (recycling/sorting area including awning)
Rise in storeys	2
Effective height	<25 m
Type of construction	Type C

Table 30: BCA criteria for buildings on Site.

11.2 Material storage

The aggregate quantities of combustible waste products to be stockpiled at any one time are summarised in the table below.

ID	Material	Storage location	Storage quantity (max) (m3)	Estimated Density (t/m3)	Storage quantity (max) (t)	Combustible?
1	Mixed Building and Demolition waste (skip bin waste)	*Waste Receival Building* (2 stockpiles)	1,500	1.10	1,650.0	YES
2	Soils	*Waste Receival Building*	150	1.80	270.0	NO
3	Concrete, brick and asphalt	*Waste Receival Building*	100	1.50	150.0	NO
4	Recovered fines	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	200	2.10	420.0	YES
5	Ferrous metal	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	2.00	150.0	NO
6	Non-ferrous metal	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	2.00	150.0	NO
7	Residual waste (heavies)	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	1.50	112.5	YES
8	Picked material TBC	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	0.75	56.3	YES
9	Clean picked material TBC	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	1.10	82.5	YES
10	Clean timber	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	75	0.75	56.3	YES
11	Residual light waste	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	500	1.10	550.0	YES
12	Mixed woods (or similar)	Bay within *Waste Processing Building*	500	0.70	350.0	YES
		TOTAL	**2,800**	**Various**	**3,998**	**See above**

Table 31: Materials stored on Site. The 'ID' number relates to the location of stockpiles in Figure 5.

The maximum amount of combustible material proposed to be stored on *Site* is 3,278 tonnes at any one time.

The locations of stockpiles are shown in Figure 5. As discussed in the FRA, stockpiles 4 to 12 will be contained within masonry/concrete bays or containers (i.e. steel 12 m hook lift bins). This complies with the *NSW Fire & Rescue Fire Safety Guideline – Fire Safety in Waste Facilities.* As per the Guidelines, the stockpile volumes are based on the bay wall sitting a minimum of 1 m above the height of the stockpile and 2 m buffer from the bay opening. The positioning of stockpiles 7-10 adjacent to each other is compliant with the Guidelines, as they are separated by masonry walls and protected by an automatic sprinkler system.

The only stockpiles that will not be fully contained in a bay are in the *Waste Receival Building* (incoming mixed waste) (stockpiles 2 and 3). Stockpile 1 is subject to a two-sided revetment and is therefore in a 2 sided 'bay'. These stockpiles will comply with Section 8.5 of the Guideline, with appropriate separation distance of no less than 6 m and a total area of less than 1,000 m^2.

The management of stock levels and stockpile parameters will be defined in the Fire Safety Operations Plan that will form part of the post-approval Environmental Management documentation for *The Project*.

11.3 Fire Protection Measures

Fire protection measures have been incorporated into the design of *The Project*, to achieve compliance with the National Construction Code (NCC).

The proposed hydrant coverage plan, modifying the site's current hydrant arrangement, is provided in the Fire Risk Assessment at Appendix 14 to provide a performance solution.

Other fire protection measures will include the installation of:

- Alarm Signalling Equipment
- Automatic Fire Detection and Alarm Systems
- Automatic Fire Suppression Systems – Sprinklers
- Protection to the enclosed conveyor via concealed sprinkler heads or alternative performance solution.
- Building Occupant Warning System Activated by the Sprinkler Alarm
- Emergency Lighting
- Exit Signs
- Fire Doors
- Fire Hose Reels – note: 50m fire hose reels will be provided to achieve full site coverage
- Fire Hydrant Systems
- Fire Water Monitors
- Portable Fire Extinguishers
- Smoke Hazard Management Systems.

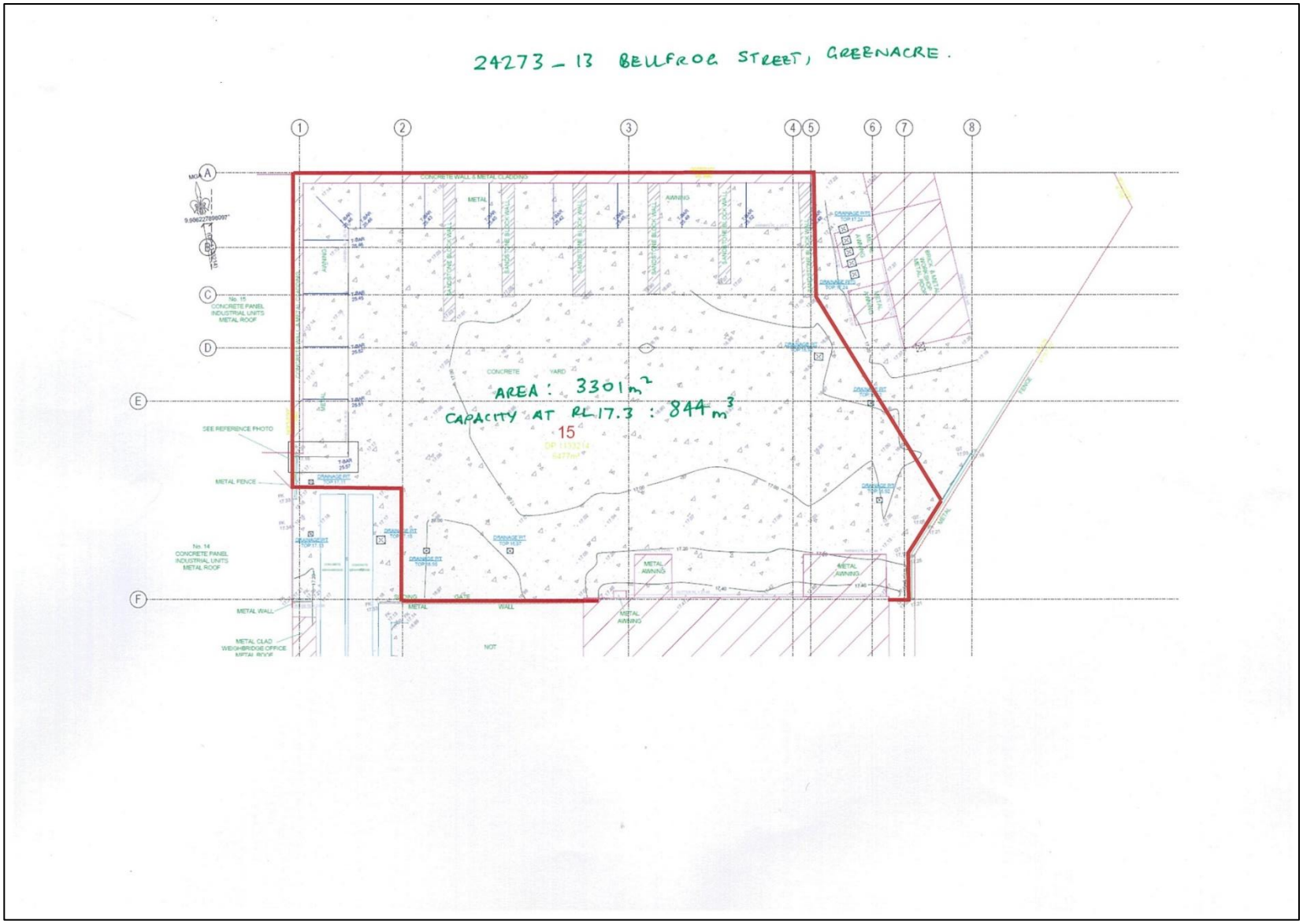


Figure 16: Rollover bund to be installed on hardstand to achieve RL17.3 containment for fire water ponding. Calculation performed by Richard Hogan and Associates, surveyors, based on the underlying Site Survey levels and ponding to RL17.3.

11.4 Firewater containment

It is a requirement of the *Fire Safety in Waste Facilities* Guidelines (Section 7.9) to have sufficient storage capacity at the *Site* to contain fire water run-off. The primary containment must have a net capacity not less than the total hydraulic demand of installed fire safety systems.

The total hydraulic demand has been calculated as 662.4 kL (m^3). The proposed mechanism for storing this volume of fire water run-off is to establish a new concrete rollover bund at RL17.3 (refer to Figure 16 for indicative bund location). This bund, combined with the valve to be installed on the *Site* water storage system, will allow water to back up and will provide 844 kL of pooled storage on the hardstand area alone.

Pooled storage on the hardstand is not proposed to form part of the normal water management (refer to Section); therefore, it will be available for capturing fire water run-off in the event of a fire. The pooled fire containment water may contact waste (stored in bays within the Bay within *Waste Processing Building*). However, as all contained fire water would need to be disposed of as liquid waste, water that has contacted waste in this emergency scenario would not be discharged to the environment.

11.4.1 Spill clean-up and management

A total of six (6) 240 L spill kits are to be provided on the *Site*, with a minimum of 2 in the *Waste Receival Building*, 1 at the workshop, 1 in the yard area (truck circulation area) and 2 in the *Waste Processing Building*. Spill kits will be used in line with normal spill response practices and this will be further defined in the post-approval Environmental Management documentation for *The Project*.

12 Hazards and risk

This Hazards and Risk Assessment has been prepared by 4Pillars in accordance with the requirements of the *NSW State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021* (SEPP Resilience and Hazards) and associated guidance.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify, assess, and evaluate the potential hazards and associated risks in relation to the proposed development. It provides an analysis of the environmental, social, and economic risks, with a focus on the potential impacts on human health, property, and the surrounding natural environment. The risks identified within this report have been analysed through a combination of desktop studies, site-specific investigations, and the application of appropriate hazard modelling tools and methodologies.

12.1 Potentially hazardous development

Under SEPP Resilience and Hazards, a preliminary risk screening of a proposed development is required to determine if a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) is needed. The preliminary screening involves identification and assessment of the storage of specific dangerous goods classes that have the potential for significant off-site effects. Activities such as handling, storing or processing a range of substances which in the absence of locational, technical or operational controls may create an off-site risk or offence to people, property or the environment would be defined as 'potentially hazardous industry'. For development proposals classified as 'potentially hazardous industry' the policy establishes a comprehensive test by way of a PHA to determine the risk to people, property and the environment at the proposed location and in the presence of controls. Should such risk exceed the criteria of acceptability, the development is classified as 'hazardous industry' and may not be permissible within most industrial zonings in NSW.s

Referenced documents

- Applying SEPP 33 — Hazardous and Offensive Development Application Guidelines 2011 (Applying SEPP 33)
- Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper (HIPAP) series
- LPG Automotive Retail Outlets — Locational Guidelines
- Managing Land Contamination — Planning Guidelines SEPP 55 — Remediation of Land;
- Multi-Level Risk Assessment.

Definitions

potentially hazardous industry means a development for the purposes of any industry which, if the development were to operate without employing any measures (including, for example, isolation from existing or likely future development on other land) to reduce or minimise its impact in the locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land, would pose a significant risk in relation to the locality—

(a) to human health, life or property, or

(b) to the biophysical environment,

and includes a hazardous industry and a hazardous storage establishment.

hazardous materials are substances falling within the classification of the Australian Code for Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Dangerous Goods Code).

12.1.1 Methodology

Completion of preliminary risk assessment which includes and assessment for potentially hazardous and potentially offensive industries:

Potentially hazardous industry

- Collate information (as per Appendix 2 of "Applying SEPP 33" guideline).
- Identify hazardous material and type of hazard.
- Group and total by class, activity and location.
- Comparison with screening threshold.
- Determination of if the SEPP applies and a PHA is required.

12.1.2 Preliminary risk screening – Hazardous materials

Preliminary risk screening is undertaken to determine if a PHA is required. The preliminary risk screening compares *The Project* hazardous material storage quantities that have the potential to create off site impacts as well as transport quantities and frequency with trigger values as outlined in the Applying SEPP 33.

12.1.3 Transportation of hazardous materials

Applying SEPP 33 also sets threshold limits for the transportation of hazardous materials to and from a site. The number of weekly and annual deliveries and the approximate quantities per load to the *Site* are well below transport screening thresholds outlined in Table 2 of Applying SEPP 33 as shown in Table 32.

Hazardous materials	Predicted vehicle movements Annual / weekly (*Peak*)	Annual / Weekly vehicle movements (screening levels)	Quantities per load	Minimum quantity* per load (tonne)	Potentially hazardous
Class 2.1: flammable gases	6 / 1	>500 / >30	Approx. 1 L	2.1 T	No
Class 3: flammable liquid PG code II	9 / 1	>750 / >45	Approx 10 L	3 T	No
Class 3: flammable liquid PG code III	1 / 1	>1000 / >60	Approx 10 L	10 T	No

*Table 32: Applying SEPP 33 transportation screening test. * If quantities are below this level, the potential risk is unlikely to be significant unless the number of traffic movements is high.*

12.1.4 Hazardous materials inventory

ADG code class	Material	Storage location / conditions	Estimated storage capacity (kg or L)	Total quantities (assuming 1L = 1 kg)	Screening threshold	Trigger of SEPP
Dangerous goods						
Class 2.1: flammable gases	Nulon Shift Ya Bastard	Workshop – chemical storage cabinet	1.65 L	6.92 L	10 tonne or16 m3 if stored above ground	No
	CRC - Copper Anti-Seize and Lubricating Compound	Workshop – chemical storage cabinet	0.8 L			
	Weller Butane Gas Refill	Workshop – chemical storage cabinet	0.4 kg			
	CRC - Auto AC Pro Cleaner	Workshop – chemical storage cabinet	0.47 kg			
	Samba Gas Lighter	Workshop – chemical storage cabinet	0.6 L			
	Inox mx3 Multi-Purpose Lubricant	Workshop – chemical storage cabinet	3 Kg			
Class 3: flammable liquid PG code II	Caltex Petrol Unleaded	Workshop – chemical storage outside near fuel tank	40 L	85 L	>5 T	No
	Prolube Brake Parts Cleaner	Workshop – chemical storage cabinet	Not provided assumed 5 L			
	Lacnam 480 Premium Enamel	Warehouse	20 L			
	Diggers All Purpose Thinner	Workshop – chemical storage cabinet	20 L			
Class 3: flammable liquid PG code III	Hammersley Hand Sanitiser Gel	Warehouse / workshop	20 L	20 L	>5 T	No
Other						
Class 9 Miscellaneous dangerous substances PG III*	Prolube - Proguard Green 50 Premix	Oil storage beside workshop	500 L	30,446 L	Excluded from risk screening	NA
	Gulf Western Green Kleen Hand Cleaner	Workshop – under sink	20 L			
	Cherry Hospital Grade Disinfectant	Warehouse	20 L			
	Hi Tec Oils Water Based Degreaser	Oil storage beside workshop	180 L			
	GW Dot 4 Brake Fluid	Workshop – chemical storage cabinet	6 L			
	85-140	Oil storage beside workshop	150 L			
	Valvoline Valtorque C4-10W	Oil storage beside workshop	500 L			
	80W-90 gear oil	Oil storage beside workshop	60 L			
	Prolube Hyplex H ISO 68	Oil storage beside workshop	500 L			
	ATF fluid	Oil storage beside workshop	500 L			
	premalube black	Workshop	10.8 Kg			
	NCH Naturalizer	Workshop – chemical storage cabinet	4.248 Kg			
	Polypaint stripper	Workshop	Not provided assumed 5 L			

Table 33: Hazardous materials inventory.

12.1.5 Hazard management

A range of hazard control measures will be implemented at the *Site*. Each of these will be appropriate for the hazard they are designed to control and will generally follow the Hierarchy of Hazard Controls (Safe Work Australia 2018):

- engineering controls:
  - Design: components will be designed and constructed to comply with relevant standards.
  - Enclosure: components will be enclosed.
  - Engineering controls: primary control measures are elimination (design) or engineering mitigation measures. This includes the use of automation and other mechanisms to minimise the risk of human error.
- administrative controls:
  - operating procedures and scheduled maintenance;
  - training and reinforcing correct work procedures.

Storage and use of hazardous materials will be in accordance with the following Australian Standards:

- Australian Standard 1940:2004 The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids; and
- Australian Standard 1596:2008 The Storage and Handling of LP Gas.

Site management processes will periodically review conformance with these controls and standards.

12.2 Potentially offensive industry

Air and water emissions and noise arising from operation of *The Project* have been assessed to determine if it is classified as a potentially 'offensive industry'.

potentially offensive industry *means a development for the purposes of an industry which, if the development were to operate without employing any measures (including, for example, isolation from existing or likely future development on other land) to reduce or minimise its impact in the locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land, would emit a polluting discharge (including for example, noise) in a manner which would have a significant adverse impact in the locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land, and includes an offensive industry and an offensive storage establishment.*

In accordance with the application of the Resilience and Hazards SEPP, Appendix 3 lists industries that may trigger it. Waste processing is identified as being "potentially offensive" to air and water but not "potentially hazardous"

12.2.1 Potentially offensive inventory

Relevant emissions and discharges to air, noise, and water arising from construction and operation of the proposed development have been assessed to determine if it is classified as a potentially offensive industry. These assessments concluded that the *Site* will not result in unacceptable levels of pollution that will impact the amenity of the area, and as such is not a potentially offensive industry.

Aspect	Description
Air quality and odour	• The *Site* will only accept non-putrescible waste and hence odour impacts will be negligible. • The air quality assessment carried out for *The Project* did not identify any air quality impact associated with the construction or operation.
Noise and vibration	• The *Site* will result in net increases to noise amenity that are ≤2 dB (inaudible) at sensitive receivers.
Water	The key water management strategy adopted across the *Site* is containment and management of water that has potentially been in contact with waste material, with reuse where feasible. Key features of the water management system include: • Enclosure of the waste handling and *Processing* area to prevent rainfall interaction with wastes. • Capture treatment and reuse of water that enters the *Site* within the existing water storage capacity. • Installation of a penstock valve to prevent uncontrolled discharge.

Aspect	Description
	The surface water assessment (summarised in Section 6.6 and appended as *Appendix 13*) concluded that the *Site*'s water quality controls are expected to function to prevent any material change or degradation of the water quality of Cox's Creek due to discharges.
Contamination	There is no notable contamination present at the *Site*, nor is any contaminating activity expected to occur based on the proposed development.

Table 34: Potentially offensive aspects of the proposed development.

12.2.2 Hazard management

Aussie Recycling has safety management system documents and procedures including a PIRMP. The PIRMP will be applied to ensure that all foreseeable emergency events are considered and adequate site-specific systems are put in place to ensure site personnel and equipment are ready and able to deal with an emergency situation.

The *Applicant* will store all flammable and combustible liquids in accordance with the requirements of AS1940 The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

All waste entering the site will be inspected to ensure that hazardous materials are not accepted.

13 Visual amenity

A Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) report has been prepared by 4Pillars Environmental Consulting and is included in Appendix 9. The VIA is required as part of the response to the SEARS, as such this assessment focuses on the key impacts on visual amenity at surrounding receivers from the proposed upgrades to the *Site*. A summary of the assessment and proposed mitigation measures are provided below.

13.1.1 Introduction

The Project involves alteration and additions to buildings on Site, an enclosed conveyor, and associated infrastructure. The key visual change is an increase in building height above the Local Environmental Plan (LEP) limit of 11 m above ground level, with the highest point (a truss) reaching RL 30.638 m (approximately 13.5 m above ground level). The VIA assesses the visual implications of *The Project* on surrounding receivers.

The Site is in a low-lying industrial precinct, dominated by warehouses and large-scale facilities, including the adjacent concrete batching plant, with silos up to 30 m high. Residential areas are located 80–105 m away, with some elevated dwellings that have clear line-of sight to the area. Existing Site visual screening includes a 4 m sliding gate and perimeter fencing. The highest point on existing Site structures currently is 8.66 m above ground level (front of the existing awning). Current visual impact is negligible due to industrial context and screening.

13.1.2 Proposed Changes

- Construction of the new *Waste Processing Building* with boundary walls raised to RL 28.594 (11.45 m above ground level) m and a front roof height of RL 29.559 m (12.4 m above ground level).
- Installation of a truss structure to support the roof of the peaking at RL 30.638 m (approximately 13.5 m above ground level).
- No external waste handling; all *Processing* occurs indoors.

13.1.3 Assessment Methodology

The VIA followed Transport for NSW and international guidelines, using:

- Viewshed analysis via Google Earth Pro to identify potential visibility.
- Photomontages for six representative viewpoints (industrial roads, residential streets, and Enfield Intermodal Lookout).
- A rating matrix combining sensitivity (public vs. industrial viewers) and magnitude (distance, quantum, duration, scale of change).



Figure 17: Viewshed analysis, green polygons show areas where a proposed height of approximately 13.5 m would be visible. Pink points indicate likely worst impacted receiver / viewpoint locations.

13.1.4 Impact assessment

The VIA found the following:

- Industrial viewpoints (Bellfrog Street, adjacent sites): Low to negligible impact due to short viewing periods and existing industrial character.
- Residential viewpoints (Wentworth Street): Low–moderate impact; only small roof portions visible, heavily screened by other structures.
- Public lookout (Enfield Intermodal): Low–moderate impact; building visible but consistent with surrounding industrial skyline.

Overall, all viewpoints were rated negligible to low–moderate in terms of visual impact. The proposed height increase remains below other dominant structures I the immediate area (e.g., batching silos) and does not alter the industrial skyline.

Lighting impacts are minimal, with new lighting limited to building interiors and controlled by timers, shields, and directional fittings to prevent glare and light spill to residences and habitat areas.

13.1.5 Mitigation

No receiver-specific (at receiver) mitigation is required. The following general (on *Site*) mitigation measures will be implemented as part of *The Project*.

- Maintain perimeter vegetation and landscaping.
- Install light deflectors and timers (lights off after 10 pm).
- Mark maximum bay heights to prevent overloading.

The VIA concludes the proposal is visually compatible with its industrial setting. Despite exceeding LEP height limits, the increase is minor relative to existing tall structures and will not significantly affect residential or public views. With recommended lighting and landscaping measures, *The Project* will have no adverse visual impact.

13.1.6 Clause 4.6 Variation request

Although it is not explicitly required for an SSDA, a Clause 4.6 variation request has been provided (see Appendix 9.a), alongside the VIA, to seek and justify a variation to the height limit set in the LEP, for this Project.

14 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment

An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) report has been prepared by 4Pillars Environmental Consulting and is included in Appendix 11. The AHIA is required as part of the response to the SEARS, as such this assessment addresses the Aboriginal heritage considerations associated with the proposed development. A summary of the assessment and proposed mitigation measures are provided below.

14.1 Methodology

4Pillars undertook a desktop review of the heritage context for the *Site* and completed consultation with Aboriginal community with reference to *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010). The objective of the consultation was to determine if any parties have interest in the *Site* that requires further assessment.

14.2 Existing Environment

14.2.1 *Heritage mapping*

A search of relevant publicly available databases did not identify any items or areas of Aboriginal heritage or non-Aboriginal heritage significance within or in close proximity to the *Site*.

Database	Result
AHIMS	No Aboriginal *Site* are recorded in or near the above *Site.* No Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the *Site* (within 200 m)
State Heritage Inventory	No items identified on *Site* or within 200 m of the *Site*
State Heritage Register Curtilage (non-EPI)	No items identified on *Site* or within 200 m of the *Site*
National heritage Lists	*Site* not identified on this list.
Commonwealth Heritage lists	*Site* not identified on this list.

Table 35: Heritage mapping summary

The *Site* and its surroundings were historically a large open quarry, which was subsequently filled with imported soil material, as documented in the Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) accompanying its establishment as an industrial site in 2014 (DA No. 2012/175). Historical imagery indicates that quarrying operations commenced prior to 1943, continued between 1971 and 1991, and ceased between 1991 and 1998, with filling activities occurring until 2005. Consequently, the *Site* lacks natural material, making it highly unlikely for Aboriginal artifacts or built heritage items to be present either on the surface or subsurface.

Currently, the *Site* and surrounding area are utilized for industrial purposes, and this is not expected to change in the future. The historical context reveals limited public records prior to 1940, indicating that the area was largely part of a logistical and industrial zone near Enfield Marshalling Yards, with some residential presence. Indigenous heritage context highlights the long-standing connection of the Darug and Eora people to the region, who relied on the land and waterways for sustenance. Additionally, Cox's Creek, which forms the eastern boundary of the *Site*, has been significantly

altered by past quarrying activities, resulting in the establishment of a concrete channel, while the *Site* itself contains no native vegetation, only an exotic grassy swale in its eastern portion

14.3 Archaeological predictions

Where present, Aboriginal sites will generally be located in proximity to major water resources (generally within 200 metres). Although the *Site* is located within 200 m of the water course, the *Site*s long history of clearing, quarrying and backfilling would have destroyed any potential Indigenous artifact. The Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (CSIRO 2010) consider this to be "major disturbance".

Major disturbance to sections of the landscape: Sub-surface Aboriginal objects with potential conservation value have a negligible probability of being present within the *Site*.

Review of information and aerial imagery indicates that past European land use has led to the clearing of the land and extensive excavations through quarrying operations in the broader areas. Residential and industrial/commercial development, roads and urban infrastructure have likely impacted the integrity of potential Aboriginal sites within the area as well.

As such we have determined there to be a negligible probably of Aboriginal objects present within the *Site*. We acknowledge that if the *Site* has little or no archaeological potential, the *Site* may still have cultural significance to the Aboriginal community. This was investigated through consultation (see Appendix 11).

14.4 Potential harm causing activities

Due to past quarrying operations, there is a negligible probability of Aboriginal objects being present on the *Site*. To take a conservative approach, activities to occur as part of this development have been reviewed.

Construction

- No changes to the hardstand or earthworks are proposed.
- Plant equipment to be installed on the existing hardstand.

No potential harm to Aboriginal objects

Operation

- No changes to the or operational footprint.

No potential harm to Aboriginal objects

As construction and operations activities will not extend into the subsurface, there is no pathway for the proposed works to contact subsoils and subsequently impact potential Aboriginal items.

14.5 Archaeological potential determination

No Aboriginal objects and/or features of cultural and archaeological significance were identified during the desktop review. In review of the level of disturbance and proposed activities, there is a **nil possibility of there being Aboriginal objects present on *Site* or the proposed development causing harm. As such it is works may proceed with caution.**

14.6 Consultation outcomes

Although the *Site* has been majorly disturbed through quarry operations and there is negligible probability of Aboriginal objects occurring on *Site*, 4Pillars recognise the *Site* may still have cultural significance to the Aboriginal community. As such, has conducted consultation with reference to *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010). The objective is to determine if any parties have interest in the *Site* that requires further assessment.

Step	Consultation period	Consultation completed summary
1	07/03/24 – 29/03/24	Identification of Aboriginal Organisations and people who may have interest in the Proposed *Site* upgrades. Letter sent to: • Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council • Local Land Services Council (Greater Sydney Local Offices) • National Native Title Tribunal • Strathfield Council • NSW Native Title Services (NTSCORP) • Office of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 • DECCEW (Environment and Heritage group)
2	-	Compilation of all Compilation of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the *Site*.
3	26/03/24 – 12/04/24	Notification of the proposed development sent via email or mail to all compiled Aboriginal people who may have an interest. Recording of interested parties.
4	08/04/24 – 17/04/24	Notification of the proposed development placed in the local newspaper. Recording of interested parties.
5	-	Compilation of RAPs
6	30/05/24 – 02/07/24 Reminder email sent 25/06/24	Presentation of information about the proposed project. Gathering information about the cultural significance. • Seeking information from RAPs to identify objects or cultural value. • Seeking input on potential management / mitigation options.
7	02/07/24-31/12/2024	• Ongoing communication with RAPS (no additional feedback received in this time. • 05/12/24 - *Site* inspection with RAP(s) who were interested in seeing the *Site*.
8	28/2/2025	Consultation closed out. No further comments received.

Table 36: Heritage consultation summary.

In summary:

- 69 organisations / individuals were contacted as part of the consultation.
- 15 organisations / individuals registered their interest in the *Site*.
- Four provided responses to survey questions or comments on the proposed development and approach.
- Three parties supported the methodology outlined in the information provided. One party responded “unsure”.
    - The party who responded “unsure” was offered to visits the *Site* to gain further insight. Mr James Hammond escorted the party around the *Site* on 05/12/23 and provided an onsite overview of the proposed development. No concerns or objections to the proposed development were raised. No matters of cultural significance at the *Site* were raised.

14.7 Assessment of Impacts

The process for assessing significance for items of cultural heritage value are set out in the SEARs and the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (2011). No specific education, scientific, historic, aesthetic or social significance was assigned to the *Site* by the RAPs.

Due to the former quarrying activities on the *Site* there is nil possibility of there being Aboriginal objects present on *Site* or the proposed development causing harm.

14.8 Mitigation

No project specific management or mitigation measures are required, based on the outcomes of this impact assessment.

15 European and built heritage

15.1 Introduction

This section addresses the heritage considerations associated with the proposed development. It evaluates the potential effects on both tangible and intangible heritage elements, including historical sites, structures, landscapes, and cultural significance within the *Site* and its surroundings. The assessment aims to identify, protect, and mitigate any adverse impacts on heritage values, ensuring that the proposed development aligns with local, state, and national heritage guidelines.

15.1.1 Site history

The Site was originally an open quarry operating from before 1943 until the early 1990s. Quarrying under the current footprint occurred between 1971 and 1991, after which the pit filled with water. Between 1998 and 2005, the quarry was drained and backfilled with imported soil, creating a level platform. The site remained vacant until its redevelopment as an industrial facility in 2014. Historical aerial imagery confirms progressive land-use changes from undeveloped grassland to quarry, then to filled land and finally industrial use. Surrounding areas transitioned from rural to mixed residential and industrial during this period.

15.2 Methodology - Built and European heritage

A comprehensive desktop review was undertaken to identify known heritage items and potential heritage significance within *The Project* area. This included:

- Reviewing heritage registers and databases, such as the NSW State Heritage Register, local environmental plans (LEPs), and the Australian Heritage Database.
- Analysing historical records, previous heritage studies, maps, and planning documents to understand the historical context.
- Gathering information on zoning, conservation areas, and other relevant planning controls applicable under the *Heritage Act 1977*.
- A systematic site inspection will be conducted to evaluate the physical condition, context, and integrity of any heritage items identified in the desktop review (if present).

15.3 Heritage context

See Section 14.2 for the heritage context of the *Site*. The *Site* was historically used as a quarry and all soil and rock materials have been excavated and then backfilled.

15.4 Registered sites

This section of the report provides the relevant legislation and statutory instruments that protect Aboriginal archaeological, cultural and built and European *Site*s within the state of New South Wales.

15.4.1 Commonwealth heritage legislation and lists

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

National Heritage Lists	The National Heritage List is a list which contains places, items and areas of outstanding heritage value to Australia; this can include places, items and areas overseas as well as items of Aboriginal significance and origin. These places are protected under the Australian Government's EPBC Act.	*Site* not identified on this list. Date accessed 10/10/24
Commonwealth Heritage Lists	The Commonwealth Heritage List can include natural, Indigenous and historic places of value to the nation. Items on this list are under Commonwealth ownership or control and as such are identified, protected and managed by the Federal Government.	*Site* not identified on this list. Date accessed 10/10/24

15.4.2 New South Wales State Heritage Legislation and Lists

NSW Heritage Act 1977

There are no listed heritage items under this legislation on the *Site*.

15.4.3 Local Planning Instruments

Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012

Section 5.10 of the Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012 (LEP) outlines considered for Heritage Conservation.

Heritage items (if any) are listed and described in Schedule 5 of the LEP. Heritage conservation areas (if any) are shown on the Heritage Map as well as being described in Schedule 5 LEP.

No Heritage items or Heritage conservation areas are identified within 200 m of the *Site*.

15.5 Conclusion

The proposed development is a brownfield site, containing no items of environmental heritage within the *Site* or within the immediate vicinity of the site. There is no industrial heritage or potential for relics to be found on the Site, owing to former quarrying activities, and that the proposal will not be disturbing land.

Therefore, the proposed development will not impact heritage values.

16 Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna)

A Small Area Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (SBDAR) has been prepared by EMM and is included in Appendix 6. The SBDAR is accompanied by specialist report prepared by Green and Golden Bellfrog expert Ross Wellington of Australia Environmental Surveys (AES). The SBDAR is required as part of the response to the SEARS, as such this assessment addresses the potential for impacts of the proposed development on threatened species, specifically the Green and Golden Bellfrog. A summary of the assessment and proposed mitigation measures are provided below.

16.1 Ecological Context

The site is located in a highly urbanised area within the Sydney Basin bioregion, lacking native vegetation and comprised entirely of exotic species. Cox's Creek, a concrete-lined waterway, borders the site and provides a movement corridor for the threatened Green and Golden Bell Frog (*Litoria aurea*).

16.2 *Biodiversity Values*

The site supports no native vegetation or listed ecological communities. However, the adjacent Cox's Creek corridor is known habitat for *Litoria aurea*, which may occasionally traverse a small, vegetated swale on the *Site* which is outside of the proposed operational area. This area is proposed for habitat enhancement and protection.

16.3 *Impact Assessment & Mitigation*

No native vegetation will be impacted by *The Project*.

The SBDAR has considered impacts on MNES under the EPBC Act; including a significant impact assessment for GGBF. It was concluded that the proposal will not result in a significant impact to GGBF.

No Plant Community Types (PCTs) exist within the *Site*. No threatened species listed under the BC Act will be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal, and it is considered that their habitat will be enhanced with the conservation measures proposed in the Green and Golden Bell Frog *Site* Assessment and Conservation Measures report, prepared by AES 2025. Therefore, no biodiversity credits are required to offset the impacts of the development on PCTs and threatened entities.

The proposed development avoids direct impacts to potential Green and Golden Bell Frog (GGBF) habitat. Conservation measures have been developed by a Green and Golden Bell Frog species expert Ross Wellington and are included in "*Green and Golden Bell Frog Site Assessment and Conservation Measures*" (AES 2025). These are consistent with the NSW recovery plan for *Litoria aurea*.

The conservation measures upgrade the existing swale at the rear of the *Aussie Recycling* facility, to improve and create habitat, and confine the movement corridor for the GGBF to exclude movement in the operational area of the *Site*.

The construction stage will include the implementation of the measures recommended in the Green and Golden Bell Frog *Site* Assessment and Conservation Measures (AES 2025):

- Upgrading the existing vegetated swale at the rear of the *Site*, to improve and create habitat.
- Maintaining GGBF access to the improved habitat area at the rear of the *Site*, while preventing access to operational areas on the site.

16.4 *Conclusion*

The proposal is unlikely to result in any significant residual impacts on biodiversity. Through proactive mitigation and creation of habitat improvement measures, the development may result in net positive outcomes for *Litoria aurea* in the local area.

17 Site contamination

A **Detailed *Site* Investigation** (DSI) report has been prepared by 4Pillars Environmental Consulting and is included in Appendix 15. The DSI is required as part of the response to the SEARS. This investigation has been taken in consideration with the *NSW EPA Contaminated Sites: Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites (April 2020)* (the Reporting Guidelines). The site contamination assessment is to be conducted in accordance with the *Managing Land Contamination Planning Guidelines: SEPP 55 – Remediation of Land (DUAP, 1988)*, as outlined in the SEARs.

17.1 Methodology

- Desktop review to assess the *Site* conditions and key regulations and guidelines.
- Review of site history.
- Identification of potential areas of environmental concern (AECs) and associated contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) and development of a Conceptual *Site* Model (CSM).
- Development of Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) and determination of assessment criteria.
- Development and implementation of sampling an analysis plan (site inspections including sampling of soils and, if encountered, groundwater.).
- Result review and development of a tier 1 risk assessment
- Preparation and delivery of a report detailing the above with recommendations.

17.1.1 History and past use

The *Site*'s is land that was part of a quarry. The quarry was filled between 1998 and 2004 and the land developed into an industrial business park. A detailed history of the *Site* is included Section 3 of the DSI.

17.1.2 Sampling design

Two *Site* inspections were completed as part of this DSI, a summary of this is outlined below:

Aspect	Sampling event / date	Samples	Analytes
Soil	First site inspection 02/08/23	S1 and S2	TRH/BTEX, PAH, 8 metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn, Hg), OC/OP pesticides, PCB and PFAS
Water	First site inspection 02/08/23	US-Surface and DS-Surface	TRH/BTEX, PAH, 8 metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn, Hg), OC/OP pesticides, PCB and PFAS
Soil vapour sampling	First site inspection 02/08/23	V1, V2 and V3	Summa cannister To15, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), General Gas Analysis
	Second site inspection	V1, V2, V3, V4, V5 and V6	GA5000 Gas Measurements Methane %, CO2 %, O2 %, H2S, CO, internal flow

Table 37: DSI sampling program summary.

17.1.3 Results and discussion

Two surface soil samples were collected from the vegetated swale area (0.4m depth) and submitted to the selected NATA accredited laboratory for analysis. Visible assessment of samples did not indicate the presence of asbestos in the soils or the *Site*'s surface, nor was any ACM visible in any of the soil borings. Results of the laboratory analysed soil samples showed concentrations of all analytes to be below the adopted site criteria.

Two surface water samples were collected in the adjacent Coxs Creek to identify any groundwater migration off-site. Samples were collected upstream and downstream, relative to the *Site*, in order to narrow the source and pathway to the *Site*. Results of the laboratory analysed surface water samples showed concentrations of all analytes to be below the adopted site criteria, except for cadmium, copper and zinc in the upstream sample, and copper and zinc in the downstream sample. No patternable increase in contaminant concentration has been observed between upstream and downstream samples, indicating that contamination is inherent to Coxs Creek and not attributable to the *Site*. Elevated cadmium, copper and zinc levels are not considered to be the result of on-site impact and no further assessment into groundwater or surface water at the *Site* is considered necessary.

Three sub-slab vapour samples were collected using Summa Cannisters to assess the presence of soil vapour. Results of the laboratory analysed soil vapour samples showed concentrations of all analytes to be below the adopted site criteria with the exception of methane in one location (V2). A second soil vapour survey focused on the area of methane impact was conducted. No methane concentrations in the subsurface were detected. 4Pillars recommends 6-monthly measurements of methane to increase confidence regarding methane risk, until a pattern of methane concentration is established.

The *Site* is suitable for the proposed land use without any further environmental assessment or remediation.

18 Greenhouse gas and energy efficiency

4Pillars Environmental Consulting (4Pillars) have prepared the Green House Gas and Energy efficiency report (GHG) to support the proposed development.

This GHG assessment is required as part of the response to the (SEARs). As such this GHG report assesses the energy use of the proposal and all reasonable and feasible measures that would be implemented on site to minimise the proposal's greenhouse gas emissions (reflecting the Government's goal of net zero emissions by 2050).

18.1 *Scope and Methodology*

The assessment evaluates direct and indirect GHG emissions from construction and operational phases, aligned with the NSW goal of net zero emissions by 2050. Emission sources were categorised as Scope 1 (direct), Scope 2 (indirect from electricity), and Scope 3 (indirect, including avoided landfill emissions). Calculations used National Greenhouse Accounts Factors and NGER methods.

The NABERS report is provided as Appendix 18 and the Greenhouse Gas Emission report is provided as Appendix 19.

18.2 Emissions Estimates

Construction Phase: Total emissions estimated at 230.45 t CO_2-e.

Operational Phase: Annual emissions estimated at 5,787.86 t CO_2-e, including diesel, LPG, and electricity use.

Avoided Emissions: Diverting 159,200 tonnes of waste from landfill is expected to avoid ~31,840 t CO_2-e per year due to reduced methane generation (assuming the waste *Processed* on *Site* would have otherwise gone to landfill).

18.3 Net Impact

Accounting for avoided emissions, the development is anticipated to result in a net **reduction** of approximately 25,850 t CO_2-e per year, positioning the facility as a contributor to emissions reduction at the state level.

18.4 Policy Compliance and Alignment

- *The Project* is consistent with the NSW Climate Change Policy Framework and Net Zero Plan (2020–2030).
- *The Project* is below the entry threshold for the formal reduction assessment process detailed under the 'NSW Guide for Large Emitters' (NSW EPA 2025).
- *The Project* is below reporting thresholds for the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Scheme.

- *The Project* supports NSW goals by reducing reliance on virgin materials and avoiding methane emissions from landfill.

18.5 Mitigation and Management Measures

- Regular maintenance and selection of energy-efficient plant and equipment.
- Consideration of electric plant and solar energy systems.
- Potential purchase of renewable (GreenPower) electricity.
- Idle-reduction protocols for machinery.

18.6 Impact assessment

Although *The Project* will generate emissions during operations, it is expected to yield a net environmental benefit through significant emissions avoidance associated with waste diversion and material recovery.

19 Project justification

19.1 Suitability of the Site

19.1.1 Location - Surrounding land use and development

The *Site* is located within an established industrial precinct in western Sydney, within the suburb of Greenacre, part of the Strathfield Local Government Area. It is strategically positioned in close proximity to several complementary industrial uses, including the Enfield Intermodal Logistics Centre, Heidelberg Materials Concrete Plant, Bingo Recycling Centre, and Boral Asphalt. This clustering of heavy and freight-intensive industries supports efficient material flows and reinforces the appropriateness of the location for continued waste management and resource recovery activities. The area is zoned appropriately for general industrial use and is consistent with land use planning objectives outlined in both the Strathfield Local Environmental Plan and the Eastern City District Plan. The nearest residential receivers are located approximately 80 metres from the *Site*, providing adequate separation and enabling implementation of existing and enhanced environmental management controls to minimise amenity impacts.

19.1.2 Access

The *Site* benefits from direct access to key arterial transport routes, including the A3 and A6 corridors, which connect to major freight motorways such as the M4 and M5. These transport connections enable efficient inbound and outbound logistics across the Greater Sydney Region, including access to key construction areas in the Eastern, Southern, and Western Cities. The *Site*'s proximity to these major freight networks reduces heavy vehicle travel distances and associated emissions, supporting broader sustainability and transport efficiency goals outlined in the *NSW Future Transport Strategy 2056* and the *Draft Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan*.

