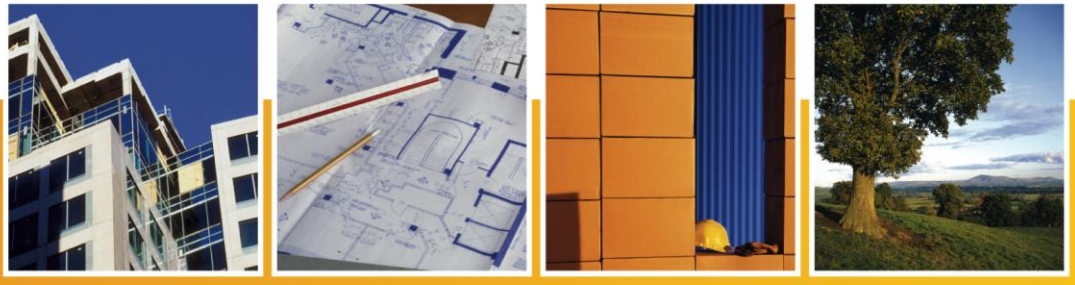
Social and Economic Impact Assessment Report



For

Dalswinton Quarry

Lot 72 DP 1199484

511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton

Prepared for

Rosebrook Sand and Gravel

November 2021

Report 19/047

Prepared by

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SOCIAL & ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA) CERTIFICATION

As part of submission of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under Part 4 of the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.*

SIA PREPARED BY

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PROPONENT

Rosebrook Sand and Gravel Pty Ltd

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Expansion of Dalswinton Quarry and its ongoing operations till 2047. A detailed description of the proposed development is included in Chapter 2 of this document.

LAND TO BE DEVELOPED

Lot 72 DP 1199484, 511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton.

CERTIFICATION

In relation to this SIA we certify that:

- *It has been prepared in accordance with Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industry Development, September 2017;*
- *It has been prepared with all available information that is relevant to the social and economic assessment of the development to which this SIA relates; and*
- *The information contained in this SIA is neither false nor misleading.*

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1.0 BACKGROUND

This Social and Economic Impact Assessment has been prepared by HDB Town Planning and Design to support an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the expansion of Dalswinton Quarry and its ongoing operations beyond the current consent period.

Dalswinton Quarry is situated on Lot 72 DP1199484 and operates under DA 410/1995 which allows sand and gravel extraction on the site until 13th November 2022. The owners, Rosebrook Sand and Gravel Pty Ltd (Rosebrook), are seeking to vary the footprint and continue the extraction operation for twenty-five years post-2022.

At present, the quarrying activities are confined to the western part of the site and extraction occurs at an average production rate of 80,000 tonnes per annum. Sand and gravel extracted from the site are marketed in Sydney and Hunter Valley Regions for a range of uses including road base, stemming material, aggregates for concrete mix and decorative gravel for landscaping.

1.1 THE PROPOSAL

The proposed development will occur across 89 hectares of the site including expansion towards the east as well as the reworking of the previously extracted areas to recover the discarded fines and larger aggregates.

Materials will be produced on demand at an average rate of 250,000 tonnes per year. During peak periods, the production rate may increase to a maximum of 500,000 tonnes per year, based on which it is estimated to extract a maximum of 12.5 million tonnes of material over an expected life of twenty-five years.

The proposed quarry expansion will involve up to 5 hectares of excavation area at any given time for improved workability and safety of the operations. Approximately 60,000 tonnes of stockpiled materials of different grades/sizes will be stored on-site to keep up with the higher production rate and market demand.

No other changes are anticipated for the extended operations and the proposal will adopt the existing method of operations, storage, and transfer of materials.

The proponent proposes progressive rehabilitation to minimise the extent of disturbed area at any given time. Extraction pits will be backfilled, reshaped, top soiled and sown with pasture species for grazing purposes at the end of the operations.

Figure 1 shows the context and location of Dalswinton Quarry.

Figure 1: Site Context
Source: Google Earth, accessed December 2019

2.0 SCOPING

As outlined in NSW Department of Planning and Environment's *Social Impact Assessment Guideline – for State Significant Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industry Development, September 2017*, "Scoping is the first phase in both the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA)."

Appendix A – Scoping Tool Results outlines the scoping process, outcomes, and requirements for this Social Impact Assessment.

3.0 SOCIAL BASELINE STUDY

The proposal relates to agricultural lands and resource extraction therefore, a comparative profile of the immediate communities has been prepared in order to understand the key characteristics and social indicators relating to current and future demand for agriculture and resources.

Some individuals who may experience some effects may not reside in the immediate areas, particularly as the development relates to resource extraction, therefore consideration has also been given to the broader community via the regional planning context.

3.1 REGIONAL PLANNING CONTEXT

The Hunter Regional Plan 2016-2036 prepared by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment is the overarching strategic vision for the region and clearly influences progress beyond that time. In Directive 5, the plan recognises the need to "*Transform the productivity of the Upper Hunter*." Furthermore, it states that "*This part of the region has natural features and resources that sustain some of the most mature, diverse and successful rural and resource industries in Australia*." The proposed development is consistent with this directive in that:

- The proposed expansion is utilising a site that is currently operating similar functions on a smaller scale.
- The site is appropriately zoned for the proposed usage; and
- The proposal allows for further resource extraction sustainably with minimal environmental effects.

3.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Comparative demographic data has been prepared for the following geographic areas:

- Muswellbrook LGA.
- Upper Hunter Region; and
- NSW.

The regional areas are shown in ***Figures 2 and 3***.

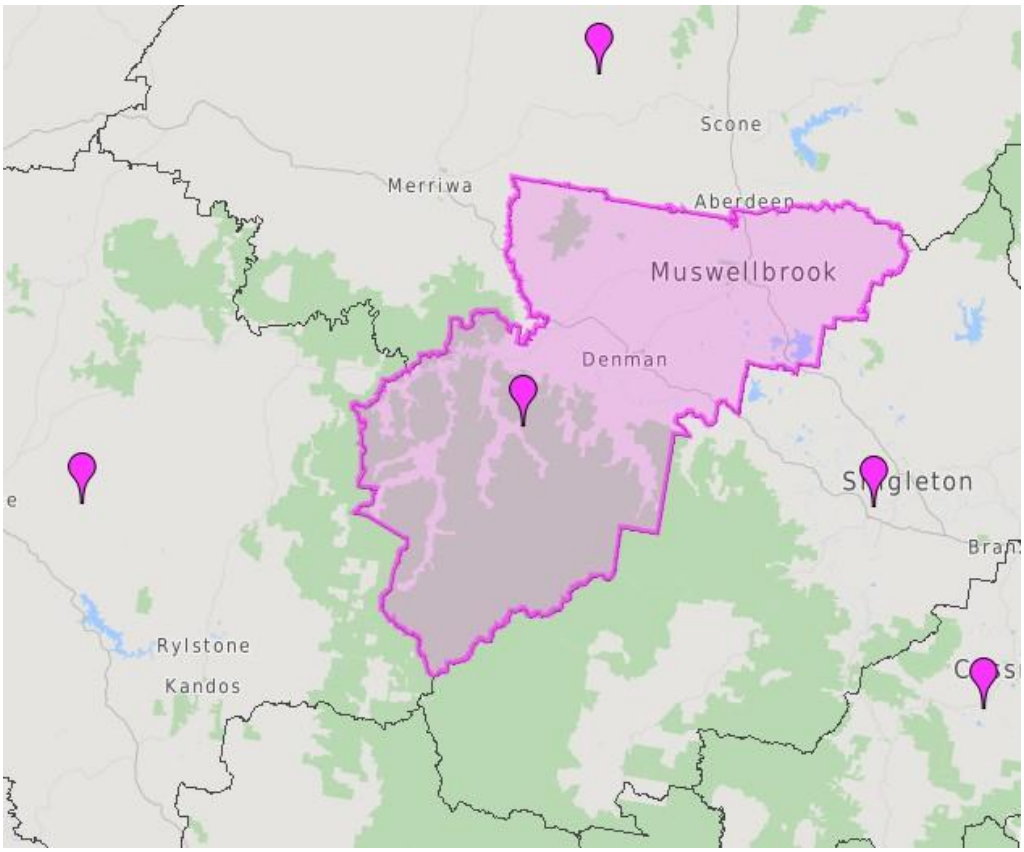

Figure 2: Muswellbrook LGA
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, accessed January 2020

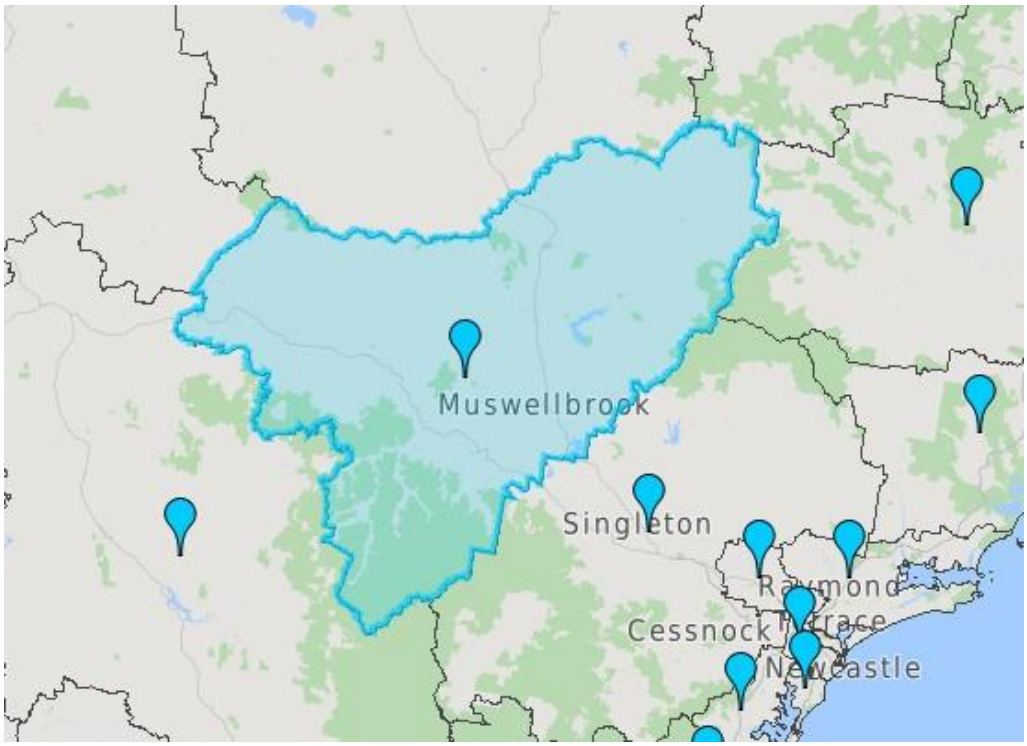

Figure 3: Upper Hunter Region
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, accessed January 2020

Table 1: Demographic profile; population characteristics			
	Muswellbrook Region	Upper Hunter Region	NSW
Population	**16383**	**30618**	**7988241**
	(%)	**(%)**	**(%)**
Male	51.3	50.4	49.6
Female	48.7	49.6	50.4
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	8.3	6.7	2.9
Median Age	35	40	38
	(%)	**(%)**	**(%)**
0-14 years	22.7	21.8	18.7
15-29 years	19.1	17.6	20.3
30-44 years	20.1	19.1	20.7
45-64 years	25.1	25.7	24.2
> 65 years	13.0	15.8	16.1
Country of birth			
Australia	84.7	84.2	66.7
Other	15.3	15.8	33.3
Parents' country of birth			
Both parents born overseas	9.3	8.7	3.7
Father only born overseas	4.1	4.1	6.1
Mother only born overseas	3.0	3.2	4.3
Both parents born Australia	74.5	75.3	45.4
Language			
English (only spoken at home)	88.4	89.8	74.8
Non-English language (spoken at home)	11.6	10.2	25.2
Registered marital status			
Married	45.1	49.7	48.7
Separated	4.6	3.6	3.1
Divorced	8.7	8.9	8.4
Widowed	5.3	5.9	5.4
Never Married	36.3	31.9	34.4

Table 1: Demographic Profile - population characteristics
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, accessed January 2020

3.2.1 OBSERVATIONS ON POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The Muswellbrook LGA and Upper Hunter Regional populations are relatively similar, except for the median age, with the Muswellbrook LGA showing a 5-year lower median age compared with the Upper Hunter Region as a whole. This is also apparent in the percentile of the population who have never married. This difference can be accounted for by the number of residents living in the LGA who work in the mining and resource extraction industries, who are predominantly younger, single males.

