



Angus Place Coal Project Modification 6 and Springvale Water Treatment Project Modification 6

Water transfer system and water softening plant
State Significant Development Modification Assessment
(06_0021 MOD 6 and SSD 7592 MOD 6)

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1 Introduction

This report provides the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's (the Department) assessment of two related modification applications for:

- the project approval for the Angus Place Coal Project (06_0021), granted by the then Minister for Planning on 13 September 2006; and
- the State significant development (SSD) consent for the Springvale Water Treatment Project (Springvale WTP; SSD 7592), approved by the former Planning Assessment Commission (PAC) on 19 June 2017, under delegation from the then Minister for Planning.

The proposed modifications seek approval to construct and operate an alternative water management strategy that would allow treatment and transfer of mine water from the Angus Place Colliery (Angus Place that falls outside the mine water specifications of the Springvale WTP).

1.1 Background

Springvale Water Treatment Project

The Springvale WTP was developed by a joint venture between Springvale Coal Pty Limited (a subsidiary of Centennial Coal Company Limited [Centennial]) and EnergyAustralia Pty Limited (EnergyAustralia). The Springvale WTP is located approximately 15 km northwest of Lithgow, adjacent to the Mount Piper Power Station (MPPS) (see **Figure 1**). The Springvale WTP is operated by Veolia Water Australia Pty Ltd (Veolia) through commercial arrangements; however, Springvale Coal remains the applicant for the Springvale WTP.

The Springvale WTP has been developed as an industrial water reuse scheme to use mine water transferred from the nearby Angus Place Colliery and the Springvale Coal Mine (Springvale) as cooling water at the MPPS. The Springvale WTP includes the following key components (see **Figure 1**):

- infrastructure to transfer up to 42 million litres per day (ML/d) of mine water from the Springvale Delta Water Transfer Scheme on the Newnes Plateau to the MPPS, as shown in **Figure 2**;
- a reverse-osmosis water treatment facility at MPPS that is capable of treating up to 42 ML/d of mine water for use in the MPPS cooling towers;
- a residual material pipeline from the Springvale water treatment facility to the adjacent Springvale Coal Services site (which is part of the Western Coal Services Project [SSD 5579]), for disposal in the Springvale Coal Services site reject emplacement area; and
- other ancillary infrastructure providing for the integration of the Springvale water treatment facility with the existing MPPS cooling water management and treatment facility.

Transfer of mine water into the Springvale WTP allows Springvale to achieve strict water quality performance measures under the Springvale development consent, which required all mine water discharges to the Coxs River (and subsequently Sydney's drinking water catchment) to cease after 30 June 2019.

The development consent has been modified five times:

- Mod 1 (2018) – brine management, pipeline realignment and increased workforce;
- Mod 2 (2018) – pipeline realignment and trenching;
- Mod 3 (2019) – interim water storage strategy allowing 2,700 ML filtered water to be stored in Thompsons Creek Reservoir;

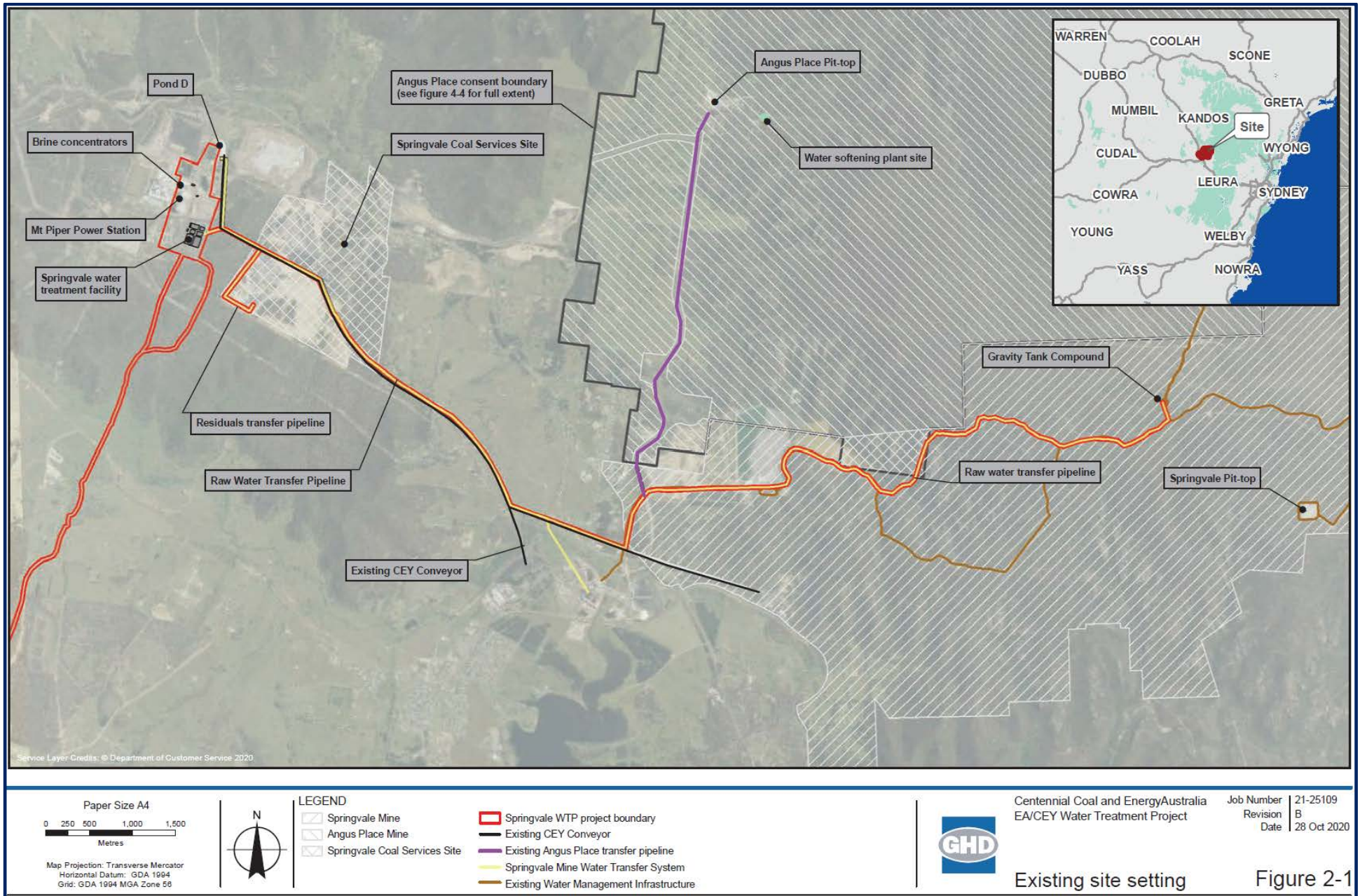


Figure 2 | Existing site setting

- Mod 4 (2019) – increase and extension of interim water storage strategy by 3,060 ML, until 31 January 2020; and
- Mod 5 (2020) – extension of interim water storage strategy until 30 June 2020.

Approved operations at Springvale WTP allow:

- receipt of up to 42 ML/d of water from Springvale and Angus Place;
- operation of the Springvale water treatment facility consisting of pre-treatment, desalination and brine management;
- transfer of residuals from the pe-treatment process to the neighbouring Springvale Coal Services site;
- co-disposal of crystallised salts with ash in ash emplacement areas; and
- storage of excess treated water in Thompsons Creek Reservoir, for subsequent reuse.

Although the Springvale WTP is capable and approved to treat up to 42 ML/d, the maximum average transfer volume, as described in the original application is 36 ML/d.

Angus Place Colliery

Angus Place is an underground coal mine located approximately 15 km north of Lithgow in the western coalfield of NSW (see **Figure 3**). Angus Place is owned by a joint venture between Centennial Springvale Pty Limited (a subsidiary of Centennial) and SK Kores Australia Pty Ltd, and is operated by Centennial Angus Place Pty Limited (Centennial Angus Place).