19.1.3 Existing Facility and Infrastructure

The *Site* currently operates as an approved materials sorting and waste storage facility and is equipped with existing infrastructure to support environmental protection, including stormwater controls, dust suppression systems, and acoustic barriers. The proposed development represents an upgrade to this facility, involving the installation of new equipment and infrastructure to support the *Processing* of C&D, C&I and MSW (non-putrescible) waste. As such, it avoids the need for greenfield development, leverages existing environmental controls, and supports the principle of intensification within an existing industrial footprint.

19.1.4 Capacity and Site Suitability

Technical assessments, including site surveys and operational modelling, confirm that the *Site* has sufficient space and operational capacity to accommodate the proposed throughput of approximately 199,000 tonnes of C&D waste per annum. The layout and operational design have been configured to support safe and efficient materials handling, storage, and *Processing*, while ensuring compliance with relevant environmental, planning, and safety regulations. The *Site*'s location, infrastructure readiness, and alignment with local and regional planning priorities confirm its suitability for the proposed development.

19.1.5 Complaints

Since opening in 2019/2020, the *Site* has not received any community complaints regarding noise, dust or any other environmental matters. No complaints have been received directly, and we are not aware of any complaints being made to the EPA. EPA have stated they have received complaints related to dust emissions from the Greenacre industrial area in general; however, considering the other contributors in the industrial estate (i.e. unsealed container yards, Heidelberg Materials concrete batching plant, etc.) this complaint has not been attributed to the operation of *Aussie Recycling*'s facility.

This fact is a considerable line of evidence to suggest the existing *Waste Material Handling Facility* is not causing amenity impacts and maintains its social licence to operate.

19.1.6 *Current vs proposed operations*

The *Site* has an established presence as a well-run, compliant waste facility, with a strong social licence to operate. The purpose of Table 38 below is to outline the proposed operations vs the current operations on *Site* and demonstrate that the incremental change to operations and impact is minor.

Operation component	Comment	Current operation	Proposed operation
Annual throughput	Negligible change to throughput (1,000 t increase).	199,000 t in any 12-month period	199,000 t in any 12-month period
Authorised amount	Proposed change – reduction to authorised amount.	Authorised amount 8,000 t at any one time.	Authorised amount reduced to 4,000 t at any one time.
Material storage and *Processing* locations	Change – enclosure of waste receipt/tipping area.	Waste receival area within external (open) yard.	Waste receival area within enclosed building. Waste *Processing* within enclosed building.
Waste types received	Proposed change – addition of B&D waste (new primary waste type).	Waste types received • Soils that meet GSW <CT1 and other limits • Asphalt waste • Concrete, including fully cured concrete from a batch plant • VENM. • Ceramics and bricks. • Grit and Screenings.	Waste types received Brick, ceramics, asphalt, concrete, paper and cardboard, timber/wood (including treated timber and engineered wood), plastics, gyprock, rubber, glass, metals (ferrous and non-ferrous), GSW soils (<CT1), VENM.
Activities to occur on *Site*	Proposed change – *Processing* of waste rather than just storage.	Waste storage.	Waste Storage **and** Resource Recovery.
Hours of operation	Proposed change – See Section 3.1.	Standard hours of operation.	Extended operation hours based on activity. See Section 3.1.
Processing equipment	Proposed change – Addition of *Material Recovery Plant* for *Processing*	None.	*Processing* of waste material by sifting, picking, and mechanical screening. No shredding or crushing.
Use of workshop	No change to operation	The workshop is to service the *Applicant*'s own fleet of trucks and machinery and will not be open for public use.	
	Proposed change – operation hours	Hours that the workshop operates is proposed to be changed to 24 hours per day (as outlined in Section as per Section 3.1).	
Various ancillary activities	No change	Various ancillary activities such as overnight truck parking, general storage of equipment, maintenance, waste sampling and material testing.	

Table 38: Current and proposed operations.

19.2 Project options and alternatives

This section outlines the options considered during the development of the proposed development. The assessment evaluates the environmental, economic, and operational implications of alternative approaches, including site selection, design configurations, and the "do nothing" scenario. The objective of this evaluation is to demonstrate that the selected proposal represents the most appropriate, efficient, and environmentally responsible solution to meet current and future waste management needs.

19.2.1 Base Case – "Do Nothing" Scenario

Under the "do nothing" scenario, the facility would continue operations without any upgrades, retaining its current approval to receive and manage soils only. This option is considered suboptimal for the following reasons:

- The facility would not be able to meet growing regional demand for construction and demolition (C&D) waste recycling infrastructure.
- The existing infrastructure is not equipped to manage the broader range of waste types, limiting resource recovery and diversion from landfill.
- The opportunity to align with NSW Government waste strategies and circular economy objectives would be missed.

As a result, the "do nothing" scenario is not preferred and does not support long-term sustainable resource recovery and landfill minimisation outcomes.

19.2.2 Alternative Site – New Facility Construction

The option of constructing a new facility on an alternative site was considered. While this could theoretically allow for purpose-built infrastructure from the outset, it was not pursued for the following reasons:

- The *Site* is appropriately zoned, approved as a waste management facility, and strategically located within an established industrial precinct with good transport access and without any material interface or impact on residential dwellings.
- The existing facility is already operating with minimal environmental disturbances or complaints.
- Establishing a new site could result in greater environmental disturbance, including potential land clearing, new utility connections, and increased emissions from construction and transport.
- There is also a lack of suitable sites available in Sydney. Suitable sites are often located further away from main arterial roads and movement time and quantities of trucks would be increased. Development on a greenfield or less-disturbed sites would conflict with the principles of land use efficiency and ecologically sustainable development.
- Economically, construction of an entirely new facility in a new location would result in significantly higher capital expenditure and project timeframes, without proportionate environmental or operational benefit.

Given these constraints, upgrades to the existing site were determined to be the most viable and sustainable option.

19.2.3 Alternative Designs and Process Configurations

Initially, it was proposed that the *Site* would have a throughput of 350,000 tonnes per annum and would except soil waste (GSW Soils >CT1). Based on several factors, including the *Applicant*'s current business needs, the proposed development has evolved to a materials recovery plant for mixed building and demolition (and similar) waste, with an annual throughput of 199,000 tonnes per annum as proposed in this EIS.

Several design alternatives were assessed in determining the most suitable approach to upgrading the facility. These alternative designs are discussed below. Note that in some specialist reports and other sections of this EIS, these alternative designs are referred to as 'scenarios'.

Installation of plant equipment with no changes to Site infrastructure

This option involves the installation of *Processing* equipment under the existing awning. The awning would not cover the full extent of the equipment, and a portion would be exposed to open conditions, without any form of structural enclosure.

This option was considered, but rejected, due to increased risks of dust, noise, and stormwater pollution, particularly during windy or wet conditions. It also presented challenges in meeting best-practice environmental controls and regulatory expectations.

Enclosure of all waste handling, processing and storage activities

This proposed design involves the construction of a *Waste Processing Building* to house all *Processing* and storage of wastes. It would provide effective containment of noise, dust, and runoff while maintaining cost-efficiency and operational flexibility. This option would be compliant with all environmental regulations and aligns with best practice for medium-scale waste *Processing* facilities. This option is referred to as '*MRF Enclosure*'.

Some of the key environmental controls that feature in this option are:

- All tipping of waste material is within an enclosed building;
- All conveyors are covered;
- All *Processing* equipment and waste storage bays are covered and enclosed on three sides;
- The *Processing* plant has water suppression and dust extraction installed at all points that generate dust emissions, which connects to a filtration system.
- Furthermore, chutes and other transfer points are insulated with rubber panels to minimise noise.
- There are extensive behavioural and administrative controls in place, as well as a robust monitoring, verification and audit framework to ensure compliance with predicted impacts.
- The only part of the *Site* that is not covered is the yard area which is a thoroughfare for trucks.

This option was compared against the '*Site Enclosure*' option (see below for details) and was identified as the optimal approach. **This option became the Proposed Development** that has been assessed and presented in this EIS/development application.

Site Enclosure

A building covering the *Site*, almost from boundary to boundary (see Figure 18), encompassing all *Processing*, storage areas and truck movement areas, was also considered. This option was referred to as '*Site Enclosure*'.

It is similar to the *MRF Enclosure* in that no waste would be handled, stored or processed outside in either scenario.

While the *Site Enclosure* option would offer marginally improved environmental performance (beyond the already compliant performance of the *MRF Enclosure*), it was found to involve significantly higher costs, energy use (e.g. for lighting and ventilation) and complexity (i.e. more mechanical systems that create risks of failure) when compared to the *MRF Enclosure*. The following section summarises the comparison completed for the two options.

Enclosure of the facility, as a mitigation measure to be incorporated into detailed project design, intersects primarily with the following impacts:

- Noise;
- Air quality; and
- Water quality.

Off-site water quality impact is not affected by enclosure, because, as detailed in other sections of this EIS, the *Site* will not discharge water into the surrounding surface water network. Therefore, for the purposes of assessing the merits of enclosure, air quality and noise are the key environmental impacts.

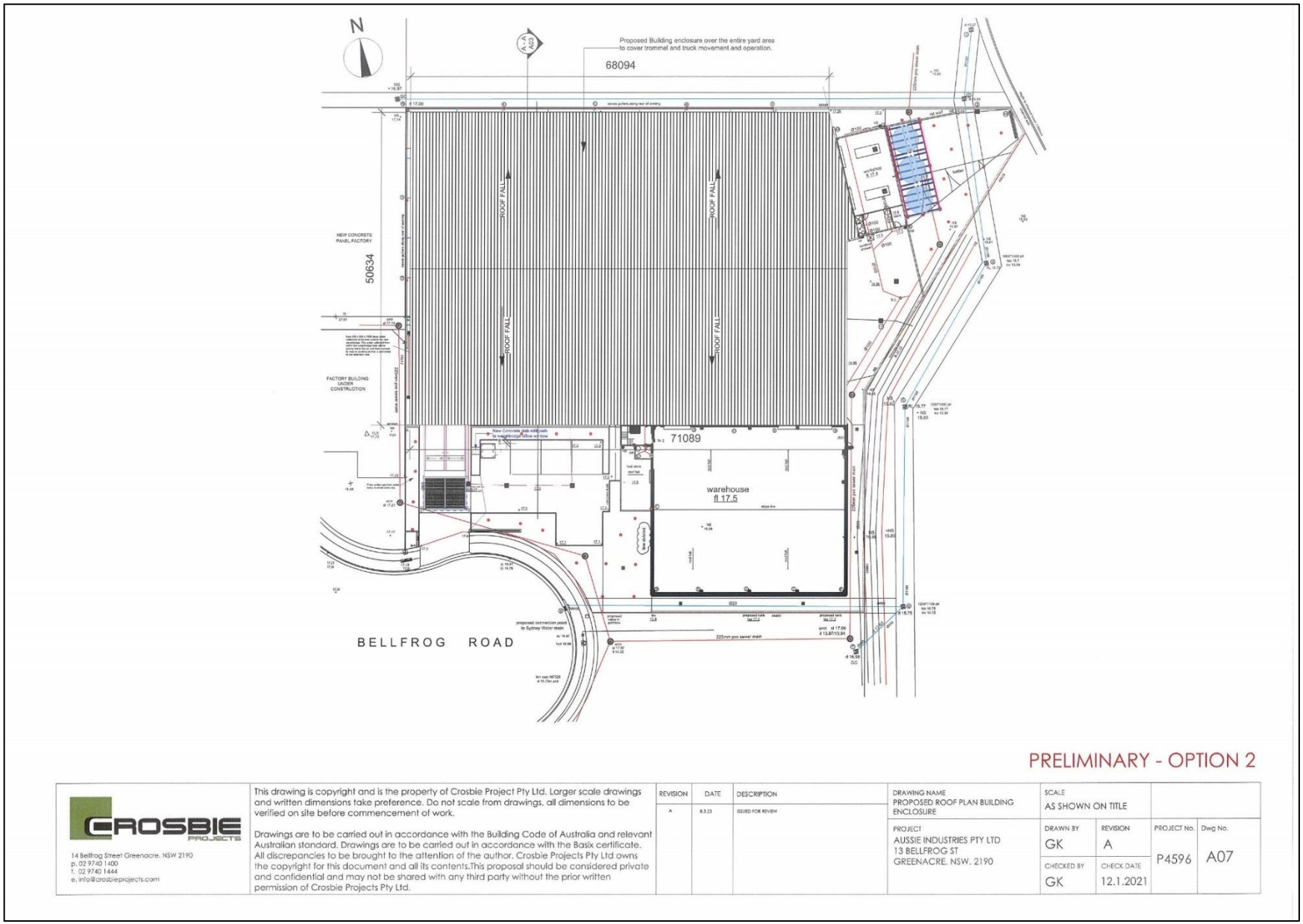


Figure 18: Conceptual plan for the Site Enclosure alternative for the Proposed Development.

Noise

A more detailed description of the noise assessment can be found in the Noise Impact Assessment at Appendix 8. The conclusions regarding noise compliance are as follows:

- Operational: Predicted noise impacts from the *MRF Enclosure* are compliant with the requirements and limits of the NPI. The proposed development is compliant with 'Project Noise Trigger Levels' at all receivers during all periods, except for a 2dB exceedance at one receiver during the day, which is considered negligible under the NPI.
- Construction: Predicted noise levels (LAeq,15min) from construction activities are below Noise Management Levels (NMLs) at all locations, with no receivers identified as highly affected.
- Sleep Disturbance: Predicted maximum noise levels (LAmax) are below sleep disturbance screening criteria at all residential locations.
- Traffic Noise: Both construction and operational traffic noise comply with NSW Road Noise Policy (EPA 2011) at all times and locations.

The proposed development (*MRF Enclosure*) is compliant with PNTLs and does not require any further mitigation.

Noise impacts at receivers from the *Site Enclosure* are, on average, 5 dB lower than the *MRF Enclosure* (range 0-14 dB). The difference between predicted noise impacts from the *MRF Enclosure* and *Site Enclosure* is presented in Table *39* below.

ID	ME	SE	Δ	ME	SE	Δ	ME	SE	Δ	ME	SE	Δ	ME	SE	Δ
	MORN SHOULDER			DAY			EVE			NIGHT			NIGHT LAmax		
R1	62	62	0	65	66	-1	62	61	1	51	50	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
R2	61	59	2	65	64	1	61	58	3	54	49	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
R3	49	50	-1	52	52	0	49	48	1	41	32	9	N/A	N/A	N/A
R4	48	44	4	52	47	5	48	42	6	40	29	11	N/A	N/A	N/A
R16	40	38	2	43	40	3	40	36	4	32	22	10	47	47	0
R17	40	38	2	43	41	2	40	36	4	33	22	11	42	42	0
R18	48	47	1	51	50	1	48	46	2	35	34	1	54	54	0
R19	39	35	4	42	40	2	39	33	6	31	23	8	39	39	0
R20	36	29	7	39	35	4	35	28	7	28	19	9	37	37	0
R21	40	38	2	44	40	4	40	36	4	33	21	12	44	44	0
R22	46	39	7	51	43	8	46	38	8	38	24	14	45	45	0
R23	47	44	3	53	46	7	47	42	5	41	28	13	46	46	0

Table 39: Results summary of the noise impact model, comparing impacts from the two enclosure designs. The colour scheme on the delta columns represent the relative difference between the two designs. All values are $LAeq_{(15\ minutes)}$, except the final 3 columns which are night time LAmax values.
ME = *MRF Enclosure* (Scenario 1); SE = *Site Enclosure* (Scenario 2); Δ = Difference.
The yellow highlighted cell is the only value to exceed the relevant PNTL; however, the exceedance is 2 dB and therefore inaudible and not an exceedance the requires further mitigation as per the NPI.

Air quality

The proposed *MRF Enclosure* features a range of particulate matter emission reduction measures that are consistent with accepted international best practice measures for material storage, *Processing* and transportation.

The modelling presented in the AQIA identifies that *Site Enclosure* would achieve lower facility-only impacts at assessment locations relative to *MRF Enclosure*. However, based on the results of the cumulative assessment presented in the AQIA and the number of predicted additional exceedance days for the two scenarios (i.e. one additional day for either scenario), it is considered that site enclosure is not necessary to satisfy applicable NSW EPA impact assessment criteria relative to the proposed *MRF Enclosure*.

To summarise the results of the modelling undertaken for Scenario 1 and 2:

i. Scenario 2 (site enclosure) returns lower predicted air quality impacts at surrounding receptors relative to Scenario 1 (*MRF Enclosure*). Both emission scenarios return predicted incremental concentrations well below the NSW EPA impact assessment criteria.

ii. When background concentrations are taken into consideration, an additional exceedance day is predicted for 24-hour average concentrations under both Scenario 1 and 2 under the conservative assumption of continuous busy day emissions. It is noted that the additional exceedance day is coincident with background particulate matter concentrations influenced by regional backburning smoke events.

iii. The busy day modelling assumes continual upscaled activity rates over a 12-month period and should be viewed as highly conservative for short-term impacts.

iv. Model predictions from typical, average throughput are low for both Scenario 1 and 2, and are not predicted to exceed cumulative impact assessment criterion.

v. Both scenarios are built on conservative emission estimation assumptions relating to the type of material being processed and transferred (e.g. 100% of material is low moisture, high dust potential material).

In summary:

- The proposed *MRF Enclosure* aligns with accepted international best practice emission mitigation techniques for material storage, *Processing* and transportation emission sources, without the need for the *Site Enclosure*.
- The material *Processing* and transfer emission sources for the *MRF Enclosure* will feature equivalent emission controls as the site enclosure, with the implantation of targeted dust extraction and capture, covered conveyors, wet suppression, wind shielding by built structures and storage bunkers and enclosure of the initial material tipping area.
- The proposed *MRF Enclosure* is predicted to comply with applicable cumulative NSW EPA impact assessment criteria at a comparable level to the site enclosure (i.e. one additional cumulative exceedance day associated with an elevated background concentration for each scenario).

Consideration should be given to whether the site enclosure is a reasonable and feasible management measure. 'Feasible' is taken to be what is possible and practical in the circumstances, while 'reasonable' requires the application judgement in arriving at a decision, taking into account: mitigation benefits, costs of mitigation versus benefits provided, community views, and the nature and extent of potential improvements.

It is understood that a site enclosure is feasible, in that it a single building covering the majority of the site could be constructed and that the proposed activities could occur within this building, although with some restrictions as discussed elsewhere within the EIS.

However, the following air quality-related factors should be considered whether the site enclosure is a reasonable requirement. According to guidance received by *Aussie Recycling*, the estimated net cost of the proposed project with *MRF Enclosure* is $11.8 million (Rider Levett Bucknall 2025 EDC Report) and the estimated net cost of site enclosure is $17.015 million (see Appendix 16), i.e. *Site Enclosure* will increase costs by about $5.2 million or 44%.

The high costs associated with the installation of the *Site Enclosure* is not justified, relative to targeted control of vehicle movements through lower cost methods (i.e. frequent sweeping of paved surfaces, wet suppression of travel routes, wheel bath at site entrance).

Waste materials are currently handled and stored outside. The proposed *MRF Enclosure* would ensure that no wastes are handled, stored or processed outside, providing a better outcome for the community.

In addition, an air extraction system for the site enclosure would have significantly higher electricity demands than the *MRF Enclosure*.

Water quality

Both designs will prevent rainfall contacting waste so will result in zero run off or discharge of water that has come into contact with waste.

Summary

Water quality impact does not require further discussion, as both scenarios result in zero run off or discharge of water that has come into contact with waste. The two options are equivalent.

Noise impacts from the *MRF Enclosure* are compliant with the requirements and limits of the NPI. The ERF Enclosure is compliant with 'Project Noise Trigger Levels' at all receivers during all periods, except for a 2dB exceedance at one receiver during the day, which is considered negligible under the NPI.

There is no risk of sleep disturbance or audible noise from the *MRF Enclosure* in the night period.

Air quality impacts based on the *MRF Enclosure* are compliant with air quality criteria specific in the NSW EPA's Approved Methods, except for one day in the predictive 365-day dataset. This one exception is a single day of predicted exceedance in the model which occurred when the background particulate matter concentration was influenced by a regional hazard reduction burning event.

Both the *MRF Enclosure* and *Site Enclosure* model predict the *Site* activities will result in one day in a year above cumulative air quality criteria.

Site Enclosure offers no water quality benefits over *MRF Enclosure*.

The *Site Enclosure* would result in an additional cost of $5.2 million to *The Project* cost, to further mitigate noise and air quality impacts that already comply with the NSW EPA's standards.

Site Enclosure is not justified on the balance of costs versus avoided impacts.

Site Enclosure of *The Project* is not viable from a return on investment perspective and would result in the development not going ahead. Sydney is in the midst of a well-documented waste management crisis and additional, modern recycling infrastructure is critical.

19.3 The Principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development

This section outlines how the proposed development aligns with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD), as required under the EP&A Act. The assessment considers the long-term environmental, social, and economic implications of the development and demonstrates how ESD principles have been integrated into the design, construction, and operational phases of *The Project*.

The proposed upgrades aim to enhance the facility's efficiency, environmental performance, and capacity to support sustainable waste management practices, consistent with the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy and relevant State and local planning policies (see Section 2). Key considerations include the precautionary principle, intergenerational equity, conservation of biodiversity, and improved valuation of environmental resources.

19.3.1 SEARS

1. identification of how ESD principles (as defined in section 193 of the EP&A Regulation) are incorporated in the design and ongoing operation of the development
2. demonstration of how the development will meet or exceed the relevant industry recognised building sustainability and environmental performance standards
3. demonstration of how the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions (reflecting the Government's goal of net zero emissions by 2050) and consumption of energy, water (including water sensitive urban design) and material resources
4. if Chapter 3 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022 applies:

- demonstrate how the development has been designed to address the provisions set out in in Chapter 3.2(1)
- provide a NABERS Embodied Emissions Material Form to disclose the amount of embodied emissions attributable to the development in accordance with section 35BA of the EP&A Regulation.

19.3.2 Principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development

The principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) have been considered in accordance with Section 193 of the EP&A Regulation 2021, being:

- the precautionary principle,
- inter-generational equity,

- conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity,
- improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms.

The following ESD principles are reflected in *The Project*'s design, construction, and ongoing operation.

Precautionary principle

The precautionary principle is utilised when uncertainty exists about potential environmental impacts. It outlines that if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation. The precautionary principle requires careful evaluation of potential environmental impacts in order to avoid, wherever practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment.

Investigations have been undertaken to identify risk associated with the proposed development in terms of hazardous impacts, biodiversity impacts, air quality, traffic, acoustic amenity and visual amenity.

This EIS has not identified any serious threat of irreversible damage to the environment and therefore the precautionary principle has been addressed by the proposal.

Inter-generational equity

Inter-generational equity is concerned with ensuring that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment are maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations. The proposal has been designed to benefit both the existing and future generations by:

1. Providing a modern resource recovery facility to maximise the long-term recovery of Sydney's C&D and similar wastes.
2. Recycling waste materials.
3. Providing an enhanced habitat for the Green and Golden Bellfrog.
4. Minimising noise and air quality impacts to surrounding sensitive receivers through project design and mitigation.

Conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity

The principle of biological diversity upholds that the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration.

Although the site is highly urbanised and ecologically modified, *The Project* avoids impacts to adjacent ecological corridors (e.g. Cox's Creek). Habitat enhancements for threatened species (*Litoria aurea*) will improve biodiversity resilience in the locality.

Improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms

The principle of improved valuation, pricing, and incentives means that environmental impacts should be included in the cost of goods and services. This includes making polluters pay for the damage they cause, ensuring that prices reflect the full life cycle costs—such as resource use and waste disposal—and using incentives like market-based mechanisms to encourage the most cost-effective solutions. This approach supports environmental goals by motivating those best equipped to reduce harm or increase benefits to take action.

The proposed development would provide:

- Increased life to existing landfills by the reducing the amount of construction and building demolition waste reporting to landfills.
- A means by which the waste reduction targets of the State government can be achieved.
- An avenue whereby what would otherwise be waste becomes a valuable resource and, hence, improves its value.

19.3.3 Sustainability and environmental performance standards

The development aligns with recognised industry standards and environmental performance frameworks through the following mechanisms:

- Waste Diversion Performance: The facility is designed to divert approximately 70% of C&D waste from landfill, assisting to achieve NSW EPA recovery benchmarks.

- Energy Efficiency: Selection of high-efficiency electric and diesel-powered *Processing* equipment, lighting upgrades, and solar feasibility investigation aligns with NABERS Energy principles for industrial facilities.
- Sustainable Materials: The majority of fixed infrastructure (e.g. concrete push walls, conveyor system) will use low-carbon or recycled construction materials where feasible.
- Building Upgrades: Alterations to the existing warehouse (e.g. open walls and extended awning) improve natural ventilation and daylighting, reducing reliance on artificial lighting and mechanical systems.

19.3.4 Minimisation of GHG Emissions and Resource Use

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- Annual operational GHG emissions are estimated at ~5,788 t CO_2-e, mainly from diesel transport and electricity.
- Avoided emissions from landfill diversion are estimated at ~31,840 t CO_2-e/year, resulting in a net negative carbon impact of ~25,850 t CO_2-e/year.
- Design measures include:
    - Transition to electric-powered equipment where feasible.
    - Idle reduction protocols.
    - Consideration of solar PV installation and GreenPower procurement.

Water Conservation and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)

- Complete on-site detention (OSD) prevents any discharge to Cox's Creek and enhances on-site reuse opportunities.
- Water-efficient fittings and process systems are integrated into the proposed *Processing* plant.
- Rainwater harvesting is proposed for non-potable reuse (e.g. dust suppression, equipment washing).

Material Resource Efficiency

a. The core function of the facility is material recovery and recycling. Resource efficiency is inherent to the operation, minimising virgin material demand.

b. On-site segregation and mechanical *Processing* reduce the volume and weight of residuals.

19.3.5 SEPP (Sustainable Buildings) 2022 – Chapter 3 Applicability

As the proposal is located within the E4 – General Industrial zone and involves an upgrade of a commercial facility, Chapter 3 of SEPP (Sustainable Buildings) 2022 applies.

3.1 Application of Chapter

(1) This Chapter applies to development, other than development for the purposes of residential accommodation, that involves—

(a) the erection of a new building, if the development has an estimated development cost of $5 million or more, or

(b) alterations, enlargement or extension of an existing building, if the development has an estimated development cost of $10 million or more.

This chapter applies as the estimated development costs more than $10 million.

3.2 Development consent for non-residential development

(1) In deciding whether to grant development consent to non-residential development, the consent authority must consider whether the development is designed to enable the following—

(a) the minimisation of waste from associated demolition and construction, including by the choice and reuse of building materials,

(b) a reduction in peak demand for electricity, including through the use of energy efficient technology,

(c) a reduction in the reliance on artificial lighting and mechanical heating and cooling through passive design,

(d) the generation and storage of renewable energy,

(e) the metering and monitoring of energy consumption,

(f) the minimisation of the consumption of potable water.

(2) Development consent must not be granted to non-residential development unless the consent authority is satisfied the embodied emissions attributable to the development have been quantified.

In response to the above, the following have been considered as part of the design of the proposed development:

(1)(a) Minimisation of waste from demolition and construction

The development will reuse the existing onsite building structures, thereby minimising demolition waste. Where new materials are required, *The Project* will prioritise materials with recycled content or those that can be reused at the end of their life. The waste generated during construction will be separated and directed to licensed facilities for recycling in accordance with a Construction Waste Management Plan to be prepared prior to works commencing.

(1)(b) Reduction in peak demand for electricity

The proposal includes the installation of energy-efficient equipment with variable frequency drives (VFDs) and programmable logic controllers (PLCs), reducing electricity demand during peak periods. LED lighting will be used throughout, and operational scheduling will align with off-peak energy use where feasible.

(1)(c) Reduction in reliance on artificial lighting and mechanical systems

The internal layout has been designed to maximise the use of existing openings and skylights to improve natural daylight penetration and reduce reliance on artificial lighting. The need for mechanical heating and cooling is minimal given the industrial nature of the site and will be limited to office/amenities areas. Where required, passive ventilation and thermal insulation will assist in maintaining comfortable conditions.

(1)(d) Generation and storage of renewable energy

While the primary scope of works does not include renewable energy systems, the facility's roof has been assessed as suitable for the future installation of solar PV panels. Conduits and infrastructure for future solar connection will be installed as part of the upgrade to enable future retrofitting.

(1)(e) Metering and monitoring of energy consumption

Energy meters will be installed to monitor consumption from the upgraded plant and equipment. Data from these meters will be reviewed regularly to identify opportunities for improved efficiency and operational savings.

(1)(f) Minimisation of potable water consumption

The development includes the capture and reuse of rainwater for non-potable uses, including dust suppression and wash-down activities. Water-efficient fixtures will be installed within the amenities block. Where possible, water from the waste stream (e.g., entrained in C&D materials) will be recovered for reuse.

(2) Quantification of embodied emissions

The embodied emissions associated with the proposed development have been estimated in accordance with current best practice. As the works involve limited new construction and significant reuse of the existing built form, the embodied carbon footprint of *The Project* is relatively low. An estimate has been prepared using available material volumes and typical emissions factors. The NABERs assessment has been completed by Rider Levett Bucknall for the proposed development (see Appendix 18).

20 Cumulative impact

Cumulative impacts are defined as the combined impacts of the proposed development with other existing, approved, or reasonably foreseeable developments that may interact in space or time, resulting in environmental effects greater than the sum of individual contributions. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure's *Cumulative Impact Assessment Guidelines for SSD and SSI Projects*.

20.1 Scope of the

The assessment considers:

- Spatial scope: The Greenacre–Enfield industrial precinct and surrounding suburbs within approximately 7 km of the Site, as this area shares key environmental pathways (road networks, airshed, receiving waters).
- Temporal scope: Both construction and operational phases of the proposal, and the potential for overlap with other developments at SEARs, exhibition, or determination stage.
- Aspects considered: Air quality (including odour), noise and vibration, traffic and transport, water and flooding, social amenity, and hazards and risk.

20.2 Existing environment

The Site is located within an established industrial precinct in Greenacre, Strathfield Local Government Area (LGA). Surrounding land uses comprise other waste management and recycling operations, industrial warehouses, transport depots and ancillary service industries. Sensitive receptors include residential areas to the north and east, located at separation distances typical of mixed industrial–residential interface in metropolitan Sydney.

20.3 Future

A search of the NSW Major Projects Portal and the NSW Planning Portal was undertaken to identify other SSD and State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) projects within Strathfield LGA and Canterbury-Bankstown LGA that are either recently determined, at the SEARs stage, or otherwise progressing through assessment.

The review identified several large-scale developments within the broader LGAs, including the proposed expansion of the Strathfield South Materials Recycling Facility (approx. 2.7 km south), a multi-level warehouse facility at 45–57 Moxon Road, Punchbowl (approx. 3.7 km southeast), and a dewatering/recycling facility at 81–87 Gow Street, Padstow (approx. 6.2 km south). While these projects are relevant at a regional level, they are sufficiently distant from the subject site to avoid overlapping environmental footprints.

Importantly, no SSD or SSI projects were identified within the immediate vicinity of the Site that would interact directly with the proposed development or give rise to cumulative impacts on sensitive receivers. The surrounding land uses remain industrial in nature, with no foreseeable major developments adjoining or contiguous with the site.

On this basis, the proposed development is not expected to result in significant cumulative impacts when considered against reasonably foreseeable future developments in the locality.

Project name	Address	LGA	Distance to Site	Status
Strathfield South Materials Recycling Facility – Proposed Expansion	40 Madeline St, Strathfield South	Strathfield	2.7	SEARS
Homebush Battery Energy Storage System	10 Homebush Bay Drive, Homebush	Strathfield	5.8	Response to submissions
Punchbowl – Multi-Level Warehouse	45–57 Moxon Rd, Punchbowl	Canterbury-Bankstown	3.7	Approved 19/07/2024

Padstow Resource Recovery Facility SSD-10450	81–87 Gow St, Padstow	Canterbury-Bankstown	6.2	Approved 25/5/23
Gow Street Manufacturing and Warehouse Facility	15 And 20 Gow Street, Padstow	Canterbury-Bankstown	6.0	Recommendation

Table 40: SSD projects.

20.4 Cumulative impact findings by aspect

The proposed development has been assessed against key environmental factors where cumulative effects could occur, including:

20.4.1 Air quality (including odour)

Baseline and project increment.

The EIS AQIA identifies PM emissions primarily from paved yard vehicle movements; all tipping/*Processing* is fully enclosed with dust capture/extraction. Predicted cumulative concentrations (increment + background and a representative nearby source) comply with NSW criteria at all locations, with a conservative "busy day" scenario showing one additional PM10 day coincident with a regional back-burning event dominating background (82–98% of the cumulative value). *The Project* adopts boundary PM monitoring and a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) to actively manage short-term dust (EIS Section 11).

Other contributors and cumulative judgement

Nearby asphalt and recycling operations can add to background PM episodically (truck movements, material handling), but *The Project*'s enclosure, baghouse extraction, fixed sprays/misters and clean yard protocols substantially minimise its external dust contribution. With boundary monitors and adaptive controls, the residual cumulative risk is Low.

Cumulative impact

The residual cumulative risk for air quality is low, with no exceedances of statutory criteria attributable to *The Project*.

20.4.2 Noise and vibration

Baseline and project increment

The Noise Impact Assessment (EIS Section 12) shows compliance with Project Noise Trigger Levels (PNTLs) at all but one receptor, where a 2 dB exceedance is considered negligible under the *Noise Policy for Industry*. Sleep disturbance screening is satisfied.

Other contributors and cumulative judgement.

Other industrial sources (e.g., Boral Asphalt) contribute to background noise. With enclosed plant, a noise wall, and absorptive treatments, the proposal maintains acceptable cumulative levels.

Cumulative impact

Residual cumulative noise risk is low, with compliance against policy benchmarks.

20.4.3 Traffic and transport

Baseline and project increment

The Traffic Impact Assessment (EIS Section 13) indicates no loss of Level of Service at assessed intersections and no queuing on Bellfrog Street.

Other contributors and cumulative judgement

Heavy vehicle activity from the Enfield Intermodal Logistics Centre and other recycling facilities is already embedded in baseline conditions. With direct access to Roberts Road (A3), cumulative network performance remains acceptable.

sCumulative impact

Residual cumulative traffic risk is low, with no significant interaction with other projects.

20.4.4 Water quality and flood

Baseline and project increment

All waste handling occurs indoors; paved yard runoff is captured in a first-flush and sediment system with controlled discharge. No leachate is generated. The Site is flood-affected but hazard is low up to the 200-year ARI, with a shelter-in-place emergency response.

Other contributors and cumulative judgement

Given *The Project*'s containment and rare/controlled discharge, cumulative effects on Coxs Creek/Cooks River are unlikely. The residual cumulative risk is Low, including during extreme events when dilution is highest and pollutant loads are lowest after first flush.

Cumulative impact

Residual cumulative water quality risk is low.

20.4.5 Social impacts

Baseline and project increment

The SIA (Section 9) found limited community concern and identified practical measures (multilingual engagement, transparent reporting) to maintain confidence.

Other contributors and cumulative judgement

Cumulatively, the industrial character and proximity to major freight corridors can affect perceptions, but incremental effects are small, and *The Project* provides jobs, circular economy benefits and enclosed operations that reduce off-site amenity risks.

Cumulative impact

Residual negative cumulative social risk is low.

20.4.6 23.7.6 Hazards and risk (including fire)

Baseline and project increment

The facility complies with Fire and Rescue NSW guidance on waste stockpiles, with automatic suppression, hydrant coverage, and fire water containment exceeding demand.

Other contributors and judgement

In the unlikely event of simultaneous multi-site fires, regional smoke impacts could occur. Enclosed stockpiles, reduced heights, and mutual aid protocols minimise this risk.

Cumulative impact

Residual cumulative hazard risk is low.

20.5 Cross-Media Interactions

Traffic contributes to both noise and air emissions, while stormwater is a pathway for water quality. Each of these pathways has been addressed, with cumulative impacts remaining acceptable. No significant cross-media amplification effects are expected.

20.6 Cumulative impact

This assessment finds no material adverse cumulative impacts are expected for air quality, noise, traffic, water/flood, social amenity or hazards, given *The Project*'s enclosure, engineered controls, modest increments, and the industrial setting. The proposed monitoring, transparency and neighbour coordination measures will keep cumulative risks Low over time and ensure *The Project* remains acceptable in combination with other activities in the Greenacre–Enfield industrial precinct.

21 Public benefit statement

Sydney needs modern recycling facilities that continue to improve resource recovery rates. A growing and evolving global city needs a waste sector that evolves alongside it.

The *Aussie Recycling Greenacre* upgrade is an important piece of the puzzle in how NSW manages the impending landfill capacity crisis, meets recycling targets and reduces carbon emissions.

This upgrade is centred on a modern and sophisticated resource recovery plant. The facility will utilise advanced technology and processes to enhance the recovery of waste streams that may otherwise be sent to landfill. The upgrade of the *Site* will improve its ability to service the local and Greater Sydney construction and infrastructure sectors.

The existing materials handling yard has a demonstrated history of operations that do not impact on the surrounding community.

The robust impact assessments detailed within this EIS show that the proposed upgrades and changes will not significantly affect the risk or impact profile of the *Site*. The environmental controls this project will implement are backed by robust governance, audit and reporting requirements, to ensure performance, transparency and accountability.

This development is aligned with local, state and national waste strategy and priorities. It is an optimised project in that it provides significant broader public benefit and negligible local impact.

We believe this EIS provides a thorough and clear assessment of the environmental, social and economic impacts of the proposed development. On balance, the impact assessment carried out demonstrates *The Project* will provide strong net positive outcomes for the recycling sector and the broader community.

22 List of appendices

Attachment A. SEARS Table.

Attachment B. Maps, plans and photos.

i. Proposed Development Site plans (Revision A dated 7 July 2025).

ii. Proposed Development processing plant plans (REV 3 dated 14 October 2024).

Attachment C. Statutory compliance table.

Attachment D. Community engagement report.

Attachment E. Mitigation measures.

Specialist technical reports and supporting documentation

Appendix 1. Existing Consolidated Development Consent DA 2012-175, including approved plans.

Appendix 2. Works as Executed (WAE) Plans for DA 2012-175.

Appendix 3. S10.7(2) and (5) Certificates.

Appendix 4. Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) (SSD-67497708) and cover letter.

a. Correspondence from DPHI that revised SEARS were not required following changes to proposed development.

Appendix 5. Existing EPL 21389.

Appendix 6. Biodiversity Assessment Report (BDAR) (V2).

Appendix 7. Air Quality Impact Assessment (V1).

Appendix 8. Noise Impact Assessment (V2).

Appendix 9. Visual Impact Assessment (V2.0).

a. Clause 4.6 variation request.

Appendix 10. Social Impact Assessment (V3.0).

Appendix 11. Heritage Impact Assessment (Indigenous heritage) (V2.0).

Appendix 12. Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment (REV F).

Appendix 13. Water, Soils and Flooding Report (V9).

a. Water Quality Control (MUSIC) report, Kozarovski and Partners, 1 April 2013.

Appendix 14. Fire Risk Assessment and Protection Strategy (Rev E).

Appendix 15. Contamination Assessment (Preliminary Site Investigation) (Rev01).

Appendix 16. Not used.

Appendix 17. Not used.

Appendix 18. NABERS Embodied Emissions Material Form.

Appendix 19. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report (V1).