As expected, there are some larger differences between these two smaller groups, and NSW as a whole, specifically regarding the country of birth, ethnicity and language spoken at home.

The overall observation associated with this homogeneity is that there are no identifiable population sub-groups in the immediate or regional areas who require particular consideration in the assessment of the social impact of the proposed development.

3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 2: Demographic profile; income, employment & SEIFA data

	Muswellbrook Region	Upper Hunter Region	NSW
Income	**$**	**$**	**$**
Median weekly personal income	640.00	613.00	664.00
Median weekly household income	1346.00	1302.00	1486.00
Median weekly family income	1665.00	1602.00	1780.00
	%	**%**	**%**
% households <$650 gross per week	22.6	22.4	19.7
% households >$3000 gross per week	13.6	13.2	18.7
Employment	**%**	**%**	**%**
Employed full-time	59.3	58.3	59.2
Employed part-time	26.7	29.6	29.7
Away from work	5.9	5.6	4.8
Unemployment rate (2016 Census)	8.2	6.6	6.3
Participation rate	58.9	58.9	66.0
ABS SEIFA 2016	**Denman**	**Muswellbrook LGA**	
	Index (decile)	**Index (decile)**	
IRSD	938 (2)	930 (3)	
IRSAD	918 (2)	917 (3)	
IER	985 (3)	964 (4)	
IEO	876 (1)	883 (1)	

Table 2: Demographic Profile - income, employment, and SEIFA Data
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, accessed January 2020

3.3.1 OBSERVATIONS ON INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND SEIFA DATA

The Muswellbrook LGA and Upper Hunter Regions are fairly comparable in income measures. They are significantly lower than the NSW median, however, this is common for areas outside of Sydney.

The unemployment rate for the LGA is higher than the Upper Hunter and the State in general, the rate has reduced across the board between 2016 and 2019.

SEIFA measures of socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage have been compared for the township of Denman to the LGA. Both are ranked in the lower deciles, with Denman being ranked lower than the LGA. This is partly accounted for due to the size of the township and its isolation from major cities for infrastructure and services.

3.4 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment project populations through to 2041 by Local Government Area. ***Figure 4*** depicts the historical and projected growth for the Muswellbrook LGA.

Key Indicators: Projected Population, Households and Dwellings - all data at 30th June

	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Total Population	16,450	17,100	17,600	17,950	18,200	18,350
2016 Population Projection	17,150	18,000	18,800	19,550	20,300	
Total Households	6,450	6,900	7,250	7,550	7,800	7,950
Household Size*	2.47	2.40	2.35	2.30	2.25	2.22
Implied Dwelling Projection**	7,550	8,100	8,500	8,850	9,150	9,350

*Average persons resident per occupied private dwelling

**Dwellings required if the population forms households in the same ways as in 2016

Population change

	2016-21	2021-26	2026-31	2031-36	2036-41	2016-41 (25-year change)
Population change	650	500	350	250	150	**1,900**
Average annual growth rate	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	**0.4%**
Births	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,150	**6,050**
Deaths	550	650	700	800	850	**3,550**
Natural change	700	600	500	400	300	**2,500**
Net Migration (all)	-50	-150	-150	-150	-150	**-650**

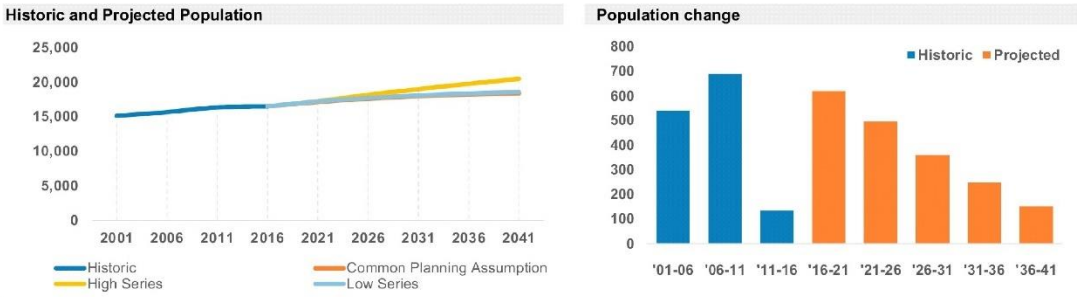

Figure 4: Muswellbrook LGA Population Projections

Source: Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, accessed January 2020

The DPIE assesses that the population growth for Muswellbrook will be on average 0.4% per annum. It is noted that the DPIE data form the basis of assessments included in the Hunter Regional Plan and other state government planning strategies.

3.5 SUMMARY

The social profile data indicates that the local and regional communities are relatively homogenous. There appear to be no specific groups within the general community that are likely to be affected by the proposed development.

As the proposal relates to agricultural lands and resource extraction, community characteristics in respect of agricultural and primary production uses, along with resource extraction, indicate some difference when compared to NSW as a whole.

The region has historically been shown to be predominantly mining and extractive industries land uses, along with the surrounding agricultural and primary production usage.

ABS Census data from 2016 show that the highest industry of employment, proportioned to employed persons is the Mining Industry with 21.9%. This is compared to NSW where the Mining Industry accounts for 0.9% of the number of employed persons.

The proposed development is an expansion on an existing extractive resource site and is consistent with the usage for the immediate and regional areas.

4.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Consultation with the following parties has occurred throughout the process and the process responses and respondent issues are outlined in detail in this section:

- Affected landholders.
- Community groups.
- Muswellbrook Shire Council.
- Office of Environment and Heritage (including the Heritage Branch).
- Environment Protection Authority.
- Division of Resources and Geosciences within the Department of Planning.
- Department of Primary Industry (including Crown Lands and Water Division).
- Hunter Local Land Services.
- Roads and Maritime Services.
- NSW Rural Fire Service; and
- NSW Health.

4.1 IMMEDIATE COMMUNITY

A physical and online assessment of the area surrounding the proposed site was conducted in order to establish a relevant area which may conceivably be impacted as a consequence of the proposed development. The area represents the principal group of stakeholders in respect to the proposal, based on the proximity to the site and proposed and/or existing Haul Road.

4.2 CONSULTATION APPROACH

A mailout of material in relation to the proposed development was conducted on 28 November 2019, and prior to this in November 2018 to the owners of neighbouring properties.

The material included a letter inviting comment on the proposal and a brief of the proposal including the proposed development site plan. Copies of these documents, including a list of the addresses mailed, are included as ***Appendix B*** of this report.

A period of twenty-one calendar days was allowed for responses to allow a reasonable timeframe for their review and response.

On 28 January 2020 Title Searches were completed for surrounding properties to ensure consultation documents were addressed correctly. A map showing the extent of the Title Searches is included as ***Appendix C***.

A Public drop-in session was held on Tuesday 30 June 2020 in Denman, to engage the community and discuss the proposed expansion and any issues that they were concerned about. The session was advertised through direct mailings to neighbouring properties, on the Denman Community noticeboard and in the Denman Community Facebook page. Notification for this drop-in session was also sent to The General Manager of Muswellbrook Shire Council, and all of the current Councillors via email on 10 June 2020. These consultation documents are included as ***Appendix B***.

A total of five people attended the drop-in session, and the results are outlined in ***Table 3*** below.

Respondent	Issues/Comments	Management or Mitigation
1 – Muswellbrook Shire Councillor	No issues. Happy to see the quarry continue to provide employment for the local community.	
2 & 3 – Neighbours to the north	Concerned with easement running down western side boundary to the Hunter River and its maintenance. Requested it gets cleaned-up and any equipment or items that may be impeding the access be removed.	Owner of the subject site, being Rosebrook Sand & Gravel is to ensure that the area gets cleaned up and any equipment or items that may impede the adjoining owner's access to the river be removed.
4 – Neighbour to east	No issues, happy with seeing the quarry continue its operation.	
5 – Neighbour to east	Concerned regarding intersection with Golden Highway and the maintenance and upkeep of the Haul Road.	These issues are discussed in sections 4.7 and 6.3 of the EIS. A Traffic Impact Assessment has been undertaken by Intersect Traffic which is attached as an Appendix to the EIS. It concludes that the intersection and Haul Road are both capable of servicing the proposed extension to the quarry with no upgrades required.

Table 3: Public Drop-in Session Results

4.3 CONSULTATION OUTCOMES – IMMEDIATE COMMUNITY

4.3.1 RESPONSES AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE IMMEDIATE COMMUNITY

A total of 6 responses were received from the consultative process. Based on the notification of 22 properties, plus ten Councillors and Muswellbrook Shire Council's General Manager, this represents a response rate of approximately 18%. One response was received by telephone on 12 November 2018, the other five were through the Community Drop-in Session held in June 2020.

4.3.2 RESPONDENT ISSUES

Issues raised by respondents are outlined in ***Table 3*** above. The table includes comments on the specific issues raised and comments on potential management and mitigation approaches that may be adopted by the proponent.

4.4 CONSULTATION OUTCOMES – RELEVANT GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC SECTOR AGENCIES

Consultation via direct mailing was conducted on 13 December 2019 to the following agencies:

- Office of Environment and Heritage.
- Environmental Protection Agency.
- NSW Department of Planning & Environment – Resources and Geosciences Division.
- Department of Primary Industries.
- Department of Industry – Crown Lands and Water Division.
- Hunter Local Lands Services.
- Roads and Maritime Services.
- NSW Rural Fire Service; and
- NSW Health.

The material included a letter inviting comment on the proposal and a brief of the proposal including the proposed development site plan. Copies of these documents are included as ***Appendix E*** of this report.

A period of eight weeks was allowed for responses to allow a reasonable timeframe for their review and response, given the holiday period. Each individual agency and their response (if any) are listed below.

Four of the above agencies - Department of Industry – Crown Lands and Water Division, Hunter Local Lands Services, Department of Primary Industries and NSW Health failed to respond to this mailout, so a subsequent follow-up was sent on 31 August 2020, resulting in one more response from NSW Health.

4.4.1 OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) responded via email on 8 January 2020. They advised that OEH had issued SEARs for this project and had no further issues to raise. Their response is attached within ***Appendix D***.

The SEARs letter advised that there are no project-specific SEARs provided for the SEARs.

The advice received was that the project is to be assessed according to the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM, dated 25 August 2017). Details of the assessment are attached as an Appendix to the EIS – ***BDAR Waiver Application*** prepared by MJD Environmental.

Concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage, OEH advised that an assessment would be required to meet the current OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage guidelines. An Aboriginal and Archaeological Assessment has been prepared by RPS and is included as an appendix to the EIS.

4.4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Environment Protection Agency (EPA) responded via email on 16 January 2020. They advised that EPA had issued SEARs for this project and had no further issues to raise. Their response is attached within ***Appendix D***.

The SEARs letter advised of the EPA recommendations for the project and is attached within ***Appendix D***.

4.4.3 NSW DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, INDUSTRY & ENVIRONMENT – RESOURCES AND GEOSCIENCES DIVISION

Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Resources and Geosciences Division (DPIE DRG) responded on 5 February 2020. They advised that DPIE DRG had issued SEARs for this project and had no further issues to raise.