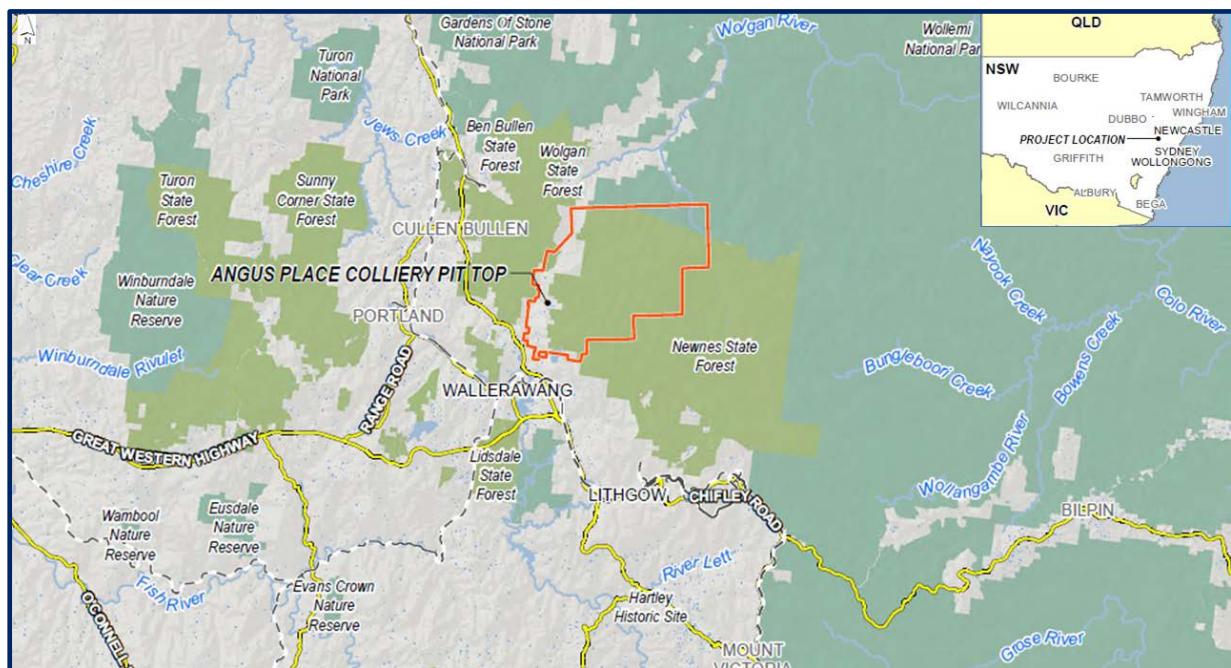


Figure 3 | Angus Place Colliery location

Angus Place is approved to extract up to 4 million tonnes (Mt) of coal per year until 2024, process this coal, and rail it to MPPS or export markets. However, the mine was placed on care and maintenance in March 2015. Centennial is currently mining at Springvale and intends to recommence mining at Angus Place under the current project approval when mining at Springvale is completed.

The location of the Angus Place pit top and mine layout is shown in **Figure 4**.

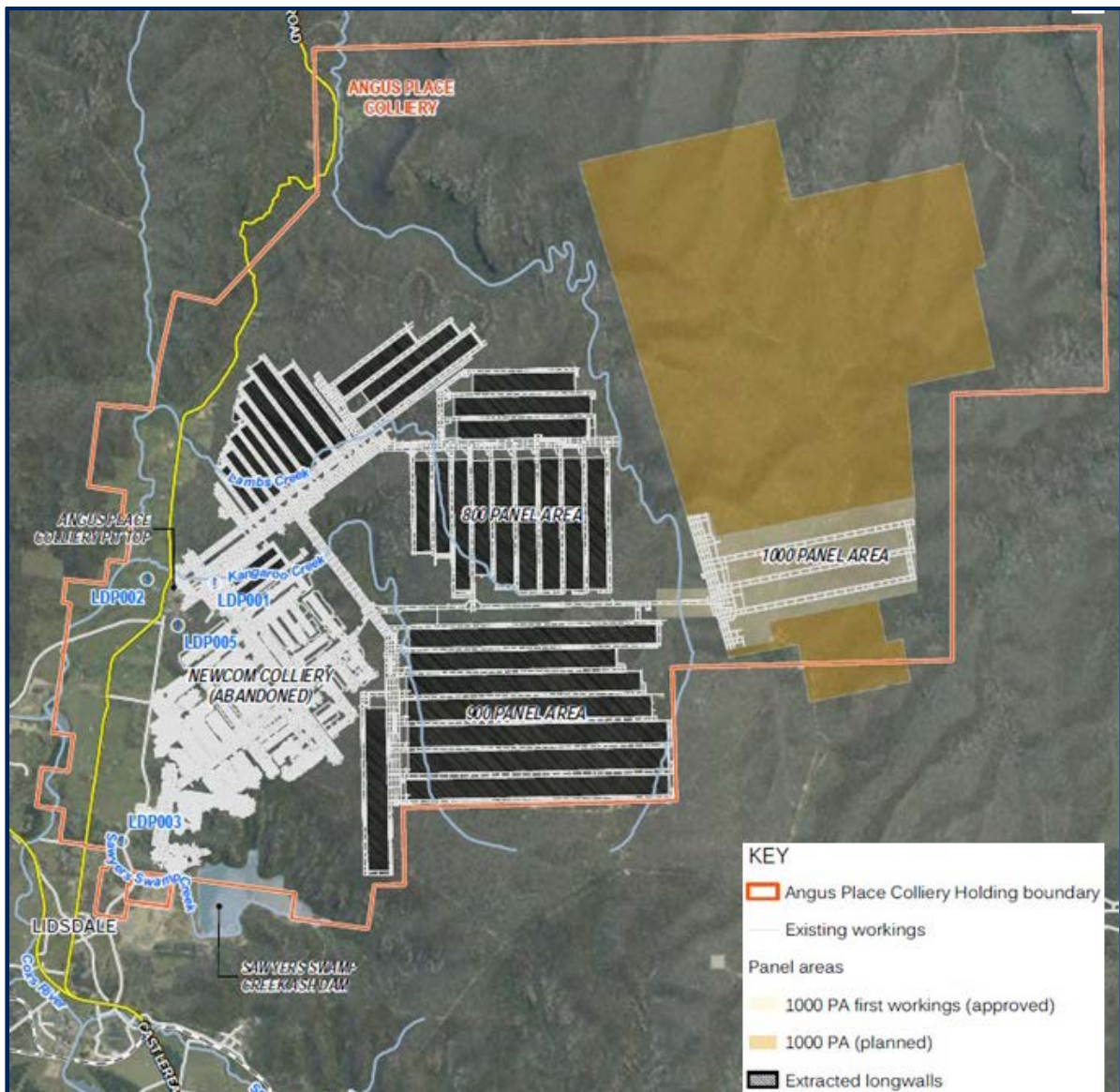


Figure 4 | Angus Place mine layout

The project approval has been modified five times:

- Mod 1 (2011) – extraction of longwalls 900W and 910;
- Mod 2 (2013) – construction of a ventilation facility, and underground trial mining;
- Mod 3 (2013) – extensions to longwalls 980 and 900W, and an increased extraction height;
- Mod 4 (2014) – first workings for longwalls 1001 and 1003; and
- Mod 5 (2018) – temporary increase in water discharge until the end of 2019.

Approved operations at Angus Place allow extraction of up to 13.4 ML/d of mine water and temporary storage in underground workings prior to transfer to either:

- the Angus Place pit top for reuse; and/or
- the Springvale Delta Water Transfer Scheme (via the Angus Place Haul Road Pipeline), for onward transfer to the Springvale WTP.

1.2 Strategic context

Local context

Land use in the surrounding locality includes residential areas, coal mining and handling infrastructure, power generation and commercial forestry. The nearby residential areas include Wallerawang, Blackmans Flat, Lidsdale and Portland.

The closest residential receivers to the proposed new water transfer system (see **Section 2.1** for details) are in Lidsdale. The nearest sensitive receivers to the Springvale water treatment facility are approximately 3 km west in Portland and rural residential properties 750 m south-west near Pipers Flat. Rural residential properties in Lidsdale are approximately 750 m from the Angus Place pit top.

The locality has been subject to extensive mining and power generation activities over the past 100 years.

Catchment context

The Angus Place pit top is within the Coxs River catchment, which forms part of Sydney's drinking water catchment. The Coxs River flows south toward Lake Wallace, Lake Lyell and ultimately Lake Burragorang (approximately 100 km downstream). Mine water discharges into the Coxs River catchment had been occurring since the mine was opened.

Angus Place is adjacent to Springvale, the nearby Clarence Coal Mine, several other former mines and the MPPS. Given the history of land use, the water catchment has been exposed to impacts from mining and other industries for an extended period.

Nevertheless, in recent years, the NSW Government has been working to improve water quality across the region through stronger regulation of mining and other land uses. A key step in this process was the imposition of strict conditions of consent on Springvale, which included a staged program of water quality improvements. A key improvement was the development of a \$100 million reverse osmosis Springvale WTP.

Water management context

Mount Piper Power Station

MPPS requires large volumes of water in its power generation operations, which is primarily used in the cooling towers. The power station is licensed to extract fresh water from the Coxs River. On average, the power station uses 40 ML/d of water, and up to 54 ML/d when operating at full capacity.