23 References

- *DPE, 2024 - State significant development guidelines, 2024 – preparing an environmental impact statement*, (Department of Planning and Environment).
- Elliott, M., 2014 – *Environmental Impact Assessment in Australia, Theory and Practice, 6th Edition*. The Federation Press, 2014.
- IAIA, 2013 – Fastips, No.6, November 2013- Mitigation. International Association for Impact Assessment. URL: https://www.iaia.org/uploads/pdf/Fastips_6Mitigation.pdf
- IAIA, 2023 – Fastips, No. 25, March 2023 – Compliance and Enforcement. International Association for Impact Assessment. URL: https://www.iaia.org/uploads/pdf/Fastips_25%20Compliance%20enforcement.pdf
- IISD, 2023 – EIA – The 7 Steps to an EIA, Step 3 – Impact Assessment and Mitigation. URL:
- Safework NSW, Undated. Control Measures, Factsheet. https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/446028/hierarchy-of-controls-SW09182.pdf

Attachment A – SEARS Table

SEAR's Requirement	How this requirement is addressed in EIS	Section
General Requirements		
The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the development must:	NA	NA
• *comply with these assessment requirements*	The EIS has been prepared in accordance with the SEARs issued for *The Project*. This table provides a brief overview of how SEARs compliance is achieved.	Attachment A
• *meet the form and content requirements in sections 190 and 192 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (the Regulation)*	The EIS complies with all relevant regulatory requirements including sections 190 and 192 of the EP&A Regulation 2021 and the SSD Guidelines 2021.	Refer to Attachment C
• *have regard to the Department's State Significant Development Guidelines (2021).*	The proposal has been developed and assessed in line with the Department's SSD Guidelines (2021). This is evident throughout the document and has been confirmed by the REAP certifier.	Throughout EIS
In addition, the EIS must include:	NA	NA
• *a clear comprehensive description of the proposal for the site, including details of all activities and processes proposed to be carried out as part of the development*	The EIS provides a detailed description of all proposed activities and processes associated with the site upgrade. The proposed development has been described in a dedicated section. The section details the activities and processes that will be carried out.	Section 3
• *consideration of issues discussed in the public authority responses to request for key issues (see Attachment 2).*	Issues raised by public authorities were reviewed and addressed in the EIS and supporting specialist studies. Responses have been provided to all agency specific comments in the section below.	Attachment A
• *a detailed assessment of the key issues specified below, including:*	As below	As below
○ *a description of the existing environment, using sufficient baseline data*	The existing environment and the existing development that is conducted on the *Site* is described in detail. Existing environmental conditions have been established through desktop research, site investigations and data collection.	Section 3 and 19
○ *an assessment of the potential impacts of all stages and activities that form part of the development, including any cumulative impacts, taking into consideration relevant guidelines, policies, plans and statutes*	Potential impacts were scoped and all relevant environmental aspects were identified. Those aspects were then subject to thorough assessment for both the construction and operation phases of the proposed development. The assessment of impacts has been conducted in accordance with relevant standards, guidelines and policies. Cumulative impacts have been included in certain individual aspects and have also been discussed in a stand-alone section.	Sections 7 to 19
○ *a description of the measures that would be implemented to avoid, minimise, mitigate and if necessary, offset the potential impacts of the development, including proposals for adaptive management and/or contingency plans to manage significant risks to the environment.*	The EIS includes avoidance, mitigation, and adaptive management strategies to reduce environmental risk. Avoidance of impacts has been considered in the design of *The Project* and micro siting of activities. Mitigation measures are discussed in the context of the relevant environmental aspect throughout the EIS. The selected mitigation measures are also collated in a stand-alone Attachment to the EIS.	Attachment E
The EIS must also be accompanied by:	As below	As below
• *high quality files of maps and figures of the subject site and proposal*	The EIS includes high-quality maps and figures showing the site layout, operations, and surrounding context.	Attachment B
• *an Estimated Development Cost (EDC) Report prepared in accordance with the relevant planning circular using the Standard Form of EDC Report*	A compliant EDC report has been prepared and submitted with the EIS.	Not included in the EIS (Commercially sensitive)
• *an estimate of the retained and new jobs that would be created during the construction and operational phases of the development, including details of the methodology to determine the figures provided*	Job creation estimates are included in the EIS. The methodology used is a simple projection of the staff required to operate the plant and equipment and facilitate the proper and efficient operation of the *Site*. This has been benchmarked against similar developments.	Section 6.8

SEAR's Requirement	How this requirement is addressed in EIS	Section
• *certification that the information provided is accurate at the date of preparation*	The EIS includes a signed declaration confirming accuracy of the information provided. REAP certification has been provided.	Page 4 and 5
• *a declaration from a Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner that your EIS includes the information specified in the Department's Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner Guidelines.*	The EIS includes the required declaration from a Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (REAP).	Page 5
Key Issues		
The EIS must address the following specific matters:	As below.	As below
• *Statutory and Strategic Context – including:*	As below	As below
○ *a detailed description of the history of the site, including the relationship between the proposed development and all development consents and approved plans previously and/or currently applicable to the site*	The EIS outlines the historical use of the site and details the relationship of the proposal to past consents and approved operations. Beyond this, the DSI and Heritage reports also explore the longer history of the *Site* as it relates to contamination risk and heritage values.	Section 3 Section 14 Section 17 Section 19
○ *demonstration that the proposal is consistent with all relevant planning strategies, environmental planning instruments, adopted precinct plans, draft district plan(s) and adopted management plans and justification for any inconsistencies. This includes, but is not limited to:*	As below	As below
▪ *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021*	Biodiversity impacts have been assessed with a BDAR and align with conservation objectives.	Section 16
▪ *State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021*	The development supports the industrial zoning and employment growth goals of the SEPP.	Section 6.8
▪ *State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021*	The application complies with procedural and notification requirements under this SEPP.	Section 4 and Attachment C
▪ *State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021*	Hazards and fire risk have been assessed and managed in accordance with SEPP requirements. The risk of contamination and the suitability of the Site for the proposed development has been assessed in accordance with the requirements of the SEPP.	Section 12 Section 11
▪ *State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022*	The proposal addresses the design and reporting provisions in Chapter 3 of this SEPP.	Section 18
▪ *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021*	*The Project* supports infrastructure efficiency and integrates with local and regional networks.	Section 10
▪ *Greater Sydney Region Plan: A Metropolis of Three Cities*	*The Project* aligns with waste infrastructure and employment priorities of the plan	Section 2
▪ *Our Greater Sydney 2056: South City District Plan*	The proposal supports the district's goals for productivity, sustainability and liveability.	Section 2
▪ *Future Transport Strategy 2056.*	The site is well located with access to arterial routes, consistent with the strategy.	Section 2 and Section 10
• *Suitability of the Site – including:*	As below	As below
○ *Justification for the development and that the proposed land use is permissible with Consent*	The proposal has been confirmed to be permissible with consent in the E4 zone and is broadly consistent with the objectives of the zone in the LEP.	Section 4
○ *a detailed justification that the site can accommodate the proposed development having regard to the scope of the operations of the existing facility and its environmental impacts and relevant mitigation measures.*	The site is ideal for the proposed development due to its strategic industrial location, strong transport links, existing waste facility infrastructure, and sufficient capacity. It aligns with local planning objectives, supports sustainability goals, and avoids greenfield development by intensifying use within an established industrial footprint.	Section 19.1

SEAR's Requirement	How this requirement is addressed in EIS	Section
• *Community and Stakeholder Engagement – a community and stakeholder engagement strategy consistent with the Department's Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects for all stages of the development, including (but not limited to):*	A community and stakeholder engagement strategy and outcomes report has been completed.	Attachment D
○ *details of how issues raised, and feedback provided during engagement activities have been considered and responded to in the development*	Multiple rounds of feedback were sought through multimedia such as letters and social media. Community was given the opportunity to provide their thoughts and ask questions on the development directly to 4Pillars. 4Pillars considered the feedback during site redesign phases. The detail of the feedback is provided in the outcomes report and the impact assessment of *The Project* demonstrates consideration and incorporation of feedback.	Attachment D Section 5
○ *details of the proposed approach to future community and stakeholder engagement based on the results of consultation.*	Future community and stakeholder engagement will include community and school information sessions, complaints handling and continued liaison with regulators.	Section 6
• *Waste Management – including*	As below	As below
○ *details of the source of the waste streams to justify the need for the proposed processing capacity*	Waste sources include construction, demolition, fit out, renovation and other commercial and industrial activities from across Greater Sydney, justifying the proposed increase in capacity to meet regional demand. In addition, there is established public policy and discourse regarding the need for greater recycling capacity in the Sydney region.	Section 2 Section 3
○ *demonstration that the development would be enclosed in accordance with the EPA's letter dated 29 February 2024*	All receipt, *Processing*, handling and storage activities are enclosed, in accordance with the EPA's directive to do so.	Section 3 Section 19
○ *a description of each of the waste streams that would be accepted at the site including maximum daily, weekly and annual throughputs and the maximum size for stockpiles and a justification for the maximum daily storage capacity of the site.*	The EIS outlines accepted waste streams and provides throughput and stockpile limits based on operational efficiency, space, and environmental management requirements. A stockpile location plan is provided at Figure 5.	Section 3
○ *a clear description of operations (waste receipt, processing, storage and dispatch). This should include:*	As below	Section 3
▪ *flow diagrams for each waste stream.*	A flow diagram is included, showing how waste moves through the facility.	Figure 6
▪ *detailed site plans showing where waste would be stored and processed, including the location of machinery, storage bays and quarantine areas*	*Site* layout plans indicate machinery locations, bays, *Processing* areas and stockpile storage.	Attachment B(i)
▪ *details of stockpile location, sizes and materials*	Stockpile areas are clearly defined, with material types, size limits, and separation distances shown on plans.	Section 3 Section 11
▪ *a description of the waste processing technology to be installed*	The site will use advanced mechanical and optical sorting and screening equipment to improve recovery rates and reduce residual waste.	Section 3
▪ *details of resource outputs and quality control measures*	Recovered materials will undergo screening and quality checks to meet specification standards prior to dispatch. Outgoing materials for further processing will be classified according to the Waste Classification Guidelines 2014 (as updated from time to time) and outgoing material for beneficial re-use will be classified against the relevant Resource Recovery Order.	Section 3

SEAR's Requirement	How this requirement is addressed in EIS	Section
▪ *details of how waste would be transported to and from the site and within the site.*	Transport logistics are designed to minimise on-site movements. Trucks accessing the *Site* will use a designated heavy vehicle haulage route.	Section 10
▪ *details of how the receipt of non-conforming waste would be dealt with*	Non-conforming waste is separated in quarantine and removed via licenced operators in accordance with regulatory requirements.	Section 3
○ *details of the development's waste tracking system for incoming and outgoing waste*	A digital waste tracking system (weighbridge system) will record all material movements, ensuring transparency, compliance, and auditability.	Section 3
○ *details of how waste segregation would be achieved*	Segregation is achieved through mechanical sorting, designated bays, and staff oversight to separate materials by type and reusability.	Section 3 Section 11
○ *details of any materials to be produced under a Resource Recovery Order (RRO) and the controls proposed for meeting the conditions of each RRO and justification of the need for receival of waste included in an RRO*	Materials recovered under applicable RROs (for example, the Recovered Fines (Continuous Process) Order 2014) will be managed with strict compliance controls and regular testing to meet all order conditions.	Section 3
○ *details of the quality of outputs produced and final dispatch locations*	Output materials will meet construction and manufacturing reuse standards and will be dispatched to certified recyclers or end-users.	Section 3
○ *details of the waste management strategy for construction and ongoing operational waste generated*	A Waste Management Plan outlining reuse, recycling, and off-site disposal strategies for both construction-phase and operational waste will be developed prior to construction.	Section 3
○ *details of consistency with the EPA's Standards for Managing Construction Waste in NSW (November 2018)*	The proposal adheres to EPA's 2018 standards, including best-practice *Processing*, reporting, and tracking of construction waste.	Section 3
○ *details of the measures that would be implemented to ensure that the development is consistent with the aims, objectives and guidance in the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041*	The development supports the 2041 Strategy by increasing resource recovery, reducing landfill reliance, and enabling circular economy outcomes.	Section 2
• *Air Quality and Odour – a quantitative assessment of the potential air quality, dust and odour impacts of the development (construction and operation) on surrounding landowners, businesses and sensitive receptors, in accordance with relevant Environment Protection Authority guidelines, including:*	As below	Section 8
○ *details of air handling systems within operational buildings and strong justification for any material handling, processing or stockpiling external to buildings*	All material handling and *Processing* will be enclosed and either naturally or mechanically ventilated. No *Processing* or stockpiling will take place outside a building on the *Site*.	Section 8
○ *a cumulative impact assessment inclusive of impacts from other nearby developments*	The air quality assessment technical report (Appendix 7) includes cumulative impacts from surrounding industrial uses and finds emissions remain broadly below relevant criteria.	Section 8
○ *details of proposed mitigation, management and monitoring measures*	Mitigation includes enclosure of operations, dust suppression systems and a real-time monitoring program.	Section 8 Attachment E
• *Traffic and Transport – a quantitative traffic impact assessment prepared in accordance with relevant Roads and Maritime Services and Austroads guidelines, which includes:*	As below.	Section 10
○ *details of all daily and peak traffic volumes likely to be generated during all key stages of construction and operation, including a description of*	A Traffic Impact Assessment has predicted traffic load and arrival timing, modelled *Peak* and average daily traffic volumes, specified haul routes and assessed queuing using SIDRA.	Section 10

SEAR's Requirement	How this requirement is addressed in EIS	Section
key access / haul routes, vehicle types and potential queuing impacts and likely departure and arrival times.		
○ *an assessment of the predicted impacts of this traffic on road safety and the capacity of the road network, including consideration of cumulative traffic impacts on existing performance levels of nearby intersections, using a calibrated SIDRA (or similar) traffic model*	SIDRA INTERSECTION 9.0 was used to assess the intersections performance. The purpose of this assessment is to compare the existing intersection operations to the future scenario under the expected demand. The surrounding intersections all retain the same overall level of service under future conditions with minimal delays and additional capacity, indicating that there will be no adverse impact on the existing road network as a result of the proposed development.	Section 10
○ *details and plans of the proposed internal road network, loading docks, pedestrian and cycling facilities and on-site parking in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards*	Internal circulation plans meet Australian Standards and accommodates large vehicles, staff parking, and pedestrian safety. Council's DCP does not require the provision of motorcycle or bicycle parking facilities.	Section 10
○ *plans demonstrating how all vehicle movements likely to be generated during construction and operation and awaiting loading, unloading or servicing can be accommodated on the site to avoid queuing in the street network*	*Site* layout ensures sufficient internal queuing and laydown areas to prevent impacts on the public road network. The assessment demonstrates that there will be no queuing of trucks on Bellfrog Street.	Section 10
○ *details of the largest vehicle anticipated to access and move within the site, including swept path diagrams depicting vehicles entering, exiting and manoeuvring throughout the site*	Swept path diagrams confirm that the largest vehicles (e.g., truck and dog combinations) can safely manoeuvre within the site. The swept path assessment, including diagrams, is provided in the Traffic Impact Assessment specialist report at Appendix 12.	Section 10
○ *details of road upgrades, infrastructure works or new roads or access points required for the development, if necessary.*	No new road access is required – the existing driveway can be used without any alteration.	Section 10
• *Noise and Vibration – a quantitative noise and vibration impact assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified acoustic consultant in accordance with the relevant Environment Protection Authority guidelines and Australian Standards which includes:*	As below.	Section 9
○ *the identification of impacts associated with construction, site emission and traffic generation at noise affected sensitive receivers, including the provision of operational noise contours and a detailed sleep disturbance assessment*	Acoustic modelling confirms noise levels are within allowable limits at nearest sensitive receivers. No sleep disturbance impacts are predicted from the Proposed Development.	Section 9
○ *details of noise monitoring survey, background noise levels, noise source inventory and 'worst case' noise emission scenarios*	Baseline noise surveys and worst-case scenario modelling are documented in the acoustic report.	Section 9
○ *consideration of annoying characteristics of noise and prevailing meteorological conditions in the study area*	The assessment considers tonality, intermittency, and meteorological factors influencing propagation. These are discussed in detail in the technical report (Appendix 8).	Section 9
○ *a cumulative impact assessment inclusive of impacts from other developments*	Cumulative impacts were assessed and found to be negligible in combination with surrounding industrial activity.	Section 9
○ *details and analysis of the effectiveness of proposed*	Noise controls include building enclosure, and operating hour restrictions, along with other minor controls such as rubber	Section 9

SEAR's Requirement	How this requirement is addressed in EIS	Section
management and mitigation measures to adequately manage identified impacts, including a clear identification of residual noise and vibration following application of mitigation these measures and details of any proposed compliance monitoring programs.	dampeners on MRF plant chutes, etc. Compliance monitoring is proposed.	
• *Soils and Water – including:*	As below.	Section 7
○ *a surface and groundwater water discharge assessment in accordance with relevant EPA guidelines, including an assessment of potential impacts on watercourses, riparian areas, key fish habitat and recreational fishing, groundwater, and groundwater-dependent communities nearby.*	An assessment has been conducted to confirm the events and levels at which the *Site* would exceed its storage allowance and make a decision whether to discharge water. The conclusion is that, due to the large volume of clean roof water and the fact that 'dirty' water inputs are runoff from the vehicle thoroughfare (and has not contacted waste), that the impact on aquatic environments is likely to be negligible. Downstream impacts are also considered. The *Site* is predicted to require managed discharge less than 3 times per year on average. The small residual risk presented by water discharges will be further assessed via a surface water discharge assessment during the operational phase.	Section 7
○ *a detailed site water balance including a description of the water demands and breakdown of water supplies, and any water licensing requirements.*	A water balance has been prepared, showing annual balances and also an assessment of different levels of rainfall events. *The Project* does not trigger the need for any water access or water take licenses or approvals.	Section 7
○ *details of the proposed stormwater/wastewater drainage design including the capacity of onsite detention system(s), onsite sewage management and measures to treat, reuse or dispose of water.*	Rainwater from roofs and hardstand drains to on-site detention, through a first flush and sediment tanks, before being pumped to above ground tanks. Excess water during heavy rain pools on the hardstand to RL17.1 m AHD, preventing contact with waste. There is no proposed change to on-*Site* sewerage management systems and no proposed new connections to sewer.	Section 7
○ *a description of the measures to minimise water use*	The design incorporates stormwater harvesting in normal rainfall scenarios and water reuse to the extent possible.	Section 7
○ *detailed flood impact and risk assessment*	The site is above the 100-year ARI flood level (RL 16.5 m AHD), with some low points below the RL 17 m flood planning level. Flood hazard remains low up to the 200-year ARI, and climate change impacts are negligible. Stored materials won't affect flood storage capacity on the *Site*, and a Flood Emergency Response Plan will be implemented.	Section 7
○ *an assessment of potential impacts on soil resources and riparian land on and near the site, including erosion, salinity and acid sulfate soils*	*The Project* will not impact on soil resources or riparian land on, or off, the *Site*. There is no risk of acid sulfate soils on the *Site* and no excavation proposed that could interact with soils below the *Site*.	Section 0 Section 7
○ *a description of the proposed erosion and sediment controls during construction*	Construction would take place on hardstand areas. Construction of the frog habitat in the vegetated swale in the northern corner of the site will be carried out by hand and will not result in any exposure of soils.	Section 7
○ *characterisation of water quality at the point of discharge to surface and/or groundwater against the relevant water quality criteria using a MUSIC water quality model (including details of the contaminants of concern that may leach from the waste into the wastewater and proposed mitigation measures to manage any impacts to receiving waters and monitoring activities and methodologies).*	The discharge of the *Site* has been characterised via a MUSIC model. Further qualitative consideration has been provided for contaminants outside of the limited contaminants that can be assessed in the MUSIC model. A discharge characterisation process will be completed in the operational phase, to assess any minor residual risk of surface water contaminants and identify actions to address any deficiencies.	Section 7

SEAR's Requirement	How this requirement is addressed in EIS	Section
○ *details of any surface or groundwater mitigation, management and monitoring activities and methodologies.*	A discharge characterisation monitoring program is proposed to be implemented as part of the post-approval monitoring program.	Section 7
• *Biodiversity – an assessment of the proposal's biodiversity impacts in accordance with the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016, including the preparation of a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) where required under the Act, except where a waiver for preparation of a BDAR has been granted.*	A BDAR has been completed. A targeted assessment for the Green and Golden Bell Frog (GGBF) was undertaken in accordance with the BAM and EPBC Act, concluding the proposal will not significantly impact the species. Creation of a GGBF sanctuary of suitable habitat in the northern corner of the *Site* forms part of the schedule of commitments. There is no loss of native vegetation as part of the proposed development. This conservation measure will enhance GGBF habitat, including by improving connectivity and providing refuge habitat. Under the NSW biodiversity framework, there are no serious and irreversible impacts on species or ecological communities and no biodiversity credits are required. Under the Commonwealth (national) biodiversity framework, the proposed development will not have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance and therefore is not a controlled activity that requires referral and approval by the Commonwealth government.	Section 16
• *Infrastructure Requirements – an infrastructure delivery, management and staging plan that includes:*	As below.	As below.
○ *an assessment of impacts of the development on existing utility infrastructure and service provider assets surrounding the site.*	The proposed development will not have any adverse impacts on utility infrastructure surrounding the *Site*. No upgrades to existing utilities (potable water, sewer, electricity) are required (on or off-site) to facilitate the development. The *Site* is already well supplied to support the *Site* upgrade.	Section 3
○ *a detailed written and/or graphical description of infrastructure required on the site, including any electrical substation/s and on-site switch yard/s*	The existing infrastructure is described in the existing WAE and CC documentation for the existing *Site*. No upgrades to this infrastructure are needed.	Section 3
○ *details of the existing capacity of the site to service the proposed development and any extension or augmentation, property tenure or staging requirements for the provision of utilities, including arrangements for electrical network requirements, drinking water, wastewater and recycled water.*	No off-site upgrades or changes to utility provisions (potable water, sewer, stormwater) are necessary. There are some minor changes within the *Site* to electrical transmission routing, fire protection plumbing and the plumbing of roof water and captured surface run-off, which are described in Section 7.	Section 3
○ *a description of how any upgrades will be co-ordinated, funded and delivered on time and be maintained to facilitate the development*	The minor upgrades to water infrastructure will be funded by the *Applicant* and delivered in coordination with asset owners during the phase construction.	Section 3
○ *identification of any existing infrastructure or easements on or off the site which may be impacted by construction or operation of the development and details of measures to be implemented to address any impacts.*	There are no easements on the *Site* or nearby the *Site*. No off-site easements or assets will be affected by the proposed development.	Section 1 Section 3
• *Fire and Incident Management – including*	As below.	Section 11
○ *identification of the aggregate quantities of combustible waste products to be stockpiled at any one time*	Stockpile volumes are quantified in both a table and a *Site* plan and comply with EPA and Fire & Rescue NSW guidance to minimise risk.	Section 11 Table 31
○ *technical information on the environmental protection equipment*	Fire safety and containment measures include hydrants, bunding, spill kits and fast access to emergency response tools.	Section 11

SEAR's Requirement	How this requirement is addressed in EIS	Section
to be installed on the premises such as air, water and noise controls, spill clean-up equipment and fire (including location of fire hydrants and water flow rates at the hydrant) management and containment measures	Fire hydrant locations and an assessment of the flow rate required is provided in the technical report at Appendix 14. Mitigation measures for other environmental aspects, such as noise, air and water are provided in the corresponding other sections of this Report.	
○ *details regarding the fire hydrant system and its minimum water supply capabilities appropriate to the site's largest stockpile fire load*	The hydrant system is designed for high-flow supply with access to both on-site and street hydrants, sized for largest fire load.	Section 11
○ *details of size and volume of stockpiles and their management and separation to minimise fire spread and facilitate emergency vehicle access*	Stockpile management ensures separation, height limits, and emergency access per FRNSW Waste Facility Guidelines.	Section 11
○ *consideration of consistency with NSW Fire & Rescue Fire Safety Guideline – Fire Safety in Waste Facilities (February 2020)*	Design and operations align with FRNSW Fire Safety Guideline for Waste Facilities.	Section 11
○ *detailed information relating to the proposed structures addressing relevant levels of compliance with Volume One of the National Construction Code (NCC)*	Structural compliance with the NCC is confirmed through preliminary designs and certification commitments.	Section 11
○ *consideration of the NSW Fire and Rescue Guideline. Access for fire brigade vehicles and firefighters*	The site layout has been reviewed to ensure clear access and manoeuvrability for firefighting vehicles. This is to be further ensured via referral to FRNSW through the assessment phase.	Section 11
• *Hazards and Risk – including:*	As below.	Section 12
○ *a preliminary risk screening completed in accordance with State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 and Applying SEPP 33 (DoP, 2011), that includes:*	*The Project* includes a Preliminary risk screening assessment associated with dangerous goods storage and other aspects of the proposed development. The outcome of this assessment is that the proposed development does not meet the criteria for a Hazardous Industry or Offensive Industry.	Section 12
▪ *a clear indication of class, storage and handling quantities and location of all dangerous goods and hazardous materials associated with the development*	Dangerous goods classifications, locations and handling measures are documented in the PHA and site plans.	Section 12
▪ *a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) prepared in accordance with Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6 – Guidelines for Hazard Analysis (DoP, 2011) and Multi-Level Risk Assessment (DoP,2011), should the preliminary risk screening indicate that the project is "potentially hazardous".*	A full PHA is not required, as the conclusion of the risk screening process indicates *The Project* is not potentially hazardous.	Section 12
• *Visual – including an assessment of the potential visual impacts of the project on the amenity of the surrounding area.*	A Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) was completed by 4Pillars. The VIA considered factors of the proposed development including building heights, facades and lighting. No significant impact was determined.	Section 13
○ *detailed plans showing suitable landscaping which incorporates endemic species as well as how it maximise opportunities for green infrastructure, consistent with Greener Places (Government Architect NSW, 2020).*	A landscaping plan has been developed as part of *Site* plans. It incorporates the recommendations of the GGBF habitat revegetation and is consistent with Greener Places. Existing landscaped areas will be maintained.	Section 13
• *Greenhouse Gas and Energy Efficiency including an assessment of the energy use*	A Greenhouse Gas and Energy Efficiency assessment was completed by 4Pillars.	Section 18

SEAR's Requirement	How this requirement is addressed in EIS	Section
of the proposal and all reasonable and feasible measures that would be implemented on site to minimise the proposal's greenhouse gas emissions (reflecting the Government's goal of net zero emissions by 2050).	The proposed facility aligns with the NSW Climate Change Policy Framework and 2050 Net Zero target by avoiding lifecycle emissions—particularly methane from landfill—and reducing reliance on virgin materials, supporting a cross-sectoral approach to decarbonisation. A NABERS assessment form has been completed for the embodied energy in the proposed buildings.	
• *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage – including*	As below.	Section 14
○ *an assessment of the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the development site, with consideration of its land use history.*	Due to the site history of extensive deep excavation and backfilling, there was no potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the *Site*.	Section 14
○ *evidence of consultation with Aboriginal parties to inform the assessment of the potential impacts of the project on Aboriginal cultural values and Aboriginal objects. Consultation should be undertaken in compliance with the process outlined in the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*	Consultation was completed with reference to *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010.* No physical or intangible cultural values were identified through consultation. There were no actions or controls for impact on cultural heritage required for the construction or operation phases.	Section 14
• *Contamination – a site contamination assessment in accordance with the Managing Land Contamination Planning Guidelines: SEPP 55 – Remediation of Land (DUAP, 1998), including:*	A Detailed *Site* Investigation (DSI) was completed as part of the EIS.	Section 17
○ *– characterisation of the nature and extent of any contamination on the site and surrounding area*	The DSI confirmed the site is suitable for its intended industrial use, with no remediation required.	Section 17
• *Social – including a social impact assessment in accordance with the Department's Social Impact Assessment Guideline*	A Social Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Department's *Social Impact Assessment Guideline,* demonstrating that the proposed development will generate economic and employment benefits with no adverse social outcomes.	Section 6
• *Ecologically Sustainable Development – including:*	As below.	Section 19.3
○ *identification of how ESD principles (as defined in section 193 of the EP&A Regulation) are incorporated in the design and ongoing operation of the Development*	ESD principles have been integrated through energy efficiency, resource conservation, pollution minimisation, and sustainable operational practices.	Section 19.3
○ *demonstration of how the development will meet or exceed the relevant industry recognised building sustainability and environmental performance standards*	The development aligns with relevant performance standards through efficient building design, sustainable construction practices and operational controls.	Section 19.3
○ *demonstration of how the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions (reflecting the Government's goal of net zero emissions by 2050) and consumption of energy, water (including water sensitive urban design) and material resources*	Lifecycle emissions are reduced through landfill diversion, material reuse, efficient energy and water use, and incorporation of water-sensitive design features.	Section 19.3
○ *if Chapter 3 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022 applies:*	This requirement applies.	As below.
▪ *demonstrate how the development has been designed*	1. Minimise waste from demolition and construction - *The Project* involves limited new construction and	Section 3

SEAR's Requirement	How this requirement is addressed in EIS	Section
to address the provisions set out in in Chapter 3.2(1)	significant reuse of existing structures, reducing embodied emissions and material waste. 2. **Reduce peak electricity demand -** Energy-efficient plant and equipment will be installed, and operational practices will optimise energy use to reduce peak demand. Plant will not operate at night, when residential loads are at their peak 3. **Reduce reliance on artificial lighting and mechanical heating/cooling –** The design incorporates enclosed buildings with natural ventilation and daylight access where feasible, reducing the need for artificial lighting and mechanical systems. 4. **Generate and store renewable energy -** The site is designed to accommodate future solar PV installation, with a greater roof area available than the current *Site*. 5. **Metering and monitoring of energy consumption –** energy meters will be installed as part of the plant installation. Consideration will be given to smart meters in the future. 6. **Minimise potable water consumption -** stormwater will be captured and reused for dust suppression and wash-down activities. Water-efficient fixtures are already installed in amenities.	
▪ *provide a NABERS Embodied Emissions Material Form to disclose the amount of embodied emissions attributable to the development in accordance with section 35BA of the EP&A Regulation.*	A NABERS form has been provided as Appendix 18.	Appendix 18
Consultation		
During the preparation of the EIS, you must consult with the relevant local, State or Commonwealth Government authorities, service providers, community groups and affected landowners. In particular you must consult with:	As below.	NA
• *Strathfield Council*	Council was engaged at key points in the EIS development, including in 2024 (general consultation and cultural heritage consultation) and 2025 (biodiversity/GGBF). Council provided some input, in particular via their biodiversity team. Council's input has been considered in developing the EIS.	Various sections. Summary in Section 4.5.2
• *Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, specifically the:*	As below.	As below
○ *Environment and Heritage Group*	*The Project* was refined through several discussions with the environment and heritage group. In particular, the agreement on how to approach the cultural heritage impact aspect of the proposed development was discussed at length. The process implemented (focusing on intangible heritage) was as per that agreed in consultation with EHG.	Section 14 Section 4.5.2
○ *Water Group*	High level consultation occurred with the water group in 2024 as part of broad agency consultation.	Section 4.5.2
○ *Environment Protection Authority*	Extensive discussions and several meetings were conducted with NSW EPA, mainly in 2024. These meetings aimed to refine the approach to enclosure and other aspects of the development, such as the nature of environmental controls to be implemented.	Various sections. Summary in Section 4.5.2

SEAR's Requirement	How this requirement is addressed in EIS	Section
	The enclosure of the development is as per the directives given by NSW EPA that all waste receipt, handling, *Processing* and storage must be enclosed.	
• *Heritage NSW*	High level consultation occurred with the water group in 2024 as part of broad agency consultation. There were no built heritage aspects of *The Project* that required discussion.	Section 4.5.2
• *Transport for NSW*	No aspects of the development that required further specific consultation with TFNSW were identified in preparing the EIS.	Section 4.5.2
• *Fire & Rescue NSW*	As per FRNSW advice, the agency's preference is to avoid pre-lodgement meetings and, instead, they refer Proponents to relevant guidance materials and fire engineering professionals. Considering the vast majority of fire engineering controls are deemed to satisfy, or are considered able to satisfy, based on a construction phase performance solution being approved by the PCA and FRNSW, no further specific consultation was necessary.	Section 11
• *Sydney Water*	No aspects of the development that required further specific consultation with Sydney Water were identified in preparing the EIS.	Section 4.5.2
• *WaterNSW*	No aspects of the development that required further specific consultation with WaterNSW were identified in preparing the EIS.	Section 4.5.2
• *surrounding local landowners, businesses and stakeholders*	Several rounds of consultation were carried out for local community landowners and stakeholders. Consultation was designed to allow for multiple touch points to *The Project* and multiple ways to engage with the EIS process.	Section 4.5.2
• *local and regional community and environmental groups*	Several rounds of consultation were carried out for local community landowners and stakeholders. Consultation was designed to allow for multiple touch points to *The Project* and multiple ways to engage with the EIS process.	Section 4.5.2
• *Local Aboriginal Land Council*	The LALC was engaged as part of the cultural heritage assessment process.	Section 14 Section 4.5.2
• *any other public transport, utilities or community service providers*	No aspects of the development that required further specific consultation with utility providers and other transport and community were identified in preparing the EIS.	Section 4.5.2
The EIS must detail the engagement undertaken and demonstrate how it was consistent with the Undertaking Engagement Guide: Guidance for State Significant Projects. The EIS must detail how issues raised and feedback provided have been considered and responded to in the project. Where amendments have not been made to address an issue, a short explanation should be provided.	The consultation process carried out complies with the Guidelines. This is detailed in the outcomes report (Attachment D) and relevant section of the EIS.	Section 4.5.2

Attachment B – Maps, plans and photos

Attachment B(i)

AUSSIE RECYCLING - GREENACRE FACILITY

13 BELLFROG STREET, GREENACRE NSW 2190

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING LIST

SHEET	SHEET NAME	REV	DATE
DA.00.02	SURVEY PLAN	A	07/07/2025
DA.01.02	GROUND FLOOR PLAN	A	07/07/2025
DA.01.08	ROOF LEVEL	A	07/07/2025
DA.02.01	ELEVATION - NORTH & SOUTH	A	07/07/2025
DA.02.02	ELEVATION - EAST & WEST	A	07/07/2025
DA.02.04	ELEVATION - INTERNAL	A	07/07/2025
DA.03.01	SECTIONS	A	07/07/2025
DA.03.02	SECTIONS	A	07/07/2025
DA.04.01	PLAN COMPARISON	A	07/07/2025

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION NOTES

THE FOLLOWING NOTES SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DESIGN DOCUMENTS AND SCHEDULES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ARCHITECTURAL, STRUCTURAL, SERVICES AND LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS AND ANY PRINCIPAL'S PROJECT REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO THE PROJECT.

ALL DOCUMENTS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH AND COMPLY WITH ALL REPORTS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO BCA, ACOUSTICS, DDA, FIRE, TRAFFIC, CONTAMINATION, GEOTECH, WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT AND ANY OTHER REPORT REQUIRED BY THE APPROVAL AUTHORITY.

ALL WORK SHALL COMPLY WITH THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY REQUIREMENTS, AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS (AS) CODES AND BCA.

DO NOT SCALE OFF DRAWINGS.

ALL LEVELS ARE TO AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM (AHD) U.N.O.

REFER TO SURVEYOR DRAWINGS TO LOCATE EXISTING SERVICES, PIPES, POLES, ENBANKMENTS, PITS, BOUNDARY DIMENSIONS, NORTH POINT AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS.

ANY DEMOLITION WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH AUSTRALIAN STANDARD 2601-2001 THE DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURES AND WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE WORK COVER AUTHORITY OF NSW.

FOR WATER, THERMAL COMFORT AND ENERGY COMMITMENTS REFER TO BASIX CERTIFICATE.

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CLIENT: AUSSIE INDUSTRIES

DRAWING TITLE:
COVER SHEET

SHEET NUMBER:
DA.00.00

REV:
A

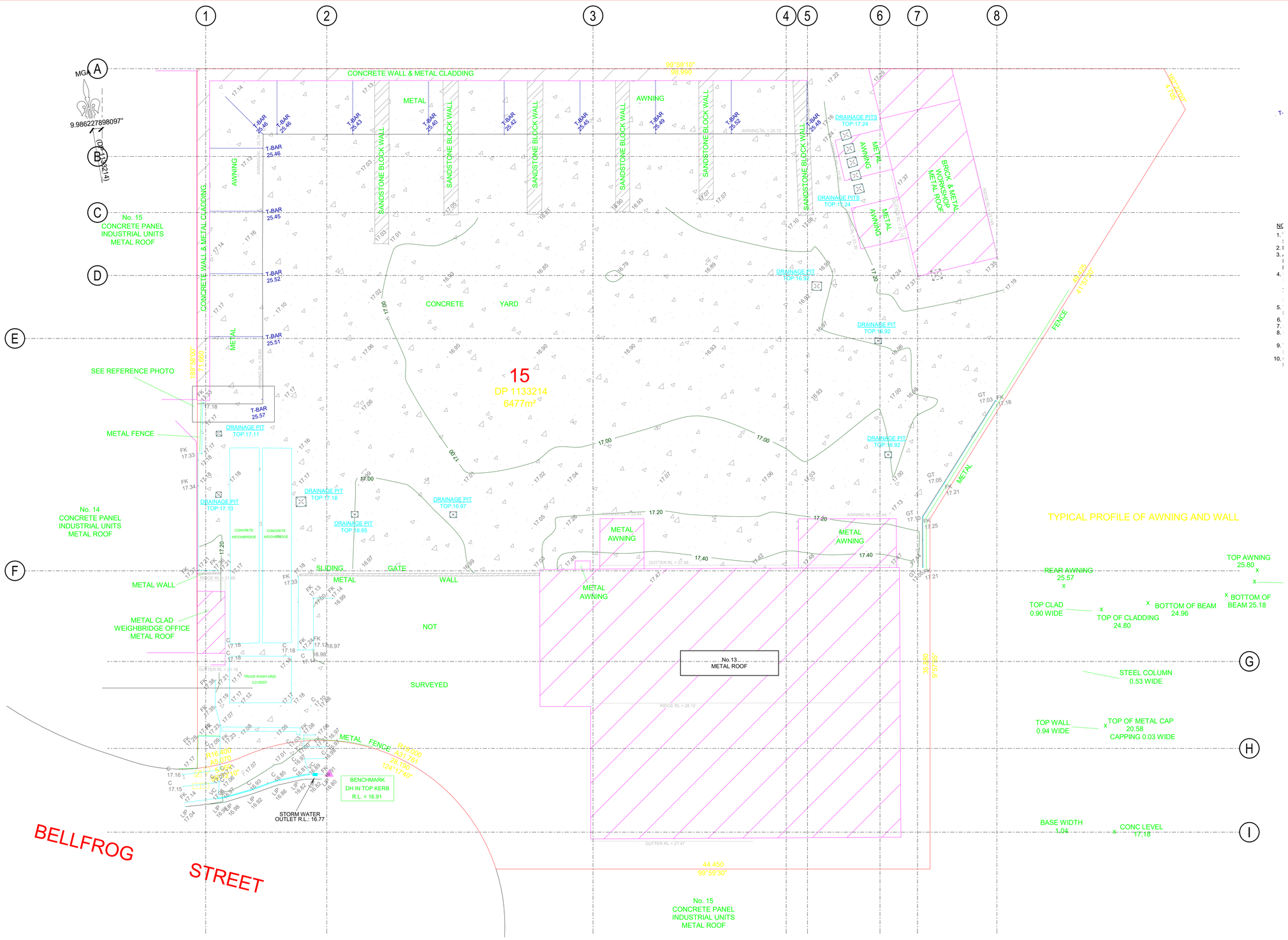
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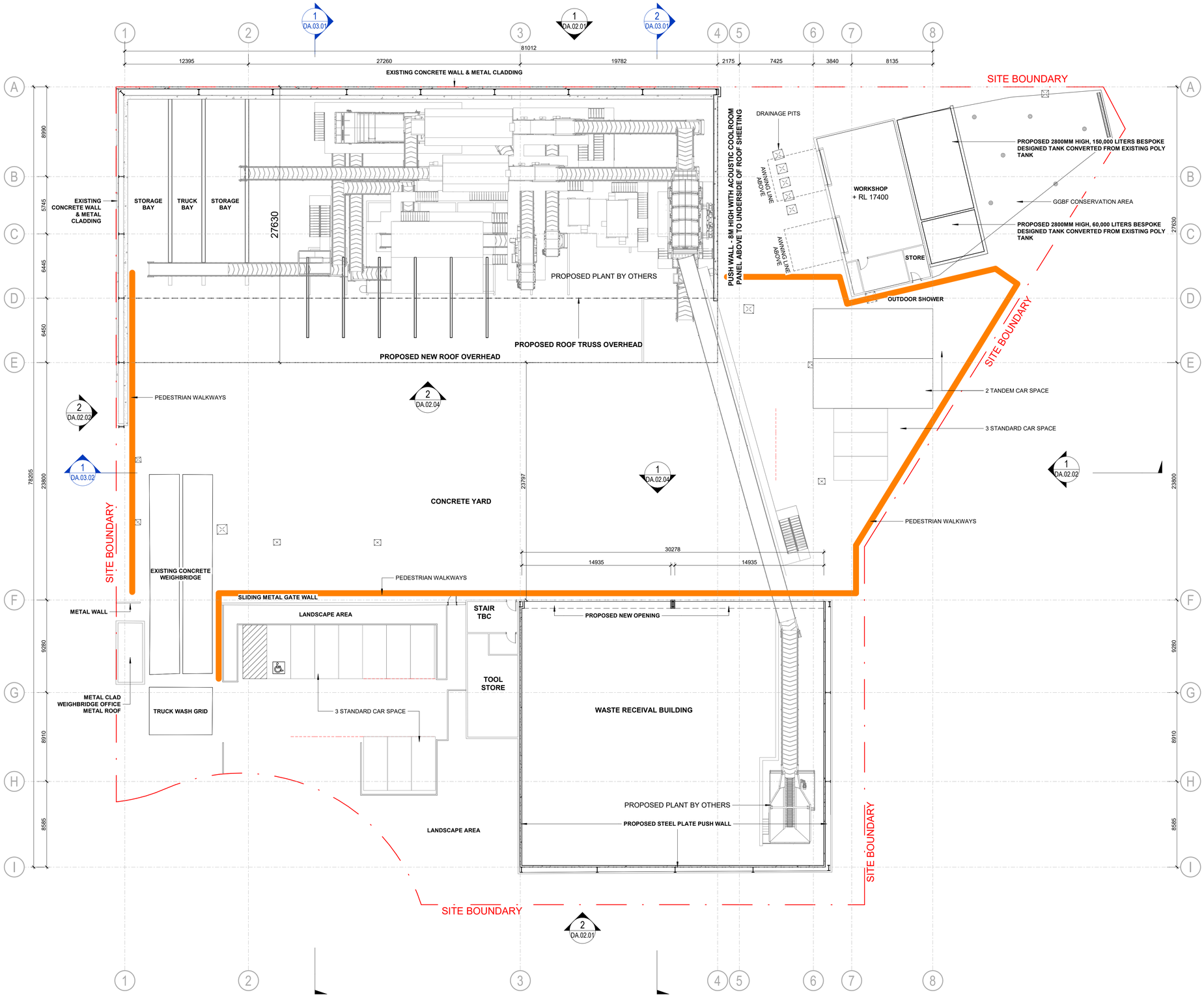
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REV: **A**
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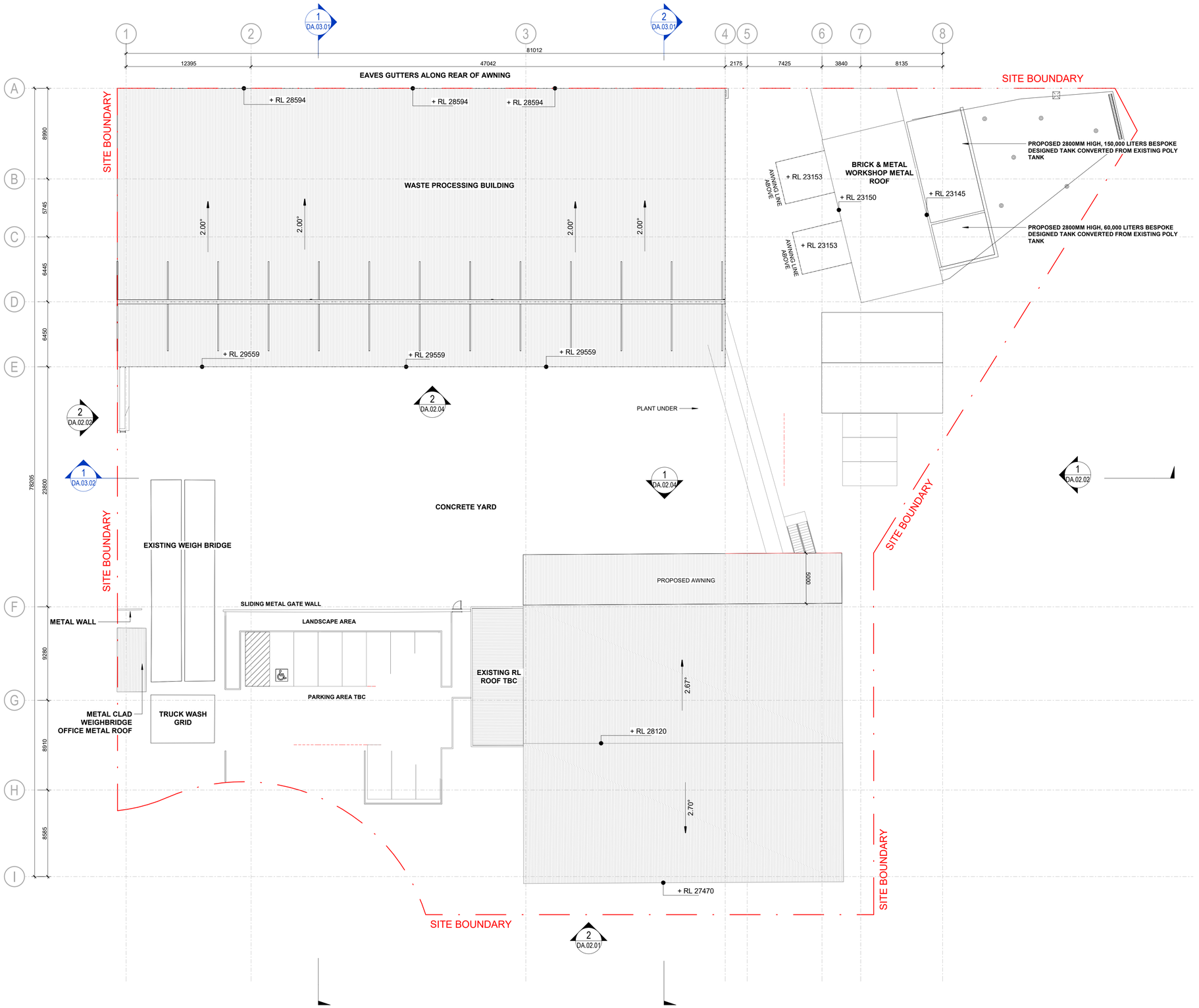
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CLIENT: AUSSIE INDUSTRIES