They reiterated the requirements from the SEARs letter, refer to ***Appendix D***.

4.4.4 DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

No response received.

4.4.5 DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY – CROWN LANDS AND WATER DIVISION

No response received.

4.4.6 HUNTER LOCAL LANDS SERVICES

No response received.

4.4.7 TRANSPORT FOR NSW (TFNSW)

Transport for NSW (TfNSW) responded on 11 February 2020. They advised that TfNSW (previously Roads and Maritime Services) had issued SEARs for this project and had no further issues to raise. Their response is attached within ***Appendix D***.

The SEARs letter advised of the TfNSW recommendations for the project and is attached within ***Appendix D***.

4.4.8 NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE

NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) responded via email on 23 January 2020. They noted that the subject land is part mapped bush fire prone, however, the NSW RFS has no objection to the proposal providing the EIS addresses section 8.3.6 of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*. Their response is attached as part ***Appendix D***.

4.4.9 NSW HEALTH

Hunter New England Local Health District – Population Health (HNEPH) responded on 2 October 2020. They advised that HNEPH had issued SEARs for this project and had no further issues to raise.

They reiterated the requirements from the SEARs letter, refer to ***Appendix D***.

5.0 SOCIAL IMPACTS

Following consultation and preparation of the scoping tool, key and other issues were identified for addressing within this Social Impact Assessment and Environmental Impact Statement.

5.1 AMENITY

5.1.1 ACOUSTIC

An increase in the extraction activity on-site and an increase in the number of truck movements on-site and on access roads will result in an increase in noise impacts to the surrounding area.

A Noise Impact Assessment Report has been completed by Advitech Environmental and is included as an appendix to the EIS.

The report concludes that in addition to general requirements around operation and maintenance of plant quietly and efficiently, the predicted noise levels of the operation, construction and traffic generation would comply with the nominated PNTL criteria, are expected to be below the NML for standard construction hours and comply with the day and night criteria for freeway/arterial/sub-arterial roads.

This is based on the following noise recommendations:

- Truck loading and heavy vehicle movements to and from the site may take place prior to 7:00 am, but operation of the quarry and crushing plant, (or any other works outside of the pit) should take place between the hours of 7:00 am and 6:00 pm; and
- Efforts should be made to take advantage of localised barrier effects associated with material stockpiles and heavy vehicles during truck loading. Analysis indicates that early morning truck loading and haulage has the potential to approach exceedance of the PNTL at receivers immediately adjacent the internal Haul Road.

5.1.2 VISUAL

An increase in the amount of resource being extracted on-site will likely increase the volume of stockpiles. The height of the stockpiles will be no greater than 6m.

A Visual Impact Assessment has been completed by HDB Town Planning & Design and is included as an appendix to the EIS. It concluded that there will be minimal visual impacts to the surrounding neighbours due to the existing landscaping, along with proposed earth bunds and landscaping.

5.2 ACCESS

5.2.1 ACCESS TO PROPERTY

Whilst the internal Haul Road requires some re-alignment to allow for the design features of the expansion, the main access points to the site remain unchanged to what is currently available on-site.

5.2.2 ROAD AND RAIL NETWORK

A Traffic Impact Assessment has been prepared by Intersect Traffic and is included as an appendix to the EIS. This report concludes that the proposed expansion and additional traffic movements should have minimal effect on the existing local and state road network that it will utilise, and no upgrades to the existing roads are required.

5.3 BUILT ENVIRONMENT

5.3.1 PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Due to the increase in truck movements to and from the site, external roads utilised for access will be impacted.

A Traffic Impact Assessment has been prepared by Intersect Traffic and is included as an appendix to the EIS. This report concludes that the proposed expansion and additional traffic movements should have minimal effect on the existing local and state road network that it will utilise, and that the Golden Highway is already a classified heavy vehicle (B-Double) route, which is suitable to service the type of trucks used by the quarry and the increase in truck volumes.

5.4 HERITAGE

A preliminary search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) revealed three previously recorded sites or places on the development site.

The site does not contain any items of European Heritage significance. The closest heritage listed item is the Rumbo Bush School located approximately 1.2km to the north of the site. However, there is a large separation distance between this site and the proposed development site.

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report has been prepared by RPS and is included as an appendix to the EIS.

5.5 COMMUNITY

5.5.1 HEALTH

Due to the increase in the extraction of resources on the site, there is potential for minimal health risks to be increased.

During the Consultative phase of the Social Impact Statement, NSW Health was contacted for comment on their issues and concerns caused by the proposed expansion. Refer to Section 4.4.9 for their comments during the consultative stage.

HNEPH recommended the following be undertaken/provided at the SEARs stage of the proposal:

Stakeholder Consultation – as outlined in Section 4.0, significant stakeholder consultation has been undertaken throughout the preparation and design of the proposal.

Environmental Health Risk Assessment – Individual sub-consultant assessments have been undertaken as part of the EIS, including Noise Impact Assessment, Air Quality Assessment,

Groundwater Impact Assessment and Surface Water Assessment which address any potential environmental hazards to the population.

Potable Water Supply – there is no proposal for a potable water supply. Drinking water is supplied by Rosebrook Sand and Gravel for its employees via Neverfail Water Coolers provided in the staff room.

5.5.2 SAFETY

Although the proposal is for an expansion of the operations, there should be no increase in safety risks.

The owner and operator of the quarry, Rosebrook Sand and Gravel Pty. Ltd. have the required work safety methods and practices in place which will be applied during all phases of the continuance of the operation on-site. The site currently applies these methods and practices and have a good safety record. These methods and practices are reviewed and updated regularly to ensure their currency.

Refer to ***Appendix E*** for table of RSG's risk management policy.

5.6 ECONOMIC

5.6.1 ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Muswellbrook LGA is renown as a place that supports the mining and extractive industries. Mining (which includes the extractive industries) is the largest employment sector in the Muswellbrook LGA, comprising of approximately 3,120 jobs as shown in ***Figure 5*** below.

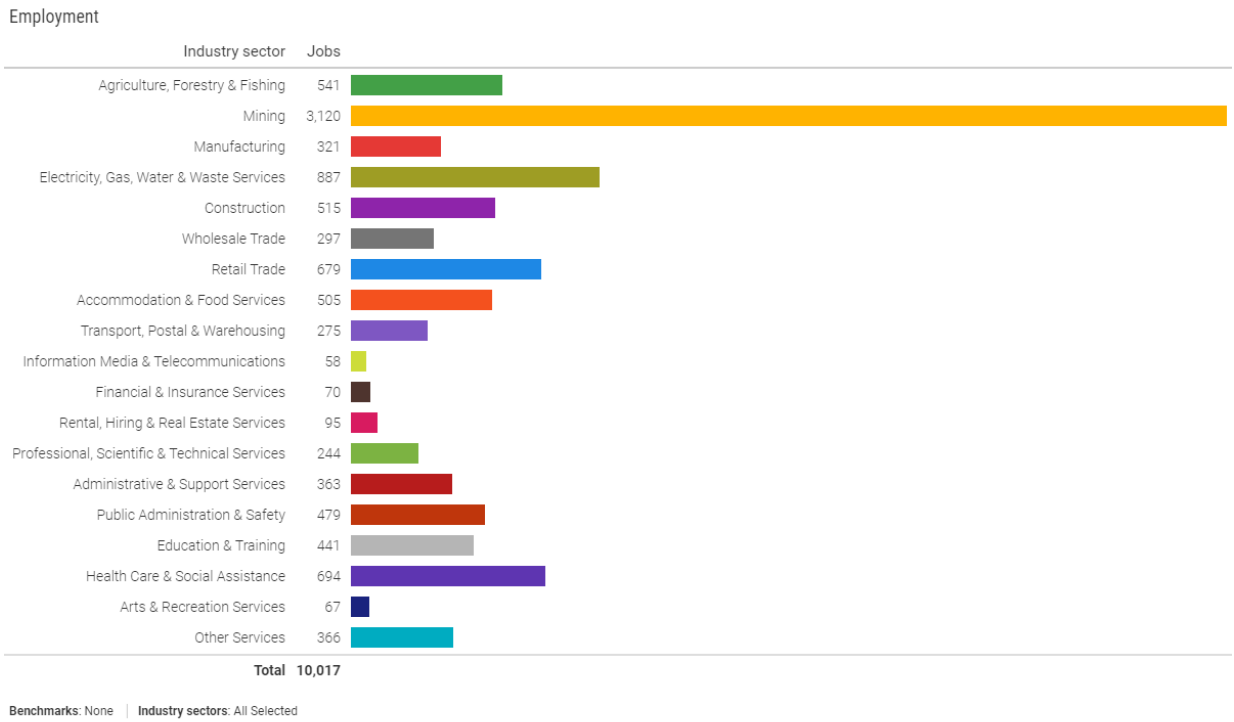

Figure 5: Employment by Industry in Muswellbrook LGA
Source: Remplan/ABS Data 2016 Census, accessed July 2020

During the period of March to May 2020, the number of those employed in the LGA decreased by 13.7% due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This saw a decrease of approximately 17% in those employed in the mining industry. As the spread of the virus is contained and social lockdown policies are eased, it is anticipated that these negative effects will lessen.

5.6.2 NATURAL RESOURCE USE

Sand and gravel are vital raw materials for the Australian construction industry. Besides their use in concrete mixes, crushed aggregates are an integral component of asphalt surfaces, road base and sub-base and have a wide range of applications in infrastructure development and maintenance.

Dalswinton Quarry is unique in that it produces the Hunter Valley Red Pebble, which is highly sought after for landscaping purposes and only available in the Denman region.

The sand that is extracted is high strength sand which makes it ideal for usage in the construction industry.

5.6.3 OPPORTUNITY COST

With the completion of the construction of the Scone Bypass, and the proposed construction of the Singleton Bypass and Muswellbrook Bypass, the demand for aggregates in the region is expected to increase significantly. RSG has been providing products to the Scone Bypass Construction project on an ongoing basis.

The NSW Government are committed to stimulating the economy post COVID-19 and have various schemes in place for fast tracking and financial assistance of development and infrastructure projects. This will see a greater need for the products produced by Dalswinton Quarry in the short term.

RSG have also recently been awarded the contract to supply materials to Newcastle City Council for the beach erosion remedial works along Stockton Beach and supplied materials to the recently constructed new Maitland Hospital.

Given the quarry's proximity and longstanding business arrangements with these projects and the Hunter Region's mining sector, the economic viability of the project has been proven.

IBISWorld's market research notes that proximity to key suppliers and market contacts are integral to the success of a quarry operation. Currently, the quarry delivers 55% of its product to the west and 45% to the east, thus confirming the proximity of the site for such operations is ideal.

The site has been in operation since 1995 and has had an increasing demand for products over this time. Currently, RSG has approximately 250 customers, 70 of those active customers, ranging from the mining sector through to landscapers and the construction industry.

5.7 AIR

5.7.1 PARTICULATE MATTER

The increase in extraction on the site will result in a likely increase in air particulate matter.

Todorovski Air Sciences have completed an Air Quality Report included as an appendix of EIS. They have recommended that with the minimal mitigation measures, the proposed expansion will have negligible effects on the air quality of the area.

5.8 BIODIVERSITY

As noted previously, the subject site is essentially devoid of any vegetation. While likely occurrence of species nominated under both the EPBC Act and TSC Act is noted on the site, it is not considered that the subject site would positively contribute to the conservation of the listed species.

A BDAR has been undertaken by Biosis, refer to ***Appendix H*** within the EIS. Part of this assessment included extensive site surveys in accordance with section 4.3.4 of the BAM. The surveys resulted in the Southern Myotis and Green and Golden Bell Frog being "assumed present" due to lack of appropriate surveys. It is intended to carry out the complete surveys for these species over the coming months.

The report concludes that with appropriate mitigation measures and the offsetting of biodiversity credits, the development proposed will not have any severe negative effects on the flora and fauna on the site or neighbouring habitats.