The Springvale WTP has allowed the reuse of up to 43 ML/d of treated mine water to supplement and replace the use of water from the Coxs River catchment.

The operations at the power station also generate a brine by-product from 'blowdown' water in the cooling towers. The brine by-product is put through a complex management system involving brine concentrators (which remove salts from the cooling water and recycle distillate back into the cooling water circuit) and storage ponds. It is then mixed with fly ash and emplaced at ash emplacement areas located to the west of the power station.

MPPS operates a range of approved water storages with their water management system, including a Clean Water Pond, Blowdown Ponds A and B, Brine Ponds A and B, and Pond D. Pond D is a 60 ML multi-purpose storage pond that allows water to be received from all water management sources,

including brine, clean water, stormwater systems and ash emplacement areas. The pond currently provides supplementary storage of untreated water from coal settling ponds to minimise the risk of offsite discharge during high rainfall.

Springvale water treatment facility

The Springvale water treatment facility is integrated with the MPPS operations by sharing water management infrastructure and supplying treated water to meet cooling water demand requirements at the power station. The Springvale water treatment facility also includes a salt crystalliser that concentrates residual brine from the power station. This brine slurry is directed to either the crystalliser feed tank or to lined brine ponds at the MPPS and used for ash conditioning prior to emplacement in the approved ash emplacement areas.

Angus Place

The removal of groundwater is an essential aspect of underground mining, whether it is 'dewatering' in advance of mining operations or the ongoing removal of inflows that occur during mining.

While Angus Place is currently not operational, there are still around 6-8 ML/d of groundwater inflows into its mine workings that must be managed to avoid flooding of underground mine workings. The Angus Place mine workings have a storage capacity of approximately 2,500 ML, and have been gradually flooding since 2013. Since the Springvale WTP was commissioned in September 2019, some of the mine water being stored in the mine workings at Angus Place has been transferred to the Springvale WTP for treatment and reuse at MPPS.

1.3 Need for modification

Under current operating arrangements, Centennial is required to ensure that the hardness¹ level of mine water flows to the Springvale water treatment facility is less than 25 mg/L (as calcium carbonate – CaCO₃). This parameter was based on a historical mix of mine water quality originating from both Springvale and Angus Place.

The Department has been advised that if the incoming water falls above this hardness level, Veolia may impose reduced flow conditions that restrict the volume of water transferred from underground storage at Angus Place. Groundwater from Angus Place has been exhibiting much higher hardness concentrations than the Springvale water treatment facility specifications, with hardness levels ranging from 45-129 mg/L (as CaCO₃). This has been primarily caused by the unique geological conditions encountered in the 800 panel area (see **Figure 4**).

Centennial had some initial success in managing these hardness restrictions by blending this hard water from Angus Place with softer Springvale mine water, to achieve hardness levels at the Springvale water treatment facility ranging from 36 to 56 mg/L. Nevertheless, resultant flow restrictions at the Springvale water treatment facility has led Centennial to self-impose reduced flows from Angus Place since March 2020 to achieve hardness levels of less than 25 mg/L.

The consequence of reducing flows from Angus Place is the gradual flooding of the Angus Place underground workings through seepage of groundwater. If the underground water storage capacities

¹ Hardness is caused by compounds of calcium and magnesium, and by a variety of other metals. General guidelines for classification of waters are: 0 to 60 mg/L (as CaCO₃) is classified as soft; 61 to 120 mg/L as moderately hard; 121 to 180 mg/L as hard; and more than 180 mg/L as very hard.

are exceeded, water would flow into underground roadways that are proposed to be used to access approved (but yet to be extracted) and future coal reserves. The condition of these roadways would deteriorate and render them unable to be safely used.

2 Proposed modification

Centennial is proposing two options to provide operational flexibility to ensure underground storage areas do not flood and to manage out of specification mine water:

- an immediate water transfer system option that involves diverting up to 2.6 ML/d of Angus Place water to a storage pond (Pond D) at MPPS, for subsequent treatment in existing brine concentrators – therefore avoiding the need to treat hard water at the Springvale water treatment facility; and
- a potential longer-term option that involves pre-treating Angus Place water at a new water softening plant at the Angus Place pit-top – therefore ensuring that water quality specifications at the Springvale water treatment facility can be met.

On 5 November 2020, Centennial Angus Place and Springvale Coal Pty Limited lodged modification applications for the Angus Place Coal Project and Springvale WTP, respectively.

The proposed modifications would enable construction and operation of an alternative water management strategy that would allow for independent treatment of mine water that falls outside the incoming mine water specifications for the Springvale water treatment facility.

2.1 Angus Place MOD 6

Angus Place MOD 6 seeks approval to:

- extend the existing Angus Place water transfer system to allow up to 2.6 ML/d of mine water to be transferred directly to Pond D at MPPS via a new pipeline connection (instead of mixing with Springvale mine water within the raw water transfer pipeline);
- develop and operate a water softening plant at the Angus Place pit top;
- transfer treated mine water to the Springvale WTP; and
- if required, store treated mine water in underground storage at Angus Place.

The proposed pipeline connection from Angus Place to Pond D at MPPS would incorporate four connecting sections of pipeline (see **Figure 5**):

- Section A – an existing pipeline from Angus Place that connects to the Springvale WTP Raw Water transfer pipeline. A valve would be installed to allow water to be transferred either to the Raw Water Transfer pipeline or Section B;
- Section B – construction and operation of a new approximately 250 m long pipeline that would be installed adjacent to an existing pipeline corridor and conveyor easement, which runs both above and below ground. It would run below ground beneath the Castlereagh Highway and cross the Coxs River above ground, before connecting with Section C;
- Section C – an existing unused EnergyAustralia pipeline that previously transferred brine from Wallerawang Power Station to MPPS; and

