

Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Section 4.12(8) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Part 8 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021

Application Number	SSD-70893706
Project	 Gol Gol Battery Energy Storage System, which includes: the construction, operation and decommissioning of a battery energy storage system (BESS) with an estimated capacity of approximately 1500MW / 12 GWh; and associated infrastructure including transmission and connection works.
Location	Approximately 10 km north of Gol Gol within the Wentworth Shire Local Government Area (LGA).
Proponent	Squadron Renewable Energy Developments Pty Ltd
Date of Issue	07/06/2024
General Requirements	 The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the development must comply with the requirements in Part 8, Division 5 of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021</i> (the Regulation) and must have regard to the <i>State Significant Development Guidelines</i>, and any relevant planning circulars. In particular, the EIS must include: a stand-alone executive summary; a full description of the development, including: details of construction, operation and decommissioning, including any staging of the development; a high quality site plan at an adequate scale showing all infrastructure and facilities (including any infrastructure that would be required for the development, but the subject of a separate approvals process); a high quality detailed constraints map identifying the key environmental and other land use constraints that have informed the final design of the development; and confirmation if the project is designated development in accordance with the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (EP&A Act) and the Regulation; a strategic justification of the development focusing on site selection and the suitability of the proposed site with respect to potential land use conflicts with existing and future surrounding land uses (including existing land use, other proposed or approved energy facilities, major projects, rural/residential development, Crown lands within and adjacent to the project site and subdivision potential);
	 a risk assessment of the potential impacts of the development, identifying the key issues for further assessment;

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Kev issues	The FIS must address the following specific matters:
Key issues	 The EIS must address the following specific matters: Biodiversity – including: an assessment of the biodiversity values and the likely biodiversity impacts of the project in accordance with Section 7.9 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (NSW) (BC Act), <i>the Biodiversity Assessment Method</i> (BAM) <i>2020</i> and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR must: be prepared using the approved BDAR template; document the application of the avoid, minimise and offset framework including assessing all direct, indirect and prescribed impacts in accordance with the BAM; assess the impacts associated with all ancillary infrastructure,
	 including the transport route road upgrades; include an assessment for serious and irreversible impacts (SAII) in accordance with Section 9.1 of the BAM; and include a strategy to offset any residual impacts of the development in accordance with the BC Act, unless BCS and DPHI determine the proposed development is not likely to have any significant impacts on biodiversity values;
	 an assessment of the likely impacts on listed aquatic threatened species, populations or ecological communities, scheduled under the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>, and a description of the measures to minimise and rehabilitate impacts; a cumulative impact assessment of biodiversity values in the region from nearby developments; and if an offset is required, details of the measures proposed to address the offset obligations.
	 Heritage – including: an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) prepared in accordance with the <i>Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting</i> <i>on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW</i> (OEH, 2011) and the <i>Code of</i> <i>Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in</i> <i>NSW</i> (DECCW, 2010), identifying, describing, and assessing any impacts to any Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or values associated with the site (including impacts from proposed road upgrades), and including results of archaeological test excavations (if required); evidence of consultation with Aboriginal communities in determining and assessing impacts, developing options and selecting options and mitigation measures (including the final proposed measures), having regard to the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements</i> <i>for Proponents</i> (DECCW, 2010); and assess the impact to historic heritage having regard to the <i>NSW</i> <i>Heritage Manual.</i>
	 Land – including: a detailed justification of the suitability of the site and that the site can accommodate the proposed development having regard to its potential environmental impacts, land contamination, permissibility, strategic context and existing site constraints; an assessment of the potential impacts of the development on existing land uses on the site and adjacent land, including:

 consideration of agricultural land (including Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Lands), National Parks (including impacts to lands reserved or acquired under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974), flood prone land, nearby drinking water catchments, heritage items, Crown lands, mining, quarries, mineral or petroleum rights; a soil survey to determine the soil characteristics and consider the potential for salinity, acid sulfate soils, and erosion to occur; and a cumulative impact assessment of nearby developments; an assessment of the compatibility of the development with existing land uses, during construction, operation and after decommissioning, including: consideration of the zoning provisions applying to the land, including subdivision (if required); and completion of a Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment in accordance with the Department of Industry's Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment Guide; and an assessment of impact on agricultural resources and agricultural production on the site and region. Visual – including a detailed assessment of the project (including transmission lines, substations and any other ancillary infrastructure) on surrounding residences (including approved developments, lodged development applications and dwelling entitlements) and key locations, scenic or significant vistas and road corridors in the public domain and provide details of measures to mitigate and/or manage potential impacts.
 Noise – including an assessment of the construction noise impacts (including impacts from proposed road upgrades) of the development in accordance with the Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG), operational noise impacts in accordance with the NSW Noise Policy for Industry (2017), cumulative noise impacts (considering other developments in the area), and a draft noise management plan if the assessment shows construction noise is likely to exceed applicable criteria.
Transport – including:
 an assessment of the peak and average traffic generation, including over-dimensional vehicles / heavy vehicles requiring escort and construction worker transportation;
 an assessment of the likely transport impacts to the site access route(s), including over-dimensional vehicles/ heavy vehicles requiring escort, site access point(s), any Crown land, particularly in relation to the capacity and condition of the roads, road safety and intersection performance;
 a cumulative impact assessment of traffic from nearby developments; and
 provide details of measures to mitigate and / or manage potential impacts including a schedule of all required road upgrades (including resulting from heavy vehicle and over mass / over dimensional traffic haulage routes), road maintenance contributions, and any other traffic control measures, developed in consultation with the relevant road authorities.