DRAWING TITLE:
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

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REV: **A**
SCALE: 1 : 200 @ A1
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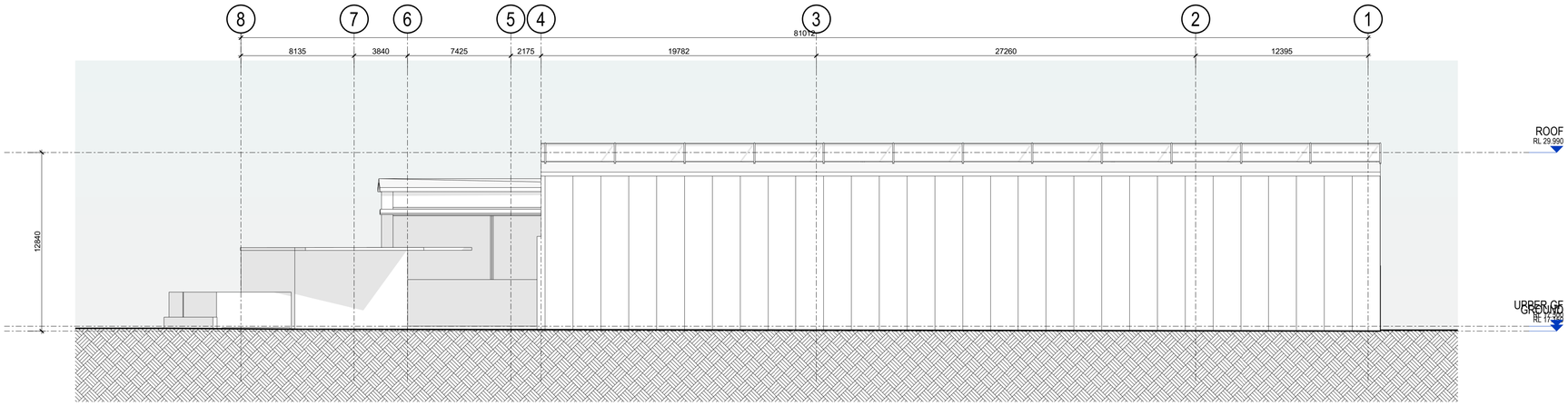
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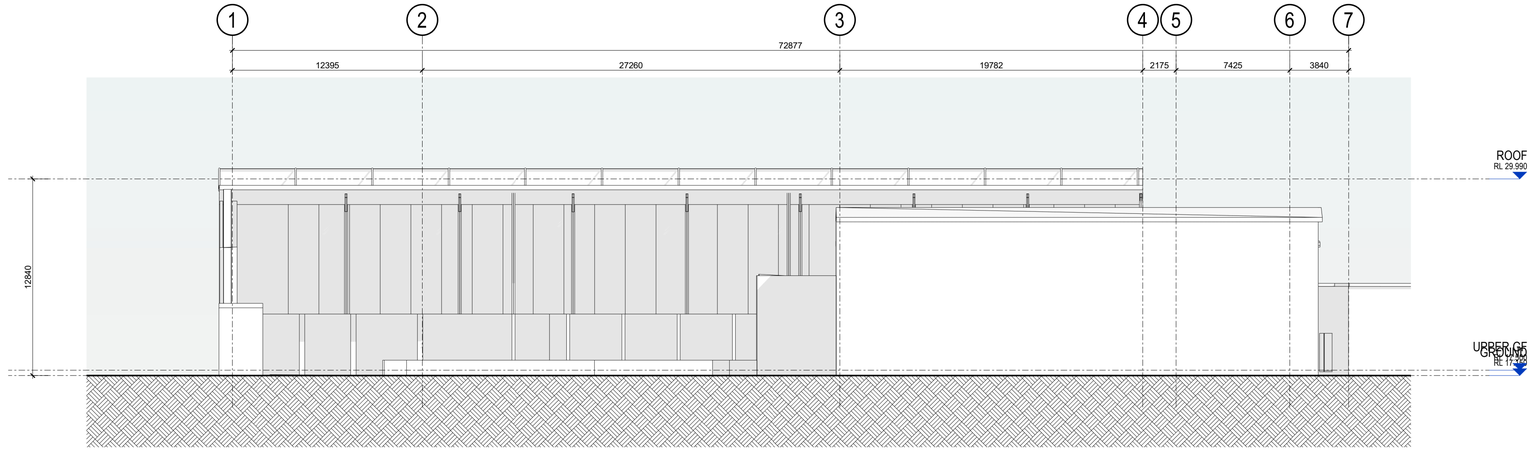
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ELEVATION - NORTH
1 : 200



ELEVATION - SOUTH
1 : 200

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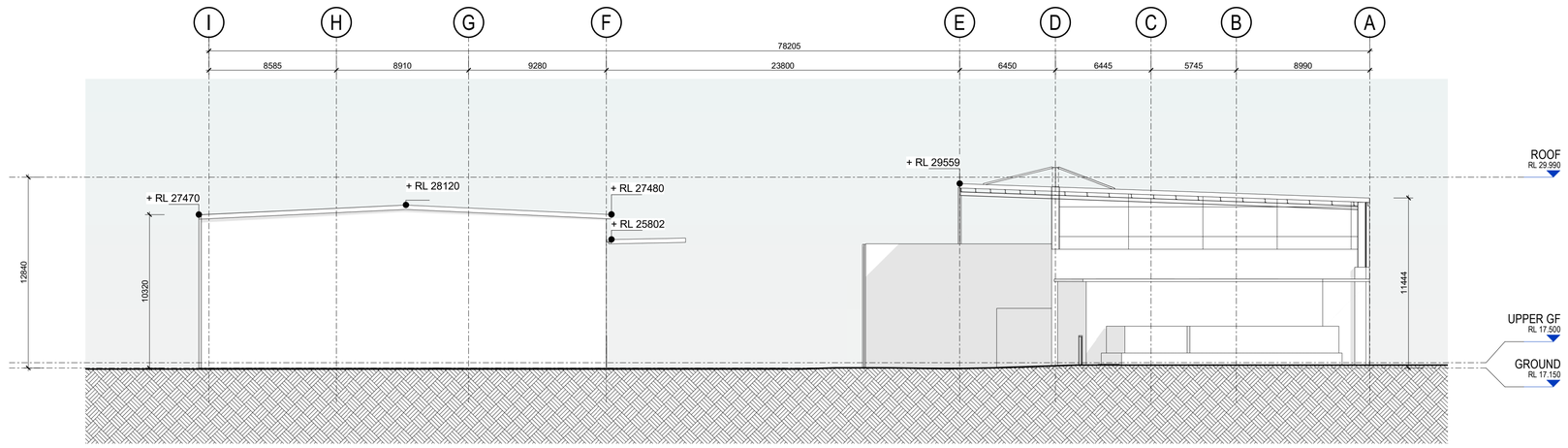
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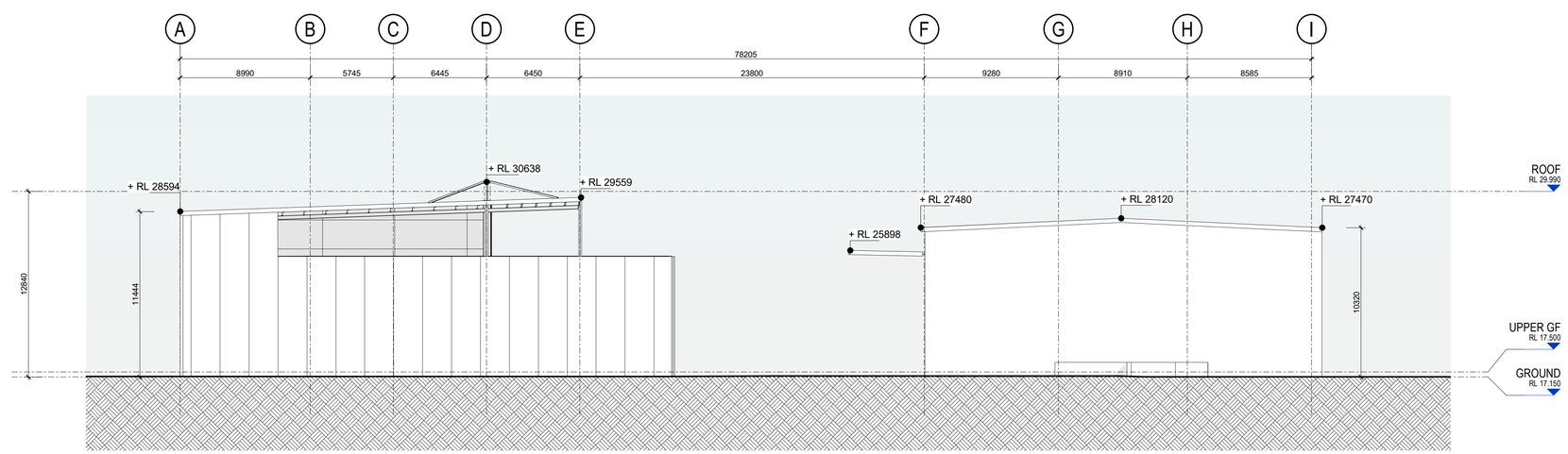
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ELEVATION - EAST
1 : 200



ELEVATION - WEST
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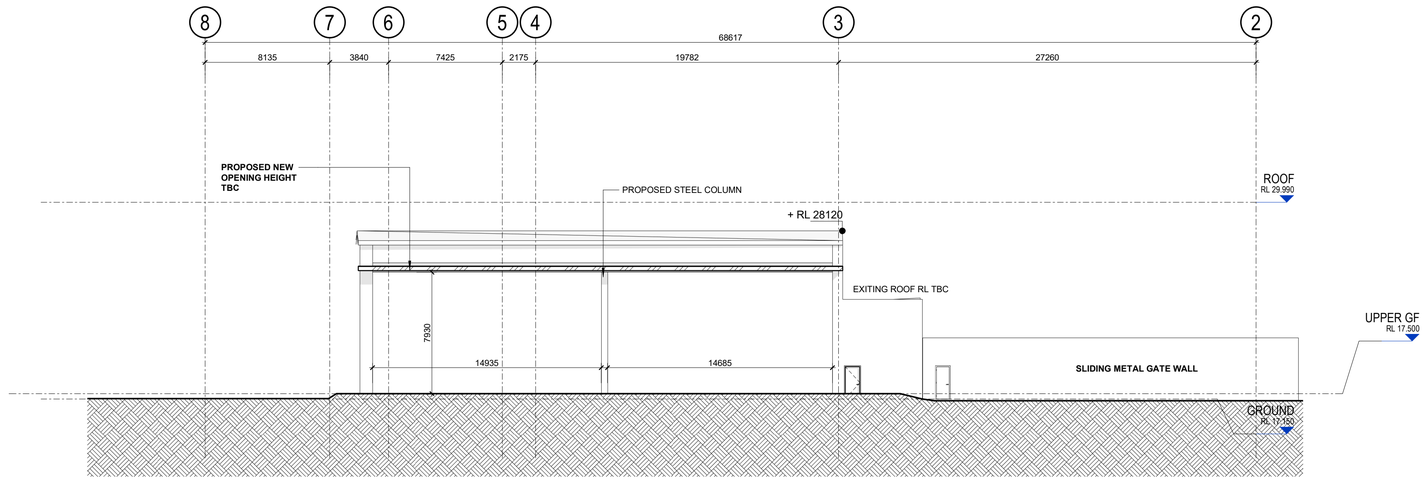
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CLIENT: AUSSIE INDUSTRIES

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ELEVATION - EAST & WEST

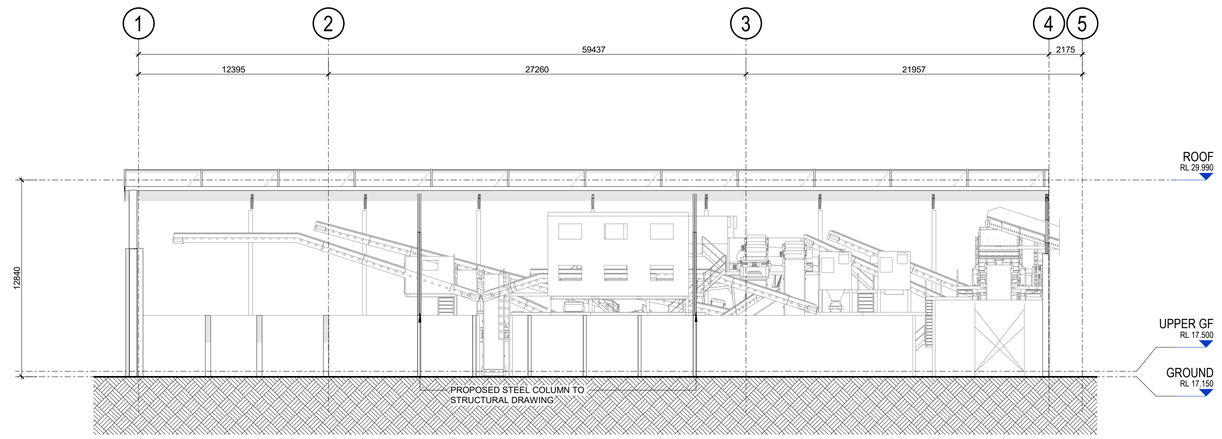
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NORTH ELEVATION - INTERNAL

1 : 200



SOUTH ELEVATION - INTERNAL

1 : 200

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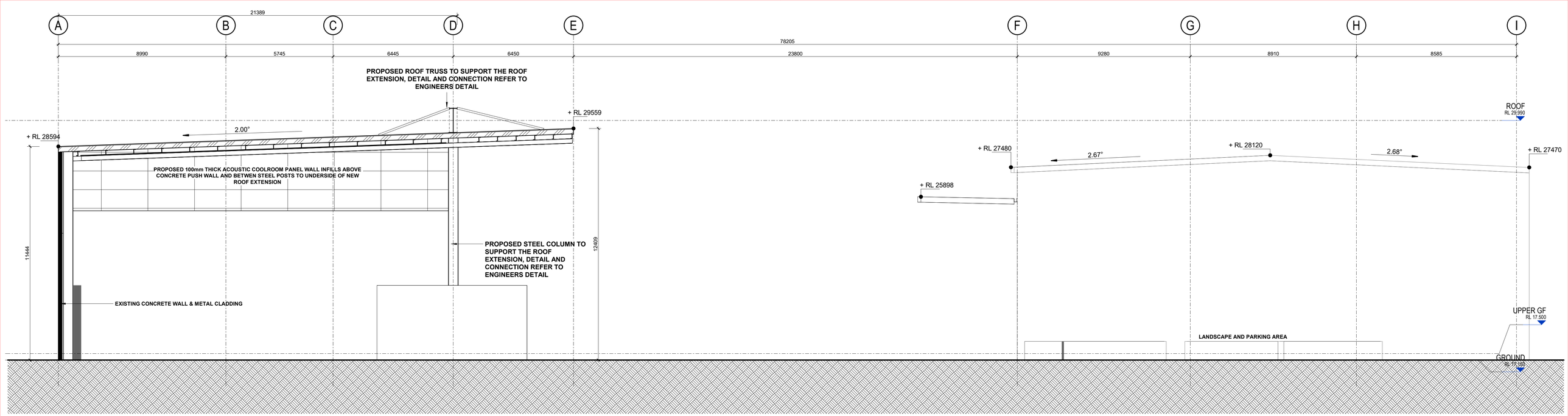
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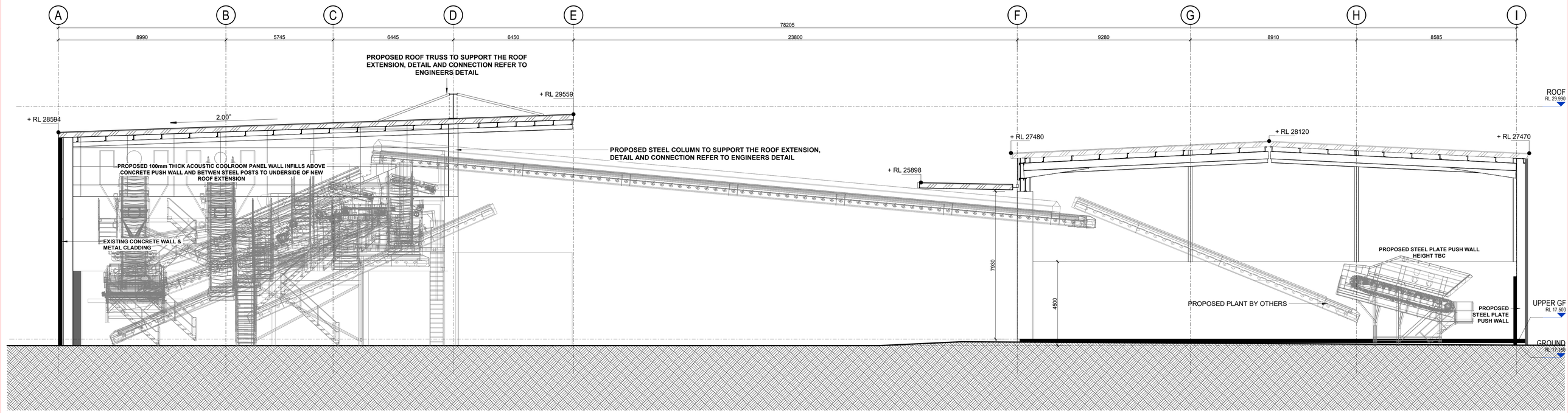
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SECTION A-A
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SECTION C-C
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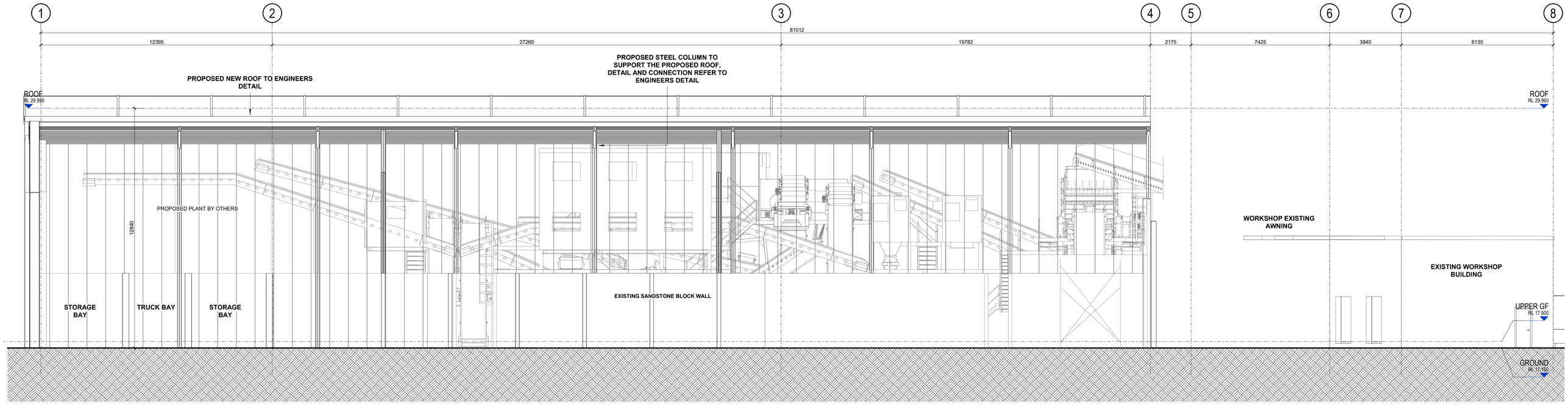
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SECTION B-B

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PROJECT:

#2024109

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13 BELLFROG STREET, GREENACRE NSW 2190

CLIENT: AUSSIE INDUSTRIES

DRAWING TITLE:

SECTIONS

SHEET NUMBER:

DA.03.02

REV:

A

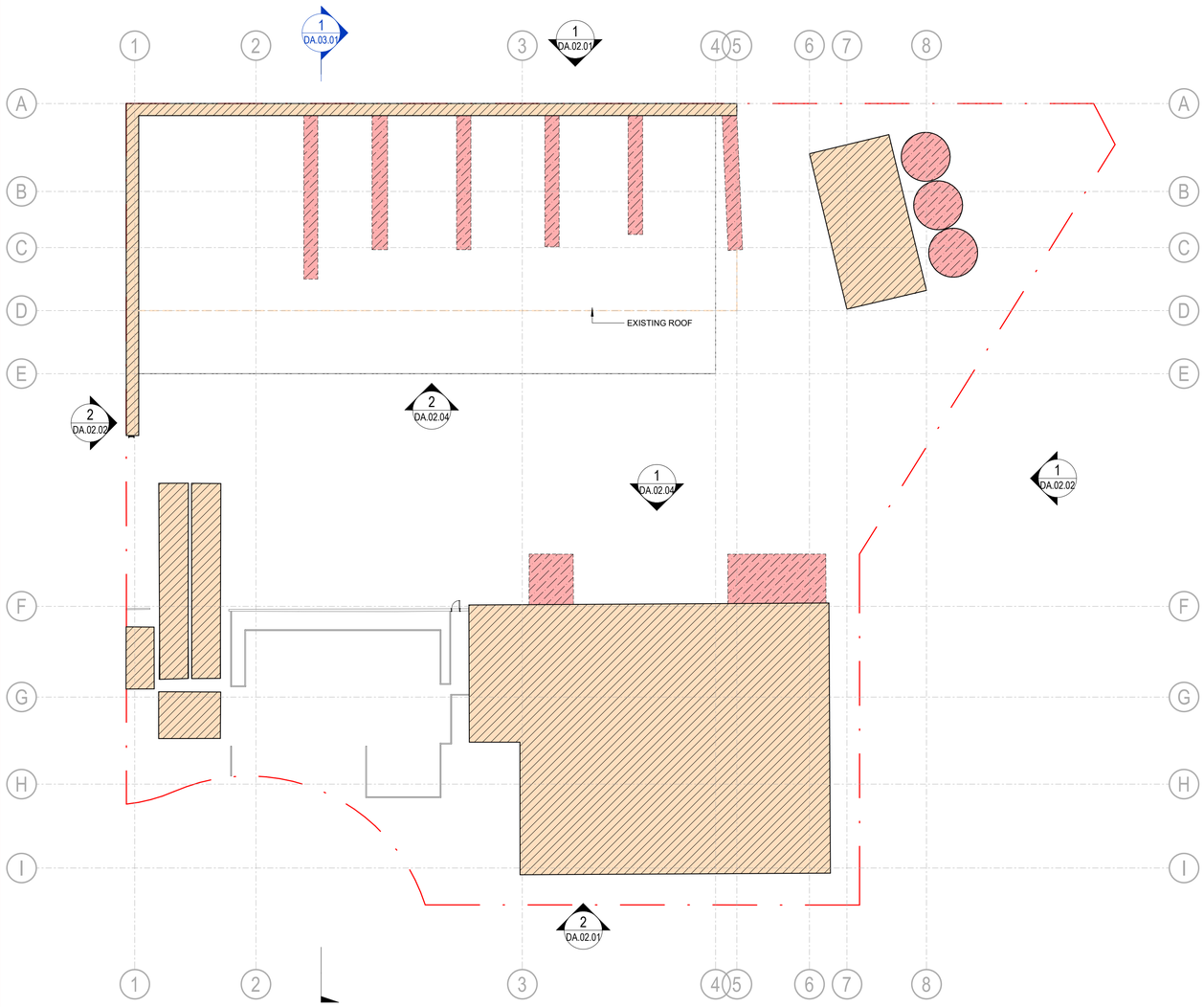
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DATE: 07/07/2025

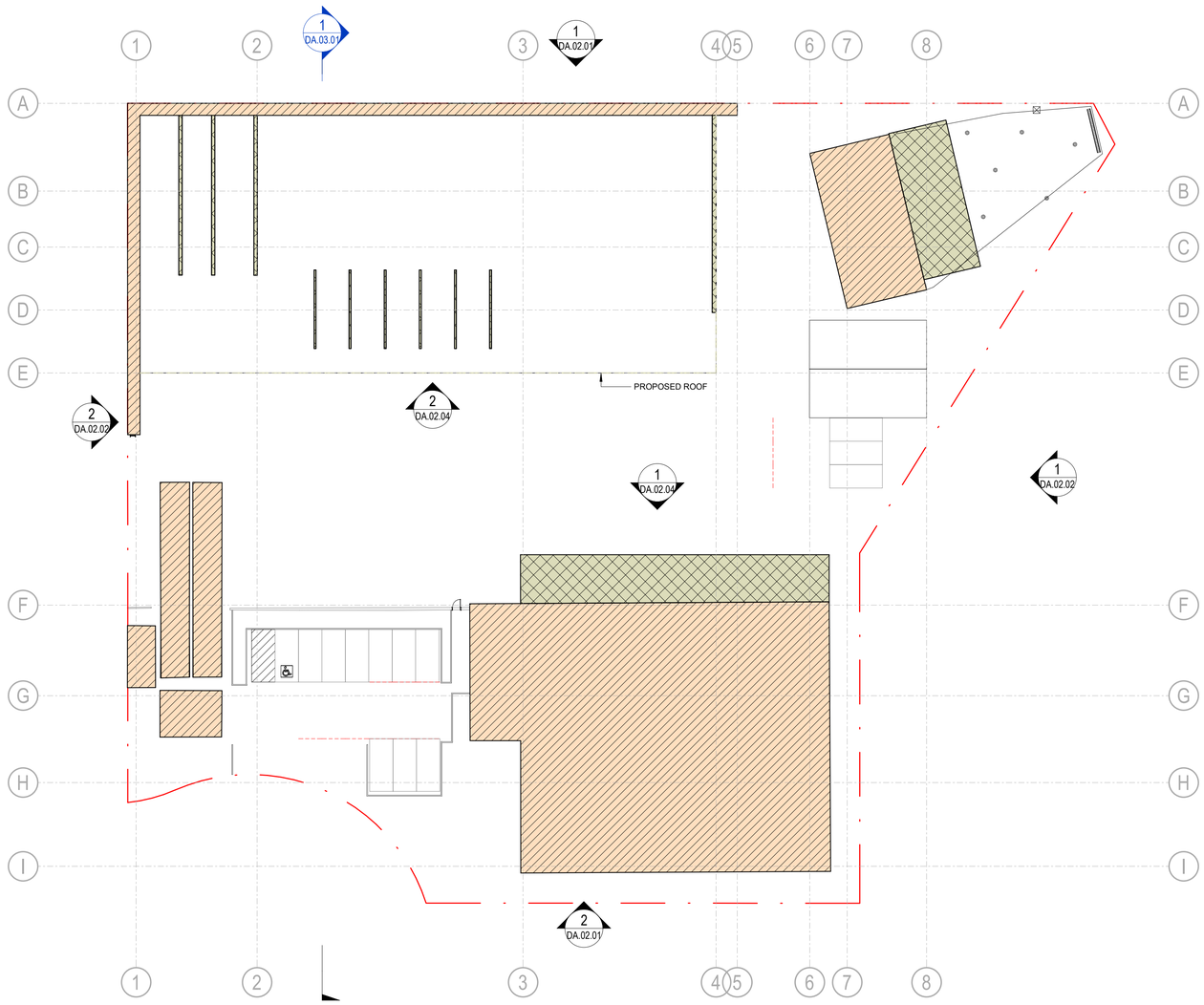
ARCHITECT:

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1 EXISTING PLAN
AR.10.07 SCALE1 : 300



PROPOSING PLAN
1 : 300

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

Document Notes
Verify all dimensions on site before commencing work. Report all discrepancies to the architect prior to construction. Place Studio shall not be held responsible for any variations to specifications or drawings due to any discrepancies without consultation. Use figured dimensions in preference to scaled dimensions. Drawings made to larger scales and those showing particular parts of the works take precedence over drawings made to smaller scales or for general purposes. All work is to conform to relevant Australian Standards and Codes together with all Authorities' requirements and Regulations.

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7/7/2025 10:10:23 AM

REVISION:

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APP
A	07/07/2025	ISSUED FOR SSDA	

DRAWN BY: Author

LEGEND:
- EXISTING STRUCTURE
- PROPOSED STRUCTURE
- ALTERATION / DEMOLITION

PROJECT:
#2024109
AUSSIE RECYCLING - GREENACRE FACILITY
13 BELLFROG STREET, GREENACRE NSW 2190

CLIENT: AUSSIE INDUSTRIES

DRAWING TITLE:
PLAN COMPARISON

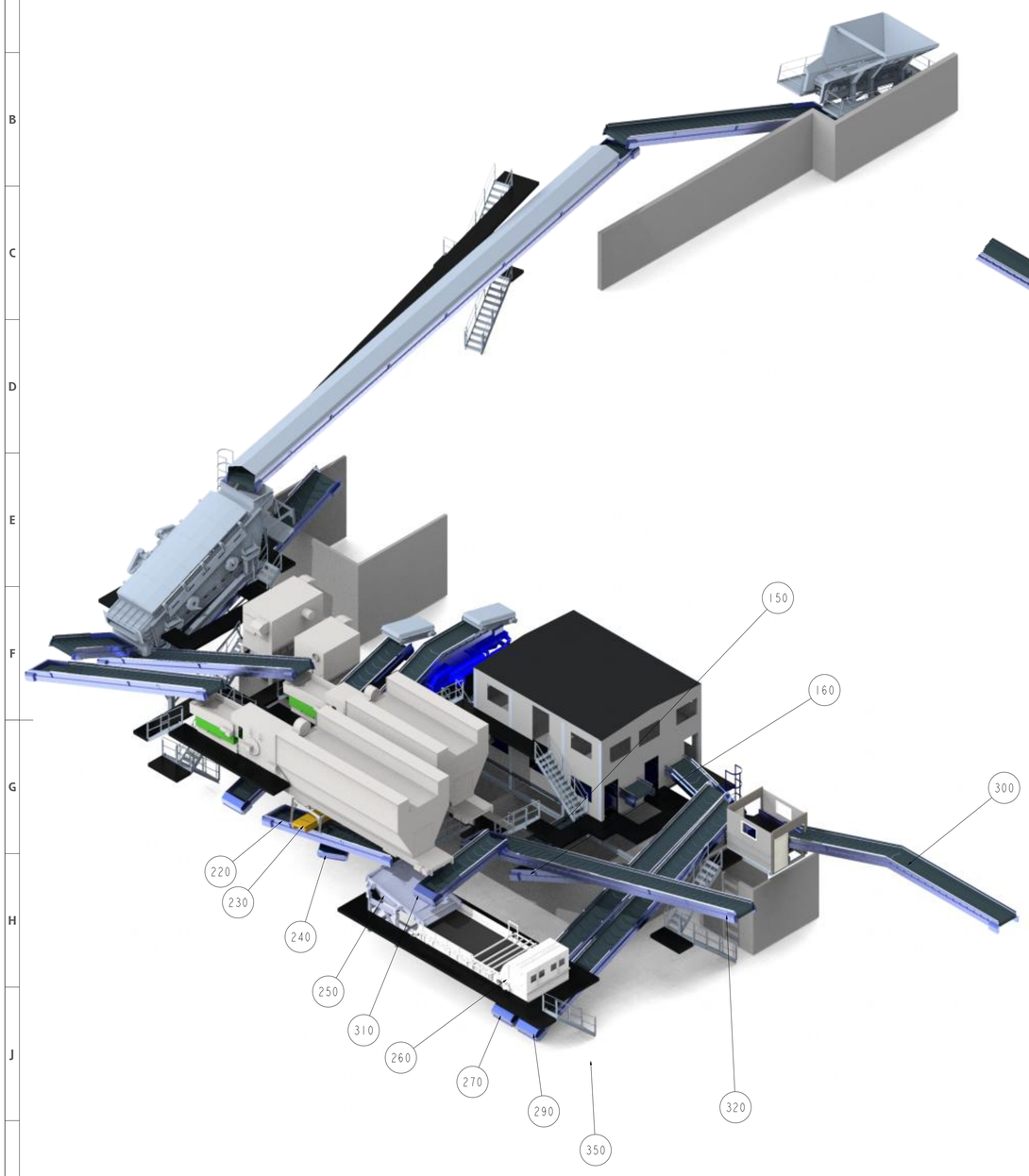
SHEET NUMBER: **DA.04.01**
REV: **A**
SCALE: As indicated @ A1
DATE: 07/07/2025

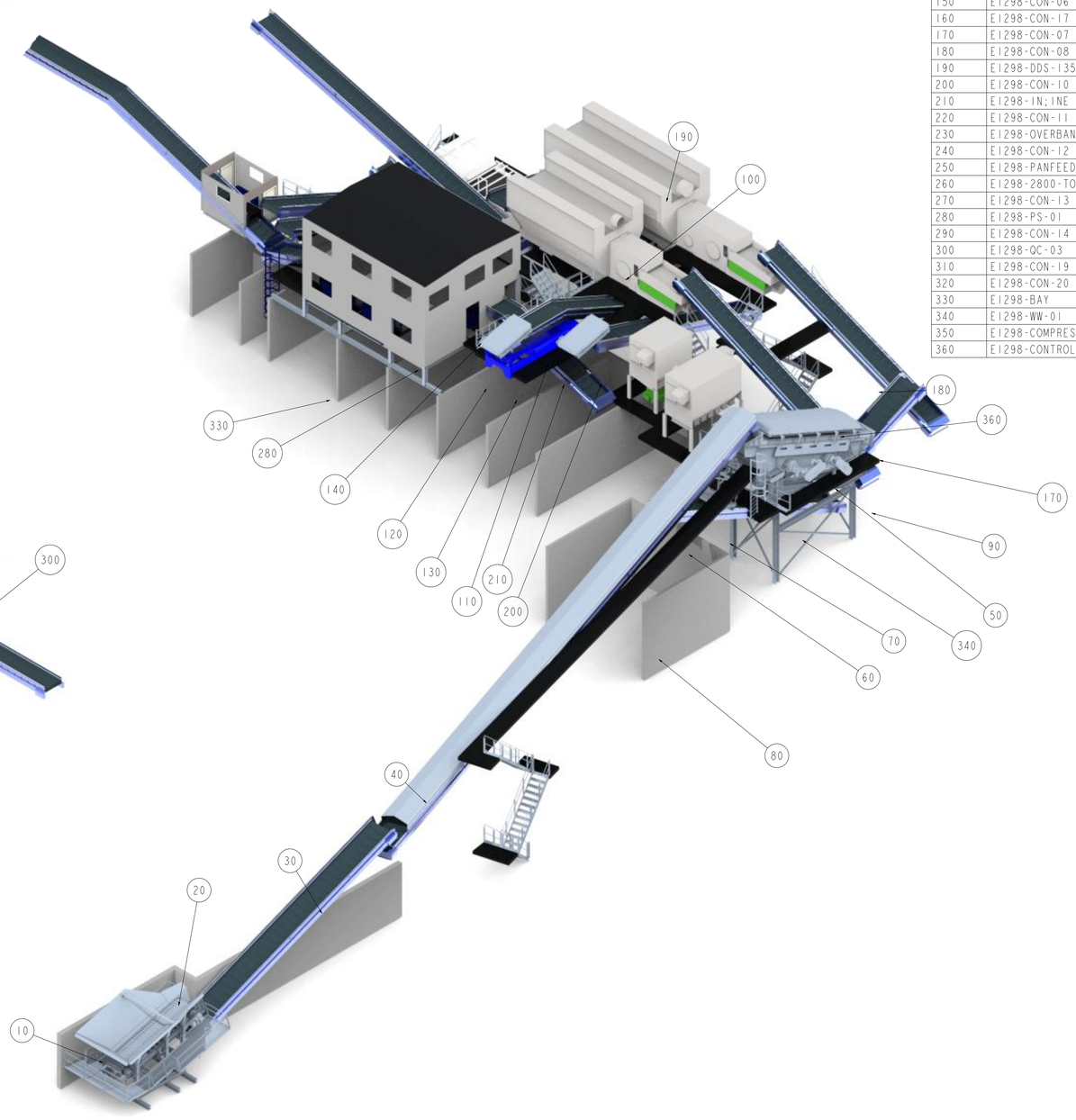
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Attachment B(ii)

REV	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	DATE	ECO NO.	BY





ITEM	PART NO.	QTY	DESCRIPTION
10	E1298-FEEDER-01	1	
20	E1298-PUSH-WALL		
30	E1298-CON-01	1	
40	E1298-CON-15	1	
50	E1298-SPALECK-2.4-8	1	
60	E1298-CON-02	1	
70	E1298-OVERBAND-MAG	1	
80	E1298-FINES-BAYS	1	
90	E1298-CON-04	1	
100	E1298-SDS-135-0	1	
110	E1298-CON-05	1	
120	E1298-INLINE-MAG-01	1	
130	E1298-ECS-01	1	
140	E1298-PS-01	1	
150	E1298-CON-06	1	
160	E1298-CON-17	1	
170	E1298-CON-07	1	
180	E1298-CON-08	1	
190	E1298-DDS-135-0	1	
200	E1298-CON-10	1	
210	E1298-IN;INE MAG-02	1	
220	E1298-CON-11	1	
230	E1298-OVERBAND-MAG	1	
240	E1298-CON-12	1	
250	E1298-PANFEEDER-	1	
260	E1298-2800-TOMRA-01	1	
270	E1298-CON-13	1	
280	E1298-PS-01	1	
290	E1298-CON-14	1	
300	E1298-QC-03	1	
310	E1298-CON-19	1	
320	E1298-CON-20	1	
330	E1298-BAY	1	
340	E1298-WW-01	1	
350	E1298-COMPRESSOR	1	
360	E1298-CONTROL	1	

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UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED
LINEAR DIMS:
DIMS 1-249MM +2,-2
DIMS 250-1000MM +3,-3
DIMS OVER 1000MM +5,-5
PROFILED HOLE +1,-0
BEND ANGLE +1°
MACHINE FINISH 3.2
CAST +1,-1

DO NOT SCALE

GENERAL NOTES
1. ALL THREADS TO BE ISOMETRIC COARSE THREADS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
2. ALL PROFILE CUT EDGES TO BE DRESSED AND SHARP CORNERS REMOVED.
3. REMOVE ALL BURRS.
4. ALL WELDS TO BE FILLET CONTINUOUS WITH LEG SIZE EQUIVALENT TO MINIMUM PLATE THICKNESS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

DEBURR & REMOVE ALL SHARP EDGES

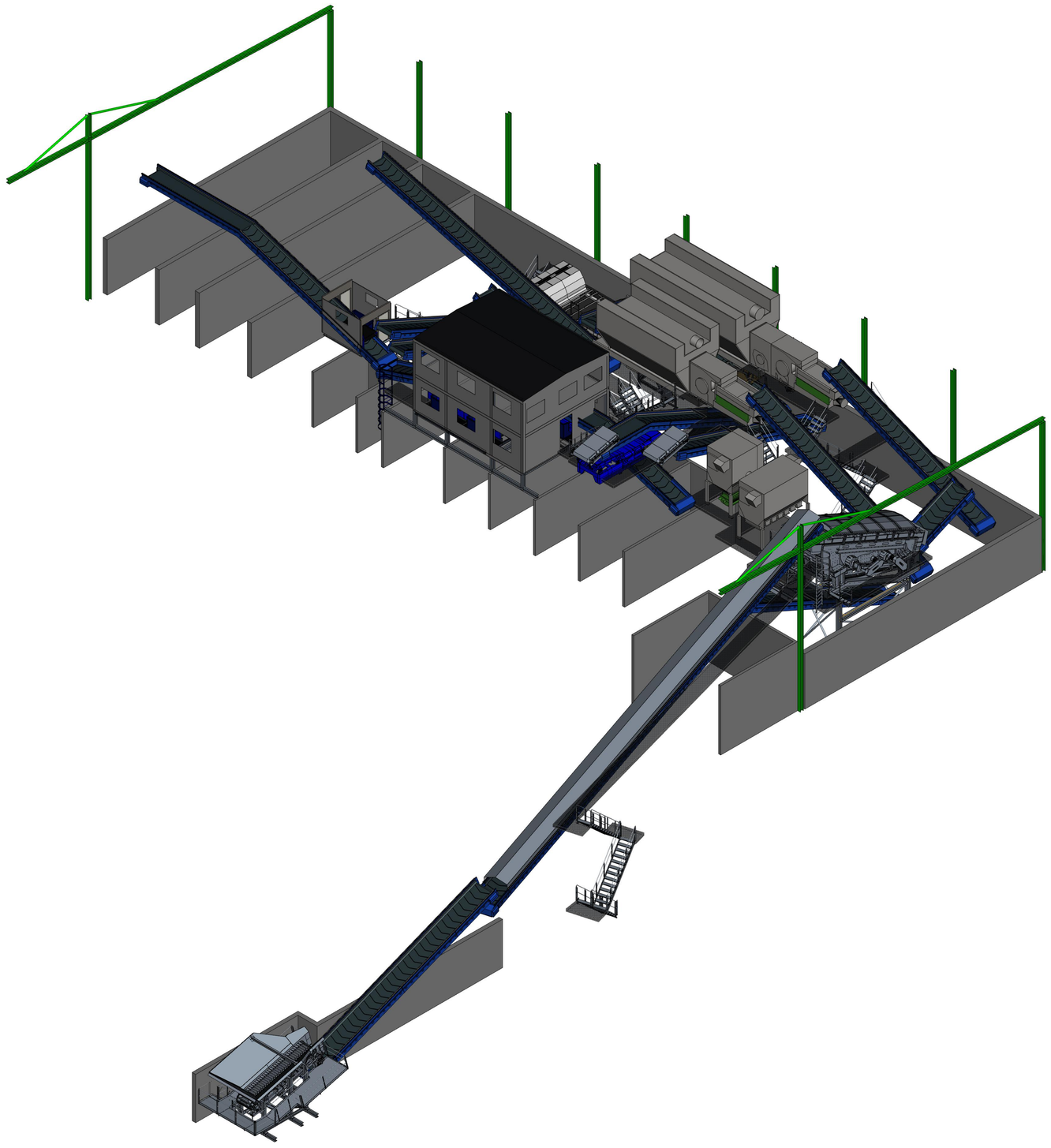
IF IN DOUBT, ASK!