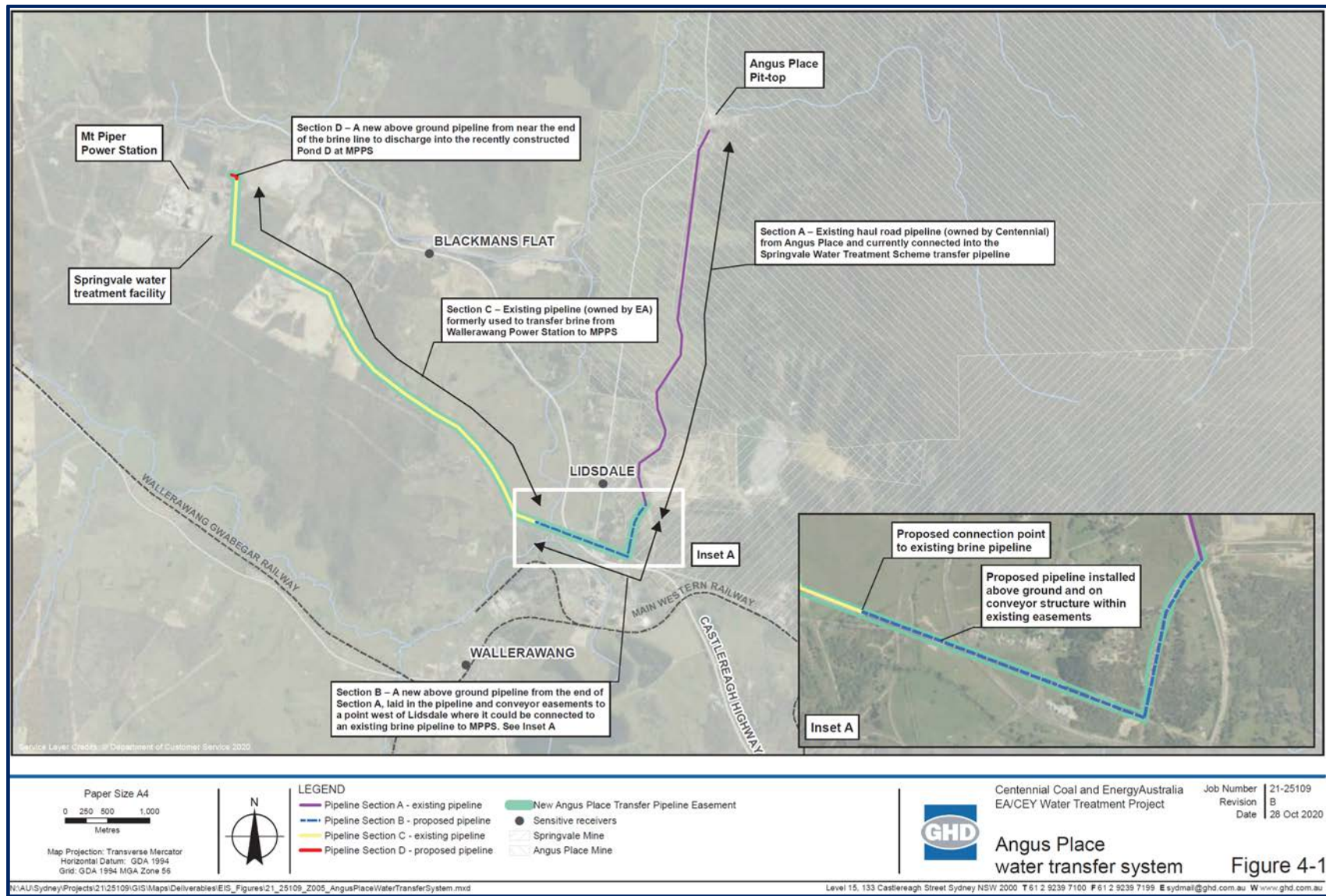
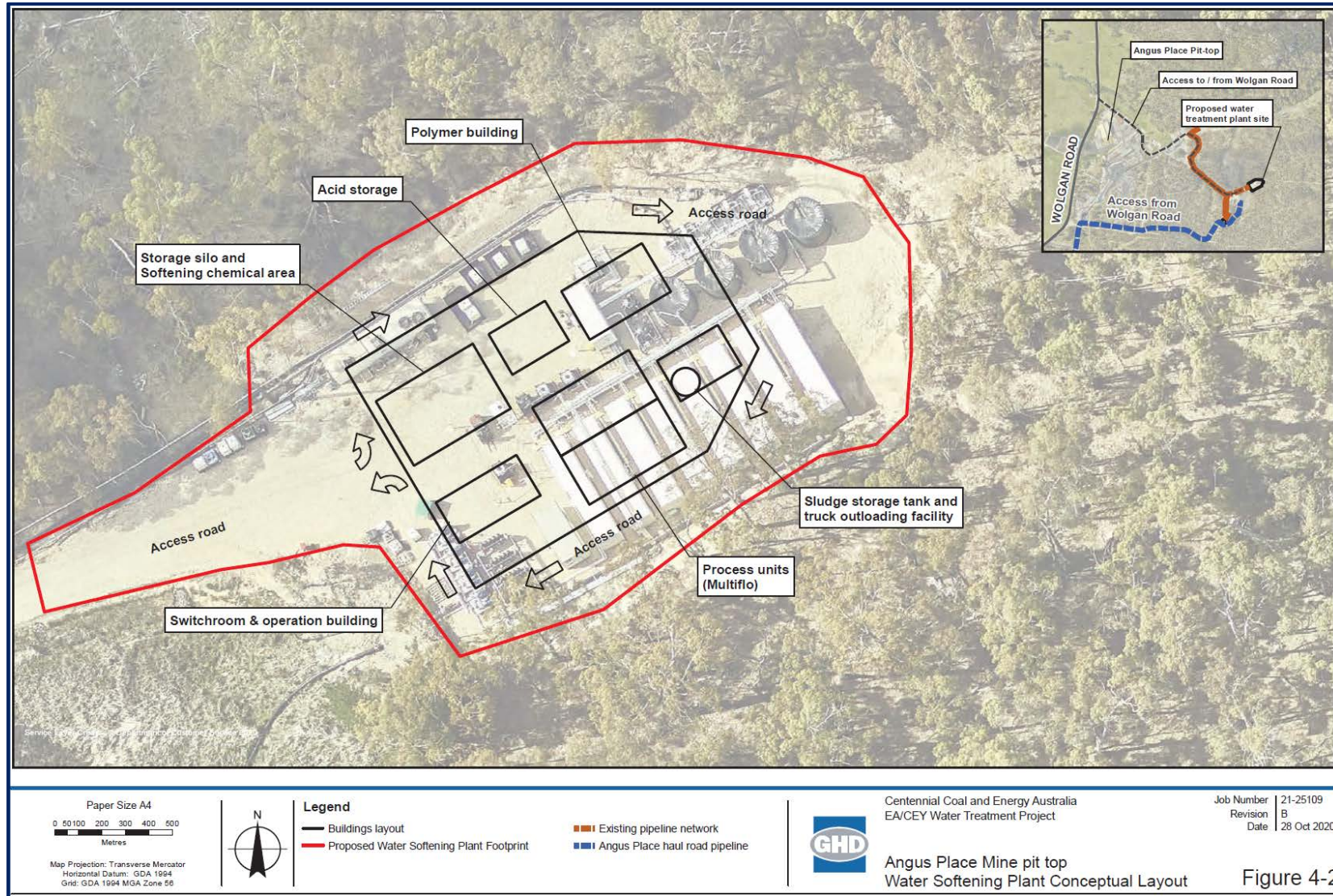


Figure 5 | Proposed new pipeline connection from Angus Place to Pond D at MPPS



- Section D – construction and operation of a new approximately 100 m long pipeline from near the end of the brine line, which would discharge into Pond D at MPPS. Section D would be within a previously disturbed MPPS footprint.

Sections B and D would take up to 8 weeks to construct, during standard construction hours. Pipeline construction would generate 8 light vehicles and 8 heavy vehicles per day.

The feasibility and detailed design of the proposed water softening plant is currently being undertaken. If proven to be feasible, the water softening plant would be constructed and operated at the site of a now decommissioned temporary water treatment plant at the Angus Place pit top (see **Figure 6**).

Treated (softened) water would be transferred to the Springvale water treatment facility or returned to underground workings for temporary storage. Specific details of the water softening plant have yet to be determined by Centennial. Centennial has conservatively based its assessment on a lime dosing system, as it results in maximum waste production (of 44 m³/day) in comparison to alternative options. This waste would be trucked either to a waste facility licensed by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) or an alternative location that is approved to receive this waste. Up to five trucks (with a capacity of 10 m³) per day would be required to transport the waste from Angus Place.

The water softening plant design also assumes the need to store up to 37 tonnes of sulphuric acid in a 20 m³ tank adjacent to the water softening plant.

2.2 Springvale WTP MOD 6

Springvale WTP MOD 6 seeks approval to:

- receive and store up to 2.6 ML/d of water from Angus Place in Pond D at the MPPS;
- treat Angus Place mine water from Pond D using the existing MPPS brine concentrators; and
- reuse treated mine water in the MPPS cooling water system.

Brine from the brine concentrators would be combined with an existing brine management system and stored in existing lined storage ponds. The brine would then continue to be used to condition ash and would be placed in existing approved ash repositories at the MPPS.

3 Statutory context

3.1 Scope of modifications

Scope of Angus Place MOD 6

Both the Angus Place Coal Project and Springvale WTP modifications were lodged as section 4.55(1A) modifications. However, following review of the modification report, due to the predicted construction noise impacts, the Department considers that the proposed Angus Place Coal Project modification has greater than 'minimal' environmental impacts, and therefore falls within the scope of section 4.55(2) of the EP&A Act.

The Department considers that the Angus Place Coal Project modification application does not seek to alter the nature or scale of the proposed development and is substantially the same development as originally approved. Therefore, the Department is satisfied the modification application can be assessed and determined under section 4.55(2) of the EP&A Act, rather than requiring a new development application to be lodged.

Scope of Springvale WTP MOD 6

The Department considers that the Springvale WTP modification application can be characterised as a modification involving minimal environmental impacts as the proposal:

- would not significantly increase the environmental impacts of the project as approved;
- does not seek to alter the nature or scale of the proposed development and is substantially the same development as originally approved; and
- would not involve any further disturbance outside the already approved disturbance areas for the project.

Therefore, the Department is satisfied the modification application can be assessed and determined under section 4.55(1A) of the EP&A Act, rather than requiring a new development application to be lodged.

3.2 Consent authority

The Minister for Planning and Public Spaces is the consent authority for the modification applications under section 4.5(a) of the EP&A Act. However, under the Minister's delegation dated 9 March 2020, the Director – Resource Assessments, may determine both modification applications, as:

- Lithgow City Council did not object to either application;
- Centennial Angus Place, Springvale Coal Pty Limited and EnergyAustralia did not report any political donations; and
- less than 11 objections were lodged for either application.

3.3 Mandatory matters for consideration

In accordance with sections 4.15(1) and 4.55(3) of the EP&A Act, the following aspects must be considered in determining the modification application:

- environmental planning instruments or proposed instruments;
- any planning agreement;
- EP&A regulation;
- likely impacts of the modification application, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality;
- suitability of the site;
- any submissions;
- the public interest; and
- the reasons for granting approval for the original application.

The consent authority must also consider the objects of the EP&A Act when making decisions under the Act.

The Department has considered these matters carefully and has summarised its findings in **Sections 5 and 6** of this report.