5.8.1 NATIVE VEGETATION

Decades of active quarrying has resulted in a heavily disturbed environment with sparse vegetation cover, indicating very low biodiversity value on the site. Apart from some scattered trees, the site is generally void of any significant vegetation cover. A line of trees along the western boundary and riparian vegetation along the Hunter River are the only noteworthy vegetation on the site.

The site contains predominantly Category 1 (exempt land) under the *NSW Local Land Services Act*. There are some areas mapped as Category 2 – Vulnerable Regulated Land, however this land is along the Hunter River frontage and not proposed to be disturbed by the expansion of the quarry.

5.8.2 NATIVE FAUNA

As the site is sparsely vegetated, it is considered that there would be minimal native fauna situated on the site, this is confirmed in the Biodiversity Assessment completed by MJD Environmental.

On-site surveys, including additional amphibian surveys, concluded that due to the highly disturbed nature of the site, the proposal is not considered to have an impact on habitat or breeding activity of native fauna.

5.9 LAND

5.9.1 STABILITY AND/OR STRUCTURE

A Resource Assessment was undertaken by *Fluvial Systems Pty Ltd* which further explores the stability and structure of the existing site. A copy of this assessment is attached in the EIS as an appendix.

5.9.2 SOIL CHEMISTRY

A Resource Assessment was undertaken by *Fluvial Systems Pty Ltd* that undertook investigation into the soil chemistry and make-up on the site. A copy of this assessment is attached in the EIS as an appendix.

5.9.3 Capability

A Resource Assessment was undertaken by *Fluvial Systems Pty Ltd* to estimate the reserves on site. A copy of this assessment is attached in the EIS as an appendix which estimates approximately 14,387,901 tonnes on site. Given the varying rate of production of up to 500,000 tonnes per annum, thus a maximum of 12,500,000 tonnes over a period of 25 years, it is shown that there is ample resource available to extract from the site.

5.9.4 TOPOGRAPHY

A Resource Assessment was undertaken by *Fluvial Systems Pty Ltd* which includes details on the existing topography based on various surveys and data collated over the past 27 years. A copy of this assessment is attached in the EIS as an appendix.

5.10 WATER

5.10.1 WATER QUALITY

A Surface Water Impact Study has been completed by Umwelt, and a Groundwater Impact Assessment has been completed by hydrogeologists.com and are attached within the EIS as appendices.

The Surface Water Impact Assessment concluded that the project would have minimal impacts on the surface water and runoff from the site. It recommended that ongoing monitoring of water quantity and quality be undertaken to ensure no future harmful effects.

The Groundwater Assessment Report concluded, after completion of modelling, that there will be negligible impacts on the quality and quantity of the existing groundwater system on-site and in the immediate surrounds. A recommendation was made for RSG to commit to ongoing monitoring the ensure the groundwater level or quality are not unreasonably impacted by the proposal.

5.10.2 WATER AVAILABILITY

The water management on the site act as a closed system wherein the water from the extraction pit is pumped into a centrally located collection pond for use in the screening and processing operations. Reference is made to ***Figures 6 and 7***. Water generated from these operations drains into a pond (Northern Pond) in the northern part of the quarry site and recirculates back into the central pond. Any water that is not returned through this circuit will infiltrate into the soil, back into the groundwater system. This system maintains a steady supply of water for all site operations including dust suppression. During heavy rainfall events, the overflows from the northern pond are managed through a diversion stream in the northern part of the site.

Rosebrook Sand & Gravel Pty Limited have existing water licenses with Water NSW, the Statement of Approvals are attached as ***Appendix F***.

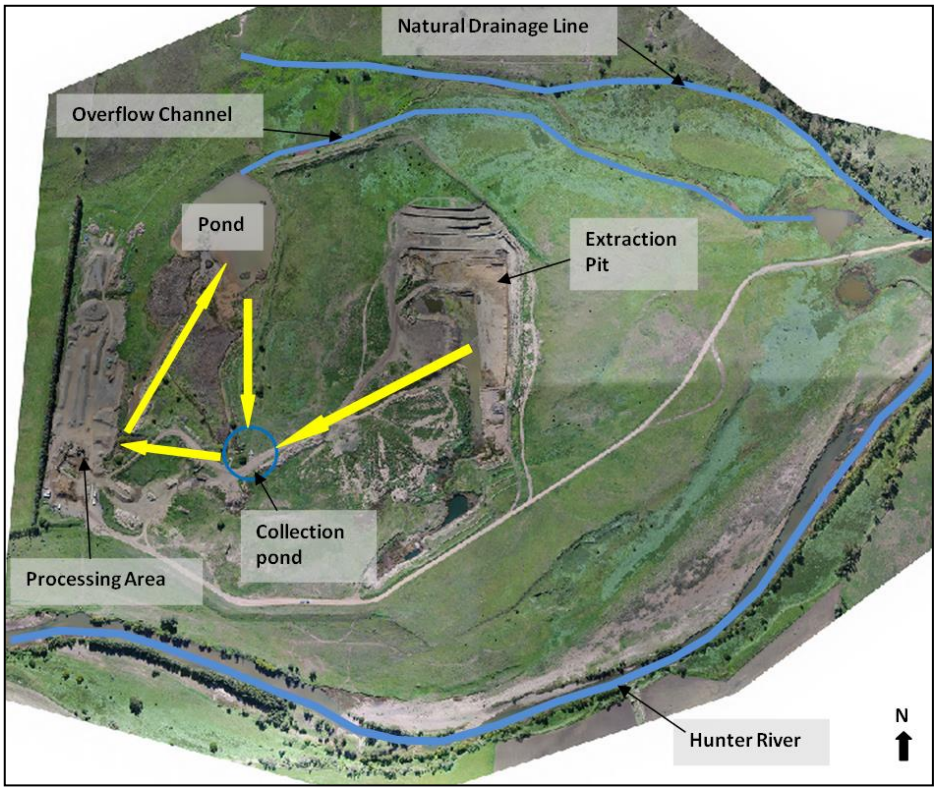

Figure 6: Existing water management on the site
Source: HDB Town Planning and Design

Figure 7: Existing water management on the site
Source: HDB Town Planning and Design

A Surface Water Impact Study has been completed by Umwelt and a Groundwater Impact Assessment has been completed by hydrogeologists.com and are attached as appendices as part of the EIS.

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5.10.3 HYDROLOGICAL FLOWS

It is anticipated that the quarry expansion would have minimal effects on the hydrological flows across the site and not have a negative effect on the surrounding properties.

A Surface Water Impact Study has been completed by Umwelt and is attached as an appendix as part of the EIS.

5.11 RISKS

5.11.1 FLOODWATERS

The entire site is in a 1% AEP flooding area. A Flood Impact Assessment has been undertaken by Royal HaskoningDHV and is attached as part of the EIS as an appendix. This report outlines:

- Impact of flooding on the site (water quality – among others).
- Predicted flood heights.
- The effect of the quarry infrastructure and stockpiles on flood flow.
- The risk of erosion in the quarry due to flooding.
- The risk of the river diverting its current course should the quarry be subject to flooding and erosion.
- The risk of quarry equipment being washed away and polluting the downstream environment during floods; and
- Demonstrate that the development will not increase the flood heights either upstream or downstream of the development.

The report concluded that the project would not increase any floodwaters outside the site boundary and have a minimal effect on the flood heights within the site.

5.11.2 BUSHFIRE

Bushfire mapping for the site shows some minor bushfire buffers along the fringe, and some isolated areas within the central part where no vegetation is present. Given the industrial use associated with the site, this is not considered to be a risk that needs any further investigation.

Furthermore, during the consultative phase, the Rural Fire Service were contacted with the project specifics. It noted that the subject land is part mapped bush fire prone, however, the

NSW RFS has no objection to the proposal providing the EIS addresses section 8.3.6 of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*, refer ***Appendix E***.

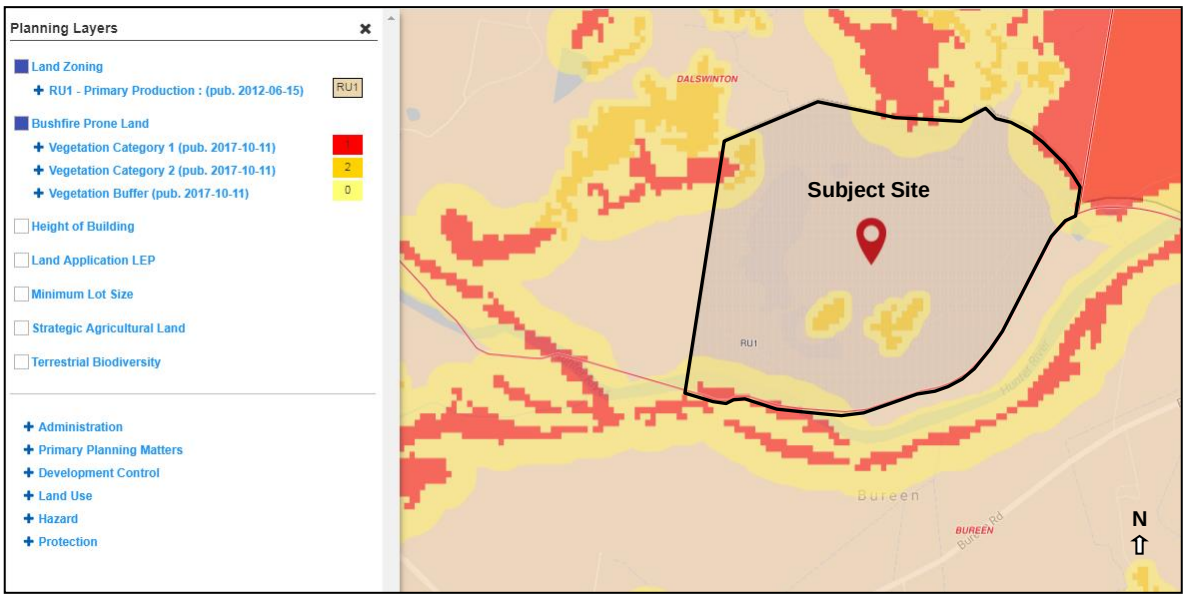

Figure 8: Bushfire mapping
Source: DoPIE, accessed January 2020

6.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed development maintains similar use to that currently being undertaken on the site, which has occurred over a long period of time. Taking into account site mitigation elements, additional effects, when 'netted off' against current effects, are unlikely to create material increases in activity.

Along with the mitigation requirements outlined in this report or additional specialist reports attached in the appendices of the Environmental Impact Statement, it is recommended that engagement throughout each phase of the development be conducted with the community and governing bodies, with an emphasis on the development and construction stage.

It is considered and assessed that the proposed development is likely to make a positive contribution both socially and economically within the LGA and the region.