A1 - 3RD ANGLE PROJECTION

MODEL CREATED BY:	Peter Boden
MODEL MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden
DWG CREATED BY:	Peter Boden
DWG MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden
DWG MODIFIED ON:	14-Oct-24 02:25:30 PM
SCALE:	0.002

DESCRIPTION:	
MASS:	2823601404.5 kgs
APPROVED BY:	DM
SHEET NO.:	1 / 6
REVISION:	3
PART NO.:	E1298-000

REV	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	DATE	ECO NO.	BY



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DIMS 0.5 TO 6 = +/-0.2
DIMS 6.1 TO 30 = +/-0.3
DIMS 30.01 TO 120 = +/-0.5
PROFILED HOLE +/-0
MACHINE = Ra 3.2
CAST +/-1.0

DO NOT SCALE

GENERAL NOTES
1. ALL THREADS TO BE ISOMETRIC COARSE THREADS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
2. ALL PROFILE CUT EDGES TO BE DRESSED AND SHARP CORNERS REMOVED.
3. REMOVE ALL BURRS.
4. ALL WELDS TO BE FILLET CONTINUOUS WITH LEG SIZE EQUIVALENT TO MINIMUM PLATE THICKNESS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

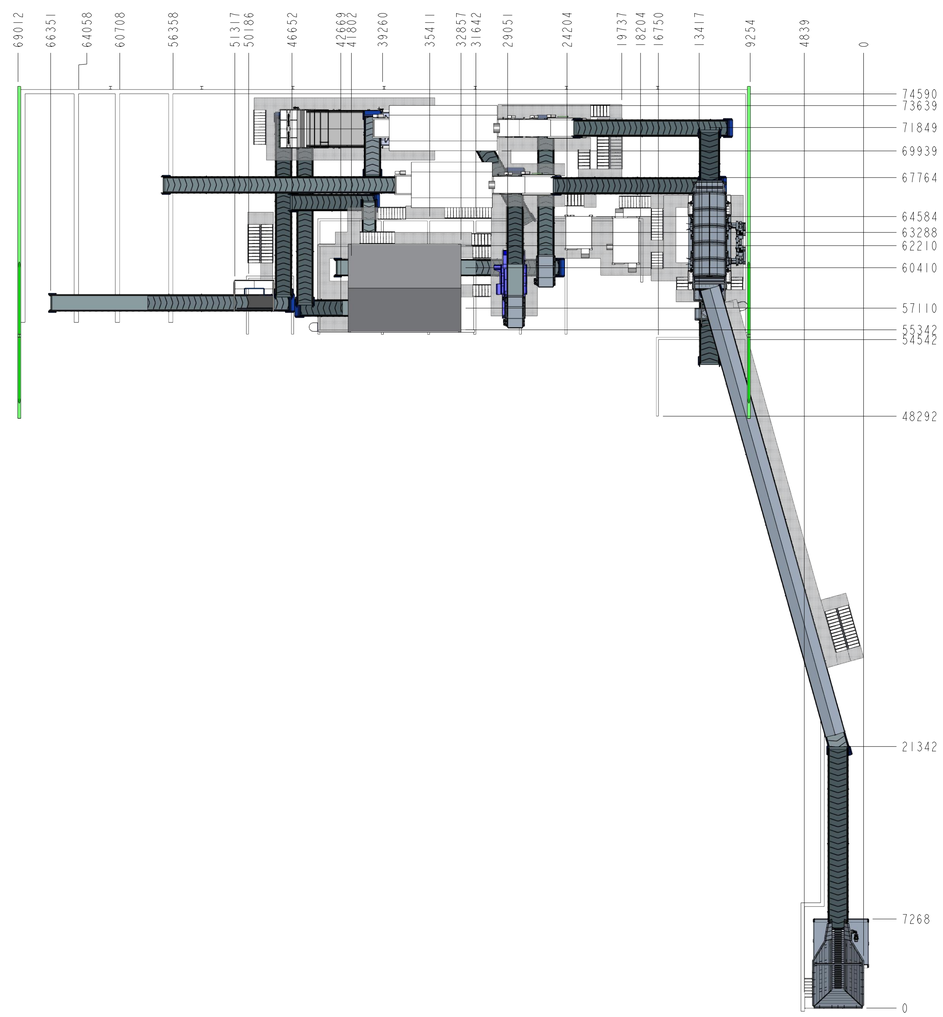
DEBURR & REMOVE ALL SHARP EDGES

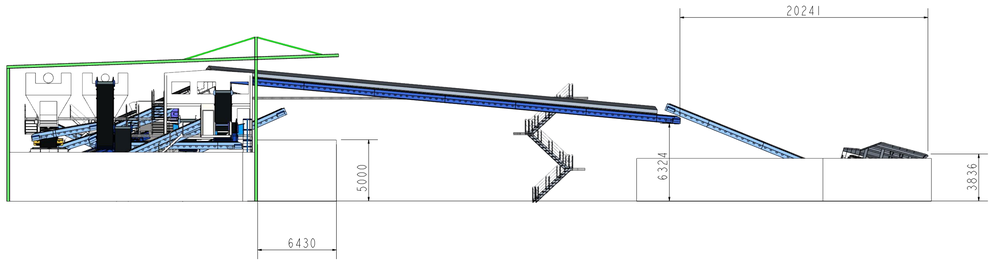
IF IN DOUBT, ASK!

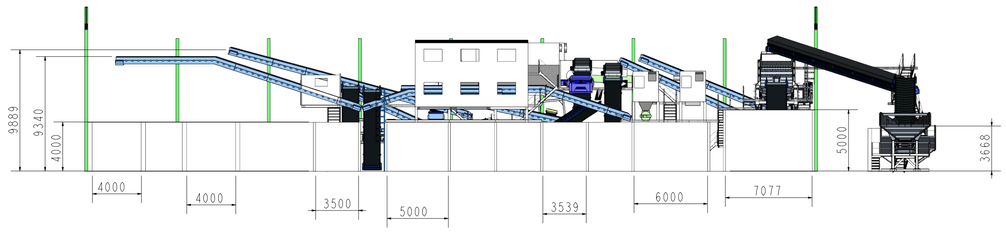
A1 - 3RD ANGLE PROJECTION

MODEL CREATED BY:	Peter Boden	DESCRIPTION:	
MODEL MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden	MASS:	2823601404.5 kgs
DWG CREATED BY:	Peter Boden	APPROVED BY:	DM
DWG MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden	SHEET NO.:	2 / 6
DWG MODIFIED ON:	14-Oct-24 02:25:30 PM	REVISION:	3
SCALE:	0.007	PART NO.:	E1298-000

REV	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	DATE	ECO NO.	BY







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DIMS 0-6MM +/-1
DIMS 7-120MM +/-2
DIMS >120MM +/-3
ANGLES +/-1°
PROFILED HOLE +/-0
MACHINE FINISH 3.2
SHEET FINISH

DO NOT SCALE

GENERAL NOTES
1. ALL THREADS TO BE ISOMETRIC COARSE THREADS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
2. ALL PROFILE CUT EDGES TO BE DRESSED AND SHARP CORNERS REMOVED.
3. REMOVE ALL BURRS.
4. ALL WELDS TO BE FILLET CONTINUOUS WITH LEG SIZE EQUIVALENT TO MINIMUM PLATE THICKNESS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

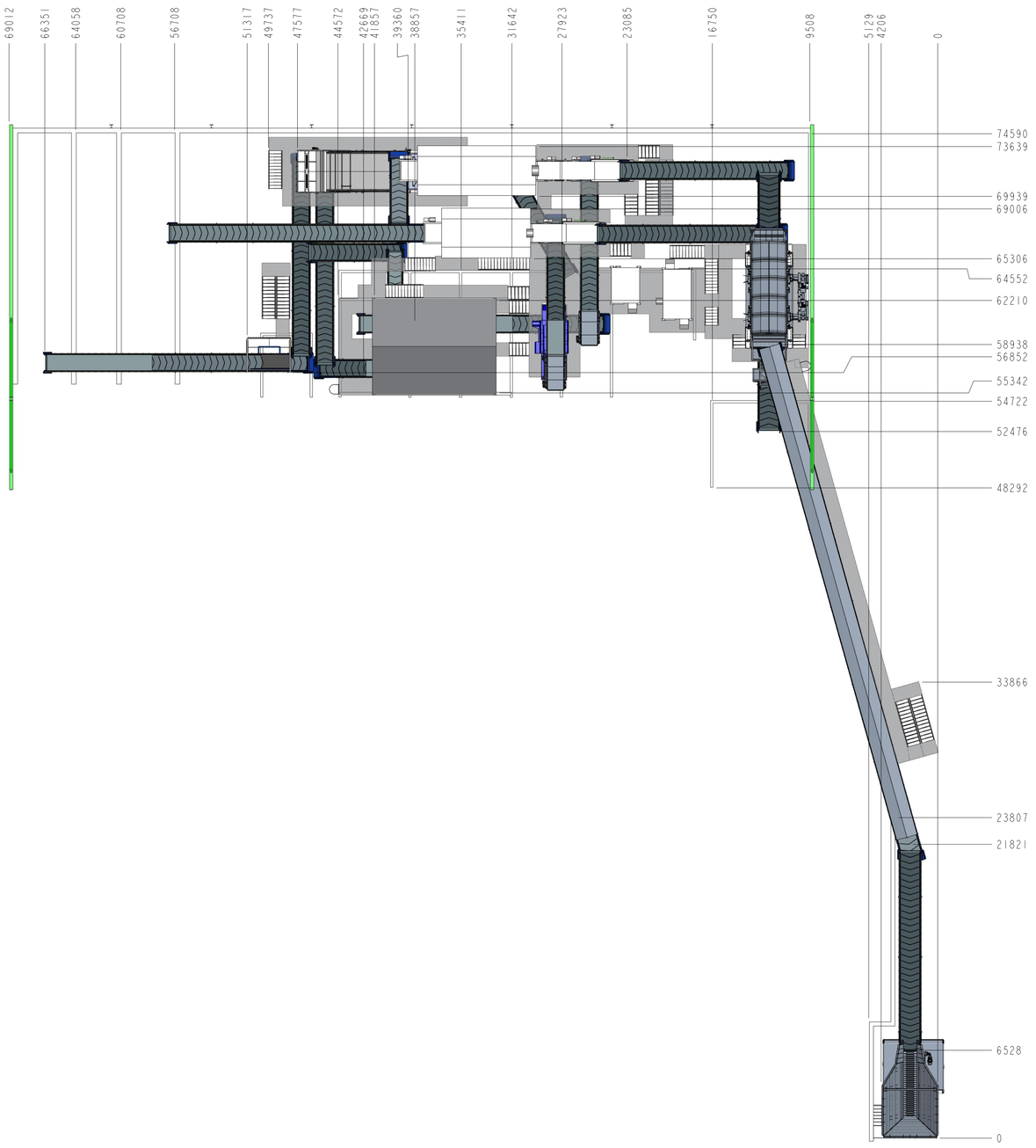
DEBURR & REMOVE ALL SHARP EDGES

IF IN DOUBT, ASK!

A1 - 3RD ANGLE PROJECTION

MODEL CREATED BY:	Peter Boden	DESCRIPTION:	
MODEL MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden	MASS:	2823601404.5 kgs
DWG CREATED BY:	Peter Boden	APPROVED BY:	DM
DWG MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden	SHEET NO.:	3 / 6
DWG MODIFIED ON:	14-Oct-24 02:25:30 PM	REVISION:	3
SCALE:	0.004	PART NO.:	E1298-000

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TOLERANCES // FINISHES
UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED
LINEAR DIMS
DIMS 0.5-2499 +2,-2
DIMS 2500-4999 +3,-3
ANGULAR +2,-2
PROFILED HOLE +1,-0
DRILLED HOLE +0,-1
MACHINE FINISH 3.2
CAST +1,-1

DO NOT SCALE

GENERAL NOTES
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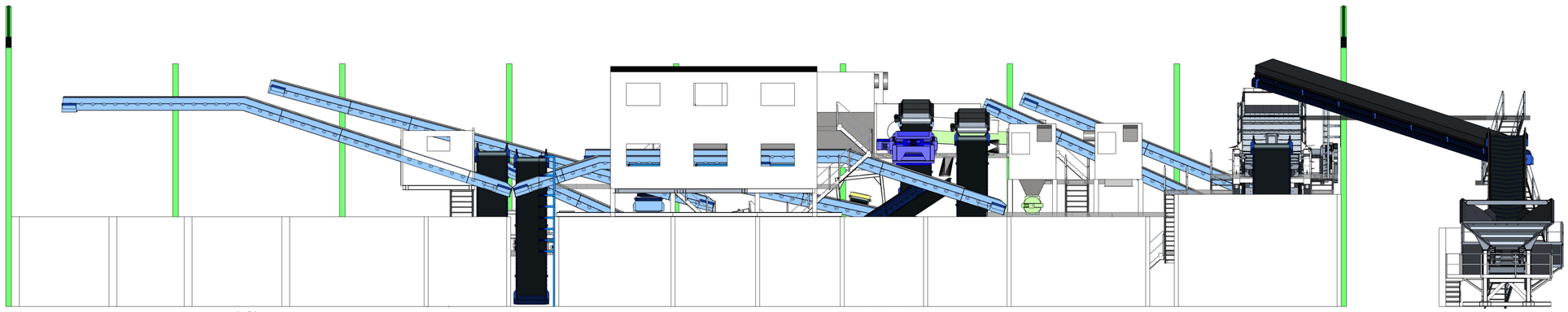
DEBURR & REMOVE ALL SHARP EDGES

IF IN DOUBT, ASK!

A1 - 3RD ANGLE PROJECTION

MODEL CREATED BY:	Peter Boden	DESCRIPTION:	
MODEL MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden	MASS:	2823601404.5 kgs
DWG CREATED BY:	Peter Boden	APPROVED BY:	DM
DWG MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden	SHEET NO.:	4 / 6
DWG MODIFIED ON:	14-Oct-24 02:25:30 PM	REVISION:	3
SCALE:	0.005	PART NO.:	E1298-000

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TOLERANCES / FINISHES
UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED
DIMS 0-150MM +/-.2
DIMS 151-299 +/-.3
DIMS >299 +/-.5
PROFILED HOLE +/-.0
MACHINE +/-.1
MACHINED FINISH 3.2
BEST FIT

DO NOT SCALE

GENERAL NOTES
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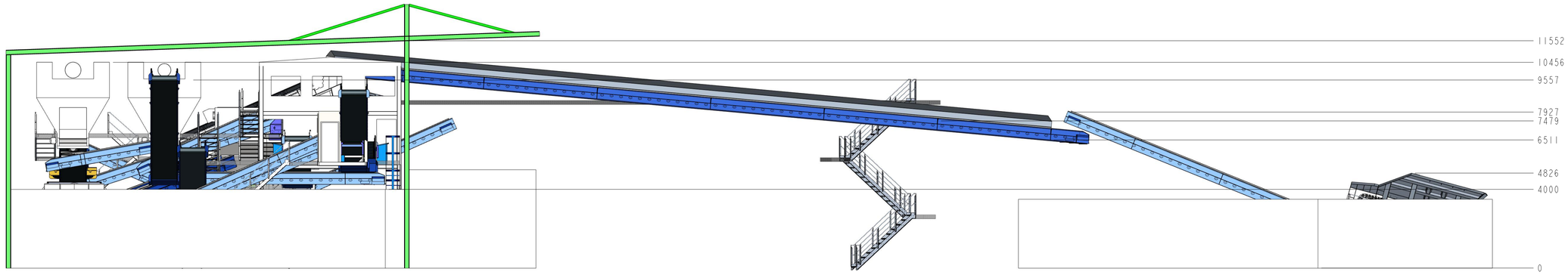
DEBURR & REMOVE ALL SHARP EDGES

IF IN DOUBT, ASK!

A1 - 3RD ANGLE PROJECTION

MODEL CREATED BY:	Peter Boden	DESCRIPTION:	
MODEL MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden	MASS:	2823601404.5 kgs
DWG CREATED BY:	Peter Boden	APPROVED BY:	DM
DWG MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden	SHEET NO.:	5 / 6
DWG MODIFIED ON:	14-Oct-24 02:25:30 PM	REVISION:	3
SCALE:	0.009	PART NO.:	E1298-000

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LINEAR +/-1.0
DIMS 1-120MM +/-1.2
DIMS >120MM +/-1.5
ANGULAR +/-1°
PROFILES HOLE +/-1.0
MACHINE +/-0.5
MACHINED FINISH 3.2
BEND +/-1°

DO NOT SCALE

GENERAL NOTES
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A1 - 3RD ANGLE PROJECTION

MODEL CREATED BY:	Peter Boden	DESCRIPTION:	
MODEL MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden	MASS:	2823601404.5 kgs
DWG CREATED BY:	Peter Boden	APPROVED BY:	DM
DWG MODIFIED BY:	Peter Boden	SHEET NO.:	6 / 6
DWG MODIFIED ON:	14-Oct-24 02:25:30 PM	REVISION:	3
SCALE:	0.009	PART NO.:	E1298-000

Attachment C – Statutory compliance table

Site overview

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">*Site* overview</th></tr>
<tr><td>*Site* common name</td><td>*Aussie Recycling Greenacre*</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lot(s) and Street Address</td><td>LOT 15 DP1133214 13 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre, 2190, NSW</td></tr>
<tr><td>Local Government Area</td><td>Strathfield</td></tr>
<tr><td>Local Environmental Plan & Development Control Plan</td><td>• Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012
• Strathfield Consolidated Development Control Plan 2005</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zoning</td><td>E4 – General Industrial (*Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012*)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Current site use</td><td>Waste Materials Handling Yard</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">*Site* features</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total site area</td><td>Entire *Site* approximately 6,525 m^2.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infrastructure on site</td><td>Warehouse, workshop, awning, waste storage bays, in-ground wheel rumble, four above ground tanks, dual in-ground weighbridges, on-site parking, street fronting industrial fence, gate on driveway and concrete hardstand.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Underlying soil landscape and geology</td><td>The *Site* is mapped as being within the Birrong Landscape (9130bt) (NSW DPE eSpade tool and the Penrith 1:100,000 Geological Map (Sheet 9130bg).
<table>
<tr><th>Geology</th><th>Soils</th><th>Landscape</th></tr>
<tr><td>Dominated by silt and clay sized alluvial materials derived from the Wianamatta Group. The Wianamatta Group consists mostly of shale with some carbonaceous claystone, laminate, and occasional fine to medium grain lithic sandstones.</td><td>Deep (>250 cm) Yellow Podzolic Soils and Yellow Solodic Soils on older alluvial terraces. Deep (>250 cm) Solodic Soils and Yellow Solonetz on current floodplain.</td><td>Level to gently undulating alluvial floodplain draining Wianamatta Group shales. Local relief up to 5m, slopes <3%. Broad valley flats. Extensively cleared tall open-forest and woodland.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Watercourse(s) present</td><td>The nearest surface water body to the *Site* is Coxs Creek, bordering the *Site* to the east. The channels of Coxs Creek are concrete lined, and the creek ultimately drains into the Cooks River within the Strathfield Local Government Area. Coxs Creek is part of the Upper Cooks River catchment system comprising a network of minor street drains managed by the council and trunk drainage lines controlled by Sydney Water Corporation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Topography</td><td>The *Site* is approximately 17 m AHD. A survey plan is provided in the plan set at Attachment B (i).
The surrounding area is generally level to gently undulating alluvial floodplains with local relief <5m and slope gradients <3%. Broad concave valleys. Most drainage lines have been converted to lined concrete and brick channels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation present on *Site*</td><td>*Site* is mostly cleared of vegetation.
There is a patch of exotic vegetation on the eastern side of the site (<200 m^2).
There is no native vegetation on the site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>*Site* access</td><td>Access is via a driveway from Bellfrog Street.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Other *Site* features</th></tr>
<tr><td>Surrounding site uses</td><td>The *Site* is located in an area of industrial activity, and is bounded on all sides by industrial sites, including warehouses (to the west and east), a 24-hour concrete batching plant (to the north), and factory units to the south (see Figure 10).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Distance to closest residential receiver or dwelling not associated with the *Site*</td><td>The nearest residential receivers are to the south and west, approximately 80 m and 105 m distance from the site, respectively (see Figure 2).</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Hazards present on *Site*</th></tr>
<tr><td>Bushfire prone land</td><td>Not identified on *Site* or within 1 km of the *Site*.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flood prone land</td><td>The land has been identified as potentially within the flood planning area. This is further discussed in Section 7.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landslide risk</td><td>Not identified on *Site* or within 1 km of the *Site*</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Contaminated land</td><td>Contaminated land was not identified on Site or within 1 km of the Sites (according to the EPA's Contaminated Land Register at January 2025).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Protection Areas / Constraints</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indigenous heritage</td><td>No Aboriginal Site are recorded in or near the above Site.

No Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the Site (within 200 m) (AHIMS search).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Built and European heritage</td><td>The Site is a brownfield site, containing no items of environmental heritage within the Site or within the immediate vicinity of the Site.
<table>
<tr><td>State Heritage Inventory</td><td>No items identified on Site or within 200 m of the Site</td></tr>
<tr><td>State Heritage Register Curtilage (non-EPI)</td><td>No items identified on Site or within 200 m of the Site</td></tr>
<tr><td>National heritage Lists</td><td>Site not identified on this list.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Commonwealth Heritage lists</td><td>Site not identified on this list.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Biodiversity Values</td><td>Not identified on Site. Land on the BC Act Biodiversity Values Map occurs approximately 500 m to the west of the Site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Acid sulphate soil</td><td>A review of the Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012 indicates that the Site is located within a Class 5 Acid Sulfate Soils risk zone. The Strathfield LEP defines Class 5 Acid Sulfate Zones as:

Works within 500 meters of adjacent Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 land that is below 5 metres Australian Height Datum and by which the water table is likely to be lowered below 1 metre Australian Height Datum on adjacent Class 1, 2, 3, or 4 land.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drinking water catchment</td><td>Not identified on Site or within 1 km of the Site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral and resource land</td><td>Not identified on Site or within 1 km of the Site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Riparian land and watercourses</td><td>Not identified on Site or within 1 km of the Site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scenic land protection</td><td>Not identified on Site or within 1 km of the Site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Terrestrial biodiversity</td><td>Not identified on Site. Land on the BC Act Biodiversity Values Map occurs approximately 500 m to the west of the Site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmentally sensitive land</td><td>Not identified on Site or within 1 km of the Site.</td></tr>
</table>

Statutory compliance review

Legislative requirement	Reference within EIS
Clause 190 of the Environment Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (Form of EIS)	
(1) An environmental impact statement must contain the following information—	
(a) the name, address and professional qualifications of the person who prepared the statement,	Page 4 and 5
(b) the name and address of the responsible person,	Page 4 and 5
(c) the address of the land— (i) to which the development application relates, or (ii) on which the activity or infrastructure to which the statement relates will be carried out,	Section 1
(d) a description of the development, activity or infrastructure,	Section 3
(e) an assessment by the person who prepared the statement of the environmental impact of the development, activity or infrastructure, dealing with the matters referred to in this Division.	Refer to impact assessment sections 7 to 18
(2) The person preparing the statement must have regard to—	
(a) for State significant development—the *State Significant Development Guidelines*, or	Throughout this EIS.

Legislative requirement	Reference within EIS
(b) for State significant infrastructure—the *State Significant Infrastructure Guidelines*.	Not applicable
(3) An environmental impact statement must also contain a declaration by a relevant person that—	
(a) the statement has been prepared in accordance with this Regulation, and (b) the statement contains all available information that is relevant to the environmental assessment of the development, activity or infrastructure, and (c) the information contained in the statement is not false or misleading, and (d) for State significant development or State significant infrastructure—the statement contains the information required under the *Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner Guidelines*.	Page 4
(4) In this section— ***registered environmental assessment practitioner*** means a person who is registered or certified under a professional scheme that is specified as a registered environmental assessment practitioner scheme in the *Accredited Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (REAP) Schemes* published on the NSW Planning Portal on 1 July 2021. ***Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner Guidelines*** means the Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner Guidelines prepared by the Planning Secretary as in force from time to time and published on the Department's website. ***relevant person*** means— (a) for State significant development or State significant infrastructure—a registered environmental assessment practitioner, or (b) otherwise—the person who prepares the environmental impact statement.	Noted Refer to Page 5
Clause 192 of the Environment Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (Content of EIS)	
(1) An environmental impact statement must contain the following—	
(a) a summary of the environmental impact statement,	Refer to Executive Summary
(b) a statement of the objectives of the development, activity or infrastructure,	Section 1
(c) an analysis of feasible alternatives to the carrying out of the development, activity or infrastructure, considering its objectives, including the consequences of not carrying out the development, activity or infrastructure,	Section 19
(d) an analysis of the development, activity or infrastructure, including— (i) a full description of the development, activity or infrastructure, and	Section 3
(ii) a general description of the environment likely to be affected by the development, activity or infrastructure and a detailed description of the aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly affected, and	Section 3
(iii) the likely impact on the environment of the development, activity or infrastructure, and	Refer to impact assessment sections 7 to 18.
(iv) a full description of the measures to mitigate adverse effects of the development, activity or infrastructure on the environment, and	Throughout impact assessment sections 7 to 18 and collated in Attachment E.
(v) a list of the approvals that must be obtained under another Act or law before the development, activity or infrastructure may lawfully be carried out,	Section 4
(e) a compilation, in a single section of the environmental impact statement, of the measures referred to in paragraph (d)(iv),	Attachment E
(f) the reasons justifying the carrying out of the development, activity or infrastructure, considering biophysical, economic and social factors, including the principles of ecologically sustainable development set out in section 193. **Note—** A cost benefit analysis may be submitted or referred to in the reasons justifying the carrying out of the development, activity or infrastructure.	Section 6 Section 19 Section 21
(2) This section is subject to the environmental assessment requirements that relate to the environmental impact statement.	Clause 192 (1) is applicable
(3) This section does not apply if— (a) the Planning Secretary has waived the requirement for an application for environmental assessment requirements in relation to an environmental impact statement for State significant development, and (b) the conditions of the waiver specify that the environmental impact statement must instead comply with requirements set out or referred to in the conditions.	Not applicable
(4) A document adopted or referred to by an environmental impact statement is taken to form part of the statement.	Noted

Table 41: Collated legislative requirements for form and content of an EIS from the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021.

Pre-condition to exercising the power to grant approval and mandatory considerations

In accordance with the EIS Guidelines identifies any pre-conditions to exercising the power to grant approval for *The Project*. These will include the mandatory conditions that must be satisfied before the consent authority may grant approval. Pre conditions and mandatory considerations are outlined in Table 42 and Table 43.

Statutory reference	Pre Condition	Relevance	Section in EIS
EP&A Act s4.12(8) EP&A Regulation s190 clause 3(d) EP&A Regulation s192	EIS must meet the form and content prescribed by regulations.	EIS must meet the form and content prescribed by regulations.	Throughout this document. Refer to Table 41 for a summary of compliance.
EP&A Regulation s190	The EIS must include a certification statement by a qualified person that the information is complete and accurate.	EIS to be certified by a REAP	Refer to Page 5.
EP&A Regulation s191	The environmental impact statement must comply with the environmental assessment requirements notified under section 176 or the Act	The application must be accompanied by an EIS prepared in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs).	Refer to assessment of SEARs compliance at Attachment A.
SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021	The proposed development qualifies as a traffic generating development. Accordingly, formal referral to Transport for New South Wales (TfNSW) is necessary during the assessment phase.	*The Project* is traffic generating development as it is a "waste or resource management facility" with access to a road.	A traffic impact assessment has been prepared (see Section 10 and Appendix 12). Referral to TFNSW during the assessment phase will be required.

Table 42: Pre conditions to be satisfied.

Statutory reference	Mandatory consideration	Section in EIS
Consideration under the Act and Regulation		
EP&A Act (s1.3)	Relevant objectives of the Act.	See below
EP&A Act s4.15(1a(i))	Relevant environmental planning instruments: SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021 SEPP (Planning Systems) 2021 SEPP (Primary Production) 2021 SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 SEPP (Resources and Energy) 2021 SEPP (Sustainable Buildings) 2022 SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 Strathfield LEP	Refer to impact assessment sections 7 to 18
EP&A Act s4.15(1a(iii))	Any development control plan • Strathfield DCP.	The Strathfield DCP has been considered in the design and assessment of the proposed development.
EP&A Act s4.15(1a(iv))	the regulations (to the extent that they prescribe matters for the purposes of this paragraph),	See Table 41.
EP&A Act s4.15(1b)	The likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality,	Refer to impact assessment sections 7 to 18.
EP&A Act s4.15(1c)	Assessment of whether the site is suitable for the proposed use given existing land uses and environmental constraints	Section 19.1
EP&A Act s4.15(1)(d)	Must consider issues raised in submissions received during exhibition.	The EIS is yet to be placed on exhibition. However, any submissions received will be appropriately considered.
EP&A Act s4.15(1e)	The public interest. General test of public benefit, including alignment with state policies	Section 2 Section 19 Section 21
EP&A Regulation clause 195(2) and cl 25, 190, 192	The EIS must include a certification statement by a qualified person that the information is complete and accurate.	Page 5

Mandatory relevant considerations under EPIs		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity Conservation) 2021	Water NSW's current recommended practices and standards. Development consent cannot be granted unless neutral or beneficial effect on water quality. The proposed development will enclose areas that are currently exposed. A greater proportion of the runoff from the *Site* will be from roof areas which will not carry pollutants. *The Project* will have a net positive benefit on water quality.	Section 7
State Environmental Planning (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 Chapter 3, Part 2 s3.7	Consideration must be given to current circulars or guidelines published by the Department of Planning relating to hazardous or offensive development. A preliminary risk screening involving the identification and assessment of the storage of specific dangerous goods classes that have the potential for significant off-site effects, is presented in Section 12. This determined that *The Project* is not a hazardous industry and identified that it does not meet the criteria for an offensive industry.	Section 12
State Environmental Planning (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 Chapter 4, s4.6	The development does not involve a change of use, however, is on land identified for the purpose referred to in Table 1 of the contaminated land planning guidelines. A report specifying the findings of a preliminary investigation is required. No construction, sub-surface disturbance or excavation of the Premises is proposed. The development is primarily concerned with modifying above-ground equipment that will bolt on to slab. None of the proposed changes at the *Site* require excavation. A site assessment has been conducted and identified that no remediation of land is needed.	Section 17
Strathfield LEP	Objectives and land uses zone (E4 General Industrial)	Section 4
	Section 4.3 Height of buildings	Section 13
	Section 5.21 Food planning	Section 7
Considerations under other legislation		
Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997	Part 1 in Schedule 1 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) lists activities that are declared to be 'Scheduled activities' by which a licence is required for the Premises at which the activity is carried out. The proposed development involves the addition of a scheduled activity to the existing EPL. POEO Act Schedule 1, clause 34 - Resource Recovery is proposed to be added to the existing EPA Licence. This is the best characterised, as in accordance with Clause 34 (1) and (3)(bi), as it will involve the receiving of wastes from off site and its processing, otherwise than for the recovery of energy, and less than 50% by weight of the waste received in any year will require disposal after processing.	Section 4
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	The purpose of this Act is to "maintain a healthy, productive and resilient environment for the greatest well-being of the community, now and into the future, consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (described in section 6(2) of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*)". This Act specifically relates to the proposed development, as division 2 Section 7.9 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act) requires that a SSD or SSI application must be accompanied by a biodiversity development assessment report (BDAR) and must assess any significant impacts on biodiversity values of the proposed development.	Section 16
Development Control Plans (DCPs)		
Strathfield DCP	Part D – Industrial Development	The Strathfield DCP has been considered in the design and assessment of the proposed development. The proposed development broadly complies with the DCP and complies with Council's objectives for Industrial zones within the LGA.

Table 43: Mandatory considerations.

Attachment D – Community engagement

Aussie Skips Recycling

Bellfrog St Site Upgrades

SSD-67497708

Community and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Outcomes Report

July 25



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Statement of capacity

4Pillars is an independent, professional consulting firm, providing expert advice on environmental matters to clients from a range of business sectors. This document has been approved by a certified environmental practitioner (CEnvP), with extensive experience in environmental management, impact assessment, monitoring, sampling and analysis. The performance and professional integrity of CEnvPs are independently verified by the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand (www.cenvp.org). For further information, please visit www.4Pillars.com.au.

Acknowledgement of Country

4Pillars acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land on which this site is located, the people of the Eora and Dharug nations. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present.



Disclosure statement

Mr James Hammond, CEO of 4Pillars is engaged, via an EnviroNow services agreement, to provide environmental consulting services to Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd.

This document has been prepared by 4Pillars and Mr Hammond in their capacity as independent environmental professionals. The statements and conclusions of this document are based on an objective evaluation of the available facts and data.

No incentive or deterrence has been proffered to 4Pillars, any employee or shareholder of 4Pillars in relation to reaching a particular conclusion or achieving a particular outcome in relation to this matter.

Declaration and limitations of this document

To the best of our knowledge and (in part) based on information provided to us by the client or their representatives, the information contained in this document is accurate at the date of issue. Where feasible, 4Pillars has verified the accuracy of information provided to us by the client or their representatives. To the best of our knowledge, no statement or material in this document is false or intentionally misleading.

In carrying out this assessment and preparing this report, 4Pillars has used a degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised in environmental impact assessments by reputable members of the environmental profession in Australia.

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Enquiries and requests for further information should be directed to 4Pillars via hello@4Pillars.com.au.

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Document prepared by

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1. Introduction and background

4Pillars Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd (**4Pillars**) have prepared this Community and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Outcomes (**CSESO**) Report to support Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd's (**Aussie Recycling**), State Significant Development Application (**SSDA**) to upgrade their existing waste facility Site located at 13 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190 (**the Site**).

This CSESO is required as part of the response to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). This report utilises the outcomes of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Aboriginal Heritage Consultation and outlines the strategy to undertake meaningful consultation as well as the outcomes of this consultation.

1.1 Purpose of this report

This CSESO report has been report as part of an SSD application under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (**EP&A Act**).*

This report has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (**SEARs**) for the Proposal, issued by the Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure (**DPHI**) on 6 March 2024. The SEARs states:

Community and Stakeholder Engagement – a community and stakeholder engagement strategy consistent with the Department's *Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects* for all stages of the development, including (but not limited to):

- details of how issues raised, and feedback provided during engagement activities have been considered and responded to in the development

- details of the proposed approach to future community and stakeholder engagement based on the results of consultation.

Consultation

During the preparation of the EIS, you must consult with the relevant local, State or Commonwealth Government authorities, service providers, community groups and affected landowners. In particular you must consult with:

- Strathfield Council
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, specifically the:
    - Environment and Heritage Group
    - Water Group
    - Environment Protection Authority
- Heritage NSW
- Transport for NSW
- Fire & Rescue NSW
- Sydney Water
- WaterNSW
- Surrounding local landowners, businesses and stakeholders
- Local and regional community and environmental groups
- Local Aboriginal Land Council
- any other public transport, utilities or community service providers.

The EIS must detail the engagement undertaken and demonstrate how it was consistent with the *Undertaking Engagement Guide: Guidance for State Significant Projects*. The EIS must detail how issues raised and feedback provided have been considered and responded to in the project. Where amendments have not been made to address an issue, a short explanation should be provided.

The NSW Department Planning Housing and Infrastructure's (**DPHI**) *"Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects (March 2024)"* require proponents to prepare a Community and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

(CSES) to ensure the community and other stakeholder have the opportunity to be involved in the planning, design and assessment of the project.

1.2 Site location

The subject site is 13 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre – Lot 15 DP 1133214 (the Site). The Site is located in an area of industrial activity, and is bounded on all sides by industrial sites, including warehouses (to the west and east), a 24-hour concrete batching plant (to the north), and factory units to the south.

The nearest residential receivers are to the south and west, approximately 80 m and 105 m distance from the site, respectively. The nearest arterial road (dual carriageway) is Punchbowl Road, approximately 130 m to the east. The nearest main road is Juno Parade, approximately 120 m to the south (Figure 1).

1.3 Existing Site Operation

The Site is currently used for the receipt, storage and export of soils, aggregates, virgin excavated natural material (VENM) and other similar waste materials. The Site is currently permitted to receive an annual combined throughput of waste material of 199,000 tonnes (t) in any 12-month period.

1.4 Summary of the Proposed Development

Aussie Recycling is proposing to lodge a new State Significant Development (SSD) application (SSD-67497708) seeking approval to construct and operate a materials recovery facility (MRF) on the site. The proposal includes minor demolition, alterations to existing site components, installation of a fixed waste processing plant and site infrastructure, construction of environmental conservation measures, and the ongoing operation of the MRF.

The MRF will have two main buildings, a waste receival building and a processing building. These will be connected by an enclosed conveyor. There will be an open yard between these buildings to allow truck access for delivery of waste and dispatch of recovered products and residual waste.

The MRF will accept and recycle, construction and demolition (C&D) waste, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste and non-putrescible municipal solid waste (MSW), including building and demolition (B&D) wastes such as brick, asphalt, concrete and metals. It is proposed that up to 199,000 t of waste will be accepted and processed in any 12-month period. It is proposed to amend the site's operating hours compared to those currently approved.

MRF operations will include:

- receipt of waste via heavy road vehicles
- storage of waste in the receival building
- handling of waste by the conveyor and mobile plant
- processing of waste, including sifting, picking and screening, using mobile plant and the fixed waste processing plant
- storage of recovered products and residual waste
- dispatch of recovered products and residual waste by heavy road vehicles
- ancillary activities including operation of a workshop, employee parking, overnight truck parking, equipment storage, maintenance, diesel fuel storage in a self-contained fuel tank, water treatment, waste sampling, quality assurance and use of the site's existing facilities.