Environmental planning instruments or proposed instruments

Several environmental planning instruments apply to the modifications, including:

- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007* (the Mining SEPP);
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011*;
- *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 (Hazardous and Offensive Development)*;
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP);
- *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 (Remediation of Land)*; and
- *Lithgow Local Environment Plan 2014*.

The Department has considered the proposed modifications against the relevant provisions of these instruments. The Department has also considered Centennial's considerations of the relevant instruments in the Modification Report. The Department has concluded that the proposed modification can be carried out in a manner that is generally consistent with the aims, objectives and provisions of these instruments.

The reasons for granting the consent for the original applications

Angus Place MOD 6

In determining the Angus Place Coal Project (06_0021), the (then) Minister for Planning concluded that the benefits of the project outweighed the impacts, and imposed a range of strict conditions to appropriately manage the impacts. The Department has considered the proposed modification against the reasons the Minister provided for determining the project and considers that none of these reasons would preclude the approval of the application.

Springvale WTP MOD 6

In determining the Springvale Water Treatment Project (SSD 7592), the (then) PAC concluded that the benefits of the project outweighed the impacts, and imposed a range of strict conditions to appropriately manage the impacts. The Department has considered the proposed modification against the reasons the PAC provided for determining the project and considers that none of these reasons would preclude the approval of the application.

Conclusion

The Department considers these modification applications do not result in significant changes that would alter the mandatory matters for consideration under section 4.15 of the EP&A Act and conclusions made as part of the original assessments.

Objects of the EP&A Act

The consent authority has assessed the proposed modification against the current objects of the EP&A Act. The objects of most relevance to the decision on whether or not to approve the proposed modification are found in section 1.3 of the EP&A Act; and are:

- Object 1.3(a): to promote the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment by the proper management, development and conservation of the State's natural and other resources;
- Object 1.3(b): to facilitate ecologically sustainable development by integrating relevant economic, environmental and social considerations in decision-making about environmental planning and assessment;
- Object 1.3(c): to promote the orderly and economic use and development of land;
- Object 1.3(e): to protect the environment, including the conservation of threatened and other species of native animals and plants, ecological communities and their habitats;
- Object 1.3(f): to promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage);
- Object 1.3(i): to promote the sharing of the responsibility for environmental planning and assessment between the different levels of government in the State; and
- Object 1.3(j): to provide increased opportunity for community participation in environmental planning and assessment.

The Department is satisfied that the proposed modifications encourage the proper management and development of resources (Object 1.3(a)) and the promotion of the orderly and economic use of land (Object 1.3(c)). The proposals would utilise existing infrastructure and corridors.

The Department has considered the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD, Object 1.3(b)) in its assessment of the proposed modifications. The Department considers that the proposed modifications may be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the principles of ESD. The Department's assessment has sought to integrate all significant environmental, social and economic considerations. In particular, the Department considers that the proposed modifications would result in social and economic benefits with minimal incremental environmental impacts.

The Department has carefully considered the environmental impacts of the proposed modifications, including potential impacts on the natural, cultural and built environments (Object 1.3(e) and (f)). The key findings of the Department's assessment are summarised in **Section 6**.

The Department publicly exhibited the Angus Place modification application and consulted with key stakeholders, including adjacent landholders and Lithgow City Council (Object 1.3(i) and (j)). The outcomes of the Department's consultation process are outlined in **Section 5**.

3.4 Impacts on biodiversity values

Under the relevant provisions of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Savings and Transitional) Regulation 2017*, the Department is satisfied that a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) is not required to be submitted with the applications as the modifications would not increase impacts on biodiversity values.

4 Engagement

4.1 Department's engagement

Angus Place MOD 6

The Department publicly exhibited the Angus Place Coal Project modification application on the Department's website for 14 days from Wednesday 2 December until Tuesday 15 December 2020. The exhibition of the modification application was advertised in the *Lithgow Mercury* on Tuesday 1 December 2020. Previous submitters to the Angus Place Coal Project were notified of the modification application and invited to make a submission. The Department also wrote to residences located near the proposed Section B pipeline and invited them to make a submission.

The Department considers that the notification process met the requirements of clause 10 of Schedule 1 to the EP&A Act and clause 118 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (EP&A Regulation).

Springvale WTP MOD 6

Section 4.55(1A) modification applications with minimal environmental impacts are not required to be notified. Therefore, the Springvale WTP modification application was not notified or advertised. However, it was made publicly available on the Department's website from Wednesday 2 December 2020. Although the Springvale WTP modification application was not formally exhibited, as its Modification Report was combined with the Angus Place Coal Project Modification Report, the Springvale WTP modification was indirectly exhibited. The Department considers that the notification process met the requirements of clause 117 of the EP&A Regulation.

4.2 Summary of submissions

In response to the Angus Place exhibition, the Department received 14 submissions, including advice from 12 government agencies / sections (including Lithgow City Council) and two public submissions one from an individual, and one from an organisation (Veolia). The two public submissions were objections. Comments were also received from the Department's Hazards team. Full copies of submissions are provided in **Appendix B** and summarised below.

Centennial provided a Submissions Report (see **Appendix C**) which responded to issues raised in submissions, as well as supplementary responses to additional requests for information from the Department and agencies. All documents are available on the Department's website (see **Appendix D**).

4.3 Key issues raised in submissions

Government agencies

Advice from government agencies and Lithgow Council along with Centennial's responses are summarised in **Table 1**. In addition, the Natural Resources Access Regulator (NRAR), Regional NSW - Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG) and Heritage NSW did not raise any issues requiring further assessment.

Table 1 – Agency advice

| Issue | Summary of advice | Consideration and conditions |
|--|--|---|
| The Department’s Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate (BCS) | | |
| Need for a BDAR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queried whether a BDAR was required, particularly in relation to the water softening plant. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional clearing of native vegetation is required for the water softening plant. Impacts on biodiversity values are negligible and a BDAR is not required. |
| Proposal justification and water quality outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sought further justification for the proposed modifications, including further detail on how the water softening plant would change water quality. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information was provided by Centennial on the water softening plant. The need for the modifications is further considered in Section 5. |
| NorBE test | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended that the Neutral or Beneficial Effect on Water Quality Assessment Guideline (NorBE) be used as a framework for assessing the proposal. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Springvale WTP is a nil discharge project, with all treated water reused. The proposed modifications would continue to have a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality in the catchment. The NorBE test does not strictly apply to modification applications. |
| Salt production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested that the quantity of salt production be compared with the current operation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The volume of brine disposed in the MPPS ash emplacement area is predicted to increase from 3,496 tonnes per year to 3,504 tonnes per year (a 0.2% increase). Salt increase is negligible, this is further considered in Section 5. |
| Energy use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted that increased salt production would increase energy use. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy increase is negligible in the overall context of the approved Springvale WTP and Angus Place Coal Project. |
| Salt in groundwater | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sought confirmation whether salt would remain in the ash emplacement, or seep into groundwater. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pathway for leachate to enter the groundwater system from the MPPS ash emplacement areas exists. This is being investigated by EnergyAustralia in consultation with the EPA. Salt increases would be negligible, and no changes to existing brine management practices are proposed. |

| Issue | Summary of advice | Consideration and conditions |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| WaterNSW | | |
| NorBE test | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accepts that the proposed modifications would meet the NorBE test. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. |
| Updates to management plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sought update to the relevant operational water management plans for Angus Place and Springvale WTP, and development of a soil and water management plan for the construction of the new pipeline. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has incorporated WaterNSW's recommended conditions, including requiring preparation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) in consultation with WaterNSW |
| Resources Regulator (RR) | | |
| Update of MOP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed activities need to be covered by a Mining Operations Plan (MOP) approved by RR, prior to commencement of works. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Angus Place MOP would be amended and approved by RR prior to the works associated with the Angus Place modification. Centennial has committed to updating the MOP, prior to construction. |
| The Department's Hazards team | | |
| SEPP 33 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Level 1 qualitative approach in the Preliminary Hazards Analysis is appropriate. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. |
| Hazard conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended the inclusion of a condition that, prior to commissioning the water softening plant, Centennial must develop and implement an Emergency Plan and Safety Management System. Recommended a condition that Centennial store all chemicals, fuels and oils in accordance with relevant standards. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing Angus Place Health and Safety Management System, including Emergency Control Plan and Hazardous Substances Management System, would be reviewed and updated where relevant prior to operation of the water softening plant. The Department has incorporated its Hazards team's recommended conditions, including requiring Centennial to develop an Emergency Plan and Safety Management System. |