Water – including:
• an assessment of the likely impacts of the development (including flooding and flood modelling) on surrounding watercourses (including their Strahler Stream Order), groundwater resources and surface water movements, and measures proposed to monitor, reduce and mitigate these impacts including water management issues;
 a site water balance for the development;
 details of water requirements and supply arrangements for construction and operation (including consultation with suppliers);
• a description of the erosion and sediment control measures that would be implemented to mitigate any impacts in accordance with <i>Managing</i> <i>Urban Stormwater: Soils & Construction</i> (Landcom, 2004) and <i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and construction - Volume 2A</i> <i>manual</i> (Landcom, 2008);
 assessing the impacts of the development, including any changes to flood risk and overland flows on-site or off-site, and detail design solutions and operational procedures to mitigate flood risk where required;
• where the project involves works within 40 metres of any river, lake or wetlands (collectively waterfront land), identify likely impacts to the waterfront land, and how the activities are to be designed and implemented in accordance with the DPI <i>Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land</i> (2018) and (if necessary) <i>Why Do Fish Need to Cross the Road? Fish Passage Requirements for Waterway Crossings</i> (DPI 2003), <i>and Policy & Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation & Management</i> (DPE, 2013);and
 identification of any flood risk on site having regard to adopted flood studies, the potential effects of climate change and any relevant provisions of the NSW Flood Risk Management Manual; where the development could alter flood behaviour, affect flood risk to the existing community or expose its users to flood risk, provide a flood impact and risk assessment (FIRA) prepared in accordance with the <i>Flood Impact and Risk Assessment – Flood Risk Management Guide LU01</i>; detailed design solutions and operational procedures to mitigate flood risk where required.
Hazards – including:
 Battery Energy Storage System - a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) prepared in accordance with Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6 – Guideline for Hazard Analysis (DoP, 2011) and Multi-Level Risk Assessment (DoP, 2011). The PHA must assess the risks and demonstrate compliance with the Department's Hazardous Industry Advisory Paper No. 4, 'Risk Criteria for Land Use Safety Planning (DoP, 2011) for all proposed energy storage technologies. The PHA must also include the following for all proposed batteries:

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Plans and Documents	 hazard identification including and not limited to hazards that may be unique for the chosen chemistry or operating parameters (such as elevated temperature); demonstration that the area allocated for BESS is adequate with consideration of the separation distances to on-site or off-site receptors, and the separation distances between batteries are sufficient to minimise propagation; consideration of the effects of bushfire on batteries; except for lithium-ion BESS, a consequences analysis for possible fire scenarios based on a first principles approach; and except for lithium-ion BESS, consultation outcomes with Fire and Rescue NSW to verify the applicability of the current battery guidelines and provide details if additional fire consideration are required for specific battery technology. <i>Health</i> – an assessment of potential hazards and risks including but not limited to fires, spontaneous ignition, electromagnetic fields or the proposed grid connection infrastructure against the International Commission on Non-lonizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) Guidelines for limiting exposure to Time-varying Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields; Bushfire - identify potential hazards and risks associated with bushfires / use of bushfire prone land including the risks that a BESS would cause a bush fire and demonstrate compliance with the RFS Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019; and Dangerous Goods – a preliminary risk screening completed in accordance with the State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021. Social – including an assessment of the social impacts or benefits of the project for the region and the State as a whole and provide details of any proposed voluntary benefit sharing programs. Waste – including an assessment of the scoial impacts or benefits of the project for the region and the State as a whole and provide details of any proposed voluntary b
Plans and Documents	The EIS must include all relevant plans, diagrams and relevant documentation required under Part 3 of the EP&A Regulation. Provide these as part of the EIS rather than as separate documents.
	In addition, the EIS must include high quality files of maps and figures of the subject site and proposal.
Legislation, Policies & Guidelines	The assessment of the key issues listed above must take into account relevant guidelines, policies, and plans as identified.

	 A list of some of the legislation, policies and guidelines that may be relevant to the assessment of the project can be found at: <u>https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/Planning-reforms/Rapid-Assessment-Framework/Improving-assessment-guidance;</u> <u>https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/assessment/policies-and-guidelines;</u> and <u>http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications#assessments.</u>
Consultation	During the preparation of the EIS, you should consult with the relevant local, State or Commonwealth Government authorities, infrastructure and service providers, community groups, affected landowners and any exploration licence and/or mineral title holders. In particular, you must undertake detailed consultation with affected landowners surrounding the development, relevant government agencies, including the relevant local Council.
	 The EIS must: detail how engagement undertaken was consistent with the Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects (DPIE, 2021); and describe the consultation process and the issues raised, and identify where the design of the development has been amended in response to these issues. Where amendments have not been made to address an issue, an explanation should be provided.
Expiry Date	If you do not lodge a Development Application and EIS for the development within 2 years of the issue date of these SEARs, your SEARs will expire. If an extension to these SEARs will be required, please consult with the Planning Secretary 3 months prior to the expiry date.