All waste storage, handling and processing will be within the buildings and conveyor. No waste will be stored, handled or processed outside.

1.5 Current vs proposed operations

Table 1 below outlines the proposed operations and the current operations on Site.

Operation component	Current operation	Proposed operation
Annual throughput	199,000 t in any 12-month period	199,000 t in any 12-month period.
Authorised amount	8,000 t at any one time.	4,000 t at any one time.
Material storage and processing locations	Waste receival area within external (open) yard.	Waste receival and processing areas within buildings.

Operation component	Current operation	Proposed operation
Waste types received	Waste types received • Soils that meet GSW <CT1 and other limits. • Asphalt waste. • Concrete, including fully cured concrete from a batch plant. • VENM. • Ceramics and bricks. • Grit and Screenings.	Waste types received • Construction and demolition (C&D) waste. • Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste. • Non-putrescible municipal solid waste (MSW), including building and demolition (B&D) wastes.
Activities to occur on Site	Waste storage.	Waste Storage **and** Resource Recovery.
Processing equipment	None.	Processing of waste material by sifting, picking, and mechanical screening. No shredding or crushing.
Use of workshop	The workshop is to service the proponent's own fleet of trucks and machinery and will not be open for public use.	
Various ancillary activities	Various ancillary activities such as overnight truck parking, general storage of equipment, maintenance, storage of diesel fuel and operation of a self-contained fuel tank, waste sampling and material testing.	
On Site Staff	Approximately 5-10 full-time Site staff.	Estimated between 14-16 staff will be required on Site.

Table 1: Current and proposed operations.

	Monday to Friday	Saturday	Sunday / Public holidays
Current operation hours			
All activities	6:00 AM - 5:00 PM	7:00 AM - 5:00 PM	Sunday 7am – 5pm / Public holidays – no operations permitted
Proposed operation hours			
Processing	7:00 AM - 6:00 PM	7:00 AM - 6:00 PM	No processing to occur
Transport / handling / tipping / loading	5:00 AM - 10:00 PM	5:00 AM - 10:00 PM	7:00 AM to 6:00 PM
Workshop	24 hr	24 hr	24 hr
Low impact activities	24 hr	24 hr	24 hr

Table 2: Proposed operational hours and activities.

1.5.1 Proposal History

A brief overview of the project history and the iterative approach taken to developing the project is provided in Diagram 1.

1.6 Relationship to other documents

The CSESO interacts with the Social Impact Assessment (**SIA**) and Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (**AHIA**) completed as part of the EIS.

1.7 Engagement objectives

The engagement objectives are informed by the guideline '*Undertaking Engagement for State Significant Projects (March 2024)'* and follow the outlined objectives of being open and inclusive, easy to access, relevant, timely and meaningful.

The specific objectives of engagement completed as part of this SSD include:

- Build relationships;
- To describe the proposal in detail;
- Hear stakeholder's concerns; and
- Revise project design and management measures where possible and reasonable

2. Methodology

This Section details the methodology used to define the baseline and undertake the environmental assessment of potential social impacts of the proposed development.

Social impacts are defined to include both the potential positive and negative impacts associated with the proposal.

2.1 Phasing of assessment

The community and stakeholder consultation is intrinsically linked to other aspects of the SSDA process - specifically the SIA.

As such the consultation was completed in three phases:

- First phase – Community engagement strategy and initial consultation (completed during Scoping Report phase and utilises information obtained in the SIA scoping).
- Second phase – Review of feedback from consultation, changes to project design (if required) and EIS consultation.
- Third phase – Consultation during exhibition.
- Fourth phase – Future consultation (post approval).

2.1.1 First phase – Preliminary community engagement strategy and consultation

- Development of the engagement strategy involved:
    - Utilising the SIA to identify the project's social locality, study area and considerations for consultation. Identification of stakeholders - involves identifying anyone interested in the project or process. The two broad categories of stakeholders are those who contribute to a project and those who are affected by a project. These are the groups that will be impacted by, have an interest in or contribute to the Proposal.
    - Identification of consultation and engagements methods, accessibility, and timeframes to suite the identified stakeholders.
    - Preliminary assessment against the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation to set participation goals and roles in the process.
    - Early consultation in accordance with the above outcomes. Early engagement is the work done to consult with the community and key stakeholders in regards to the planning, design and delivery elements of the Proposal, as set out in the EIS documents.

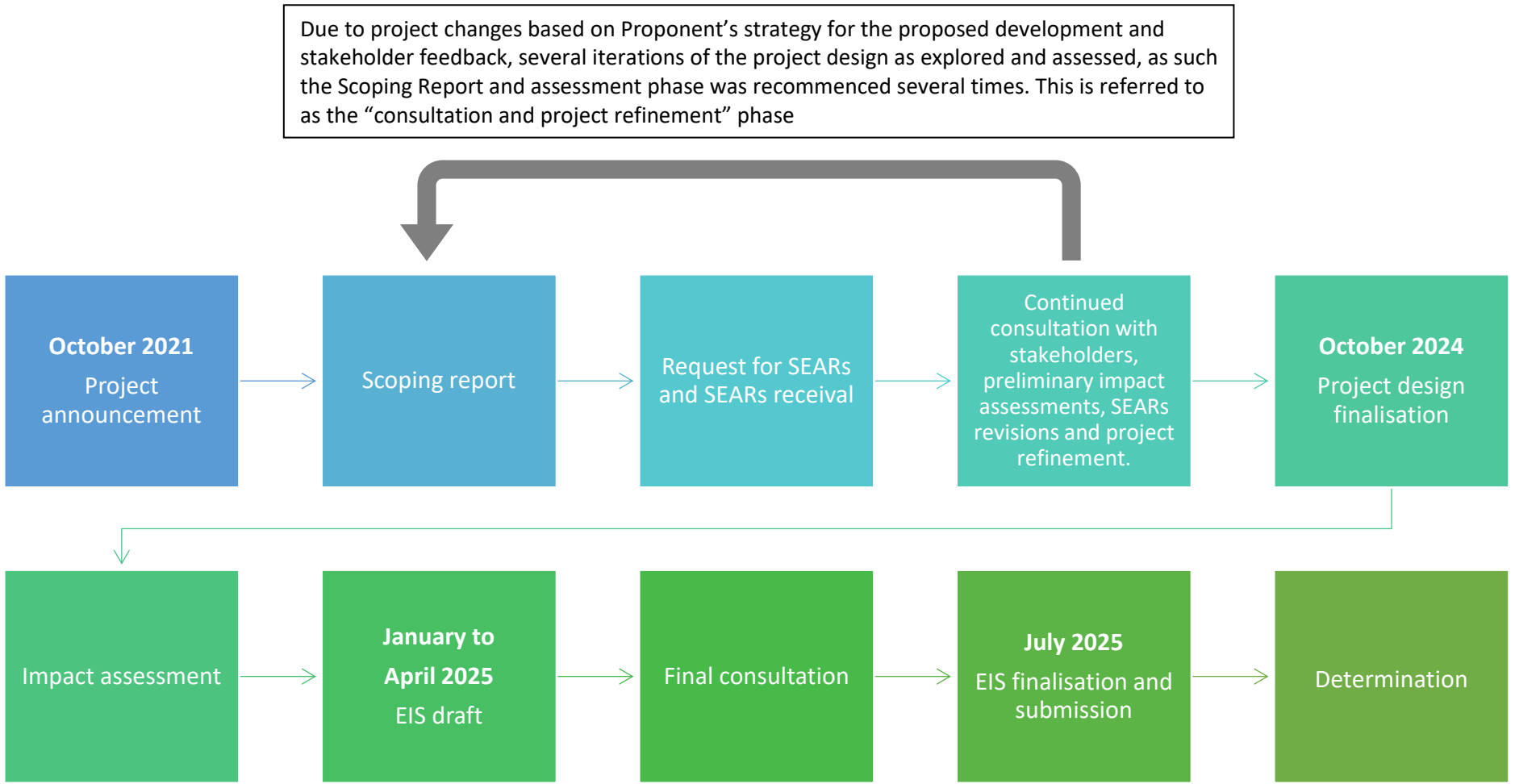


Diagram 1: Project history overview.

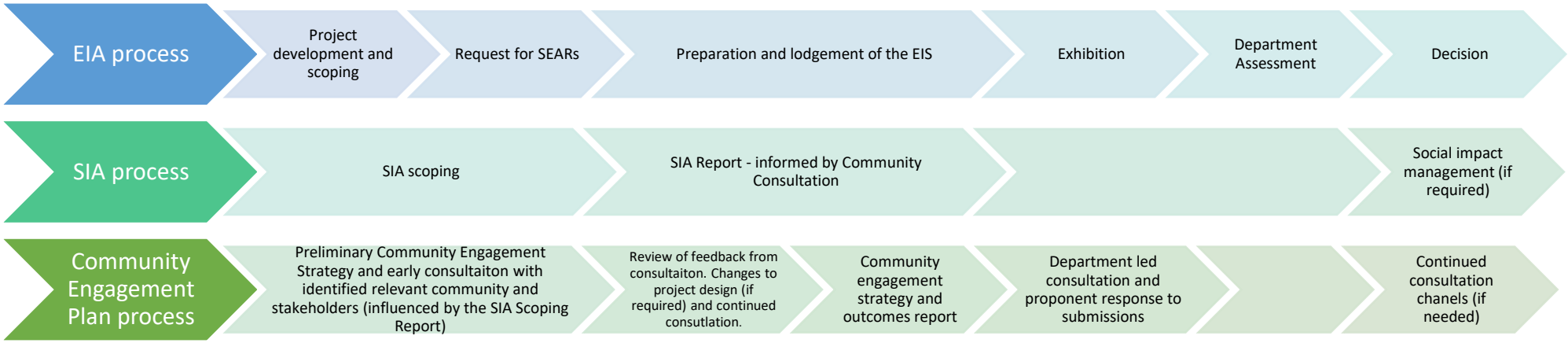


Diagram 2: Overview of key stages.

2.1.2 Second phase – Review of feedback, project changes and EIS consultation

- Evaluate effectiveness of chosen consultation and engagements methods. Changes made to strategy to reflect stakeholder needs.
- Review of issues raised by residents, businesses, other members of the community and surrounding landowners. Responses to these issues, including assessment to identified potential impacts.
- Identification of project changes based on feedback.
- Details of continued consultation and further refinement of consultation methods based on feedback.
- Proposed management and motioning strategies.

2.1.3 Third phase – Future consultation during exhibition.

The EIS will be exhibited by DPHI. Through this process stakeholders and the community have an opportunity to consider the complete Proposal, give comments and provide submissions. During this stage, 4Pillars and Aussie Recycling will undertake further community engagement to inform stakeholders and the community about the Proposal and exhibition of the EIS as is required by DPHI.

2.1.4 Fourth phase – future consultation (post approval).

Open channels for communication during the life of the project.

3. Engagement strategy

3.1 Identification of potential impacted stakeholders

The potential impacted stakeholders were determined with consideration to:

- The technical studies undertaken previously as a part of the planning and approval process, specifically social impact, air quality, noise and transport (i.e. neighbouring properties with the potential to be impacted by air, noise or traffic were selected for consultation);
- An assessment of the local area; and
- Likely interest in the project.

3.1.1 Stakeholders

- Surrounding industrial businesses
- Surrounding residents - nearest residentially zoned area approximately 80 metres away. The closest residential neighbours are located along Wentworth St and Juno Parade.
- Government agencies – identified in the SEARs
    - NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI)
    - NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
        - DCCEEW Biodiversity, Conservation and Science (BCS) Group
        - DCCEEW Water Group
        - DCCEEW Heritage NSW
    - NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA)
    - Sydney Water
    - Strathfield Council
    - Transport for NSW
    - Fire & Rescue NSW (FRNSW)
    - WaterNSW.
- Greenacre and Strathfield communities.

- As requested in the SEARs, consultation with the local indigenous communities and groups has been documented in the ACHAR.

3.2 Privacy considerations

All personal identification and feedback collected during the community engagement activities will be reviewed, screened saved and documented in accordance to the *NSW Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*. When the result of community engagement is release to the public, comments that reveal personal identity will be de-identified unless permission is provide by the stakeholder.

3.3 Community considerations

Based on the SIA the following is to be considered

Social baseline key points	Potential impacts summary / hypothesized concerns or key points
Approximately 22% of people in the area "do not speak English well or not at all", it was seen that Arabic was the dominant language in the area	• Consultation material must be in multiple languages (including English and Arabic) to ensure people are able to be informed on the project.
Estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is 193 individuals.	• Specific Aboriginal consultation is to be undertaken. Consideration is to be given to not only the tangible but the intangible connection to the land on which the Site is located.
Majority of the area consists of families (couple with children).	• Potential concerns for family health • Consultation material must consider medium (eg online or paper) and meeting times are considered to ensure a variety of age groups are reached and are able to provide feedback
Generally, the population of Greenacre are considered in good health.	Potential concerns for family health
Population of Greenacre is generally considered a lower income population	Noted
Majority of travel to work is mostly completed by car	Potential for traffic increase from proposed development to impact travel to work times
Social infrastructure	There were no observed impacts to access to social infrastructure based on desktop review of locations and likely travel routes.

Table 3: Social baseline key points for consideration.

3.4 Communication tools and Interactions

The table below outlines the consultation activities that have been undertaken and the strategic intent of each activity. All activities aimed to ensure the stakeholders were informed of the proposal and had opportunity to contact the teams to provide feedback.

Communication Tools	Description	Expected timing and frequency
Emails / meetings	Emails and meetings with Government agencies identified to seek their feedback on project design and key outcomes. Where specific project officers are assigned these will be contact otherwise standard contact lines will be utilized.	Early consultation, project changes and EIS draft

Letterbox drop	Letters delivered to the stakeholders letter box informing the stakeholder about the proposal to nearby residents and businesses with a likely interest in the proposal due to proximity and potential impact. The letter will include: • a concise summary, including an overview of the proposal in common terms and where applicable maps and figure explanations. • Ability and encouragement to provide feedback via multiple channels such as the community information session (online), email address, phone number and link to website. • details about the Community information session (date and time) and registration information, • ability to register for regular project updates • QR code and website link for additional information. The QR code aims to facilitate easy access to the webpage for booking the workshop. The letter for the letterbox drop will be attached as Appendix 1 Appendix 5 The letter was distributed to stakeholders within approximately 250-500 m of the Site (Figure 1 and Figure 2) Based on outcomes of the SIA, it was determined notifications were required to be in English and Arabic (Appendix 10). The letter was also placed for key community locations such as the library and community centre notice board.	Early consultation, project changes and EIS draft
Community information session	Online community information sessions will be held to provide information about the project proposal. These sessions will include presentations from the project team, outlining the proposal, key outcomes from EIS technical reports, and impact mitigation strategies. Each item covered in the session will conclude with a facilitated discussion between participants where questions will be answered and feedback can be provided. If stakeholders were unable to attend the group session and alternative suitable time was arranged to meet with the stakeholders.	Early consultation, atleast one during EIS development
Website project page	Throughout the project duration, 4Pillars will release the Scoping Report and EIS component and other additional information about the proposal. The website will feature: • Comprehensive details on the project scoping report. • Updates on the project. • Workshop presentations. • A feedback portal. It was ensured that the website was able to be translated into other language via standard online translation tools.	Launched at start of the project and continually updated through out project
Project email address and phone contact	A dedicated project email address was promoted as a means for people to provide feedback, comments and ask questions. The mailbox was monitored by the community engagement team. Contact information to the project	Launched at start of project.

Table 4 : Community communication tools.

The proposed engagement activity for the identified stakeholders are presented below:

Stakeholder	Interest in the Project	Engagement goal (IAP2 Spectrum)	Hypothesised issues of concern	Method of consultation	Timing / frequency
Government agency stakeholders					
DPHI	Regulator	Involve / Collaborate	Potential impacts that may cause detrimental environmental and social outcomes	• Inform DPHI of project. • Seek feedback on project progression / changes. • Resolving issues during EIS preparation. • Applying DPHI guidelines to engagement activities.	Early consultation, project changes and EIS draft
DCCEEW	Regulator	Consult / Inform	Potential impacts that may cause detrimental environmental and social outcomes	• Inform DCCEEW of project progress and seek feedback on project. • Resolving issues during EIS preparation. • Applying DCCEEW guidelines to engagement activities.	Early consultation, project changes and EIS draft
DCCEEW BCS Group	Regulator	Consult / Inform	Potential impacts that may cause detrimental outcomes to the surrounding environment and threatened species	• Inform BCS Group of project. • Collaborate with project issues regarding methodology.	Early consultation, project changes, assessment methodology development and EIS draft
DCCEEW Water Group	Regulator	Consult / Inform	Potential impacts that may cause detrimental outcomes to the surrounding aquatic environment	• Inform DCCEEW Water Group of project.	Early consultation, project changes and EIS draft
DCCEEW Heritage NSW	Regulator	Consult / Inform	Potential impacts that may cause detrimental outcomes to tangible or intangible heritage items.	• Inform DCCEEW Heritage NSW of project. • Collaborate with project issues regarding methodology.	Early consultation, project changes, assessment methodology development and EIS draft
NSW EPA	Regulator	Involve / Collaborate	Potential Impact that causes significant environmental damage Future licensing	• Inform EPA of project progress and key aspects of the proposal. • Resolving issues during EIS preparation.	Early consultation, project design changes, assessment methodology development and EIS draft
Strathfield Council	Regulator	Consult / Inform	Environmental and social impacts in the Strathfield LGA	• Informing Council of the project.	Early consultation, project changes and EIS draft
Sydney Water	Regulator	Consult / Inform	Potential impacts that may cause detrimental outcomes to the surrounding aquatic environment	• Informing Sydney Water of the project.	Early consultation
Transport of NSW	Regulator	Consult / Inform	Impacts to road networks, intersection capacity and road safety	• Informing TfNSW of project progress.	Early consultation
Fire and Rescue NSW	Regulator	Consult / Inform	Fire hazard and emergency access	• Informing Fire and Rescue NSW of project.	Early consultation
WaterNSW	Regulator	Consult / Inform	Site connection to waterways	• Informing WaterNSW of the project	Early consultation
Community stakeholders					
Surrounding residences (within 500 m)	Proximity to the Site. Interest in understanding how the site may impact quality of living, physical and mental health, or daily routine and providing their feedback.	Consult/ Inform (if residents show extensive interest this will be increased to involve)	Potential noise, air, visual and traffic quality impacts to the surrounding areas	• Invitation to a community information session both online and face to face • Provision of contact details to provide feedback and thoughts • Provision of letter with proposal information sheet (in English and Arabic)	Early consultation, project changes and EIS draft. Website material and feedback channels open throughout the life of the project.
Surrounding business (within 500 m)	Proximity to the Site. Interest in understanding how the site may impact quality of living, physical and mental health, or daily routine and providing their feedback.	Consult / Inform	Potential noise, air, visual and traffic quality impacts to the surrounding areas	• Invitation to a community information session both online and face to face • Provision of contact details to provide feedback and thoughts • Provision of letter with proposal information sheet (in English and Arabic)	Early consultation, project changes and EIS draft. Website material and feedback channels open throughout the life of the project.
Greenacre and Strathfield communities	Proximity to the Site.	Inform	Potential impacts to the broader communities	• Provision of notification letters placed at the Library or other community centres. • Online social media material.	Early consultation and EIS draft.

Table 5 : Engagement mechanism.

4. Summary of consultation activities completed

Community and stakeholder feedback has been completed over several years for this project and has played an integral in determination of the final Site design.

Several iterations of project design and EIS submission were completed in which feedback from agencies was obtained.

4.1 Consultation activities

<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Activity description</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Agency consultation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Early consultation</td><td>Email notifications of the project to agencies to request for preliminary feedback on project design.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SEARS request</td><td>Formal submission of the Scoping Report and request for SEARs. DPHI consulted with relevant agencies and SEARS were obtained.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project refinement</td><td>Continued correspondence with agencies via email and online meetings (specifically NSW EPA, DPHI, Heritage, BCS Group).</td></tr>
<tr><td>EIS draft</td><td>Provision of a draft EIS for initial review and comment prior to lodgment.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Stakeholder notification and correspondence</td></tr>
<tr><td>11/22</td><td>Letter notification (English and Arabic) to residents and business within 250 m of the Site. Invitation to comment on the proposed development</td></tr>
<tr><td>11/23</td><td>Establishment of online community portal</td></tr>
<tr><td>29/11/23</td><td>Letter notification (English and Arabic) to residents and business within 250 m of the Site. Invitation to comment on the proposed development</td></tr>
<tr><td>13/5/24</td><td>Letter notification to residents and business within 250 m of the Site. Invitation to comment on the proposed development</td></tr>
<tr><td>23/5/24</td><td>Aussie Recycling social media post to community. Invitation to comment on the proposed development</td></tr>
<tr><td>04/02/25</td><td>Letter notification to residents and business within 250 m of the Site and request for sign up to receive further project updates.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Various</td><td>Direct phone calls with members of the community if contacted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>02/04/25</td><td>Email notification to registered parties or people who indicated interest in the past that the project is nearing completion. Notification that a EIS summary will be provided and a community information session offered to further explain EIS outcomes and to hear feedback.</td></tr>
<tr><td>09/04/25</td><td>EIS summary provided and link to community information session provided.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Community information session</td></tr>
<tr><td>14/12/23</td><td>Community information session – one attendee</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Other community information sessions were offered – however, no attendees registered interest and were hence cancelled.</td></tr>
<tr><td>14/04/25</td><td>Community information session – one attendee.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Other consultation</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Indigenous heritage notification and consultation
<table>
<tr><th>Consultation period</th><th>Consultation completed summary</th></tr>
<tr><td>07/03/24 – 29/03/24</td><td>Identification of Aboriginal Organisations and people who may have interest in the Proposed Site upgrades. Letter sent to:
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
Local Land Services Council (Greater Sydney Local Offices)
National Native Title Tribunal
Strathfield Council
NSW Native Title Services (NTSCORP)
Office of the Registrar Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
DECCEW (Environment and Heritage group)</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>Compilation of all Compilation of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the Site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>26/03/24 – 12/04/24</td><td>Notification of the proposed development sent via email or mail to all compiled Aboriginal people who may have an interest.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

		Recording of interested parties.
	08/04/24 – 17/04/24	Notification of the proposed development placed in the local Newspaper. Recording of interested parties.
	-	Compilation of RAPs
	30/05/24 – 02/07/24 Reminder email sent 25/06/24	Presentation of information about the proposed project. Gathering information about the cultural significance. • Seeking information from RAPs to identify objects or cultural value. • Seeking input on potential management / mitigation options.
	02/07/24-31/12/2024	• Ongoing communication with RAPS (no additional feedback received in this time. • 05/12/24 - Site inspection with RAP(s) who were interested in seeing the Site.
	28/2/2025	Consultation closed out. No further comments received.

Table 6: Consultation activity summary.

5. Stakeholder feedback and project response

Community and stakeholder feedback has been completed over several years for this project and has played an integral role in determination of the final project design.

Feedback was sought from stakeholders through the consultation activities listed in this report. 4Pillars sought feedback and notified:

- 4Pillars sought feedback from government agencies and Council during preparation of the project.
- 4Pillars notified residents of Greenacre through multiple letterbox notifications, and presented to community members in several webinars.
- 4Pillars updated and maintained website material.

Key changes in project design based on feedback from stakeholders and Proponent consideration from initial conception include:

- Reduction in the maximum amount of waste stored on the Site from 8,000 t to 4,000 t at any one time.
- Maintaining the existing level of waste throughput (199,000 tonnes per year) rather than increasing.
- Enclosure of Site waste operations within two buildings: the Waste Receival Building and the MRF Building.
- Extension of operating hours for specific activities only (i.e. no extension of operating hours for processing beyond day time hours).
- Installation of on-site water control valve, to prevent discharge from the Site.

5.1 Government Agency Consultation outcomes

Consultation activity completed	Summary of key issues	Response
DPHI		
• Consultation as part of the SEARs. • Multiple telephone conversations and email correspondences have occurred throughout the development of the EIS. • Consultation regarding project updates and feedback on methodology. • Face to face meeting was held between DPHI and EPA on 4th July 2023 (see EPA section for key issues and response).	• Issues as outlined in the SEARs	SEARs requirements were incorporated into the project.
DCCEEW BCS Group		
• Consultation as part of the SEARs. • Multiple telephone conversations and email correspondences have occurred throughout the development of the EIS.	• Potential impacts regarding biodiversity and flooding. • Discussions regarding reasons for BDAR waiver rejection and suggested methodology to align to DCCEWW BCS Groups requirements to the project.	Change of methodology approach from BDAR waiver to a Small Area BDAR module with specialist impact statement on Green and Golden Bellfrog. Revise water quality assessment to include further information on flood impacts.
DCCEEW Water Group		
• Consultation as part of the SEARs.	DCCEEW Water Group did not provide any specific did not provide any specific comments or particular requirements.	Standard requirements provided for SSD projects were incorporated were relevant. If not relevant to the project, these have been addressed via a short statement.
DCCEEW Heritage NSW		
• Consultation as part of the SEARs. • Multiple telephone conversations and email correspondences have occurred throughout the development of the EIS.	The SEARs stated the requirement for a full Aboriginal Heritage assessment. Due to the high level of historic disturbance at the Site it was believed that there would be negligible possibility for tangible objects.	Heritage NSW outlined although tangible objects may not be present it is important to determine the potential intangible Aboriginal cultural values associated with the Site. It was suggested that consultation in line with the *"Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010)"* be completed. This was incorporated into the EIS and consultation completed with reference to these guidelines.
NSW EPA		
• Consultation as part of the SEARs. • Multiple telephone conversations and email correspondences have occurred throughout the development of the EIS. • Face to face meeting was held between DPHI and EPA on 4th July 2023.	• Enclosure of the facility • Capacity of the Site to store proposed authorised amount • Waste types received and material management • Water management • Air, odour, noise, fire requirements	See section 5.1.1 below for further detailed regarding enclosure of the facility. All EPA comments and concerns will be incorporated into the proposed development and will be fully addressed in the EIS. The EPAs feedback obtained during the SEARs has been incorporated into the project redesign and several issues (eg authorised amount, waste types) have been modified to bring into general compliance with this feedback.

Strathfield Council		
• Consultation as part of the SEARs request. It is noted that Council did not provide updated comments / requirements to SSD-67497708. As such, their comments from previous SEARS SSD-55663210 dated 13/03/23 were considered (it is noted that the proposed development was altered and some comments are not relevant anymore)	• Potential impacts to Green and Golden Bellfrogs, traffic, visual amenity, noise, air quality, water quality and cumulative impacts • Noted issues with historical compliance	These comments were provided in 2023 and since the project has been redesigned and the issues raised have been addressed through this redesign and further assessment.
Transport for NSW		
• Consultation as part of the SEARs	TfNSW identified the following items to be addressed in the EIS: • Daily and peak traffic movements • Details of proposed vehicle access and requirements of Australian Standards • Proposed car parking spaces • Details of vehicle movements (arrival and departure times)	These items were provided to the specialists and have been addressed within the Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment (TTIA). The TTIA did not identify the need for further consultation or referral to TfNSW at this stage.
Fire and Rescue NSW		
• Consultation as part of the SEARs	Fire and rescue NSW did not provide any specific comments or particular requirements.	Guidelines referenced by FRNSW in the SEARs response have been referenced were relevant. The Fire Impact Assessment did not identified the need for further consultation or referral to FRNSW at this stage.
WaterNSW		
• Consulted as part of SEARS	WaterNSW did not provide any specific comments or particular requirements.	NA

Table 7: Agency consultation outcomes.

5.1.1 EPA consultation

A meeting between 4Pillars and EPA representatives was organised for January 2024. Meeting attendees are outlined in Table 8.

Name of attendee	Company / Position	Role
Ruth Owler	EPA / Unit Head – Regulatory Operations Metro West	NA
Rashad Danoun	EPA / Senior Operations Officer	NA
Fiona Gainsford	Gainsford Environmental Consulting / Principal Environmental Consultant	REAP Certifier
James Hammond	4Pillars Environmental Consulting / CEO	Proposed development environmental consultant
Satish Maharjan	4Pillars Environmental Consulting / Senior Consultant	Proposed development environmental consultant
Sophia Burke	4Pillars Environmental Consulting / Consultant	Proposed development environmental consultant

Table 8: Meeting attendees

The meeting in early 2024 was focused on updating the NSW EPA on the further refinement and iteration of the proposed development. This meeting did not raise any new issues or concerns. The issues and concerns that had been raised in previous (early and mid 2023) consultation are as follows:

- The EPA's best practice recommendation for all new waste facilities and waste facilities that are being modified is to enclose the processing / operating areas.
    - The purpose of enclosure is to minimise the impact of dust, water and noise pollution on sensitive receiving environments e.g. residential areas.
    - The implementation of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) has been ineffective, in practice, at many sites. Therefore, the EPA does not generally support 'deferring' mitigation commitments to EMPs rather than addressing them during assessment/conditioning.
    - Engineering controls (i.e. automation of dust suppression) is encouraged to remove human error.
    - If alternative measures to enclosure are proposed, the EPA expects the proponent to demonstrate equivalent performance of those alternative measures.
- EPA takes a very cautious approach to approving soil waste above CT1 levels (from the Waste Classification Guidelines a 2014). Any such proposal needs robust justification.
    - The EPA's key concern is around human health, particular lead and other priority contaminants.
    - End use is important for blended reuse products (see below).
    - RROs with specific intended end uses are helpful (eg. industrial purposes or a specific application).

Based on the outcomes of the consultation, further review and analysis of the proposed development design and impact was undertaken. The consultation has guided the review steps and the approach is summarised below:

1. Review of proposed development design
2. Modelling potential impacts
3. Analysis of mitigation options
4. Option determination

Review of proposed development design

4Pillars intends to incorporate the advice from the EPA during the finalisation of the proposed development design and establishment of the EIS. Discussions with the client will be completed to determine the feasibility of enclosing the facility, this will be reviewed through both cost benefit analysis and further modelling of environmental protection outcomes.

Based on the EPAs feedback and further Client considerations, the proposed aspect regarding accepting soils above CT1 has been removed.

Modelling potential impacts

Multiple models for each environmental impact aspect will be created by the specialists which explore:

- The impact level of the proposed development with an enclosure, and;
- The impact level of the proposed development with alternative mitigation measures (preference given to engineering controls).

Analysis of mitigation options

After the models are created, the mitigation options will be compared and analysed. If an alternative mitigation measure is shown to offer an equivalent level of environmental protection performance (when compared to the enclosing option), it will be explored further, and cost benefit analysis will be completed for this measure.

Option determination

The option(s) that achieve the best environmental protection, or the option that achieves an equivalent level of protection will be put forward to the EPA for further consideration.

5.2 Community engagement outcomes

Community member	Dates	Contact method	Comments	4Pillars response
Resident – 25 Sylvanus St, Greenacre	12/2022	Notified via letter box drop Emails	• Comments regarding the waste type	Invitation to information session or further private discussions (no response). Provision of summary EIS and link to final community consultation session (no response)
Resident – 37 Juno Parade, Greenacre (name withheld)	07/2022 12/2022 12/2023	Notified via letter box drop Emails and calls Attendance of community information session	• Concerns around the scale of the proposed development • Current issues with night time noise • Concerns with the proposed developments potential noise and air quality impacts	Further back and forth discussion over email and phone calls to explain the project further and understand key concerns. Invitation to information session in 2023 (attended) Provision of summary EIS and link to final community consultation session (no response)
Commercial business – 23-25 Wentworth St, Greenacre	12/2022	Notified via letter box drop Emails	• Concerns around traffic levels (current and proposed), current road condition and noise impacts.	Invitation to information session or further private discussions (no response). Provision of summary EIS and link to final community consultation session (no response)
Residents of 31 Wentworth Avenue (provided through the Strata Collective)	12/2022 12/2023 02/2025	Notified via letter box drop Emailed 4Pillars Attendance of final community consultation session	• Objected to the proposed development due to traffic concerns (objection noted in 2022,2023 and 2025	Attendance of final consultation session by a Stata Collective representative. Discussed questions regarding the proposal and provided answers. Generally thought the proposal would be an improvement on current operations. No further questions or feedback was obtained
Assumed resident – no name or address provided	12/2022	Emailed 4Pillars	• Provided personal opinions about the Proponent and 4Pillars. No specific comments about the proposed were provided. It appears the key concerns was related to inability to comply with regulations.	Invitation to information session or further private discussions (no response). Provision of summary EIS and link to final community consultation session (no response)
Resident – 42 Wentworth St, Greenacre	01/2025	Notified via letter box drop Emailed 4Pillars	• Registered interest in receiving final draft EIS	Provision of summary EIS and link to final community consultation session (no response)
Future resident – 14 Wilbur St, Greenacre	02/2025	Notified via letter box drop Call to 4Pillars		Discussion regarding the proposal.

Table 9: Community engagement outcomes.

5.2.1 2023 community workshops and correspondence

During the consultation session in late 2023, the owners of 37 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW (names withheld for privacy - referred to as Mr and Mrs 37 Juno) received the letter notification and reached out to 4Pillars.

Mr 37 Juno shared insightful perspectives on the proposed project. His residence, strategically located behind the Site, provides him with a direct view of stockpiles, making noise and vibration apparent. Expressing concern for his 8-month-old child's well-being, he emphasised his expectations from the session—clarification on the nuances between the previous and new proposals.

Appreciating the friendly and cohesive nature of the community, Mr 37 Juno acknowledged the necessity of justifying the project to the community. He raised queries about the project, seeking clarity on terms such as VENM (Virgin Excavated Natural Material) and expressing reservations about potential asbestos processing at the Site. His conscientious approach was evident in his previous complaint regarding sand accumulation in his backyard, which was promptly addressed by Aussie Skips.

Delving into environmental concerns, Mr 37 Juno sought information on dust and noise mitigation measures. The discussion covered current and proposed measures, including increased sprinklers and real-time monitoring devices. A notable suggestion from 4Pillars about adding a dust monitor near his residence piqued Mr 37 Juno's interest, and he expressed a desire for further discussion on this aspect. Concerns about night operations were addressed, assuring him that such activities would be limited to low-impact tasks, with additional modelling to be provided during the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

5.2.2 EIS outcomes summary and final consultation session

In early 2025, the EIS summary was provided to all community members that had previously provided comments or registered their interest in the proposed development. The EIS summary was provided with a link to further information and invitation to the final community information session.

The Strata Collective Pty Ltd on behalf of tenants of 31 Wentworth St, Greenacre responded with and interest in attending the session.

The community session was held on the 14/4/14 with 4Pillars representatives Sophia Burke and James Hammond as well as a representative for 31 Wentworth St, Greenacre. 4Pillars presented a summary of the proposed development and associated impacts. During this session, questions were answered about the proposed development and any concerns were noted. Generally, the representative thought that the proposed was an improvement to current operations. The representative was provided a copy of the presentation and a copy of the draft Traffic Impact Assessment to distribute to other tenants of 31 Wentworth St, so they may pass on comments and concerns as needed.

6. Conclusion

6.1.1 Community

Overall, community response to the proposed development was limited, with few submissions or expressions of concern received. Where concerns were raised, we made every effort to engage directly with residents to better understand their perspectives and provide relevant information about the project. These discussions were constructive and, in most cases, helped to address and reduce the concerns initially expressed.

The feedback received has been considered in the planning and design process, and the project team remains committed to ongoing communication with the community as the development progresses.

6.1.2 Agencies

Government agencies were actively engaged throughout the project planning and assessment process. Their feedback has played an important role in shaping the project, with key inputs incorporated into both the design and supporting technical assessments. Ongoing collaboration with relevant agencies will continue to ensure the project aligns with applicable regulatory requirements and delivers positive outcomes for the community and environment.

7. Evaluation

Were all identified stakeholders informed about the Proposal?	All stakeholders identified in the CSES were informed about the Proposal
Were any stakeholders missed and why?	4Pillars believe all stakeholders and potentially interested community members were notified during the pre-exhibition process. Some stakeholders did not accept an offer of a project briefing, either due to lack of interest or a preference to assess the Proposal in full once on exhibition.
Did stakeholders receive a chance to give feedback?	The Proponent has considered and included the feedback received by stakeholders in preparation of the Proposal.
Was this feedback meaningfully considered and responded to?	4Pillars has carefully considered the feedback provided during the consultation process, some changes have been made to the plans in preparation of the Proposal.
Did stakeholders give feedback on the engagement process? What did they say?	4Pillars received mostly questions during the consultation process or objections from industrial neighbours due to concerns regarding truck numbers. Further consultation was completed with these parties were possible

Table 10: Evaluation questions.

8. List of appendices

Appendix 1 Community information sheet (11/23).

Appendix 2 Online Consultation Presentation

Appendix 3 Online Consultation and Feedback Summary (Session 12/23).

Appendix 4 Community Information Sheet Distribution Addresses

Appendix 5 Final community letter box drop.

Appendix 6 Registered parties.

Appendix 7 Final consultation correspondence (provision of draft EIS to registered parties).

Appendix 8 EIS summary.

Appendix 9 Final information session slides and summary (session 14/4/25).

Appendix 10 Community Information sheet (11/22).

9. Figures and photos

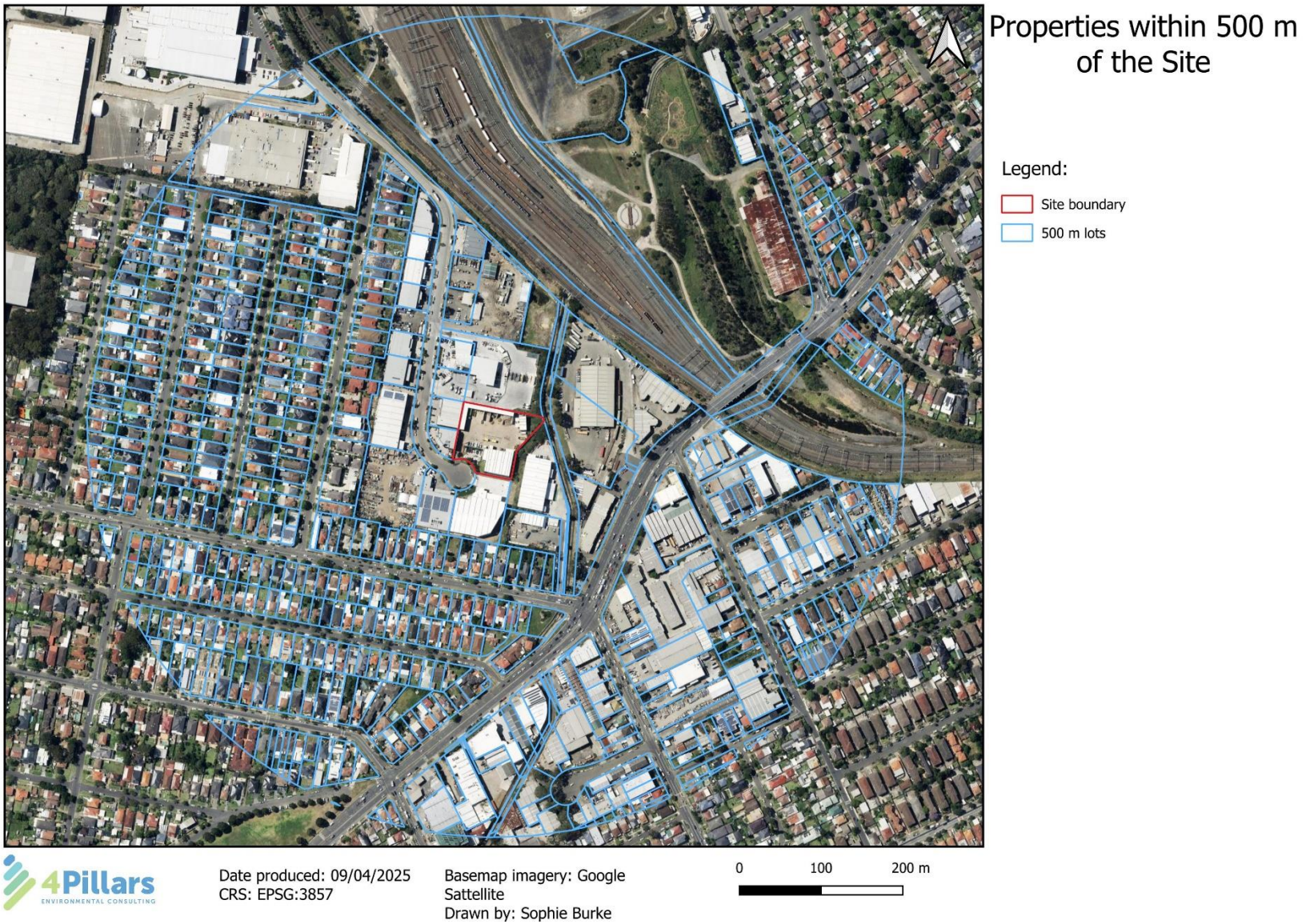


Figure 1: Properties within 500 m of the Site.