| Issue | Summary of advice | Consideration and conditions |
|---|--|---|
| Environment Protection Authority (EPA) | | |
| Background noise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested justification for the use of a background noise assessment from 2012 to represent current background noise in the area. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction noise criteria were developed in accordance with <i>the Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG)</i> to assess construction noise associated with the installation of the raw water transfer pipeline. The selected background location was not considered to be significantly influenced by conveyor noise. Further considered in Section 5. |
| Water treatment process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sought further information about the water treatment process, to inform potential new conditions for an Environment Protection Licence and waste generation and management. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment process would involve pH adjustment through chemical additives, holding time and water clarification. Potentially, the PolyDADMAC polymer would assist in the treatment process. Waste would be stored in above ground tanks and transferred off-site via trucks. Further considered in Section 5. |
| Waste generation and management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sought further detail about characteristics of waste material, including classification of waste sludge and suitable disposal facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to further testing once operational, waste product is expected to include calcium, magnesium, arsenic, barium, manganese and strontium. Waste would be transferred to a licensed waste management facility. Further considered in Section 5. |
| Construction noise management plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended a condition requiring a noise mitigation and management plan to address construction noise along the pipeline construction route. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has incorporated the EPA's recommended conditions, including requiring Centennial to develop a CEMP to address construction noise impacts. |
| Waste management plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended a condition requiring the preparation of a waste management plan that includes classification and disposal arrangements for waste, in consultation with the EPA. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has addressed EPA's recommended conditions by requiring Centennial to classify and dispose waste from Angus Place at appropriately licensed waste facilities. Centennial has committed to preparing a Waste Management Plan in consultation with the EPA. |

| Issue | Summary of advice | Consideration and conditions |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Update of PIRMP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advised that the Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) should be updated to include new chemical use and storage emergency arrangements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Angus Place PIRMP would be updated prior to commissioning the water softening plant. Centennial has committed to updating the Angus Place PIRMP. |
| Transport for NSW (TfNSW) | | |
| s138(2) application | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advised that pipeline construction on, underneath or over the Castlereagh Highway would require concurrence from TfNSW under section 138(2) of the <i>Roads Act 1993</i> (Roads Act). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centennial has committed to lodge a Section 138(2) application under the Roads Act with Lithgow City Council, and concurrence from TfNSW would be sought. |
| Road Occupancy Licence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Road Occupancy Licence (ROL) would be required for any works within 3 metres of travel lanes, or work that could impact traffic flow. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centennial advised that an ROL would not be necessary as no works are required within 3 m of travel lanes, and would not impact traffic flow. However, an ROL would be necessary should works be required within 3 m of travel lanes, or have the potential to impact traffic flow. |
| Emergency Management Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Emergency Management Plan is required in case there is an accident that impacts the pipeline and leaks hazardous substances onto the Castlereagh Highway. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pipeline would not transfer any hazardous substances, and given the pipeline would traverse beneath the Castlereagh Highway, an Emergency Management Plan is not required. |
| Traffic Management Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Traffic Management Plan and Driver Code of Conduct should be prepared to the satisfaction of TfNSW and Lithgow City Council prior to commencement of any works. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has recommended that Centennial develop a CEMP to address construction-related traffic impacts, in consultation with TfNSW and Lithgow City Council. |

| Issue | Summary of advice | Consideration and conditions |
|--|---|---|
| The Department's Water Group (DPIE Water) | | |
| Underground storage capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water transferred to underground storage must not exceed the estimated underground storage capacity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An objective of the proposed modifications is to provide operational flexibility and increased reliability to manage underground storage capacity and avoid exceeding storage capacity. Centennial would assess storage capacities before transferring treated water to underground storage at Angus Place. The Department has recommended an additional requirement in the Water Management Plan – Water Balance – to incorporate protocols to manage the transfer of water to underground workings as part of the water management system for the site. |
| Update of Water Management Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Angus Place Water Management Plan should be revised within 3 months of approval to include storage capacity estimations for underground workings that determine the mine water balance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing Condition 4 of Schedule 5 requires Centennial to review and revise plans within 3 months of any approved modification. Centennial committed to updating the Angus Place Water Management Plan to include underground storage volume and quality monitoring, including a trigger action response plan to cease transfers to ensure the storage capacity is not exceeded. |
| The Department's Crown Lands Group (DPIE – Crown Lands) | | |
| Crown land and Crown roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any Crown lands or Crown roads within a Mining Lease or Exploration Licence are subject to compensation agreement, access arrangement or consents. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Crown land would be impacted by the proposed modifications. |

| Issue | Summary of advice | Consideration and conditions |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Lithgow City Council | | |
| Traffic Management Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended a condition that pipeline works along Council's road system would require submission of a Temporary Road/Footpath Closure Application Form along with a Traffic Management Plan. This would need to be submitted four weeks prior to construction. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centennial would provide a Section 138 application that is supported by a Temporary Road Closure Application Form and a Traffic Management Plan at least 4 weeks prior to commencement of works over Brays Lane. The Department has recommended that Centennial develop a CEMP to address traffic impacts, in consultation with Lithgow City Council. |

Submissions from the community and organisations

Community submission

The Department received one submission from a member of the public, who objected to the proposal due to the anthropogenic climate change impacts and greenhouse gas emissions associated with the proposal enabling the continued long-term operation of MPPS. Centennial provided a response to these concerns in its Submissions Report. The Department has considered impacts to climate change in **Section 5**.

Organisation submission

The Department received one objecting submission from Veolia (the operator of the Springvale water treatment facility). Veolia's key reasons for the objection were:

- the Springvale water treatment facility has the ability and capacity to treat mine water from Angus Place with elevated hardness levels, and therefore the proposed modifications are unnecessary;
- the Springvale water treatment facility has the capacity to treat the mine water volumes; and
- pre-treating Angus Place mine water could damage and jeopardise the Springvale water treatment facility because the treated water could be contaminated with polymers or barium sulphate precipitate.

Centennial responded to Veolia's concerns in its Submissions Report and in further advice provided during the assessment including commitments that it would:

- undertake consultation with Veolia prior to the construction and operation of the proposed water softening plan; and
- not implement a water softening plant if there were any changes to water quality that would lead to a detrimental impact to the operations of the Springvale water treatment facility.

The Department notes that Centennial is the applicant for the Springvale WTP and Veolia is the operator of the water treatment facility. The proposed modification is providing operational flexibility for Centennial to manage a small proportion (2.6 ML/d of proposed average treatment of 36 ML/d) of out of specification water when required. The issues raised by Veolia are largely contractual issues that are not a matter for the Department. These issues are further considered in **Section 5**.

5 Assessment

5.1 Key assessment issues

In assessing the merits of the proposal, the Department has considered all the requirements of the EP&A Act and EP&A Regulation, and all relevant information including:

- the Modification Report and accompanying modification applications;
- submissions received from the NSW Government agencies and Lithgow City Council;
- submissions received from Veolia and the general community;
- Centennial's Submissions Report, and other information provided in response to the Department's requests; and
- relevant EPIs, policies and guidelines.

The Department has assessed the full range of potential impacts of the proposed modifications, but considers that the key assessment issues relate to:

- the need for the proposed modifications; and
- construction noise.

These issues are assessed in sections **5.2** and **5.3**. Assessment of the remaining issues and impacts is provided in **Section 5.4**.

5.2 Justification for the Proposal

Section 1.3 provides a general overview of the need for the modifications. The Department has further considered Veolia's claims that the Springvale water treatment facility has existing ability and capacity to treat required mine water volumes from Angus Place with elevated hardness levels. BCS also sought further justification for the proposal.

The Department considers that:

- the hardness levels of Angus Place mine water (ranging from 45-129 mg/L as CaCO₃) substantially exceed stated maximum hardness limit (of less than 25 mg/L as CaCO₃) for inflows to the Springvale water treatment facility;
- diluting Angus Place water with lower hardness Springvale mine water to meet required hardness levels may not be achievable for water in the higher hardness range;
- exceeding hardness limits can and has led to flow restrictions into the Springvale water treatment facility;
- restrictions to mine water flows from Angus Place (whether imposed by Veolia or self-imposed by Centennial) results in reduced underground water storage capacity;
- although the Springvale water treatment facility is capable of treating water with elevated hardness levels, Centennial advises that it is unable to do so at elevated flow rates; and
- this would lead to flooding of underground workings at Angus Place required to access approved and potential coal reserves.

Redirecting up to 2.6 ML/d (out of 13.4 ML/d) from Angus Place to an alternative water management system is not predicted to cause any significant environmental impacts (see sections **5.3** and **5.4**). The Department notes that the 2.6 ML/d limit is set by available treatment capacity of the brine concentrator at MPPS. To ensure that this is the case, the Department has included a condition limiting any transfer of water to MPSS Pond D to 2.6 ML/d.