APPENDIX A

SCOPING TOOL RESULTS

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) scoping worksheet for:			*Dalswinton Quarry Expansion* hh								Date:	1/09/2020	
What matters might be impacted?			**What activities might cause an impact?**	**What are the characteristics of the impact?**						**How will the impact be managed?**	**What are the community and other stakeholder views?**	**What level of assessment and engagement is required in the EIS preparation phase?**	
Social and environmental matters **I.e. natural or human assets or values aggregated at the level most appropriate for informing management and assessment requirements** ***Click on the matter for a description, or the link above for full glossary***			**Without any mitigation, is the proposal likely to impact on the matter?** ***(Select from list)***	**If there is a 'likely' impact:** **1. list the activities expected to cause the impact; and** **2. if applicable, list the receptor being impacted and its status.** *E.g. construction noise will be heard at nearby school* **If 'unlikely', briefly explain why. Has the impact been actively avoided through project design or site location?** ***(Manual entry)***	**Is the impact, without mitigation, expected to cause a material effect with regard to its...** ***(Answer 'Y', 'N' or '?')*** ***Click on characteristic for description, or the link above for further detail***				**Does the impact need assessment in the EIS?** ***(Auto fills)***	**Is the impact, without mitigation, expected to have a material cumulative effect with other impacts (including from other projects)?** ***(Select from list)***	**What safeguards and management measures are expected to be required to address the impact?** ***(Select from list)***	**Are there community or other stakeholder concerns regarding the impact or activity?** ***(Based on engagement with community and other stakeholders)*** ***(Select from list)***	**Expected level of assessment and/or engagement required** ***(Auto fills)***	**Relevant section in Scoping Report** ***(Manual entry)***
					extent?	***duration?***	***severity?***	***sensitivity?***						
What does the proposal mean for people?	AMENITY	acoustic	Likely	Increase of extraction activity on-site and increase in truck movements on-site and access roads	Y	Y	Y	N	Yes	Yes	Project Specific	Yes	Key Issue + CIA + Focussed Engagement	
		visual	Likely	Increase in extraction on-site, thus increasing stockpiles	Y	Y	Y	N	Yes	Yes	Standard	No	Other Issue + CIA	
		odour	Unlikely									No		
		microclimate	Unlikely									No	Scoping Report	
		other - please specify												
	ACCESS	access to property	Unlikely	The internal Haul Road requires some relocation, however access to the site remains the same								No	Scoping Report	
		utilities	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		road and rail network	Likely	The proposal will increase truck movement numbers on the external and internal access roads.	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Yes	Standard	No	Other Issue + CIA	
		offsite parking	n/a											
		other - please specify												
	BUILT ENVIRONMENT	public domain	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		public infrastructure	Likely	The external roads being used to access the quarry will be impacted	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Yes	Standard	No	Other Issue + CIA	
		other built assets	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		other - please specify												
	HERITAGE	natural	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		cultural	Unlikely	Unlikely to have effect on any historic items								No	Scoping Report	
		Aboriginal cultural	Unlikely	Unlikely to have effect on any items of significance								Yes	Scoping Report + Explain avoidance	
		built	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		other - please specify												
	COMMUNITY	health	Unlikely	Possible minimal health effects due to increase in activity							Standard	Yes	Other Issue + Focussed Engagement	
		safety	Unlikely	There should be no increase in safety risks associated with the expansion								No	Scoping Report	
		services and facilities	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		cohesion, capital and resilience	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		housing	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		other - please specify												
	ECONOMIC	natural resource use	Likely											
		livelihood	Likely											
		opportunity cost	Likely											
		other - please specify												
What does the proposal mean for the natural environment?	AIR	particulate matter	Likely	Increase in extraction will increase particulate matter in the air	Y	Y	Y	N	Yes	Yes	Project Specific	Yes	Key Issue + CIA + Focussed Engagement	
		gases	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		atmospheric emissions	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		other - please specify												
	BIODIVERSITY	native vegetation	Likely	Increase in the extraction area could impact on some native vegetation	N	Y	Y	N	Yes	Unknown	Project Specific	Yes	Key Issue + CIA + Focussed Engagement	
		native fauna	Likely	Increase in the extraction area could impact on some native fauna	N	Y	Y	N	Yes	Unknown	Project Specific	Yes	Key Issue + CIA + Focussed Engagement	
		other - please specify												
	LAND	stability and/or structure	Likely	Increase extraction will change the stability and structure of the land	N	Y	Y	N	Yes	No	Standard	No	Other Issue	
		soil chemistry	Likely	Increase extraction will likely change the soil chemistry on the land	N	Y	Y	N	Yes	No	Standard	No	Other Issue	
		capability	Likely	Increase in extraction will have effect on future capabilities of the land without rehabilitation	N	Y	Y	N	Yes	No	Project Specific	No	Key Issue	
		topography	Likely	Increase extraction will likely change the topography on the site	N	Y	N	N	No	No	Standard	No	Other Issue	
		other - please specify												
	WATER	water quality	Likely	It is likely that the expansion will have a minimal effect on water quality	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Yes	Project Specific	Yes	Key Issue + CIA + Focussed Engagement	
		water availability	Likely	It is likely that the expansion will have a minimal effect on surface or groundwater availability	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Yes	Project Specific	Yes	Key Issue + CIA + Focussed Engagement	
		hydrological flows	Likely	It is likely that the expansion will have a minimal effect on the hydrological flows across the site	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Yes	Project Specific	Yes	Key Issue + CIA + Focussed Engagement	
		other - please specify												
What risks does the proposal face?	RISKS	coastal hazards	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		flood waters	Likely	Possible effects by flooding on the site	Y	Y	Y	N	Yes	Yes	Project Specific	Yes	Key Issue + CIA + Focussed Engagement	
		bushfire	Unlikely	Small pockets of Bushfire affected land	N	Y	N	N	No			No	Scoping Report	
		undermining	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		steep slopes	n/a										No assessment necessary - Worksheet only	
		other - please specify												

Social impact assessment (SIA) scoping worksheet for:			*Dalswinton Quarry*			Date:		*1/09/2020*		
Scoping results from EIS Worksheet						**Is there a social impact?**		**What information will be required to assess the social imapct?**		
Social and environmental matters *Click on a matter below for brief description, or refer to full glossary*			**Outline of impact** *(Auto fill from EIS worksheet)*	**Is a material effect on the matter expected?** *(Auto fill from EIS worksheet)*	**Is there community or other stakeholder concerns regarding the impact or activity?** *(Auto fill from EIS worksheet)*	**With regard to the matter expected to be impacted, will there be a social impact?** *Select this cell for brief description, or click link above for further detail*		**Are impacts on the matter expected to require a non-SIA specialist study?** *(Auto fill from EIS worksheet, then manually enter non-SIA report type)*	**Will the non-SIA specialist study address the social impact?** *Click on link above for further detail on potential classifications* *(Select from list)*	**Level of assessment for the social impact in the SIA** *Click on link above for further detail on potential classifications* *(Auto fills)*
						Yes/No *(Select from list)*	**If yes, outline the social impact** *(Manual entry, if not already covered in column D)* **If no, outline why** *(Manual entry)*			
What does the proposal mean for people?	AMENITY	acoustic	Increase of extraction activity on-site and increase in truck movements on-site and access roads	Yes	Yes	Yes		Noise Assessment	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
		visual	Increase in extraction on-site, thus increasing stockpiles	Yes	No	Yes		Visual Impact Assessment	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
	ACCESS	road and rail network	The proposal will increase truck movement numbers on the external and internal access roads.	Yes	No	Yes		Traffic Study	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
	BUILT ENVIRONMENT	public infrastructure	The external roads being used to access the quarry will be impacted	Yes	No	Yes		Traffic Study	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
	COMMUNITY	health	Possible minimal health effects due to increase in activity	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
What does the proposal mean for the natural environment?	AIR	particulate matter	Increase in extraction will increase particulate matter in the air	Yes	Yes	Yes		Air Quality Report	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
	BIODIVERSITY	native vegetation	Increase in the extraction area could impact on some native vegetation	Yes	Yes	Yes		Biodiversity Assessment	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
		native fauna	Increase in the extraction area could impact on some native fauna	Yes	Yes	Yes		Biodiversity Assessment	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
	LAND	stability and/or structure	Increase extraction will change the stability and structure of the land	Yes	No	Yes		Resource Assessment	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
		soil chemistry	Increase extraction will likely change the soil chemistry on the land	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
		capability	Increase in extraction will have effect on future capabilities of the land without rehabilitation	Yes	No	Yes		Rehabilitation Report	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
		topography	Increase extraction will likely change the topography on the site	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
	WATER	water quality	It is likely that the expansion will have a minimal effect on water quality	Yes	Yes	Yes		Groundwater Assessment & Surface Water Report	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
		water availability	It is likely that the expansion will have a minimal effect on surface or groundwater availability	Yes	Yes	Yes		Groundwater Assessment & Surface Water Report	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
		hydrological flows	It is likely that the expansion will have a minimal effect on the hydrological flows across the site	Yes	Yes	Yes		Surface Water Report	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA
		other - please specify	Flooding Hazard	Yes	Yes	Yes		Flood Study	Yes - fully	Desktop SIA

Glossary of Matters

What does the project mean for people?

Matter		Meaning for purpose of EIS and SIA Worksheets
AMENITY	acoustic	Acoustic qualities, characteristics and attributes that people value about a place and contribute to its overall character or enjoyment. Includes interruption to human activity due to noise.
	visual	Visual qualities, characteristics and attributes people value about a place and contribute to its overall character or enjoyment. Includes privacy (being free from scrutiny or being observed in private settings, such as one's own home).
	odour	Odorous qualities, characteristics and attributes that interfere with the overall character or enjoyment of a place. Includes interruption to human activity due to odour.
	microclimate	Qualities, characteristics and attributes people value about the climate in a localised area or region (temperature, rainfall, wind, sunlight access).
ACCESS	access to property	Includes vehicular, pedestrian and cyclist access to public and private property, and access to public and private property for people with disability.
	utilities	Access to, and availability of public utilities, including electricity, gas, reticulated water, sewerage, drainage and telecommunications.
	road and rail network	Existing road and rail network capacity, and traffic on State, Regional and Local Roads and at road intersections.
	offsite parking	Access to, and availability of, parking on the project site, offsite and in surrounding areas during construction and/or operation.
BUILT ENVIRONMENT	public domain	Spaces and streets in and around cities, towns and villages that are publicly accessible and collectively belong to all. They are shared, communal spaces in which people recreate, play, socialise, commute, eat, watch, gather and celebrate.
	public infrastructure	Physical condition and structural integrity of roads, rail, wharves, bridges, dams, pavements, etc.
	other built assets	Physical condition and structural integrity of other built assets.
HERITAGE	natural	Elements of the natural environment that are of significance to world, national, State or local heritage due to their natural, historical, scientific, cultural, social or aesthetic value.
	cultural	Places and objects that are of significance to world, national, State or local heritage due to their historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value.
	Aboriginal cultural	Places and objects (and associated practices) that are of significance to Aboriginal people.
	built	Elements of the built environment (buildings, infrastructure, precincts, streetscapes), that are of significance to world, national, State or local heritage due to their historical, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, or aesthetic value.
COMMUNITY	health	Physical and mental health and wellbeing.
	safety	Freedom from injury or harm (including crime), and exposure to safety risks.
	services and facilities	Availability of, and access to, services and/or facilities (e.g. public transport, education and training, healthcare, emergency services, justice, disability, aged care, waste, recreational, sport, arts and cultural, child and family services, postal, private sector goods and services).
	housing	Availability of, and access to, adequate housing, and people's choices about where they live.
	cohesion, capital and resilience	Cohesion can be understood as the bonds and relationships people have with their family, friends and the wider community that build trust, shared values, feelings of belonging, community participation and reciprocity. Capital consists of the networks and the shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate cooperation within and among communities. It is accumulated when people interact with one another, whether informally (for example, with family and friends) or more formally (for example, in groups and organisations in the wider community). Resilience relates to a community's ability to adapt to change, cope with unexpected crises, draw upon resources to cope with risks, maintain a good standard of living and support the wellbeing of its members.
ECONOMIC	natural resource use	Availability of, and access to, natural resources for economic use, including minerals, water, forestry, soils, etc.
	livelihood	A person's ability to make a living.
	opportunity cost	The real marginal cost of a resource or action. It is the value forgone by using the resource or by acting in one way rather than another.