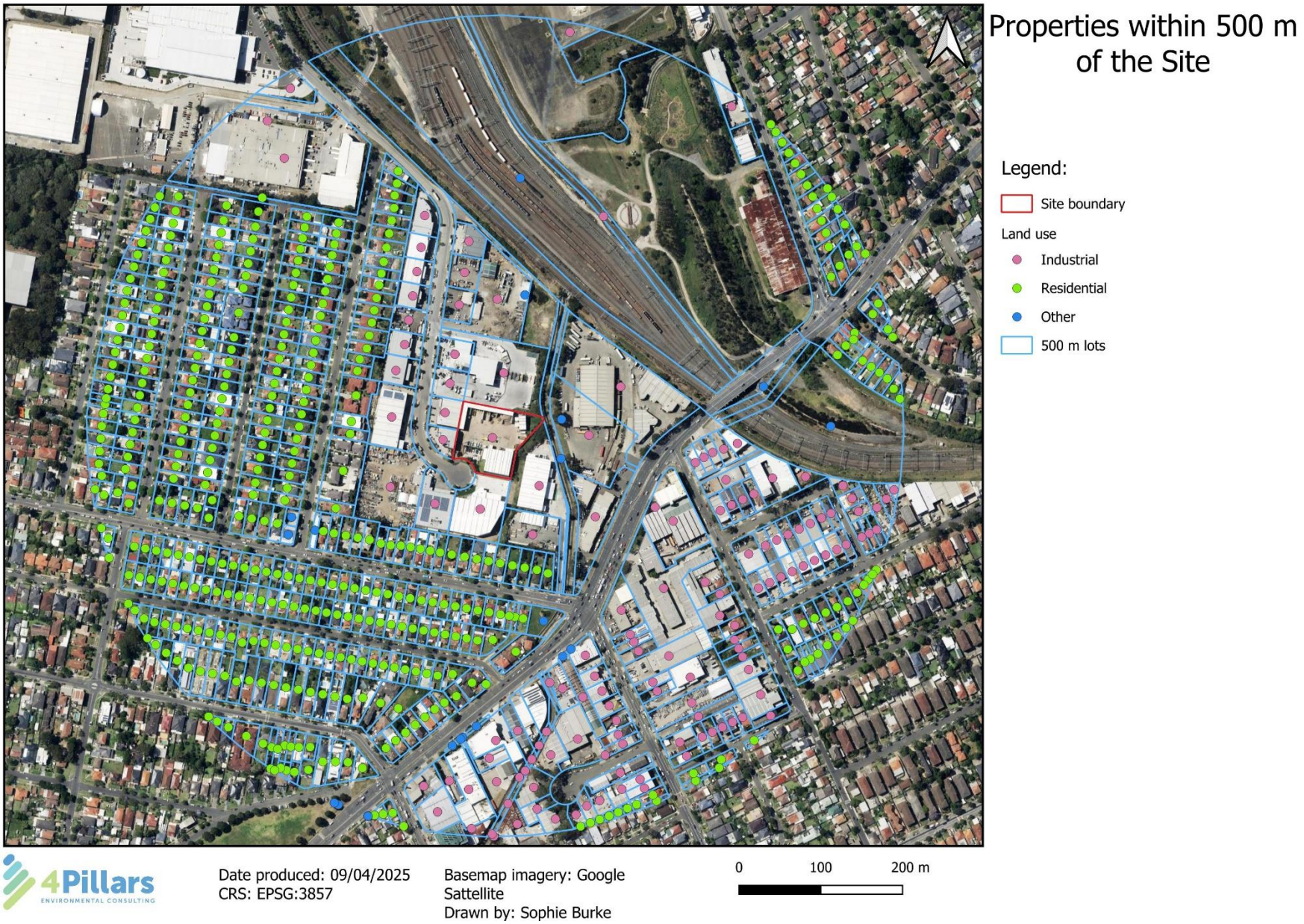


Figure 2: Properties within 500 m of the Site and land use.

Appendix 1. Community information sheet

Have your say on Aussie Recycling Greenacre facility upgrades

Community Notification December 2023

About Aussie Skips Recycling

Aussie Skips Recycling Greenacre is a waste handling and transfer facility. Aussie Skips Recycling is an Australian, family-owned, waste management company, which is part of a larger parent company, Aussie Industries. Aussie Industries' activities include the operation of a collection infrastructure business (Aussie Skips) and two resource recovery facilities - one in Strathfield South and the Site at Greenacre, NSW. Aussie Industries is a n important local employer and contributor to social and economic outcomes in Sydney's south-west.

Currently the materials received at the site are 'Soil' and 'Asphalt and concrete'. Storage and recycling of soil is currently Aussie Recycling Greenacre's core business. These materials are sourced from a variety of civil and construction locations, mostly from the Greater Sydney Region.

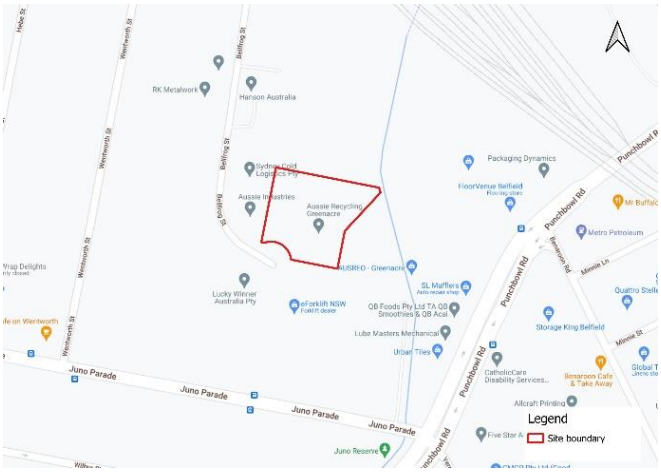
Key features of the proposal

Aussie Recycling is looking to increase the scale of their current waste handling and transfer facility. The proposed development looks to:

1. Increase total throughput from its current 199,000 T per year to 250,000 T per year.
2. Increase the authorised amount from 8,000 T to 14,000 T at any one time.
3. Addition of fixed concrete crushing plant inside the exisitng warehouse.
4. Acceptance of Potential Acid Sulfate Soils (PASS) and Actual Acid Sulfate Soils (AASS) for treatment and resuse.
5. Addition of a fixed soil processing plant (trommel).
6. Installation of mitigation infrastructure to minimise environmental and community impact.

The location of the proposal

Aussie Skips Recycling facility is located at 13 Bellfrog St, Greenacre, NSW 2190.



Environmental Impact Assessment

It is important that we take the opportunity to highlight key environmental matters and the assessment proposed to address each topic that interest regarding the proposal.

An environmental impact assessment will be undertaken to identify potential impacts on the environment and community as a consequence of the upgrade of the waste resource recovery facility. We will be undertaking studies assessing:

- noise and vibration;
- air quality;
- waste management on site;
- soil and water;
- biodiversity;
- traffic and transport;
- hazard, fire and incident management; and
- visual impacts.

These studies will be undertaken by suitably qualified specialists and will determine the potential project impacts, develop management and monitoring plans designed to reduce the impacts on the environment and community.

4Pillars Environmental Consulting
a: Level 1, 5 George Street, North Strathfield, 2137
p: 02 8313 7054
w: www.4Pillars.com.au

Environment
Society
Economy
Equity

Why is the project proposed

Globally, there has been a shift in the managing waste and the utilisation of valuable recycled materials. This has placed increasing pressure of rapid growing cities like Sydney to improve how waste is managed and the capacity for recycling. This particularly prevalent in the context of waste disposal, as nearby landfills are quickly reaching capacity, there is an increase demand and need to create sustainable and viable waste recycling centres.

The NSW government is determined to make the most of resources for significant economic, social, and environmental benefits. The planned facility plays a crucial role in achieving the government's goals to increase waste diversion from landfills. It's not just about waste – it's a boost for innovation, growth, and job creation, all while lessening the impact on the environment. This straightforward approach reflects a practical strategy for a more sustainable and prosperous future.

Have your say

Aussie Recycling are committed to engage with the community and welcome feedback or questions relating to the Proposal.

We will be holding an online community information session on **8 December 2023**, to discuss the outcomes of the environmental impact assessment. To register for this session, please email, call or respond through the QR code.

This consultation and feedback provide will provide first-hand insights into what the community value and how you expect the project be managed.

Date : **Friday 8 December 2023**

Time : **10 am**

Where : **online**

RSVP : **by Friday 8 December 9 am**

Contact us

Scan the QR code below to access the online community portal. Inside, you'll find further details about the proposed development, including how to register for the upcoming community consultation and feedback workshop.

4Pillars.com.au

You can also directly contact and provide your thoughts and feedback on:

Phone : **02 8313 7054**

Email : **hello@4Pillars.com.au**

Website : **www.4pillars.com.au**

Post : **Level 1, 5 George Street, North Strathfield, 2137 NSW**

Your participation is crucial, and we look forward to hearing your thoughts!

Appendix 2. Online Consultation Presentation

AUSSIE SKIPS
RECYCLING PTY LTD

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION SESSION 1

08/12/23



CONSULTATION SESSION OVERVIEW

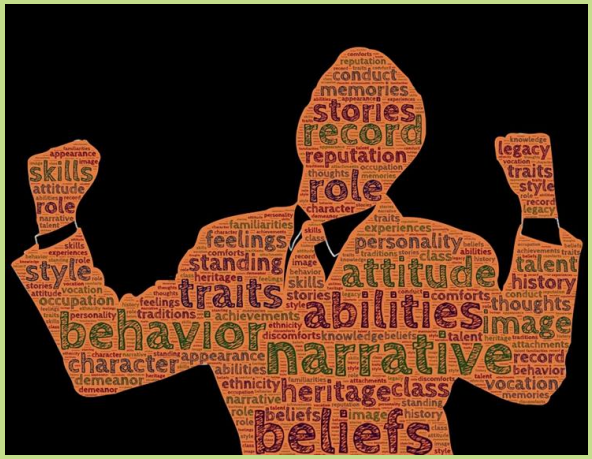
Agenda

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. The project and proposal
3. Timing, approvals and technical studies
4. Consultation information and next steps

Objectives

- The purpose of today is to provide you with more information about the proposal, hear your feedback and answer any questions you might have.
- Feel free to drop any question into the chat as we go through each section. We will pause for discussion at the end of each presentation topic.

ICE Breaker



Name (if you feel comfortable to share)



What do you love about your community ?



What do you expect from this workshop

HAVE YOUR SAY



What good experiences have you had?



What bad experiences have you had?

WASTE AND RECYCLING IN NSW – THE NEED FOR MORE RECYCLING FACILITIES



- Per person waste generation increased by 9% since 2015-2016 to 2.65 tonnes per year
- 17% increase in total waste generation to 21.9 million tonnes per year
- Recycling -64% of waste diverted for recycling

Indicator and status		Environmental trend	Information reliability
Total waste generation	 MODERATE	Getting worse	✓✓✓
Per person waste generation	 MODERATE	Getting worse	✓✓✓
Total and per person solid waste disposal	 GOOD	Getting worse	✓✓✓
Total and per person solid waste recycled	 GOOD	Getting better	✓✓✓

NSW WASTE AND RECYCLING PERFORMANCE DATE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-2022

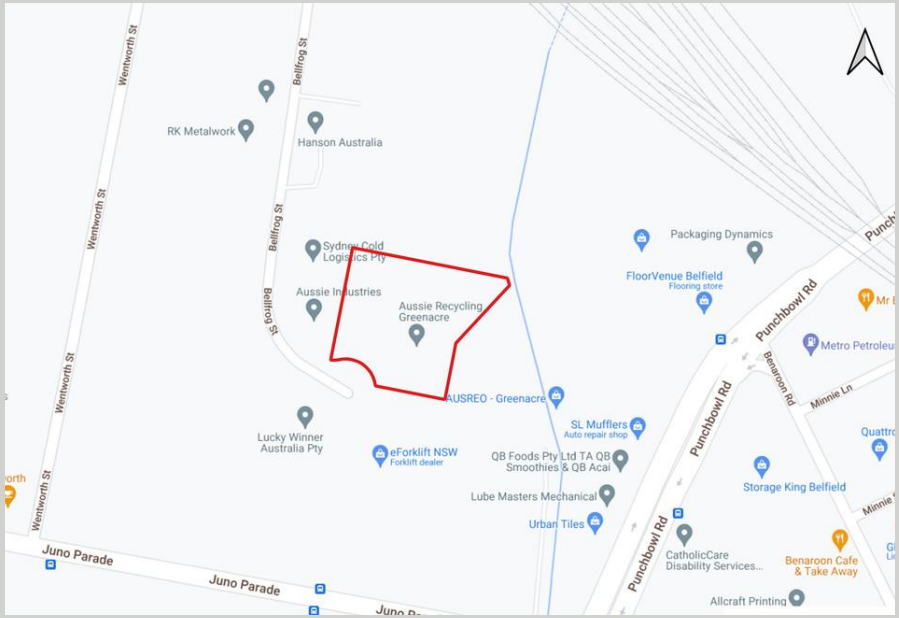


NSW WASTE AND RECYCLING PERFORMANCE DATE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-2022

Aussies Recycling

13 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190

Aussie Recycling Pty Ltd is a locally owned waste management company whose philosophy is based on maximizing recycling through effective source separation whilst providing reliable and efficient waste disposal systems. As a proud family owned and operated business, supporting the community is at the core of Aussie Skips' business vision.



CURRENT OPERATIONS

- Annual throughput-199,000 t in any 12 month period.
- Authorised amount 8,000 t at any one time.
- Waste types received
  - Soils that meet GSW <CT1 and other limits
  - Asphalt waste
  - Concrete, including fully cured concrete from a batch plant
  - VENM



Existing Site Infrastructure

Legend:

Existing Site Infrastructure
- Existing material bays
- Water guns
- Water Storage
- Diesel Refill Area
- Mechanics workshop
- Warehouse
- Wheel Wash
- Weighbridge
- Material bay awning

Base Maps
- Site boundary

4Pillars ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Date produced: 15/09/2022
CRS: EPSG:3857

Basemap imagery: Nearmap
Drawn by: Sophie Burke

0 10 20 m

THE PROPOSAL

01

Increase the authorized amount of waste materials stored to 14,000 tonnes at any one time.

02



Increase the annual throughput to 250,000 tonnes of waste materials.

03



Addition of soil and concrete processing machinery (soil processing trommel located under the awning and concrete crushing plant located within existing warehouse).

04



Expansion of waste types accepted on site (expansion of soil quality range)
.

05



Expansion of operating hours for certain activities.

Proposed development site layout and operational overview

Material movement throught the Site

1. Weighbridge + waste acceptance and rejection.
Waste classification documents are reviewed and weighbridge operator informs truck of where to go on Site.

2. Trucks containing segregated concrete and brick OR PASS/ASS material enter the warehouse (see 8 for next step)

3. Trucks containing soil waste is directed to the "incoming" or specific segregated soil bay.

4. Soils are placed through the soil processing plant and separated based on size.

5. These soils are then assessed against releveant criteria and will await disposal offsite.

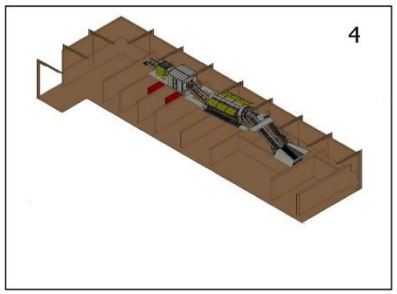
6. This material is removed from Site for further processing at other facilities

7. Concrete and brick material are transported to the warehouse for further processing

8. Concrete and brick material is placed into the incoming bay and loaded into the concrete processing plant

9. PASS/ ASS undergoes treatment in accordance with Waste Classifciation guidelines. Onsite treatment will be completed with a excavator bucket for small quantities of material or a pugmil for large quanities.





Legend:

- Site boundary
- Proposed Site layout
  - Material storage bays (pushwalls)
  - Concrete processing
  - Internal Material Storage Bays
  - Vehicle movement
  - Soil Processing Plant
- Penstock valve
- Awning Extension
- Current infrastructure
  - Vegetated Swale
  - Water Storage
  - Diesel Refill Area
  - Mechanics workshop
- Wheel Wash
- Weighbridge
- Mechanic pits
- OSD Catchment Area
- Warehouse

4Pillars ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

THE ASSESSMENT PHASE

01

PROJECT ANNOUCEMENT

WE ARE HERE

02

ISSUE SEARs

Issue Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment requirements (SEARS).

03

PREPARE EIS

Prepare Environmental Impact Statement including community engagement.

04

EIS RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC

Public exhibition of the EIS and community invited to submit a response.

05

AUSSIE SKIPS RESPONSE

Aussie Skips considers and response to the EIS.

06

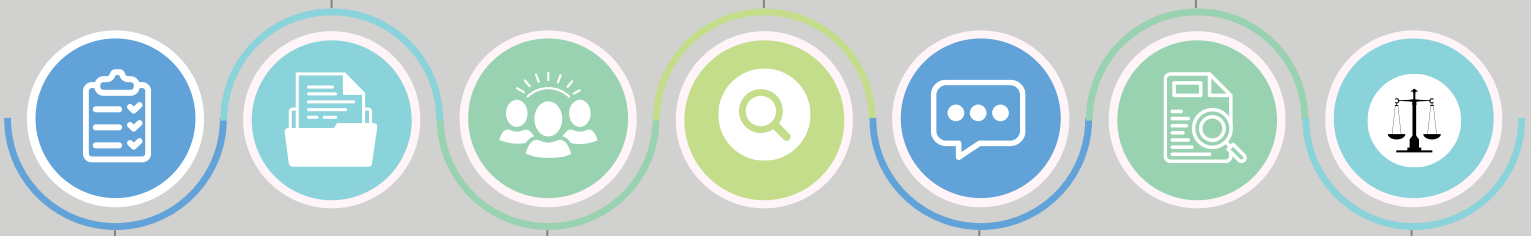
ASSESSING THE PROPOSAL

Department of Planning and Environment assesses the proposal

07

DETERMINATION

Proposal will be determined by the Ministry of Planning.



NEXT STEPS



Consultation with agencies and government bodies



Scoping report



Application of SEARS and receival



EIS



Lodgement of the application and EIS



Public exhibition by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A SUBMISSION



Consultation happens before and during the exhibition period



If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact 4Pillars' office. We look forward to hearing from you.

FURTHER INFORMATION



Appendix 3. Online Consultation and Feedback Summary (session 12/23)

Online Consultation Summary

This summary encapsulates the valuable insights shared by Mr. Wasif Hassen during our recent workshop, providing a detailed snapshot of his concerns, expectations, and contributions to the discussion. The workshop served as a platform for open dialogue between community members and project stakeholders, fostering an environment where residents like Mr. Hassen could express their thoughts on the proposed development. Through this collaborative exchange, we gained valuable perspectives on various aspects of the project, ranging from environmental considerations to community well-being. As we move forward, these insights will play a crucial role in shaping our approach and ensuring that the ongoing planning process aligns with the community's needs and aspirations. We are grateful for the active participation of Mr. Hassen and others, and we look forward to continued engagement in future sessions as we work together to enhance transparency and address community concerns.

During the initial consultation, we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Wasif Hassen, a valued member of our community residing at 37 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190 for the past two years. As a civil engineer specializing in stormwater and environmental compliance for water, Mr. Hassen shared perspectives on the project. His residence, strategically located behind the site, provides him with a direct view of the site, experience noise from the industrial area and vibration apparent. Expressing concern for his 8-month-old child's well-being, he emphasized his expectations from the session—clarification on the nuances between the previous and new proposals.

Appreciating the friendly and cohesive nature of the community, Mr. Hassen acknowledged the necessity of justifying the project to the community. He raised queries about the project, seeking clarity on terms such as VENM (Virgin Excavated Natural Material) and expressing reservations about potential asbestos processing at the site. His thorough approach was evident in his previous complaint regarding sand accumulation in his backyard, which was promptly addressed by Aussie Skips.

Delving into environmental concerns, Mr. Hassen sought information on dust and noise mitigation measures. The discussion covered current and proposed measures, including increased sprinklers and real-time monitoring devices. A notable suggestion from 4Pillars about adding a dust monitor near his residence piqued Mr. Hassen's interest, and he expressed a desire for further discussion on this aspect. Concerns about night operations were addressed, assuring him that such activities would be limited to low-impact tasks, with additional modelling to be provided during the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) phase.

Understanding that this is an initial phase, Mr. Hassen was assured of ongoing communication with the community as more information becomes available throughout the planning process. To facilitate a seamless feedback process, 4Pillars provided Mr. Hassen with contact information for lodging complaints, particularly regarding project operations at night.

We appreciate Mr. Hassen's valuable input and look forward to continued engagement with him and the community in subsequent sessions as we progress with the planning process.

Appendix 4. Community Information Sheet Distribution Addresses

Receiver type	Lot	Section	DP	Street address
I	2	-	DP866144	43 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	1	-	DP866144	Drone Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
I	18	-	DP1133214	18 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	16	-	DP1133214	14 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	14	-	DP1133214	AusReo, Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
I	13	-	DP1133214	9 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	24	-	DP1133214	19 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	21	-	DP1133214	19 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	23	-	DP1133214	19 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	22	-	DP1133214	19 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	20	-	DP1133214	18 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	19	-	DP1133214	18 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	12	-	DP1133214	12 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	11	-	DP1133214	10 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	10	-	DP1133214	10 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	3	-	DP1133214	4A Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	2	-	DP1133214	4A Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	5	-	DP1133214	4A Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	4	-	DP1133214	4A Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	6	-	DP1133214	7 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	98	-	DP1156283	7 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I		-	SP88924	7 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I		-	SP90493	6 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	15	-	DP1133214	13 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	17	-	DP1133214	18 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	52	-	DP791101	43A Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
	36	-	DP13960	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
	1	-	DP419470	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
	2	-	DP419470	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	1	-	DP35173	128 Cosgrove Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	2	-	DP35173	128 Cosgrove Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	5	-	DP35173	Tarpaulin Factory, Cosgrove Road, Strathfield South NSW 2136, Australia
R	4	-	DP35173	Tarpaulin Factory, Cosgrove Road, Strathfield South NSW 2136, Australia
R	9	-	DP35173	21 Cecily Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	6	-	DP35173	Tarpaulin Factory, Cosgrove Road, Strathfield South NSW 2136, Australia
R	1	-	DP135082	Punchbowl Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	5	-	DP17138	Punchbowl Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	13	-	DP35173	21 Cecily Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	3	-	DP18878	Punchbowl Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia

R=Residential I=Industrial

R	12	-	DP35173	Punchbowl Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	10	-	DP35173	21 Cecily Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	16	-	DP35173	21 Cecily Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	7	-	DP35173	Tarpaulin Factory, Cosgrove Road, Strathfield South NSW 2136, Australia
R	15	-	DP35173	21 Cecily Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	21	-	DP35824	Punchbowl Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	6	-	DP17138	Punchbowl Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	11	-	DP35173	21 Cecily Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	3	-	DP35173	128 Cosgrove Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	14	-	DP35173	21 Cecily Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	8	-	DP35173	Tarpaulin Factory, Cosgrove Road, Strathfield South NSW 2136, Australia
I	1	-	DP866977	Frog Conservation Area, Cosgrove Road, Strathfield South NSW 2136, Australia
I	17	-	DP1183316	Frog Conservation Area, Cosgrove Road, Strathfield South NSW 2136, Australia
I	6	-	DP1183316	121 Cosgrove Road, Strathfield South NSW 2136, Australia
	25	-	DP1133214	23 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	2	-	DP625282	AusReo, Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
I	3	-	DP625282	113 Punchbowl Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	1	-	DP625282	117 Punchbowl Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
	1	-	DP1154911	AusReo, Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
	1	-	DP126379	AusReo, Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
	3	-	DP1006861	23 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
	15	-	DP1220181	426 Punchbowl Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	8	8	DP845	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	34	10	DP845	55 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	35	10	DP845	55 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	35	8	DP845	15 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	25	9	DP845	11 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	10	9	DP845	44 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	12	10	DP845	44 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R		-	SP102496	6 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	45	9	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	48	10	DP845	46-54 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	48	9	DP845	44 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	49	8	DP845	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	7	9	DP845	44 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	11	10	DP845	44 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	28	8	DP845	1 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	29	9	DP845	Drone Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	29	8	DP845	1 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	13	10	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia

R=Residential I=Industrial

R	14	9	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	30	9	DP845	Drone Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	15	8	DP845	32 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	17	10	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	17	9	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	18	8	DP845	Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	36	10	DP845	55 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	36	8	DP845	15 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	2	9	DP845	44 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
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R	39	9	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	22	8	DP845	Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
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R	41	8	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	42	8	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	43	8	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	44	8	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	45	8	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
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R	48	8	DP845	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	5	10	DP845	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	51	10	DP845	44 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	51	9	DP845	44 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	49	-	DP13960	21 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	A	-	DP36190	6 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
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R	23	8	DP845	15 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	22	9	DP845	15 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	3	9	DP845	44 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	32	10	DP845	55 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R		-	SP91528	44 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	24	10	DP845	55 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	24	9	DP845	11 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	25	8	DP845	1 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	26	8	DP845	1 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	27	9	DP845	Drone Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	41	10	DP845	69 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	42	10	DP845	69 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	3	10	DP845	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	43	10	DP845	69 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	31	9	DP845	11 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	44	10	DP845	69 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia

R=Residential I=Industrial

R	45	10	DP845	46-54 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	32	9	DP845	11 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	46	9	DP845	44 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	34	9	DP845	11 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	47	8	DP845	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	50	10	DP845	44 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	37	10	DP845	69 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	37	8	DP845	15 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	51	8	DP845	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	38	8	DP845	15 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	39	8	DP845	15 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	6	8	DP845	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	40	10	DP845	69 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
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R	20	10	DP845	11 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
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R		-	SP92541	11 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
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R	24	8	DP845	15 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
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R	14	8	DP845	32 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	16	10	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	17	8	DP845	Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	19	10	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	19	9	DP845	15 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
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R	12	9	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia

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R	13	8	DP845	32 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	27	8	DP845	1 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	28	9	DP845	Drone Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	32	8	DP845	1 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	33	8	DP845	15 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	34	8	DP845	15 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	35	9	DP845	11 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	38	10	DP845	69 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	39	10	DP845	69 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	4	10	DP845	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	12	8	DP845	32 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	15	9	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	16	8	DP845	32 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
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R		-	SP94767	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	22	-	DP36122	46-54 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
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R	J	-	DP36180	9 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	F	-	DP36180	21 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	15	10	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	16	9	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	46	10	DP845	46-54 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	46	8	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	49	10	DP845	46-54 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia

R=Residential I=Industrial

R	5	9	DP845	44 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	50	8	DP845	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	8	9	DP845	44 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	9	8	DP845	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	10	10	DP845	44 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	11	9	DP845	Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	4	9	DP845	44 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	40	9	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	41	9	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	42	9	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	43	9	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	14	10	DP845	Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2191, Australia
R	6	9	DP845	44 Pomona Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	7	8	DP845	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	9	10	DP845	44 Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	4	-	DP13069	2A Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	8	-	DP13069	55 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	2	-	DP13069	55 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	7	-	DP13069	55 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	C	-	DP36190	6 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	1	-	DP13069	55 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	5	-	DP13069	2A Hebe Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	E	-	DP36190	6 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	B	-	DP36190	6 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	3	-	DP36122	4A Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	5	-	DP36122	4A Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	9	-	DP36122	7 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	16	-	DP874271	35 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	9	-	DP874271	69 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	11	-	DP857279	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	1	-	DP36122	6 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	25	-	DP36122	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	29	-	DP36122	21 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	4	-	DP36122	4A Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	8	-	DP36122	7 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	15	-	DP874271	35 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	2	-	DP849922	32 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	1	-	DP849922	32 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	11	-	DP1038179	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	10	-	DP1038179	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	A	-	DP403180	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	11	-	DP13960	4A Bellfrog Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	48	-	DP13960	35 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	C	-	DP403180	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia

R=Residential I=Industrial

R	46	-	DP13960	35 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	60	-	DP13960	9 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	D	-	DP403180	46 Sylvanus Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	47	-	DP13960	35 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R		-	SP100405	46-54 Wentworth Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	5	-	DP19073	534 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	3	-	DP124473	534 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	2	-	DP124473	534 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	1	-	DP124473	534 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	1	-	DP124442	534 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	84	-	DP9013	Benaroon Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	82	-	DP9013	77 Knox Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	81	-	DP9013	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	80	-	DP9013	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	41	-	DP8791	77 Knox Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R		-	SP40431	77 Knox Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	38	-	DP8791	77 Knox Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	2	-	DP232751	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R		-	SP30110	77 Knox Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	1	-	DP232751	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	B	-	DP407767	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R		-	SP22505	Benaroon Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	A	-	DP407767	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	A	-	DP416638	Benaroon Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	C	-	DP416638	Benaroon Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R		-	SP15157	77 Knox Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	B	-	DP416638	Benaroon Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	37	-	DP8791	77 Knox Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	1	-	DP1252268	Benaroon Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	2	-	DP1252268	Benaroon Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	86	-	DP9013	Benaroon Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	8	E	DP12859	68 Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	80	-	DP749476	Punchbowl Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	7	E	DP12859	Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	1	-	DP124377	Punchbowl Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	1	-	DP124419	68 Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	1	-	DP124619	68 Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	3	F	DP12859	68 Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	5	F	DP12859	Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	1	F	DP12859	68 Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	6	F	DP12859	Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	2	F	DP12859	68 Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	4	F	DP12859	68 Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
R	2	-	DP124414	68 Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia

R=Residential I=Industrial

R	1	-	DP124414	68 Bazentin Street, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
	1	-	DP950438	6A Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
R	19	-	DP13586	Merrick Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	16	-	DP13586	Merrick Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	20	-	DP13586	Merrick Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	24	-	DP13586	4 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	17	-	DP13586	Merrick Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	21	-	DP13586	Merrick Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	18	-	DP13586	Merrick Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	24	-	DP12508	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	42	-	DP12508	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	43	-	DP12508	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	23	-	DP12508	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	22	-	DP12508	78 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	14	-	DP312827	Merrick Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	15	-	DP312827	Merrick Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
	1	-	DP545744	Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
	7065	-	DP1120518	Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	103	-	DP814348	106 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	2	-	DP18289	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	4	-	DP18289	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP18289	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	5	-	DP18289	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	22	-	DP777536	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	3	-	DP18289	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	67	-	DP814564	Benaroon Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	1	-	DP510424	102 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	65	-	DP3247	102 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I		-	SP56869	117 Punchbowl Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	C	-	DP347479	99-101 Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	B	-	DP347479	99-101 Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	6	-	DP18289	78 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP211757	Sydney Cleaning Supplies, 2/113/115 Punchbowl Road, Belfield NSW 2191, Australia
I	A	-	DP406025	102 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	100	-	DP874897	78 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	C	-	DP384435	99-101 Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	2	-	DP18467	106 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	B	-	DP384435	99-101 Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	A	-	DP384435	102 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP124388	99-101 Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP939212	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	101	-	DP572517	102 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP124398	2 Pettit Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia

R=Residential I=Industrial

I	5	-	DP6726	99-101 Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	9	-	DP13724	102 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	200	-	DP838386	106 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	8	-	DP13724	Benaroon Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	7	-	DP191857	7 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	4	-	DP710512	7 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	6	-	DP6727	72A Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	101	-	DP9013	11 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	C	-	DP321262	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	B	-	DP321262	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	99	-	DP9013	6A Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	100	-	DP9013	6A Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	B	-	DP442767	6A Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	C	-	DP442767	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	A	-	DP442767	6A Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	113	-	DP9013	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	90	-	DP9013	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	94	-	DP9013	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	112	-	DP9013	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	89	-	DP9013	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	93	-	DP9013	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	1	-	DP430624	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	111	-	DP9013	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	124	-	DP9013	7 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	88	-	DP9013	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	92	-	DP9013	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	110	-	DP9013	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	114	-	DP9013	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	130	-	DP9013	442 Punchbowl Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	91	-	DP9013	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	95	-	DP9013	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	1	-	DP730467	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	4	-	DP774385	7 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	2	-	DP774385	106 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	3	-	DP774385	442 Punchbowl Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	1	-	DP774385	442 Punchbowl Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	5	-	DP774385	7 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	1	-	DP584499	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	A	-	DP321262	29 Hugh Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	2	-	DP124407	442 Punchbowl Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	1	-	DP806724	7 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	109	-	DP9013	18 Minnie Street, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	129	-	DP9013	442 Punchbowl Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	1	-	DP124407	442 Punchbowl Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia

R=Residential I=Industrial

I	128	-	DP9013	442 Punchbowl Road, Belmore NSW 2192, Australia
I	1	-	DP13724	78 Benaroon Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	3	-	DP6727	99-101 Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	4	-	DP6727	99-101 Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	5	-	DP6727	72A Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP599126	72A Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	4	-	DP707575	506-508 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	3	-	DP707575	506-508 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	A	-	DP392458	72A Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	B	-	DP392458	Merrick Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	4	-	DP248527	4 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	3	-	DP248527	4 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	2	-	DP248527	Merrick Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP248527	Merrick Avenue, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	7	-	DP248527	4 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	Y	-	DP377169	Lebanese Muslim Association, 71-75 Wangee Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	B	-	DP373296	72A Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	X	-	DP377169	4 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	A	-	DP373296	72A Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP702400	534 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	6	-	DP191857	7 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP1039541	2C Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	5	-	DP191857	7 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	9	-	DP191857	Lebanese Muslim Association, 71-75 Wangee Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	4	-	DP191857	7 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	8	-	DP191857	Lebanese Muslim Association, 71-75 Wangee Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	3	-	DP191857	7 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP568599	7 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	A	-	DP372644	534 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	2	-	DP738345	2C Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	20	-	DP603665	7 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	56	-	DP593514	4 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP738345	2C Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
I	89	-	DP593513	4 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP623014	7 Frazer Street, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	Y	-	DP390361	72A Yerrick Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP229760	506-508 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	1	-	DP1154753	Lebanese Muslim Association, 71-75 Wangee Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
I	10	-	DP1181530	506-508 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia

I	22	-	DP1212184	Lebanese Muslim Association, 71-75 Wangee Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
	16	-	DP447670	534 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
	1	-	DP124473	534 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
	8	-	DP710512	2C Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
	9	-	DP710512	2C Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
	5	-	DP707575	506-508 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
	6	-	DP707575	506-508 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
	2	-	DP709414	506-508 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
	21	-	DP1212184	506-508 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	10	-	DP10678	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	109	-	DP10678	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	112	-	DP10678	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	15	-	DP10678	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	19	-	DP10678	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	24	-	DP10678	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	28	-	DP10678	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	1	-	DP1055053	463 Punchbowl Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	20A	-	DP413003	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	99	-	DP10678	140A Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	2	-	DP10678	463 Punchbowl Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	104	-	DP10678	128 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	111	-	DP10678	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	14	-	DP10678	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	18	-	DP10678	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	23	-	DP10678	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	27	-	DP10678	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	110	-	DP10678	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	13	-	DP10678	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	17	-	DP10678	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	22	-	DP10678	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	26	-	DP10678	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	27A	-	DP413003	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	101	-	DP10678	128 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	8	-	DP10678	463 Punchbowl Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	100	-	DP10678	128 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	11	-	DP10678	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	12	-	DP10678	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	16	-	DP10678	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	21	-	DP10678	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	25	-	DP10678	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	4	-	DP658155	463 Punchbowl Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	4	-	DP1139634	128 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	1	-	DP1139634	128 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia

R=Residential I=Industrial

R	1	-	DP710151	463 Punchbowl Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	16	-	DP132438	463 Punchbowl Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	12	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	16	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	20	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	24	-	DP15801	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	29	-	DP15801	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	33	-	DP15801	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	37	-	DP15801	Skyline Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	7	-	DP880407	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	37	-	DP12573	72 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	2	-	DP544960	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R		-	SP66064	128 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	12	-	DP635716	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R		-	SP63348	463 Punchbowl Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	11	-	DP635716	506-508 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	61	-	DP1154836	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	11	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	15	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	19	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	23	-	DP15801	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	28	-	DP15801	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	32	-	DP15801	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	36	-	DP15801	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	8	-	DP15801	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	1	-	DP127102	506-508 Punchbowl Road, Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia
R	38	-	DP12573	72 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	410	-	DP1163843	128 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	420	-	DP1167516	128 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	13	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	17	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	21	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	25	-	DP15801	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	30	-	DP15801	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	34	-	DP15801	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	38	-	DP15801	Skyline Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	54	-	DP15801	72 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	9	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	5	-	DP658156	463 Punchbowl Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	10	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	14	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	18	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	22	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	26	-	DP15801	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia

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R	31	-	DP15801	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	35	-	DP15801	129 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	101	-	DP802275	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	2	-	DP1139634	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	3	-	DP1139634	128 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	62	-	DP1154836	118 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	411	-	DP1163843	128 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	421	-	DP1167516	128 Wangee Road, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	57	-	DP15801	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	56	-	DP15801	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	60	-	DP15801	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	61	-	DP15801	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	65	-	DP15801	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	69	-	DP15801	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	73	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	77	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	80	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	84	-	DP15801	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	88	-	DP15801	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	64	-	DP15801	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	68	-	DP15801	37 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	72	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	76	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	83	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	87	-	DP15801	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	58	-	DP15801	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	62	-	DP15801	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	66	-	DP15801	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	70	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	74	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	78	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	81	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	85	-	DP15801	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	55	-	DP15801	72 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	59	-	DP15801	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	63	-	DP15801	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	67	-	DP15801	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	71	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	75	-	DP15801	25 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	79	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	82	-	DP15801	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	86	-	DP15801	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R		-	SP50312	2C Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	2	-	DP650599	2C Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia

R=Residential I=Industrial

R	11	-	DP12573	35 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	15	-	DP12573	35 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	19	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	23	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	27	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	30	-	DP12573	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	34	-	DP12573	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	5	-	DP12573	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	9	-	DP12573	Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	10	-	DP12573	35 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	14	-	DP12573	35 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	18	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	22	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	26	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	3	-	DP12573	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	33	-	DP12573	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	8	-	DP12573	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	1	-	DP12573	2C Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	13	-	DP12573	35 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	17	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	21	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	25	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	29	-	DP12573	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	32	-	DP12573	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	36	-	DP12573	72 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	4	-	DP12573	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	7	-	DP12573	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	20	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	24	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	28	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	31	-	DP12573	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	35	-	DP12573	64 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	6	-	DP12573	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	12	-	DP12573	35 Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	16	-	DP12573	Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
R	2	-	DP650580	6 Wilbur Street, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia
	1	-	DP710512	2C Juno Parade, Greenacre NSW 2190, Australia

R=Residential I=Industrial

Appendix 5. Final community letter box drop

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

Aussie Skips Recycling - Proposed Upgrade to Resource Recovery Facility Community Notification

Summary

Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd (Aussie Recycling) proposes to upgrade their existing waste storage facility at 13 Bellfrog St, Greenacre, NSW 2190 (the Site) to Resource Recovery facility. The proposal is State Significant Development and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposal is currently being prepared for submission to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure. The EIS will be exhibited for a minimum of 28 days, at which time the community are invited to make submissions.

About the Site

Currently the Site is operating as a Waste Storage facility where materials received at the Site are 'Soil' (98%), 'Asphalt', and Brick and Concrete' (2%). Storage and movement of soil is currently Aussie Recycling's core business. These materials are sourced from a variety of civil and construction locations mostly from the Greater Sydney Region.

The Proposed Changes

Since the project announcement in 2021, the project has been through several rounds of redesign and refinement based on community and stakeholder engagement and shifts in the client goals for the Site. 4Pillars has completed several rounds of community notifications and community sessions during this time. It is to be noted that since the last notices and sessions, the design has changed. The below outlines and over of the the final proposed development.

The main aim of the proposed development is to shift from a predominantly soils storage facility to a building and demolition (skip bin) processing facility. Key aspects of the proposal include:

1. Reduction in the authorised amount from 8,000 tonnes to 6,000 tonnes at any one time.
2. Additional waste type - mixed building and demolition waste (skip bin waste).
3. Installation of a material recycling plant for mixed waste processing under the awning.
4. Extension to the existing awning to create a three sided enclosure over the recycling plant and modifcation to storage bay layouts.
5. Extention of operating hours for specific activties.
6. Installation of on site water mitigation valve to prevent discharge from the Site.

Details regarding the plant design and the location can be accessed in the website below.

Environmental Impact Assessments

Environmental impact assessment currently being undertaken to determine the potential impacts on the environment and community as a result of the upgrade of the Site are listed below.

- Noise and vibration;
- Air quality;
- Waste management on Site;
- Soil and water;
- Biodiversity;
- Traffic and transport;
- Hazard, fire and incident management;
- Visual impacts; and
- Aboriginal and Cultural heritage impacts

These studies are being undertaken by suitably qualified specialists and will help us to understand potential project impacts and develop management and monitoring plans designed to reduce the impacts on the environment and community.

Have your say and register your interest

We encourage you to take time to review the information provided and visit the website by scanning the QR code for more details. Your feedback is integral, and Aussie Recycling are committed to actively engaging with and listening to the community and stakeholders.

Important!

This will be our last community notification. To receive further updates on the outcomes of the impact assessments or to provide feedback please follow the instructions below!

4Pillars Environmental Consulting
a: Level 1, 5 George Street, North Strathfield, 2137
p: 02 8313 7054
w: www.4Pillars.com.au

Environment
Society
Economy
Equity

Wednesday, 29 January 2025

Next steps

- **We will finalise the impact assessments and present the information to the registered individuals (register with the contact information below).**
- The SSD application will be lodged with DPHI in the coming months.
- Public exhibition of the SSD application by DPHI will then follow – **at this stage you can provide a submission directly to DPHI for consideration**.
- Submissions will then be reviewed and considered by DPHI.
- Following the assessment phase, there will be a decision made on the project by DPHI.

Contact us

Scan the QR code below to access our online community portal. Inside, you'll find all the details about how to register for further information as well as information on proposed development.

You can also directly contact and provide your thoughts and feedback on:

Phone : **+61 2 8313 7054**

Email : **hello@4Pillars.com.au**

Website : www.4pillars.com.au

This is your last chance to register for further updates on this project

Contact hello@4pillars.com.au *or scan the QR code to register*

هذه هي فرصتك الأخيرة للتسجيل للحصول على مزيد من التحديثات حول هذا المشروع
أو امسح رمز الاستجابة السريعة للتسجيل hello@4pillars.com.au اتصل على

Appendix 6. Registered parties.