Further, the temporary diversion of 2.6 ML/d from an approved peak flow limit of 42 ML/d (average of 36 ML/d) capacity at the Springvale WTP (that is 6-7% of the proposed flow) during periods when the water quality is out of normal operating specifications provides operational flexibility to Centennial, while still transferring the majority of the mine water from Springvale and Angus Place to the Springvale WTP.

The process of pre-treating Angus Place water in a water softening plant is also not expected to cause any significant environmental impacts (see sections **5.3** and **5.4**). For the proposed water softening plant to be feasible, it would be necessary to design the plant to be compatible with the Springvale water treatment facility.

Centennial is undertaking detailed feasibility studies and will consult with Veolia to confirm this compatibility. Centennial has committed to not implementing the water softening plant if detrimental impacts to the Springvale water treatment facility are predicted.

Irrespective, the issue of the specific characteristics of mine water being transferred to the Springvale WTP is a contractual matter between Centennial (the applicant for the project) and Veolia (the operator of the water treatment facility).

Finally, the proposed modifications would reduce the complexity of blending waters of varying characteristics and improve the overall reliability and flexibility of the water management system.

The Department considers that Centennial's proposed options for avoiding the consequences of underground flooding are justified.

5.3 Construction noise – water transfer system

Potential noise impacts from the proposed modifications are limited to construction related activities. GHD prepared a '*Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*' (2020) to assess the impacts associated with the construction of the proposed water transfer system.

Sensitive Receivers

Section B of the proposed pipeline is located near residents in Lidsdale. Centennial has identified 82 residential and commercial receivers that could experience short-term elevated noise levels during pipeline construction.

Background noise

Background noise levels were established using noise monitoring undertaken in 2012 at Blackmans Flat. This location is considered to adequately represent background noise in the vicinity of Section B of the pipeline as it is not significantly affected by noise from the overland conveyor system.

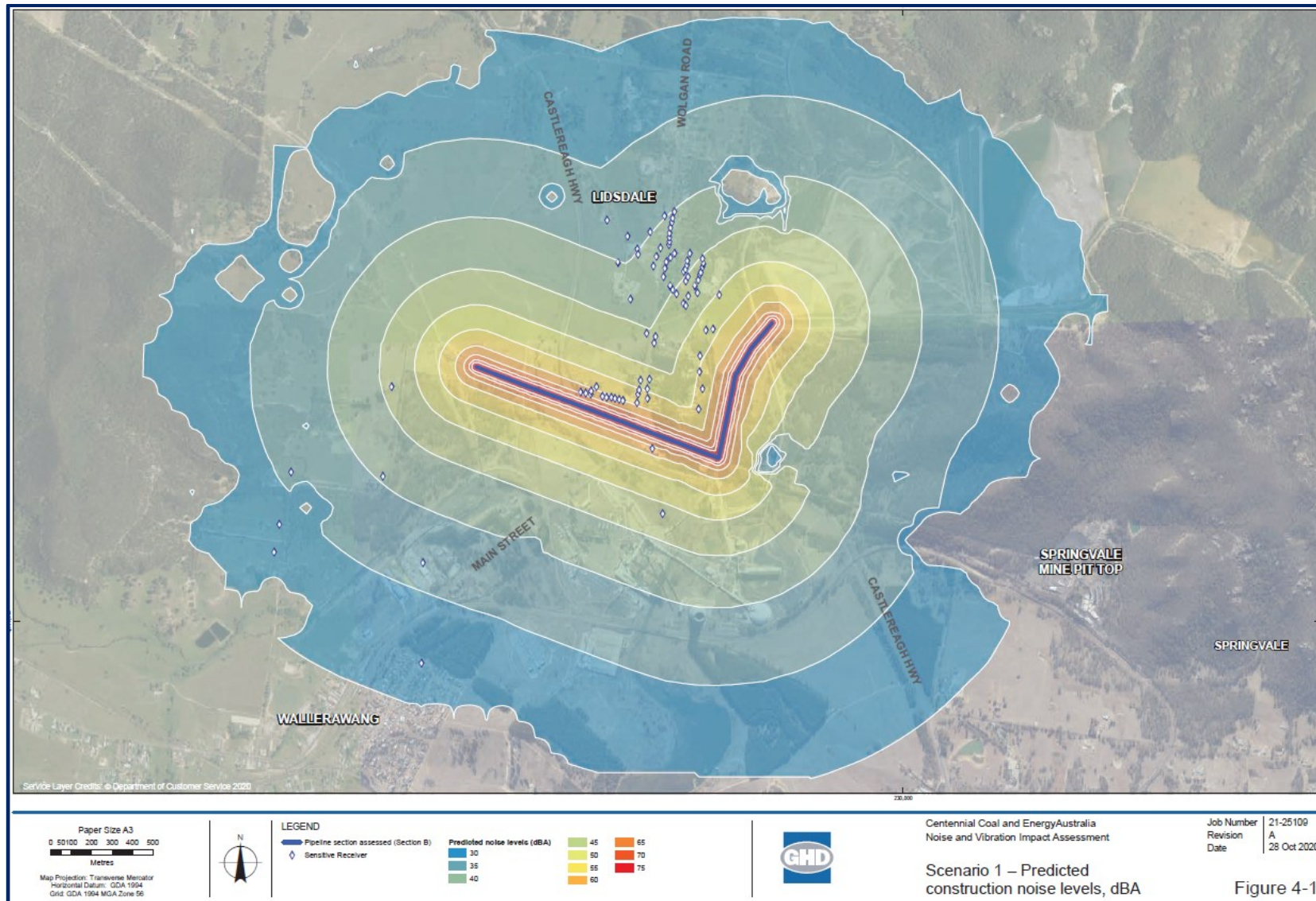
A day-time rating background level (RBL) of 37 dBA was established for the proposed modification. In accordance with the ICNG, the level of noise at which some community reaction to construction noise is expected (ie. the construction noise management level), is the RBL + 10 dBA, or 47 dBA $L_{Aeq(15min)}$. A 'highly affected' noise management level of 75 dBA is also established by the ICNG.

Predicted impacts

Sensitive receivers located adjacent to Section B of the pipeline are predicted to experience short-term elevated noise levels during construction. Up to 26 residences located within 400 m of Section B are predicted to experience noise impacts that exceed the construction noise management levels (see **Figure 7**). These residences are predicted to experience construction noise impacts of up to 64 dBA $L_{Aeq(15min)}$, which is 17 dBA $L_{Aeq(15min)}$ above the construction noise management levels, but does not exceed the 'highly affected' noise management level.

Where predicted noise levels are greater than the construction noise management levels, all feasible and reasonable work practices should be applied. Centennial has proposed several construction noise mitigation measures, including:

- notifying residents prior to construction activities;
- inducting work crews on specific noise issues and mitigation measures;
- ensuring any excessively noisy machinery are switched off and repaired or modified before continuing to be used; and
- turning off plant when not in use.



Nevertheless, it is unlikely that these mitigation measures would reduce the predicted noise levels below the construction noise management level (47 dB(A)). Construction noise impacts exceeding the ICNG management level of 47 dB(A) at any one receptor would only occur for up to eight days during the 4-6 week construction period, and is therefore considered a short-term impact under the ICNG.

Centennial also proposes to undertake the construction activity along Section B of the pipeline during standard construction hours only – that is Monday to Friday 7 am to 6 pm, and Saturday 8 am to 1 pm and no work on Sundays or public holidays.

Conclusion

The Department considers the noise impacts associated with the construction of the water transfer system to be acceptable due to their short-term nature and proposed noise mitigation measures, including undertaking construction only during standard construction hours. The Department has recommended that a CEMP is prepared and implemented that includes details of noise management measures, in consultation with the EPA.