Glossary of Matters			
	Matter		**Meaning for purpose of EIS and SIA Worksheets**
What does the project mean for the environment?	AIR	particulate matter	Fine and coarse airborne particles including dust, dirt, soot, smoke, and liquid droplets.
		gases	Gases that cause air pollution and potential health problems including carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide.
		atmospheric emissions	Long-term change in the pattern of weather, which can cause changes in oceans, land surfaces and ice sheets.
	BIODIVERSITY	native vegetation	Vegetation native to NSW, including its value as corridors, habitat and food source.
		native fauna	Species, populations, and communities, including threatened, endangered, critically endangered.
	LAND	stability and/or structure	Physical properties of soils, structure and aggregate properties, and sub-soil rock formation.
		soil chemistry	Chemical characteristics of soil, affected by mineral composition, organic matter and environmental factors.
		capability	Inherent physical capacity of the land to sustain a range of land uses and management practices in the long term without degradation to soil, land, air and water resources.
		topography	Slope, elevation, aspect and size of the land.
	WATER	water quality	Suitability of surface water and groundwater for relevant environmental values (including human uses), e.g. aquatic ecosystems, primary industries (irrigation and general water uses, stock drinking water, aquaculture and human consumption of aquatic foods), drinking water, recreation, industrial water, and cultural and spiritual values.
		water availability	The quantity of surface water and groundwater available for water users and the environment.
		hydrological flows	The natural movement of water across the landscape or under the ground, seasonal wetting and drying regimes, tidal movements.
What risks does the project face?	RISKS	coastal hazards	Physical phenomena that expose a coastal area to risk of property damage, loss of life and environmental degradation.
		flood waters	Natural or man made flooding that might affect the project.
		bushfire	The potential for bushfire to impact on the project.
		undermining	Excavation of the earth beneath (e.g. from mining or tunnelling).
		steep slopes	Land the surface of which generally has a slope greater than 18 degrees from the horizontal.

Impact Rating Guide		
Characteristic	**Definition**	**Material effect examples (indicative only, not exhaustive)**
Extent	The geographical area affected by the impacts (or the number or propotion of people or population groups who are affected)	• Impacts beyond the site boundary • Impacts on moderate to large geographical areas (e.g. suburb or region, or larger) • Impacts affect a large proportion of a population group • Impacts will have ripple effects on multiple matters
Duration	The geographical area affected by the impacts (or the number or propotion of people or population groups who are affected)	• Permanent impact • Life of the project or longer • Specific project phase (or multiple) • Frequently occurring impact
Severity	Scale or degree of change from the existing conditions as a result of an impact.	• Scale or extent of change from existing condition is substantial • Will take substantial time and effort to reverse or aemeliorate • Ecological or community function, process, health, lifestyle or livelihood is expected to change substantially or be substantially disrupted / come to a halt
Sensitivity	Susceptibility or vulnerability of people, receivers or receiving environment to adverse changes caused by the impact, or the importance placed on the matter being affected. Attributes of sensitivity include: • conservation status • intactness • uniqueness or rarity • resilience to change and capacity to adapt • replacement potential • impacts on vulnerable people • of value or importance to the community.	• Disturbance of listed heritage, including Aboriginal cultrual heritage • Impacts on sensitive receivers (e.g. hospital, school, residential area) • Unique or widely recognised assets or values will be disturbed

Social Impacts - Definition		
In the context of this Scoping Tool, a social impact is a consequence experienced by people[#] due to changes associated with a project. As a guide[^], social impacts can involve changes to people's:		
Category	**Description**	**Links to Checklist of Matters**
Way of life	Including: • how people live, e.g. how they get around, access to adequate housing • how people work, e.g. access to adequate employment, working conditions and/or practices • how people play, e.g. access to recreation activities • how people interact with one another on a daily basis	ACCESS, HERITAGE, COMMUNITY, ECONOMIC
Community	Including its composition, cohesion and character, how it functions, and sense of place	BUILT ENVIRONMENT, HERITAGE, COMMUNITY
Access to and use of infrastructure, services and facilities	Whether provided by local, State or federal governments, or by for-profit or not-for-profit organisations or volunteer groups	ACCESS, BUILT ENVIRONMENT, COMMUNITY
Culture	Including shared beliefs, customs, values and stories, connections to land, places and buildings, and including Aboriginal culture and connection to country	HERITAGE, COMMUNITY
Health and wellbeing	Including physical and mental health[*]	COMMUNITY
Surroundings	Including access to and use of ecosystem services[+], public safety and security, access to and use of the natural and built environment and their aesthetic value and/or amenity[-]	AMENITY, BUILT ENVIRONMENT, HERITAGE, COMMUNITY, ECONOMIC, AIR, BIODIVERSITY, LAND, WATER
Personal and property rights	Including whether their economic livelihoods are affected, and whether they experience personal disadvantage or have their civil liberties affected	ACCESS, COMMUNITY, ECONOMIC
Decision-making systems	Particularly the extent to which they can have a say in decisions that affect their lives, and have access to complaint, remedy and grievance mechanisms	BROAD, OVERARCHING CONSIDERATIONS
Fears and aspirations	Related to one or a combination of the above, or about the future of their community.	

[#] 'People' includes individuals, households, groups, communities, organisations, and the NSW population generally.

[^] Adapted from the definition endorsed by the International Association of Impact Assessment and outlined in: Vanclay, F. (2003). International Principles for Social Impact Assessment. *Impact Assessment & Project Appraisal* 21(1): pp. 5-11.

[*] The World Health Organisation defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. For this Scoping Tool, wellbeing is a state in which people have their basic needs met, can realise their potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and can participate in their community. See: Smyth, E. and Vanclay, F. (2017). The Social Framework for Projects: a conceptual but practical model to assist in assessing, planning and managing the social impacts of projects. I*mpact Assessment & Project Appraisal* 35:1, p. 78; Schirmer et al. (2016), *Wellbeing, resilience and liveability in rural and regional Australia: The 2015 Regional Wellbeing Survey* , University of Canberra, p. 23; and OECD. 2011. *How's life?: measuring well-being* . OECD Publishing, p. 18: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264121164-en.

[+] Ecosystem services include: provisioning services, such as food and water; regulating services, such as flood and disease control; supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth; and cultural services, such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits. See: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). *Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Our Human Planet: Summary for Decision Makers* . The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series, Volume 5, Island Press, Washington DC.

[-] When considering perceptions of adverse impacts on amenity, an evaluation must be made of the reasonableness of those perceptions. This evaluation involves 'the identification of evidence that can be objectively assessed to ascertain whether it supports a factual finding of an adverse effect on amenity…': *Telstra Corporation Ltd v Hornsby Shire Council* [2006] NSWLEC 133.

Key Terms		
Scoping step	**Term**	**Description**
Analysis of activities expected to cause or be linked to an impact on a matter, using the Checklist of Matters as a guide	Likely	There is a real chance or possibility that the adverse impact will occur.
	Unlikely	There is not a real chance or possibility that the adverse impact will occur, e.g. because it has been avoided.
	Not applicable	The matter is not relevant to the project.
Consideration of potential cumulative impacts	Cumulative impact assessment (CIA)	An assessment of overall effect of the impact in combination with other impacts or other project activities, or from other reasonably forseeable or known future projects.
Consideration of general form mitigation required	Standard	Measures to manage the effect of the impact that are known and routinely used on similar projects, and may not require separate specialist assessment.
	Project-specific	Measures that need a specialist assessment using an endorsed methodology or method unique to the project to establish the right measures to mitigate the effect of the impact.
	Unknown	Type of measure required requires further consideration and potential specialist assesssment.
Consideration of views and concerns of potentially affected people / community concern	Focussed engagement	Further engagement required to specifically address community concerns regarding impacts on a matter.
Level of assessment required for an impact on a matter in the EIS	Key Issue	Requires the preparation of a specialist report to assess impacts and design project-specific mitigation measures (typically attached as an appendix to the EIS).
	Other Issue	Can be addressed in the body of the EIS and can typically be managed through routine mitigation and management measures.
Level of assessment required for an impact on a matter in the SIA component of the EIS	Desktop	Another specialist study or section of the EIS will provide all the information and analysis needed to predict, evaluate and develop a response to the social impact, including relevant primary and secondary research, qualitative and quantitative data, and appropriate engagement with potentially affected people, to establish a baseline and support predictions. If this is the case, the SIA component of the EIS only needs to review the data and findings from the other sources through a SIA lens and cross-reference and integrate them into the overall social baseline and assessment.
	Standard	Most information and analysis needed to predict, evaluate and develop a response to the social impact will be provided by another specialist study or section of the EIS, but it will need to be supplemented with further evidence gathering and analysis to fill any gaps and obtain a complete picture from a SIA perspective.
	Comprehensive	Only limited or no information and analysis will be provided by another specialist study or section of the EIS. If so, the author/s of the SIA component of the EIS will need to undertake the evidence gathering and analysis needed to predict, evaluate and develop a response to the social impact.

APPENDIX B

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS

PO Box 40, Maitland NSW 2320
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Maitland NSW 2320
ABN: 35 078 017 508
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F (02) 4933 6683
W hdb.com.au

File Ref: 19/047

3 April 2020

Subject: Proposed Expansion of Dalswinton Quarry,

511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton.

Dear ,

Thank-you for your phone call yesterday. As promised, please find the following outlining the proposed expansion of Dalswinton Quarry.

HDB Town Planning and Design has been engaged by *Rosebrook Sand and Gravel* (Rosebrook) to undertake an environmental impact assessment to extend the life of Dalswinton Quarry located on Lot 72 DP1199484.

Rosebrook currently operates under an approval which allows sand and gravel extraction on the site until 13th November 2022. The proposal seeks to continue the same operation for a further 25 years over an expanded footprint towards the east, within the existing site boundaries. The development will maintain the existing buffers to the north, south and west and site operations will not change significantly.

As you would know, Dalswinton Quarry has been operating as a low impact development and Rosebook is committed to ensuring that the future operations continue in an environmentally responsible manner. A number of specialist studies including traffic, noise and air quality are currently being undertaken and we would welcome any comments/concerns you may have on the proposed quarry expansion so they can be addressed in the environmental assessment.

An overview of the development is attached for your information. If you would like any additional details, please feel free to contact Julie McKimm on 4933 6682 or alternatively you may email julie@hdb.com.au.

Yours sincerely

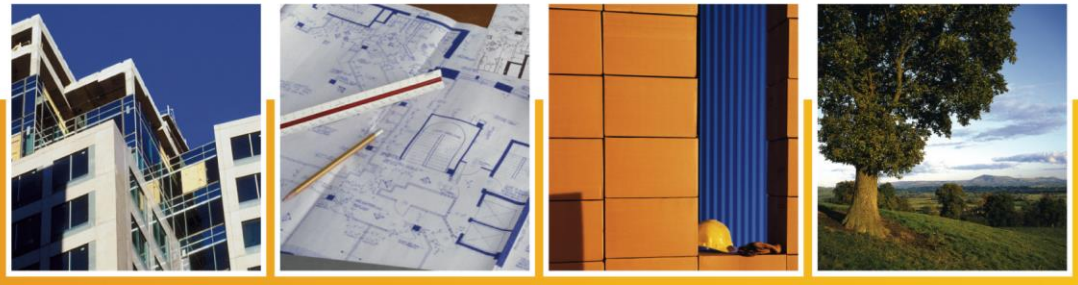
HDB Town Planning & Design

Julie McKimm

Town Planner

Encl: Public consultation document- Dalswinton Quarry expansion

Public Consultation Document



For

Dalswinton Quarry Expansion

Prepared for

Rosebrook Sand and Gravel Pty Ltd

November 2019

Prepared by

hdb
planning > design > development

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44 Church Street
(PO Box 40)
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FIGURES

ATTACHMENTS

1.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Dalswinton Quarry is situated on Lot 72 DP1199484 and operates under DA 410/1995 which allows sand and gravel extraction on the site until 13th November 2019. This has recently been extended by a Section 4.55 Modification Application to ensure the continuance of the operation in its existing state. The owners, Rosebrook Sand and Gravel Pty Ltd (Rosebrook), are seeking to vary the footprint and continue the extraction operation post 2019.