Date registered	Name	Contact Information	Address	Comments
31/01/2025	Names and contact information withheld		42 Wentworth St Greenacre 2190	Registered interest
12/02/2025			14 Wilbur Street, Greenacre, 2190	Registered interest. Mobile only
2/12/2022			25 Sylvanus Street Greenacre	Previously provided feedback or expressed interest
7/07/2022			37 Juno Parade, Greenacre	Previously provided feedback or expressed interest
7/07/2022			38 Juno Parade, Greenacre	Previously provided feedback or expressed interest
8/12/2022			23-25 Wentworth Street	Previously provided feedback or expressed interest
8/12/2022			23-25 Wentworth Street	Previously provided feedback or expressed interest
14/12/2022			31 Wentworth Street Greenacre	Previously provided feedback or expressed interest
2/12/2022			Not provided	Previously provided feedback or expressed interest
2/02/2025			31 Wentworth Street Greenacre	Previously provided feedback or expressed interest

Appendix 7. Final consultation correspondence (provision of draft EIS to registered parties).

Hi,

We are contacting you regarding Aussie Skips Recycling's proposed upgrades to their existing resource recovery facility located at 13 Bellfrog Street, Greenacre.

We have previously received a registration of interest or feedback from you on the proposed development. We are now writing to you to provide an update on the outcomes of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) summary.

We are intending to provide you with the EIS summary which will outline the outcomes of the impact assessments completed. This will include the outcomes of key concern areas such as:

- Air quality and odour,
- Noise,
- Traffic

We will also host an explanatory and final feedback session, where we will explain the outcomes and answer any questions or concerns you may still have.

You will be able to provide feedback via email, call at any time or directly to us in this session.

After this session, your feedback will be added to the EIS. The EIS will then be submitted to the Department where it will be placed on public exhibition, you are able to provide a submission directly to the Department for consideration.

Expected timeline

07/04/25	4Pillars to provide summary. Feedback can be provided via email or by attending the below feedback session.
14/04/25	Explanatory and final feedback session (if desired to attend) on 14/04/25.
17/04/25	EIS submission to the Department
TBD	EIS placed on public exhibition by the Department

If you would like to provide feedback or attend the feedback session please reply to this email.

If you do not wish to receive any further information on this project place reply to this email to advise us.

Thankyou

Sophia Burke
Senior Environmental Consultant

4Pillars
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

a: Level 1, 5 George Street, North Strathfield, NSW, 2137
m: 0422 225 383
w: www.4Pillars.com.au

Hi,

Please see attached the EIS summary that outlines the outcomes of the completed impact assessments (please advise if you have issues opening the document).

Please also see the link to attend an online session on Monday 14th April at 12:00pm, this will be an opportunity for you to ask questions, share your thoughts, and provide feedback on the project. If you would like to attend, please advise by email.

If you have any questions or feedback ahead of the meeting, please feel free to get in touch via email or phone.

Please note – this link will only be active Monday 14th April at 12:00pm.

Instructions:

On Monday 14th April at 12:00pm please click the below link. This will open the Teams meeting screen. Please click "join now". 4Pillars will admit you to the online session. If on the day you have issues with access please call 0422 225 383 for assistance.

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_MGIxNzMyOWEtMDM1OC00ZmVjLTk5YjctZDEzOTk2NjBjMTdj%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22a810d6b1-eefa-4eb7-b0ff-06ad83b7f183%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%220250b521-bca2-4c5b-9e74-763301e07c5f%22%7d

Thankyou,

Sophia

Thankyou

Sophia Burke
Senior Environmental Consultant

4Pillars
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

a: Level 1, 5 George Street, North Strathfield, NSW, 2137
m: 0422 225 383
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Appendix 8. EIS Summary

Tuesday, 8 April 2025

Aussie Skips Recycling - Proposed Upgrades to Resource Recovery Facility Environmental Impact Statement Summary

Summary

Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd (Aussie Recycling) proposes to upgrade their existing soil waste storage facility at 13 Bellfrog St, Greenacre, NSW 2190 (the Site) to a resource recovery facility. The proposal is State Significant Development (SSD) and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposal is currently being prepared for submission to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI). The EIS will be exhibited for a minimum of 28 days, at which time the community are invited to make submissions.

About the Site

Currently the Site is operating as a waste storage facility where materials received at the Site are 'Soil' (98%), 'Asphalt', and Brick and Concrete' (2%). Storage, aggregation and movement of soil for re-use is Aussie Recycling's core business at the Site. Incoming soil and inert materials are sourced from a variety of civil and construction Sites, mostly from the Greater Sydney Region.

The Proposed Changes

Since this project was conceived in 2021, the project has been through several rounds of redesign and refinement, based on community and stakeholder feedback and shifts in the Proponent's goals for the Site. 4Pillars has completed several rounds of community notifications and community sessions during this time. It is to be noted that since the last notices and sessions, the proposed development has changed to its final form. The below outlines and over of the final proposed development.

The main aim of the proposed development is to shift from a predominantly soils storage facility to a building and demolition (skip bin) processing facility. Key aspects of the proposal include:

1. **Reduction** in the maximum amount of waste stored on the Site from 8,000 t to 6,000 t at any one time.
2. **Maintaining** the existing level of waste throughput (200,000 tonnes per year).
3. **Additional** waste type - mixed building and demolition waste (skip bin waste).
4. **Installation** of a material recycling plant for mixed waste processing under the awning.
5. **Extension** to the existing awning to create a three sided enclosure over the recycling plant and modification to storage bay layouts.
6. **Extension** of operating hours for specific activities.
7. **Installation** of on-site water control valve, to prevent discharge from the Site.

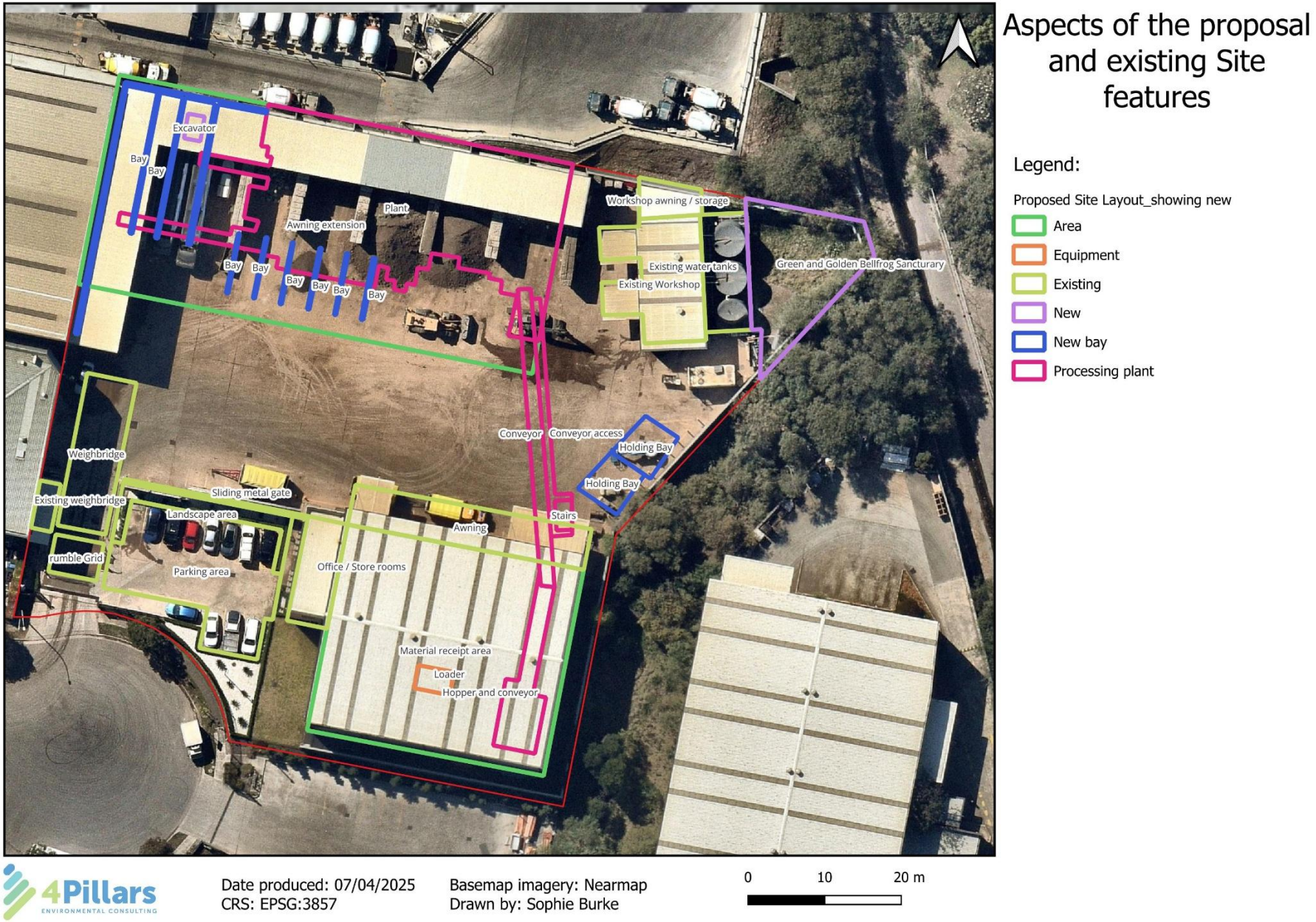


Figure 1 Proposed Site layout.

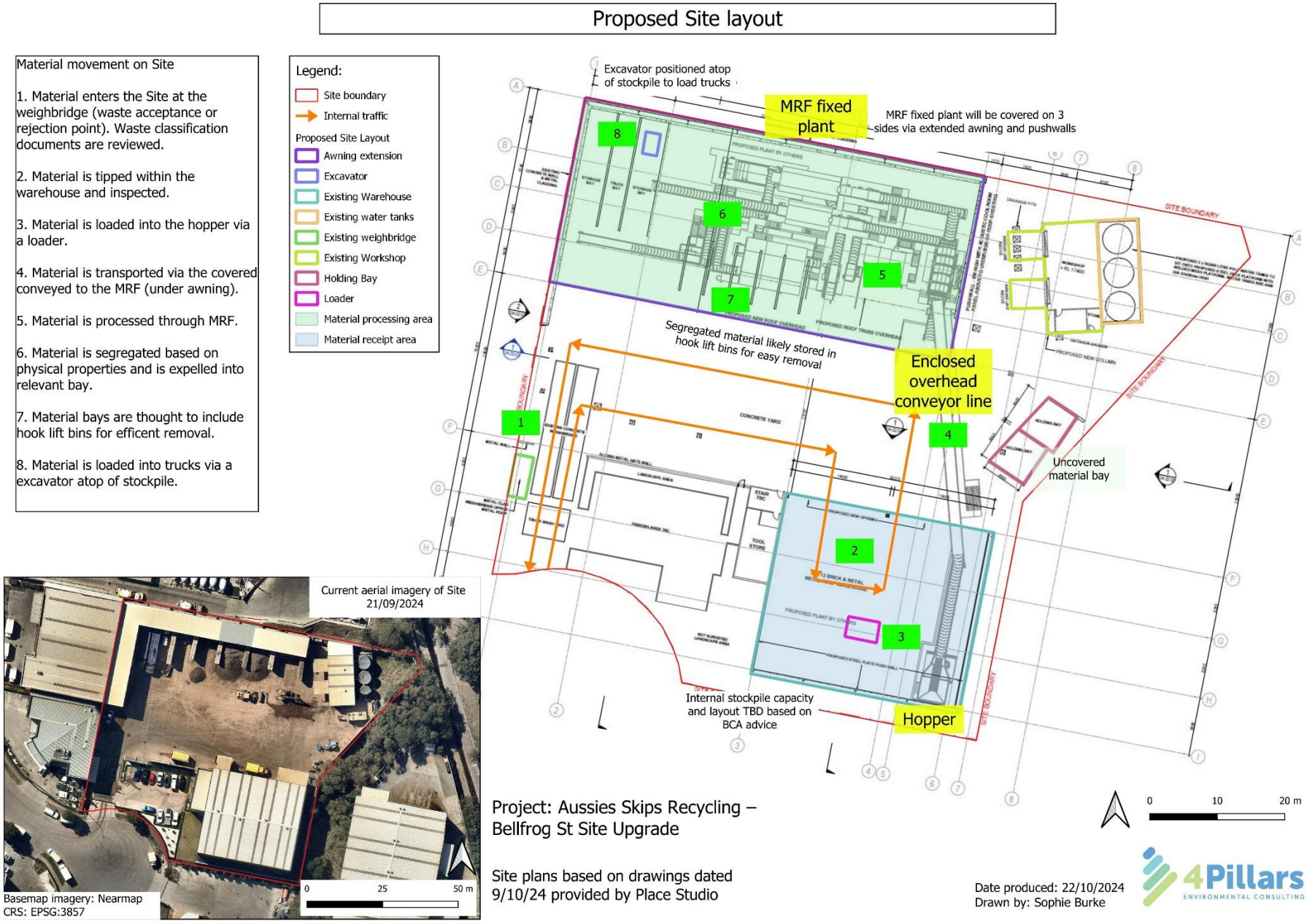


Figure 2: Proposed Site layout and operation description:

Summary of completed Impact Assessments

Aspect	EIS confirms compliance with relevant limits and criteria?	Identified as a key concern for the local community?
Air quality and odour impact assessment	Yes	Yes
Biodiversity impact assessment	Yes	No
Contamination assessment	Yes	No
Fire and incident management	Yes	No
Hazards and risk assessment	Yes	No
Heritage assessment	Yes	No
Noise and vibration impact assessment	Yes	Yes
Soils and water impact assessment	Yes	Yes
Traffic and transport impact assessment	Yes	Yes
Visual impact assessment	Yes	Yes

Table 1: Impact assessments completed

Monday, 7 April 2025

Air quality and odour

What is being assessed?	To meet planning requirements, a detailed Air Quality Impact Assessment was completed by EMM, to make sure the proposed development would not cause air pollution for nearby residents. EMM looked at air quality data from 2023 and weather patterns in the area. They used computer models to estimate how dust and tiny particles from the facility would spread through the air.
Where could the dust come from?	• Construction activities • Changes to waste types accepted on Site • Processing activities • Trucks moving in and out of the Site
What will be done to reduce dust?	To keep dust under control, the project includes: • Fully enclosed conveyors. • Vacuum dust extraction and filtration on all dusty parts of the processing plant. • Dust suppression using water sprays and behavioural controls, such as regular use of a street sweeper and vacuuming of dust from the plant. • There will also be real-time dust monitoring at the site to keep things in check.
What did the assessment find?	The model predicted that air pollution from the Site were well below safe limits set by the NSW EPA. When the contribution of the facility to local air quality is considered, air quality will be compliant with safe limits set by the EPA in all circumstances, except for during extreme events, such as a major bushfire where the background levels of dust are already very high.

Summary

The new recycling facility is **unlikely to cause air pollution** in the area.
A range of controls will be in place to prevent, suppress and monitor dust from the facility.

Noise and vibration

What is being assessed?	To meet planning requirements, a detailed Noise Impact Assessment was completed by EMM, to determine if the proposed development might cause annoying or harmful noise for nearby residents.
Where could the noise come from?	• Construction activities • Changes to operating hours • Machinery used for processing • Trucks moving in and out
What will be done to reduce noise?	To keep noise under control, the project includes: • A 4.5-metre-high noise wall on the eastern and southern sides of the site • Fully enclosed conveyors and partially- enclosed processing equipment. • A sound-absorbing ceiling and wall lining inside the new awning, to block noise.
What did the assessment find?	Construction noise is expected to stay within safe limits and won't strongly affect anyone nearby. Existing operations are already under the noise limits. • Future operations mostly meet the noise limits too. • At one nearby property (54 Wentworth St), noise during the day could be slightly over the limit by 2 decibels. This level of increase is not audible and doesn't require extra action. • Sleep won't be disturbed. The processing plant will not run at night. • Traffic noise from trucks is also expected to be within acceptable levels

Summary

The project is **not predicted to cause harmful or disruptive noise** for nearby homes or the public — during either construction or ongoing operation.

Traffic and transport

What is being assessed?	A detailed Traffic Impact Assessment was completed to determine how the proposed development would affect local roads and parking.
Where could the traffic impacts come from?	• Construction activities • Changes to operating hours • Changes to waste types resulting in a change in truck types
What will be done to reduce traffic?	To keep traffic under control, the project includes: • Keeping the amount of waste received at the Site the same as current levels. • Scheduling of truck movements to avoid queuing or idling.
What did the assessment find?	**Parking:** No extra parking is needed. The current parking setup is enough for staff, and the changes won't increase the demand. **Motorbike & Bicycle Parking:** The local council doesn't require spaces for motorcycles or bicycles, so none are planned. **Traffic Levels:** The project is expected to add 4 to 5 vehicle trips per hour during peak hours (morning and evening). This is a low amount of extra traffic. **Road Impact:** A detailed traffic model shows that these extra vehicle trips won't cause any issues at nearby intersections.

Summary

The changes **will not create parking problems or traffic congestion** in the area.

Soil and water quality

What is being assessed?	A detailed Soil and Water Quality and Flood Assessment was completed to determine how the proposed development might impact soils and waters surrounding the Site.
Where could the soil and water impacts come from?	• Rainwater contacting waste on Site. • Flood waters contacting wastes on Site. • Waste water entering the groundwater system.
What will be done to reduce soil and water quality impacts?	To keep soil and water quality under control, the project includes: • Processing of materials under cover. • Upgrades to existing tanks to store rainwater. This water is used on Site for dust control, which means water will not leave the Site.
What did the assessment find?	• The site already has a good system for handling water and floods. • The planned upgrades will make it even better, safer, and more environmentally friendly. • There's no risk to nearby properties from flooding or water pollution. • The site will remain compliant with government guidelines well into the future

Summary

The changes will **not create soil, water or flood impacts** in the area. The current water management infrastructure is being improved as part of the proposed development.

Visual Impact

What is being assessed?	A Visual Impact Assessment was completed to determine how the proposed development might affect what people nearby can see. This includes how the Site might look to nearby homes, businesses, and public areas.
Where could the soil and water impacts come from?	• Construction activities. • Proposed changes to the Site including awning extension, installation of processing plant. • Continued operations as a waste facility. • Lighting from the Site.
What will be done to reduce soil and water quality impacts?	To keep visual quality under control, the project includes: • Mark storage areas clearly so they don't overflow. • Face all new lighting toward the site and away from homes. • Use timers and motion sensors to control lighting—lights off at night unless needed. • Keep perimeter greenery well-maintained for natural screening.
What did the assessment find?	• Most people nearby won't notice much of a change. • Any views of the site are mostly blocked by fences, other buildings, or trees. • All six viewpoints had either *low to moderate* or *negligible* impacts.

Summary

The upgrades will not negatively affect how the site looks to the surrounding community. The Site's appearance is appropriate for its industrial setting.

Other impact assessments

Biodiversity impact assessment	No impacts to biodiversity or threatened species were identified. The proposed development will include the creation of a "Green and golden Bellfrog sanctuary".
Contamination assessment	• **Soil Testing:** Two soil samples were taken from a grassy drainage area on the site. The soil was brown in colour, slightly moist, and didn't show any visible signs of contamination like asbestos. Lab results showed no concerning levels of pollutants. So, the soil in this area is considered safe and doesn't need further testing. • **Water Testing:** Water samples were taken from the nearby Coxs Creek (both upstream and downstream from the site). A few metals like cadmium, copper, and zinc were found in both locations. However, since there was no increase in these levels downstream, it's clear the site isn't the source of the contamination—these are naturally present in the creek. No further testing is needed for water or groundwater. • **Air/Vapour Testing:** Air samples were taken from under the site to check for harmful vapours. All results came back clear except for one location that showed slightly elevated methane. A follow-up test showed no methane was present. As a precaution, it's recommended to check for methane periodically in the future. **Conclusion:** The site is safe for its planned use, and no more environmental testing is needed.
Fire and incident management	• **Fire Protection Measures**: A range of fire safety measures will be put in place, including: 1. Alarm systems. 2. Automatic fire detection and sprinklers. 3. Emergency lighting and exit signs. 4. Fire doors, hose reels, and hydrants. 5. Fire extinguishers and smoke management systems.
Hazards and risk assessment	Relevant emissions and discharges to air, noise, and water arising from construction and operation of the proposed development have been assessed to determine if the Site is classified as a 'potentially offensive industry'. These assessments concluded that the Site will not result in unacceptable levels of pollution that will impact the amenity of the area, and as such is not a potentially offensive industry.
Heritage assessment	• The site was checked to see if it has any cultural or Aboriginal heritage significance, based on processes detailed in NSW and National guidelines. • The local Aboriginal representatives (RAPs) did **not** identify any special cultural, historical, or community value on the site. • Because the site was once used as a quarry, it's very unlikely that any Aboriginal artefacts or heritage items are present. • The project can go ahead with no further heritage assessment, but with general care taken during the work just in case anything unexpected is found.

Appendix 9. Final information session slides and summary (session 14/4/25)



Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd Proposed Upgrades

13 Bellfrog Street Greenacre



Site location

Legend:

Site boundary



Existing Site Infrastructure

Legend:

Existing Site Infrastructure

- Existing material bays
- Water guns
- Water Storage
- Diesel Refill Area
- Mechanics workshop
- Warehouse
- Wheel Wash
- Weighbridge
- Material bay awning

Base Maps

- Site boundary

Current operation overview

Proposed Development



Aspects of the proposal and existing Site features

Legend:

Proposed Site Layout_showing new

- Area
- Equipment
- Existing
- New
- New bay
- Processing plant



Impacts of the Proposed Development

Air quality and odour

- A detailed Air Quality Impact Assessment was completed by EMM to ensure the proposed development meets NSW EPA standards and won't impact nearby residents.
- 2023 air quality and weather data were used with computer modelling to assess emissions from:
  - Construction activities.
  - Waste processing.
  - Changes in waste types.
  - Vehicle movements.
- Dust Control Measures Include:
  - Fully enclosed conveyors.
  - Dust extraction & filtration systems.
  - Water sprays, street sweeping, and vacuuming.
  - Real-time dust monitoring on-site.
- ✅ Result:
  Air emissions due to the proposed facility and normal background sources are predicted to remain below EPA limits.

Noise and vibration

- A detailed Noise Impact Assessment was completed by EMM to assess potential impacts from:
  - Construction activities.
  - Operating hours.
  - Processing machinery.
  - Truck movements.
- Noise Control Measures Include:
  - 4.5 m noise wall (east & south boundaries).
  - Fully enclosed conveyors & partially enclosed equipment.
  - Sound-absorbing ceiling and wall linings in the new awning.

✅ Result:

- Construction and operational noise levels are within EPA limits.
- No night operations – no sleep disturbance.
- One location (54 Wentworth St) may experience a minor 2 dB daytime exceedance — not audible and no action required.
- Truck noise also expected to stay within acceptable levels.

Traffic and transport

- A detailed Traffic Impact Assessment was completed to assess impacts from:
  - Construction activities.
  - Extended operating hours.
  - Changes in truck types.
- Traffic Management Measures:
  - Waste volumes will remain the same.
  - Truck movements will be scheduled to prevent queuing or idling.
  - No extra parking needed – current staff parking is sufficient.
  - No motorcycle or bicycle parking required by Council.
- ✅ Result:
  - Only 4–5 additional vehicle trips per hour during peak times.
  - No significant impact on local roads or intersections expected.



Soil and water

- A detailed assessment was completed to evaluate potential impacts from:
  - Rainwater or floodwaters contacting waste.
  - Wastewater entering the groundwater system.
- Water & Soil Protection Measures:
  - All material processing under cover.
  - Upgraded tanks to collect and reuse rainwater for dust control.
  - No discharge off-site – water is contained and reused.
  - Existing water and flood systems already effective, with improvements planned.
  - No risk to nearby properties from flooding or pollution.
- ✅ Result:
  - Site upgrades will enhance safety, environmental performance, and resilience to weather events.

Visual amenity

- A Visual Impact Assessment was completed to assess how the development may affect nearby views from:
  - Homes, businesses, and public spaces.
  - Construction activities and site upgrades.
  - Ongoing waste facility operations.
  - Site lighting.
- Visual Mitigation Measures:
  - Clearly marked storage areas to prevent overflow.
  - Lighting directed inward, with timers and motion sensors.
  - Perimeter greenery maintained for natural screening.
- ✅ Result:
  - Most views of the site are screened by fences, buildings, or trees.
  - Visual changes are minor or not noticeable.
  - All six assessed viewpoints had low to negligible impact.

Hazards and Risk

- A Hazards and Risk Assessment was completed to assess if the development is potentially offensive or hazardous.
  - Potentially hazardous materially entering the Site (like asbestos).
  - Storage of fuels or chemicals in an large quantity.
- Mitigation Measures:
  - Strict procedures for screening and inspecting material entering the Site.
  - Chemical registers and logs to ensure quantities are within limits.
- ✅ Result:
  - Development is not considered to be potentially hazardous of offensive



Questions or feedback?

Appendix 10. Community Information sheet (11/22)

Have your say on Aussie Recycling Greenacre facility upgrades

30th November 2022

RE: Aussies Skips Recycling proposed facility upgrades

Dear Residents,

We are writing to you regarding a nearby facility, Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd Greenacre. Aussie Recycling is located at 13 Bellfrog St, Greenacre, NSW, and serves as a waste handling and transfer facility. Aussie Recycling is looking to increase the scale of their current waste handling and transfer facility. This will involve an increase in the amount of waste kept on site at any one time and the throughput in a 12-month period. It also involves changes to operating hours, additional plant, and processing machinery.

Globally, there has been a shift in the managing waste and putting valuable recycled materials to work. This has placed increasing pressure of rapidly growing and developing cities like Sydney to improve how waste is managed and the capacity/ability for recycling. This is particularly prevalent in the context of waste disposal, as nearby landfills are quickly reaching capacity, there is an increase demand and need to create sustainable and viable waste recycling centres.

The proposed development looks to increase total throughput from its current 199,000 T per year to 350,000 T per year. This will support the Australian Government and EPA's policies on waste management, as increasing recycling rates and diversion of waste from landfill is essential to achieve the targets specified in the NSW Waste and Sustainable materials strategy 2041. Aussie Recycling aims to step further into this space to increase recycling capacity, ultimately helping the community achieve sustainable and circular economy.

Aussie Recycling will apply for a new State Significant Development Approval (SSD), which requires them to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). 4Pillars Environmental Consulting have been engaged to complete the EIS. We intend to submit the EIS in December. We are now seeking your feedback, thoughts, and concerns on the proposed development at the Aussie Recycling facility.

This consultation and feedback will provide first-had insights into what the community value and how you expect a project to affect the community. All submissions and feedback will be considered in the EIS.

Consultation will be open until 14th of December 2022. The EIS report will be placed in public exhibition in accordance with Department of Planning and Environment statutory timeframes and procedures.

We invite you to join our online community portal (see URL below). The portal contains further information on the proposed development including the scoping report. It includes information on how to share your thoughts and register for our community meeting.

Community Portal details:

URL - **https://www.4pillars.com.au/aussie-recycling-greenacre/**

Email address - **hello@4Pillars.com.au**

We look forward to receiving your comments.

Kind regards,

James Hammond
Director | Certified Environmental Practitioner

شارك برأيك فيما يخص تحسينات منشأة Aussie Recycling Greenacre

30 نوفمبر/تشرين ثاني 2022

الموضوع: التحسينات المقترحة لمنشأة Recycling Aussies Skips **لإعادة التدوير**

أعزائنا السكان،

نكتب إليكم بخصوص مُنشأة Aussie Skips Recycling Pty Ltd Greenacre القريبة منكم. تقع أووزي ريسايكل Recycling Aussie في 13 Bellfrog St, Greenacre, NSW، وتعمل كمنشأة لمعالجة ونقل النفايات. تتطلع Aussie Recycling إلى زيادة حجم المنشأة الحالي لمعالجة النفايات ونقلها. وسيشمل ذلك زيادة في كمية النفايات المحفوظة في الموقع في أي وقت، والإنتاجية في فترة 12 شهراً. يتضمن أيضاً تغييرات في ساعات العمل والمصنع الإضافي وآلات المعالجة.

على الصعيد العالمي، كان هناك تحول في إدارة النفايات واستخدام المواد القيمة المعاد تدويرها في العمل. وقد أدى ذلك إلى زيادة الضغط على المدن سريعة النمو والتطور مثل سيدني لتحسين كيفية إدارة النفايات والقدرة / القابلية على إعادة التدوير. ينتشر ذلك بشكل خاص في سياق التخلص من النفايات، حيث تصل مكبات النفايات القريبة بسرعة إلى حدها الأقصى، وهناك زيادة في الطلب والحاجة إلى إنشاء مراكز إعادة تدوير نفايات مستدامة ومُجدية.

يتطلع التحسين المقترح إلى زيادة الإنتاجية الإجمالية من 199,000 طن سنوياً إلى 350,000 طن سنوياً. سيدعم ذلك سياسات الحكومة الأسترالية ووكالة حماية البيئة بشأن إدارة النفايات، حيث أن زيادة معدلات إعادة التدوير وعدم وضع النفايات من مكبات النفايات هو أمر ضروري لتحقيق الأهداف المحددة في استراتيجية النفايات والمواد المستدامة في نيو ساوث ويلز لعام 2041. تهدف Aussie Recycling إلى المضي قدماً في هذه المساحة لزيادة قدرة إعادة التدوير، مما يساعد المجتمع في النهاية على تحقيق اقتصاد مستدام ودائري.

سوف تتقدم Aussie Recycling بطلب جديد للحصول على موافقة من حكومة الولاية للتنمية الهامة (SSD)، والتي تتطلب منهم إعداد بيان التأثير البيئي (EIS). تم التعاقد مع Consulting Pillars Environmental4 لإكمال EIS. نسعى الى تقديم EIS في ديسمبر/كانون أول. ونسعى الآن للحصول على ملاحظاتك وأفكارك ومخاوفك بشأن التطوير المقترح في منشأة Aussie Recycling.

ستوفر هذه الاستشارات والملاحظات رؤى أولية لمعرفة ما هو الأهم بالنسبة للمجتمع المحلي وكيف تتوقع أن يؤثر المشروع على المجتمع. سيتم النظر في جميع الطلبات والملاحظات في EIS.

سيتم فتح باب التشاورات حتى 14 ديسمبر/كانون أول 2022. سيتم عرض تقرير EIS في معرض عام وفقاً للإطار الزمني والإجراءات القانونية لدائرة التخطيط والبيئة.

ندعوك للانضمام إلى منصة المجتمع المحلي عبر الإنترنت (انظر الرابط أدناه). تحتوي المنصة على مزيد من المعلومات حول التطوير المقترح بما في ذلك تقرير تحديد النطاق. يتضمن معلومات حول كيفية مشاركة أفكارك والتسجيل في اجتماع مجتمعنا المحلي.

تفاصيل منصة المجتمع المحلي:

URL - **https://www.4pillars.com.au/aussie-recycling-greenacre/**

عنوان البريد الإلكتروني - **hello@4Pillars.com.au**

نحن نتطلع الى استقبال ملاحظاتكم.

أطيب التحيات،

جيمس هاموند James Hammond

المدير | ممارس بيئي معتمد

Attachment E – Mitigation measures (Schedule of commitments)

The hierarchy of mitigation measures referenced in the 'Mitigation Type' column of this schedule of commitments is as follows:

- NA – incorporated into the design of the facility
- Engineering
- Behavioural
- Administrative

The effectiveness of these mitigation measures is improved via 'supporting measures', which include:

- Maintenance;
- Monitoring; and
- Auditing/Review.

Further detail regarding mitigation measures and supporting measures will be provided within environmental management plans to be developed prior to the operational phase.

No.	Aspect(s)	Mitigation measure	Risk control type
1.	**General Controls**		
1.1.	Environmental management system.	An environmental management system will be developed that complies with ISO 14001 and integrates with the existing ISO accredited IMS operated by the Proponent.	Administrative
1.2.	Construction environmental management plan.	A CEMP will be developed to provide further detail on managing environmental risks during the construction phase.	Administrative
1.3.	Enclosure of waste activities	Construction of the *Waste Receival Building* and *Waste Processing Building* will be completed as described in this EIS. The plant and other related works will be completed generally as described in this EIS. This includes all required mitigation on the plant, such as dust sprays, enclosure of the conveyor etc.	NA – included in project description at Section 3
1.4.	Capacity limit	*Site* throughput will be capped at 199,000 tonnes of waste per annum.	Elimination
1.5.	Storage limit	A maximum of 4,000 t of waste will be stored on *Site* at any time.	Elimination
1.6.	Pollution incident response	A PIRMP will be developed, implemented and tested annually.	Administrative
1.7.	ECMs	Environmental control maps (ECMs) are to be developed for key locations on the *Site* and placed up in hard copy in prominent locations.	Administrative
1.8.	Air quality response actions	The relevant management plan (i.e. AQMP) for air quality will include a trigger, action, response plan for managing exceedances from the continuous particulate monitoring devices at the *Site*.	Administrative
2.	**Soil**		
2.1.	Maintain landscaped areas	Landscaped areas will not be subject to disturbance, other than the minimal disturbance needed to implement plumbing alterations and the installation of the frog conservation area in the northern vegetated swale.	Elimination
2.2.	Sediment and erosion control	The environmental management plans for the *Site* will deal with sediment and erosion controls (if needed) for any construction activities or ongoing operational aspects of *The Project*.	Engineering
3.	**Water and flood**		
3.1.	Water management system	The water management system is to be established as described in Section 7.3.	Elimination
3.2.	Penstock valve hold point	The penstock valve is to be installed on the outlet of the water management system to the discharge point.	Elimination
3.3.	Maintenance and cleaning	The water management system is to be maintained and cleaned regularly to remove accumulated sediment.	Behavioural
3.4.	Discharge characterisation	A surface water discharge characterisation assessment is to be completed within the first 12 months of operation, unless extended in writing by the Department.	Administrative
3.5.	Hardstand pooled storage	Rollover bund to be installed at the southern edge of the *Waste Processing Building* to at least RL 17.1 m AHD.	Elimination
3.6.	Discharge procedure	An SOP regarding the decision to open the Penstock valve will be developed for inclusion in the EMS.	Administrative
3.7.	Water quality response actions	Prepare trigger action plan (TARP) for water management.	Administrative
3.8.	Water treatment	Establish flocculant dosing system.	Behavioural
3.9.	Flood response	A Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP) will be developed as part of the CC approval phase with allocation of flood warden duties, staff training, and alarm testing, in line with NSW guidelines. The Plan will be based on a shelter in place approach. This approach will require all staff to walk to the adjacent commercial building and shelter in place in the Aussie Skips second floor office area. This place will have access to all amenities, telecommunications, food and water.	Administrative
4.	**Air quality**		
4.1.	Air quality controls on plant	OEM (or compatible) water sprays are to be fitted to the plant, along with other dust controls measures such as hoods.	Elimination
4.2.	Dust extraction and filtration	A dust extraction and filtration system is to be fitted to the plant. The filtration system is to have an appropriate maintenance schedule to ensure its proper operation.	Elimination
4.3.	Stockpile height limits	Restriction of stockpile heights as per any EPL conditions to reduce the potential for wind-blown dust generation.	Behavioural
4.4.	Truck tarping	Incoming and outgoing trucks will be covered.	Behavioural
4.5.	Misting systems	Misting systems are to be installed along the openings of both the waste receival and *Waste Processing Building*.	Elimination
4.6.	Wet suppression – yard hardstand	Water cannons are to be installed with adequate coverage to wet down the entire truck circulation hardstand area.	Engineering
4.7.	Sweeping	The yard area is to be routinely swept using a street sweeper with wet vacuum, or equivalent.	Behavioural
4.8.	Air quality monitoring	Install and operate continuous particulate monitoring devices. Their location and operation is to be described in an appropriate monitoring program management plan for the *Site*.	Supporting measure
5.	**Noise and vibration**		
5.1.	Noise controls on plant	Install OEM (or similar) noise controls on the plant, including rubber chute liners.	Elimination
5.2.	Noise reduction	Using noise reduction technology wherever feasible (i.e., squawkers rather than reversing beepers).	Engineering
5.3.	Operating hours limit	Activities are only to be carried out in the approved operating hours.	Elimination
5.4.	Acoustic insulation	The *Waste Processing Building* is to be internally lined with acoustically absorptive material such (such as Stratocell Whisper or perforated foil facing building blanket).	Elimination
5.5.	Operating plant	The number of operational plant, vehicles and other noise sources at the *Site* are to be generally in accordance with those included in the *MRF Enclosure* noise model.	Behavioural
6.	**Traffic**		
6.1.	Truck waiting behaviour	Ensure trucks do not idle on *Site*. Trucks time on *Site* is to be minimal. .	Behavioural
6.2.	Vehicle movement	A Vehicle Flow Control Plan will be developed and communicated.	Administrative
6.3.	Truck route	The approved heavy vehicle transport route is to be integrated into any driver induction or other communication with truck drivers accessing the *Site*.	Behavioural

No.	Aspect(s)	Mitigation measure	Risk control type
		Trucks are to use routes that avoid Juno Parade	
6.4.	Parking	Parking is to be provided as per the plans included in the application (see Section 10.5). Parking spaces are to be line marked.	Engineering
6.5.	Pedestrian safety	Pedestrian walkways are to be linemarked on the *Site* as per submitted plans (see Section 10.6).	Engineering
6.6.	Queuing	Traffic is to be appropriately managed by the *Site* Supervisor to ensure there is no queuing on Bellfrog Street.	Behavioural
6.7.	Queuing	Weighbridge system will continue and improve its pre-registration for all vehicles. This will be described in detail in the environmental management system for the Site.	Administrative
6.8.	Queuing	New line marking will be installed on the driveway and on the weighbridges, to clearly demarcate the entry on the right-hand side and exit on the right-hand side. The linemarking is to be full coloured block text and arrows etc. to clearly show the direction of travel.	Engineering
6.9.	Queuing	Implement a truck booking system (with 20 arrival slots per hour recommended), plus options to cap load tonnage during peaks and incentivise early/late arrivals if required.	Behavioural
7.	**Fire**		
7.1.	Bay construction	Bays are to be constructed for the storage and separation of wastes as per the plans provided (or as otherwise approved).	Elimination
7.2.	Sprinklers	An appropriate sprinkler system is to be designed and installed in both the waste receival and *Waste Processing Building*.	Elimination
7.3.	Push walls in *Waste Receival Building*	Concrete walls (i.e. push walls or reinforced masonry walls) are to be installed on the southern wall of the *Waste Receival Building*, to allow material to be pushed up against them.	Elimination
7.4.	Fire management plan	Develop a Fire Safety Operations Plan in consultation and to the satisfaction of FRNSW.	Administrative
7.5.	Fire safety measures	Install all fire safety measures detailed in Section 11.3	Elimination
7.6.	Firewater containment	Install a rollover bund (or equivalent) at RL 17.3 m AHD as described in Section 11 and generally on the alignment shown in Figure 16.	Elimination
8.	**Waste management**		
8.1.	Only specified waste types are to be received.	Any prohibited waste types, including organic waste that has a high risk of generating odour will not be accepted. Any non-compliant waste arriving onsite will be immediately rejected.	Elimination
8.2.	Weighbridge use	All vehicles entering and exiting the *Site* are to use the weighbridge. All relevant data to comply with Clause 27 and 28 of the POEO Waste Regulation will be collected.	Behavioural
8.3.	C&D waste standards	The requirements of the Standards for Managing Construction Waste in NSW 2018 will be implemented.	Behavioural
8.4.	Waste levy reporting	Monthly reporting of WCMRs to the EPA, along with all other waste levy related requirements, will be carried out.	Administrative
8.5.	Resource recovery compliance	RRO materials will be tested as per the individual relevant RRO. A sampling plan must be developed for each RRO to be produced on *Site*.	Behavioural
8.6.	Bay labelling	Bays are to be labelled and to have height markers to show the maximum height of stockpiles.	Engineering
9.	**Visual amenity**		
9.1.	External lighting	Any external lighting is to be directed away from residential premises and otherwise installed in accordance with relevant Australian standards.	Elimination
9.2.	Lighting timing	Install an automatic timer for lighting on the Site, so that lighting is set to turn off outside operational hours.	Elimination
10.	**Biodiversity**		
10.1.	GGBF habitat augmentation	The frog conservation structures detailed in the BDAR will be installed in the grassed swale area.	Elimination
11.	**Heritage**		
11.1.	NA	None required.	NA
12.	**Contamination**		
12.1.	Chemical storage	Chemical stores are to be installed and maintained as described in Section 12. This includes appropriate storage of chemicals within the workshop, lubricant store and other locations where chemicals are to be stored.	Elimination
12.2.	Spill response	Six spill kits are to be provided at the locations noted in Section 11.4.1.	Behavioural
12.3.	Methane monitoring	The monitoring program for the *Site* is to include 6-monthly measurements of sub-slab methane, to increase confidence regarding methane risk, until a pattern of methane concentration is established.	Supporting measure
13.	**Greenhouse gas and energy**		
13.1.	Maintenance	A maintenance schedule is to be developed and implemented for all fixed and mobile plant.	Administrative
14.	**Stakeholders and community**		
14.1.	Complaints	A dedicated Complaints Hotline (phone number) will be established and advertised on a prominent sign at the entrance to the Site, and on the Proponent's website. A complaints register will be kept and maintained. Complaints will be investigated, responded to and closed out appropriately.	Administrative
15.	**Other aspects**		
15.1.	*Site* security	Ensure *Site* is secured with fence or wall (non-combustible) to prevent unauthorized access. Ensure access points are equipped with adequate locks, and CCTV.	Elimination
15.2.	Pest management	Pest and vermin control will be carried out regularly as required.	Behavioural
15.3.	Fill soil disturbance	There is to be no piling or excavation of footings during construction,	Elimination