5.4 Other issues

Other key assessment issues are considered in **Table 2**

Table 2 – Consideration of other issues

| Issue | Findings | Recommendations |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Salt disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed modifications would not change the existing approved methods of salt management and disposal at the Springvale WTP or MPPS. When operating, the proposal would reduce the maximum average throughput of the Springvale water treatment facility by 7% (from 36 ML/d to 33.4 ML/d). This would lead to an approximate 7% reduction in the quantity of salt disposed of via residuals at the Springvale Coal Services site, and an approximately 0.2% increase in salt co-disposed with ash in the existing ash emplacement area at MPPS. The proposed modification is therefore not expected to result in a measurable change in the salt mass in the existing approved ash emplacements at MPPS or the Springvale Coal Services site emplacement area. The Department considers that these changes are likely to have negligible environmental impact. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional conditions required. |
| Biodiversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed water treatment and transfer infrastructure will be located primarily within existing disturbed areas at the Angus Place pit top and along an existing pipeline / conveyor easement. At the connection point between Section A and B of the pipeline, clearing of approximately 0.5 m² of a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recommended CEMP includes a requirement to incorporate measures to avoid or minimise impacts on biodiversity, particularly through implementing clearing |

| Issue | Findings | Recommendations |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>derived grassland variant would occur (the <i>Monaro Tableland Cool Temperate Grassy Woodland in the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion</i>, which is a Critically Endangered Ecological Community).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCS confirmed that clearing of this vegetation would lead to a zero credit offset liability. • The Department accepts this conclusion and is satisfied that this vegetation clearing would not increase impacts on biodiversity values, and a BDAR is not required. • Centennial has committed to undertaking mitigation measures to avoid any other potential biodiversity impacts associated with construction of the pipeline. | <p>protocols to ensure construction does not extend outside the proposed disturbance footprint.</p> |
| Road traffic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed modifications would generate additional traffic on public roads in the vicinity of Angus Place and the water transfer system including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ during construction – 8 trucks and 8 light vehicles over an 8-week period; and ○ during operation – up to 5 trucks per day to transport waste generated by the water softening plant off-site, and up to 6 trucks per week to deliver materials such as lime and sulphuric acid; • Traffic associated with the construction and operation of the water softening plant and Angus Place water transfer system would have minimal impact on the capacity, efficiency or safety of the local, sub-regional and regional road network. • Construction traffic impacts could be managed as part of a CEMP. • Operational traffic impacts are within the allowable truck movements for the approved Angus Place operation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has recommended that a CEMP is prepared and implemented that includes details of traffic and access management measures, in consultation with TfNSW and Lithgow City Council. |
| Construction and operational noise at the water softening plant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise associated with the construction and operation of the proposed water softening plant are considered commensurate with the existing noise sources at the Angus Place pit top and would form part of the approved noise generation associated with the Angus Place pit top. • The nearest sensitive receivers are located 750 m from the Angus Place pit top and are not expected to be adversely impacted by noise during construction or operation of the plant. • Centennial would be required to continue to comply with existing noise conditions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional conditions required. |

| Issue | Findings | Recommendations |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Aboriginal cultural heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RPS undertook an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment to consider the potential impacts to heritage associated with the construction and operation of the new pipeline. No Aboriginal objects were identified. Centennial would provide the opportunity for two Registered Aboriginal Parties to monitor trenching works at Section D of the pipeline, as per their requests. Centennial has committed to developing and implementing an unexpected finds procedure as part of the CEMP. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has recommended that a CEMP is prepared and implemented that includes an unexpected finds protocol. |
| Erosion and sediment control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small areas of disturbance associated with construction activities would be managed through the preparation and implementation of an erosion and sediment control plan. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has recommended that a CEMP is prepared and implemented that includes details of erosion and sediment controls, in consultation with WaterNSW. |
| Waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste from the water softening process would be trucked off-site to an EPA licensed waste facility or alternative facility approved to receive waste. Centennial has committed to preparing a Waste Management Plan for Angus Place in consultation with the EPA. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has recommended that Centennial Angus Place classify and dispose of waste from Angus Place at appropriately licensed waste facilities. |
| Hazards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHD prepared a 'Hazards and Risk Assessment' of the water softening plant to determine whether it was potentially hazardous under SEPP 33. Due to the proposed storage of 37 tonnes of sulphuric acid (a class 8 (corrosive) dangerous good), a Level 1 Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) was undertaken to identify hazards with potential for offsite impacts. Centennial committed to undertaking a range of mitigation measures to address hazards, and would review and update its Hazardous Substances Management System, prior to operating the water softening plant. The Department's Hazards Unit was satisfied with the PHA. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has recommended that an Emergency Plan and Safety Management System is developed. |
| Air quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality impacts associated with the proposal are expected to be negligible. The Angus Place air quality criterion for annual average PM₁₀ should be updated to reflect the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department has recommended that the Angus Place annual average PM₁₀ criterion is changed from 30 µg/m³ to 25 µg/m³. |

| Issue | Findings | Recommendations |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| | updated <i>National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure</i> . | |
| Climate change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department considers that any increases in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions associated with operating the water softening plant, water transfer system or the brine concentrators over the life of the projects would be small and unlikely to significantly increase the overall energy use of Angus Place or Springvale WTP. Greenhouse gas emissions could continue to be managed under existing conditions. The proposal does not change the operating life of the MPPS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional conditions required. |
| Economic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the underground workings were to flood into the developed mains headings/roadways it would significantly affect access to approved but not yet commenced workings at Angus Place (proposed Longwall 910) and also potential future coal resources. This would increase costs due to additional dewatering infrastructure and may limit options to access these coal resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional conditions required. |
| Social | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative social impacts associated with the proposed modifications are predominantly associated with construction noise impacts, which are considered in Section 5.3. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended construction noise-related conditions are outlined in Section 5.3. |

6 Evaluation

The Department has assessed the merits of the proposed modifications and has considered their potential environmental, social and economic impacts in accordance with the requirements of the EP&A Act, in consultation with relevant Government agencies and with consideration of public submissions.

Although the Springvale water treatment facility is capable of treating water with elevated hardness levels, it is unable to do so at elevated flow rates, which has led to an increase in stored water underground in old workings at Angus Place and also in the potential for flooding of operational areas of the mine. This flooding would have consequent impacts to accessing future approved and potential coal resources.

To provide operational flexibility for the management of a small volume of water (up to 2.6 ML/d), the Department considers that managing Angus Place water with elevated hardness levels by either diverting water to the MPPS for reuse and treatment in the brine concentrator where there is available

capacity, and/or pre-treating out of specification water for subsequent transfer to the Springvale WTP, as appropriate options to incorporate into the Angus Place water management system.

The operator of the Springvale water treatment facility, Veolia, has raised concerns that pre-treating Angus Place water could affect the operation of the Springvale water treatment facility. To address these concerns, Centennial has committed to consulting with Veolia to ensure that the final design and operation of the plant and transfer of any treated water would meet water quality specifications required under contractual arrangements between Centennial and Veolia. Centennial (through Springvale Coal), as the applicant for the Springvale WTP, is ultimately responsible for implementing the consent conditions and has responsibility under the consent in ensuring the proper and efficient operation of the water treatment facility.

The Department considers that the noise impacts associated with the construction of the water transfer system to be acceptable due to their short-term nature and proposed mitigation measures, including undertaking construction during standard construction hours. The Department has recommended that a CEMP be prepared and implemented that includes details of reasonable and feasible noise management measures, in consultation with the EPA.

The Department has also recommended that the CEMP address potential construction-related impacts associated with noise, road traffic, air quality, waste, erosion and sediment control, and unexpected Aboriginal cultural heritage finds, and clearance protocols to ensure impacts on biodiversity are avoided or minimised.

Overall, the Department's assessment has concluded that there would be minimal social, environmental or economic impacts associated with the construction and operation of the water transfer system and water softening plant, and that operations at the site could continue to be managed under existing and proposed revised conditions of consent.

The Department therefore considers that the proposed modifications are in the public interest and should be approved, subject to the recommended conditions.

7 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Director – Resource Assessments, as delegate of the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces:

- **considers** the findings and recommendations of this report;
- **determines** that the modification application 06_0021 MOD 6 falls within the scope of section 4.55(2) of the EP&A Act;
- **determines** that the modification application SSD 7592 MOD 6 falls within the scope of section 4.55(1A) of the EP&A Act;
- **accepts and adopts** the findings and recommendations in this report as the reasons for making the decision to approve the modifications;
- **modifies** the consents 06_0021 and SSD 7592; and
- **signs** the attached approvals of the modifications (**Appendix F**).

Recommended by:



18 March 2021

Andrew Rode

Senior Environmental Assessment Officer
Resource Assessments



18 March 2021

Gabrielle Allan

Principal Planning Officer
Resource Assessments

8 Determination

The recommendation is **Adopted / ~~Not adopted~~** by:



19 March 2021

Steve O'Donoghue

Director - Resource Assessments

as delegate of the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces

Appendices

Appendix A – Modification report

See the Department's Major Projects websites at either:

- the Angus Place MOD 6 project website - <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/project/37966>; or
- the Springvale WTP MOD 6 project website - <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/project/39741>.

Appendix B – Submissions

See the Department's Major Projects website at <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/project/37966>.

Appendix C – Submissions report

Appendix D – Additional information

Appendix E – Consolidated consents

Appendix F – Notices of modification

Appendices C-F: see the Department's Major Projects website at either:

- the Angus Place MOD 6 project website - <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/project/37966>; or
- the Springvale WTP MOD 6 project website - <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/project/39741>.