At present the quarrying activities are confined to the western part of the site and extraction occurs at varying rates, up to a maximum of 150,000 tonnes per annum. Sand and gravel extracted from the site are marketed in Sydney and Hunter Valley Regions for a range of uses including road base, stemming material, aggregates for concrete mix and decorative gravel for landscaping.

The proposed development will occur across approximately 89ha of the site including expansion towards the east as well as reworking of the previously extracted areas to recover the discarded fines and larger aggregates. Materials will be produced on demand at an average rate of 250,000 tonnes per year. To allow for the peak demand periods, the proposed production rate is set to a maximum of 500,000 tonnes per year based on which approximately 12.5 million tonnes are estimated to be extracted over an expected life of twenty five years.

Approximately 60,000 tonnes of stockpiled materials of different grades/sizes will be stored on site to keep up with the higher production rate and market demand. No other changes are anticipated for the extended operations and the proposal will adopt the existing method of operations, storage, and transfer of materials, the details of which are provided later in this report.

The proponent proposes progressive rehabilitation to minimise the extent of disturbed area at any given time. Extraction pits will be backfilled, reshaped, top soiled and sown with pasture species for grazing purposes at the end of the operations.

Figure 1 shows the context and location of Dalswinton Quarry.

Figure 1: Site Context

Source: Google Earth, accessed July 2018

2.0 PROJECT HISTORY

Dalswinton Quarry operates on the broad terraces of a cut- off meander of the Hunter River. Quarrying on the site dates back to late 1980's when extraction and processing operations occurred in the south-eastern part of the site. Subsequently, the operations were relocated to the upper terrace in the western part of the site under the current consent, DA 410/1994. This approval was issued on 13st November 1995, to extract approximately 1.87 million tonnes over 23 years at an average rate of 80,000 tonnes per annum, in accordance with the EIS.

The extraction area involved two stages and three different plant sites were identified to facilitate processing closer to the excavation area as the footprint of extraction progressed through these stages.

Through subsequent s96 modifications in 2001, 2006, 2009, 2014 and 2019, the extraction areas were re-aligned and the life of the quarry was extended to 13th November 2022.

The approved hours of operation, as amended, are:

- Monday to Friday - 5:00 am to 12:00 am;
- Saturday - 5:00 am to 1:30 pm;
- No quarrying to be undertaken on Sundays.

Dalswinton Quarry has changed hands several times before its ownership was taken over by *Rosebrook Sand and Gravel Pty Ltd* in 2010, which resulted in varying levels of production and intermittent shutdowns since the commencement of operations. Furthermore, the past operations targeted only the10mm aggregates and rest of the excavated materials were returned to the pits as backfill. Due to these reasons, the forecast tonnages have not been reached and significant reserves of materials still remain in the currently approved quarry site and the undisturbed area to the east. With the current market demand for fines and aggregates larger than 10mm, these is also the opportunity to work back to recover the previously discarded materials.

Figure 2 shows the history of quarrying operations on the site.

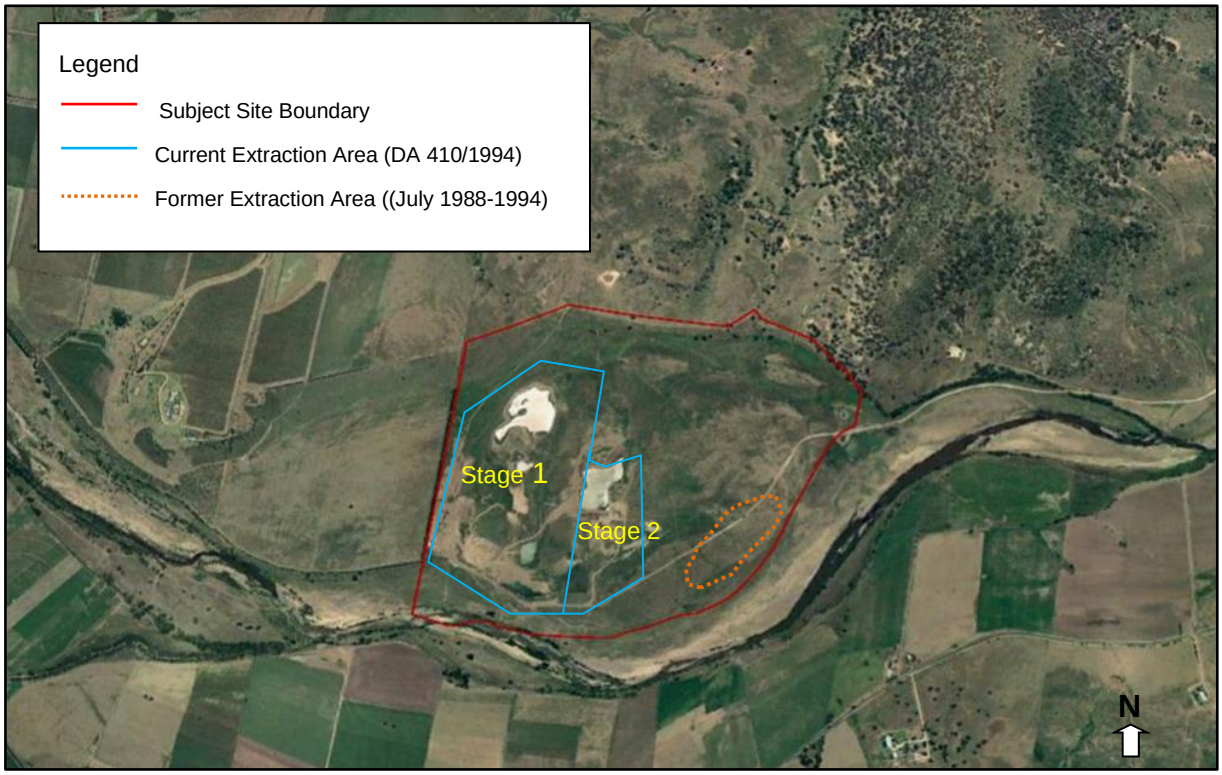


Figure 2: History of site operations

Source: Google maps

3.0 THE PROPOSAL

3.1 Description of the Proposal- Quarrying Operations

Proposed development involves extraction of sand and gravel from the eastern part of the site and material recovery from previously backfilled areas. There will be two working areas within the site namely Work Area 1 and Work Area 2. Approximately 50 ha of land in the current extraction footprint will constitute Work Area 1 and around 35 ha of unmined land to the east will form Work Area 2, as shown in Figure ***3***.

Work Area 1 will be re-worked to recover fines and larger aggregates that were previously discarded whilst Work Area 2 will yield a range of aggregate sizes including fines. Each area will be worked continuously, depending on the size specified by the customers. Refer to ***Figure 3*** and ***Attachment 1*** for details of the quarry expansion.

The extraction rate will vary depending on the market dynamics. Average production rate is estimated to be 250,000 tonnes/year; however, the proposal sets a maximum limit of 500,000 tonnes/year to account for peak demand periods.

There will be upgrades to the existing office, workshop and some machinery as part of the proposal. The extent of extraction to the north will be defined by the existing levee bank in this location and a 200m buffer will be maintained to the top of bank of Hunter River in the south.

Additional environmental management measures, if required will be adopted to mitigate noise, flooding and other impacts, as informed by the specialist studies to maintain the amenity of the locality.

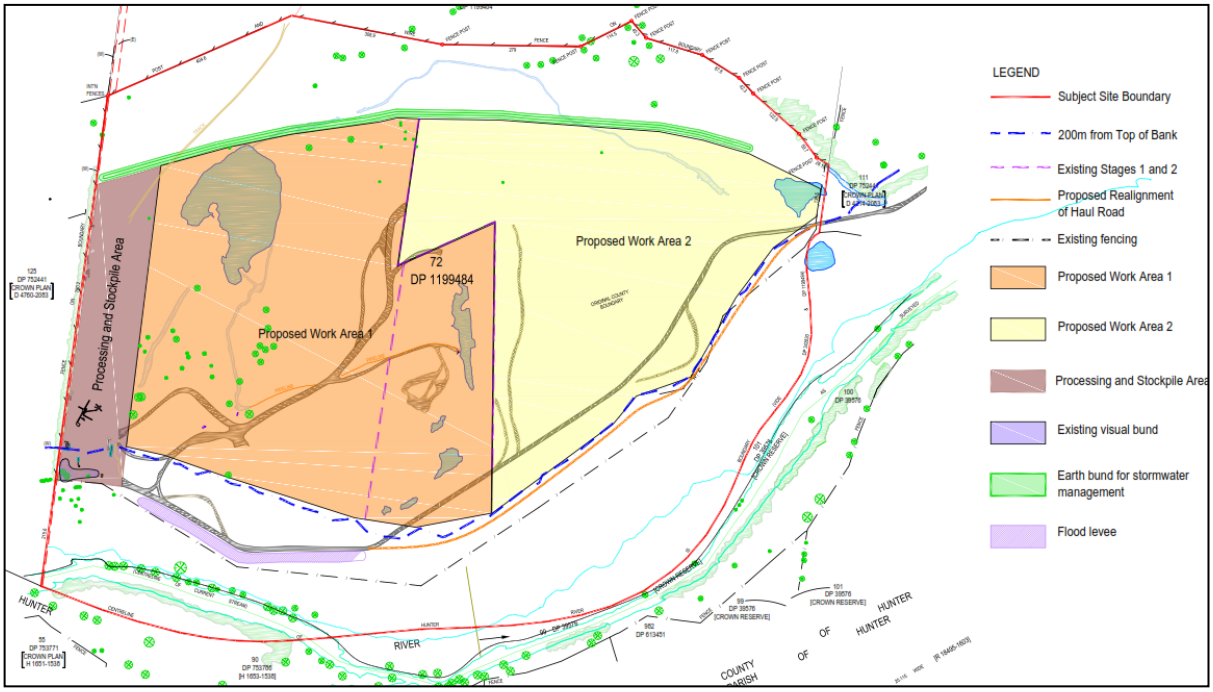


Figure 3: Proposed expansion of Dalswinton Quarry

Source: HDB Town Planning and Design

3.2 The extraction process

Gravel will be extracted by a hydraulic excavator and loaded into haul trucks for transfer to the existing processing plant located in the south-west part of the site. Screening and crushing to produce a full range of decorative gravel, crushed aggregate, and road base material and other products will occur in this area. The operation will make use of mobile and fixed machinery for crushing and screening; however all the mobile machinery will be confined to the boundaries of the processing area.

The products are then stockpiled on site before being loaded into trucks for delivery to markets in the Hunter Valley and Sydney regions. It is anticipated to have approximately 60,000 tonnes of materials in the stockpile area to meet the market demand. Height of these stockpiles will be limited to 6m and aligned parallel to the River in the designated storage area. The product haulage will be along the existing haul road to the north-east of the site, which connects to the Golden Highway. A minor realignment to the haul road in the southern part of the site will be required to allow extraction in the eastern part of the site.

The proposed extraction will be undertaken to the depth of bedrock and final landform following the rehabilitation will be 2-3m above the median flow in the Hunter River.

The following is a list of the machinery and equipment that will be used on the site:

- Hydraulic Excavator
- Mobile crusher
- Mobile processing plant
- Fixed Screening and Processing Plant
- Dump Trucks

3.3 Hours of operation

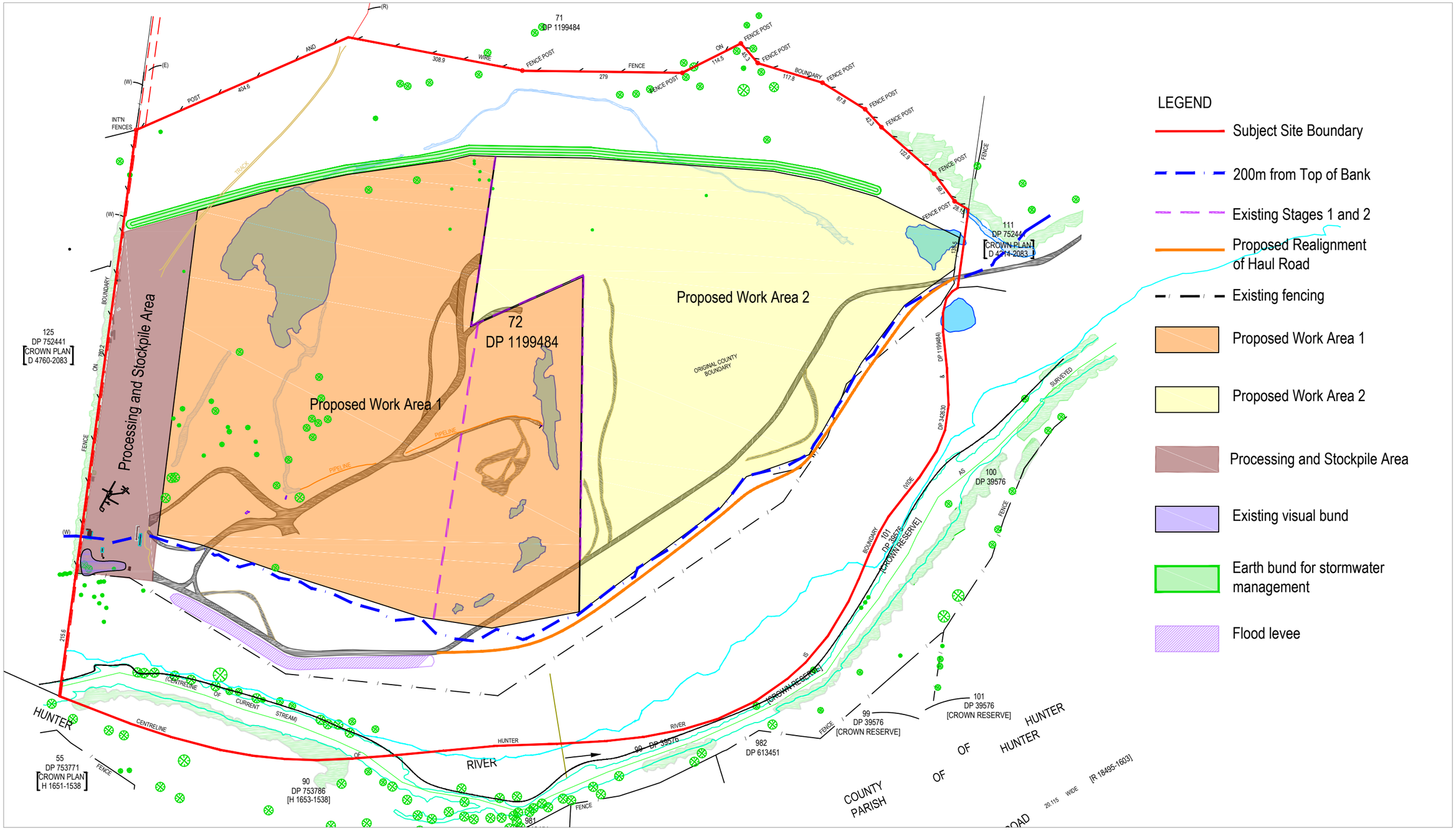
There will be no changes to the operating hours of the quarry, it will maintain the currently approved hours, as below:

- Monday to Friday - 5:00 am to 12:00 am;
- Saturday - 5:00 am to 1:30 pm.

There will be no quarrying operations on Sundays and public holidays.

3.4 Staffing

It is expected that the development will require 2-4 staff in addition to the eight employees on site at present. Staff levels will be determined by the market dynamics and under no circumstances will it exceed 12 employees, as in the original proposal. The existing office and workshop will be upgraded. New ablution facilities will connect to the existing Council approved effluent disposal system on the site and existing parking spaces on the site will be maintained.



PROPOSED EXPANSION OF DALSWINTON QUARRY

N

CLIENT: ROSEBROOK SAND AND GRAVEL PTY LTD

PROJECT: DALSWINTON QUARRY EXPANSION

DRAWING NO: A101	REV: 1
DATE: 15/10/2018	
SCALE: NTS	DRAWN: LS

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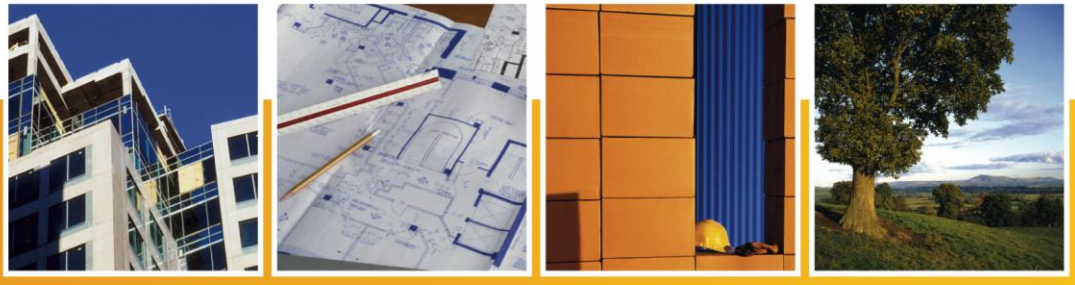
QUARRY EXPANSION OVERVIEW



For

Dalswinton Quarry

511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton

Prepared for

Rosebrook Sand and Gravel

Report 19/047 Rev A

Prepared by

hdb
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Document History and Status

Issue	Revision	Issued To	Qty	Issue Date	Author	Reviewed

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Tel: (02) 4933 6682, Fax: (02) 4933 6683, Email: admin@hdb.com.au

Printed:	13 December 2019
File Reference:	G:\Jobs\19047
Applicant:	HDB Town Planning & Design
HDB Project Manager:	Mathew Egan
HDB Reference Number:	19/047

Project Manager …… Date……..

This document is for discussion purposes only, unless signed and dated by the person identified

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Persons and/or other legally recognised entities wishing to use any details provided in this document that may affect financial decisions are strongly urged to seek legal advice and contact relevant government authorities, and relevant specialist consultants to obtain current information and to verify the current status of the information contained herein this document.

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APPENDICES

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Rosebrook Sand and Gravel (RSG) are presently preparing a new application that will extend/expand the current quarrying operations that are being undertaken at their Dalswinton Quarry.

Dalswinton Quarry is situated on Lot 72 DP1199484 and operates under Development Application 410/1995 which allows sand and gravel extraction on the site until 13th November 2019. The proposal will seek to vary the footprint and continue the extraction operation post 2019.

The proposed development is expected to extract approximately 15-20 million tonnes of material over an expected life of twenty-five years. The quarrying operation will expand across 89ha of the site, with an estimated annual maximum production of 500,000 tonnes per year. The proposed development will also include reworking of the previous Stages 1 and 2 to recover fine aggregates previously discarded.

Progressive rehabilitation will occur as part of site operations to return the land to grazing uses at the end of the operations.

As this development is expected to exceed the 5 million tonnes threshold within the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 the development is considered to be State or Regionally significant and therefore requires the submission of an EIS as part of the assessment process.

HDB Town Planning and Design have received the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) and are in the process of preparing the required information for submission of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), along with the necessary specialist reports.

1.2 CONTACT DETAILS

1.2.1 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE DESCRIPTION

Lot 72 DP 1199484

511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton

1.2.2 CONTACT DETAILS

Mathew Egan
HDB Town Planning & Design
PO Box 40
MAITLAND, NSW 2320

PH: 02 4933 6682
FX: 02 4933 6683
E: mathew@hdb.com.au

1.2.3 OWNERSHIP DETAILS

Rosebrook Sand and Gravel Pty Ltd
c/- HDB Town Planning & Design
PO Box 40
MAITLAND, NSW 2320

PH: 02 4933 6682
FX: 02 4933 6683
E: mathew@hdb.com.au

2.0 SUBJECT SITE

2.1 LOCATION

Address:	**Lot 72 DP 1199484, 511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton**
Local Government:	**Muswellbrook Shire Council**
Locality:	**Dalswinton**
Area of site:	**160 hectares**
Zone:	**RU 1 – Primary Production**

Figure 1: Location Plan
Source: Google Maps, accessed December 2019

3.0 THE PROPOSAL

Dalswinton Quarry has been extracting decorative gravel and aggregates from the western part of the subject site under previous consents since 1986. As the quarry approaches the end of its approval period the owners see the potential to expand the operations to the eastern part of the site. With the recent changes in the market demand there is also the opportunity to re-work the previously extracted areas to recover the fine aggregates (less than 10 mm), which were previously returned to pits as reject material.

RSG estimates significant quantities of reserves in the existing footprint as well as adjoining areas which would allow for operations to continue for another 25 years.

The extraction rate will depend on the market dynamics and it is anticipated that a maximum of 500,000 tonnes of materials per annum will be produced during peak demand periods. An indicative layout of the proposed development is attached. An accurate footprint of the quarry site will be determined during the preparation of the EIS once a more detailed constraints analysis and feasibility assessment has been undertaken.

3.1 THE EXTRACTION AREA

It is proposed to have two working areas within the site. Reworking over approximately 50 ha of land within Stages 1 and 2 of the current DA will constitute Work Area 1. Approximately 39 ha of unmined land to the east of this footprint will form Work Area 2 (see ***Appendix A Proposed Expansion of Dalswinton Quarry Plan***). Each area will be worked simultaneously and followed by rehabilitation.

3.2 THE EXTRACTION PROCESS

Gravel will be extracted by a hydraulic excavator and loaded into haul trucks for transfer to the existing processing plant located in the south-east part of the site.

Extracted materials will undergo primary screening prior to being transported to the processing area for secondary screening and crushing to produce a full range of decorative gravel, crushed aggregate, and road base material.

The products will then be stockpiled on site before being loaded into trucks for delivery to markets in the Hunter Valley and Sydney regions. It is anticipated to have approximately 60,000 tonnes of materials in the stockpile area, at any one time, to meet the market demand. The height of the stockpile will be limited to 6m and run parallel to the River.

The product haulage will be along the existing haul road to the north-east of the site, which connects to the Golden Highway. A minor realignment to the haul road in the southern part of the site will be required to allow extraction in the eastern part of the site.

The proposed extraction will be undertaken to the depth of bedrock and final landform following the rehabilitation will be 2m above the median flow in the Hunter River.

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED EXPANSION OF DALSWINTON QUARRY PLAN

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W hdb.com.au

File Ref: 19/047

27 May 2020

Subject: Proposed Expansion of Dalswinton Quarry,

511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton.

Dear Resident,

HDB Town Planning and Design has been engaged by *Rosebrook Sand and Gravel* (Rosebrook) to undertake an environmental impact assessment to extend the life of Dalswinton Quarry located on Lot 72 DP1199484.

Rosebrook currently operates under an approval which allows sand and gravel extraction on the site until 13th November 2022. The proposal seeks to continue the same operation for a further 25 years over an expanded footprint towards the east, within the existing site boundaries. The development will maintain the existing buffers to the north, south and west and site operations will not change significantly.

As part of the consultation requirement from the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, we are holding a drop-in session in Denman on 30 June 2020 from 2.00 pm to discuss the proposal and any issues or concerns you may have the proposal. Please see the attached flyer for details.

Due to current COVID-19 restrictions and to ensure that the current social distancing standards are adhered to we request that you rsvp your intent to attend to julie@hdb.com.au by 23 June 2020.

We look forward to meeting you at the session, if you have any queries prior to this, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned on (02) 4933 6682.

Yours sincerely

HDB Town Planning & Design

Julie McKimm

Town Planner

Encl: Drop-in Session Flyer - Dalswinton Quarry expansion

HDB Town Planning and Design, along with Rosebrook Sand and Gravel will be holding a Public Drop-in Session to discuss the Proposed Extension and Expansion of Dalswinton Quarry.

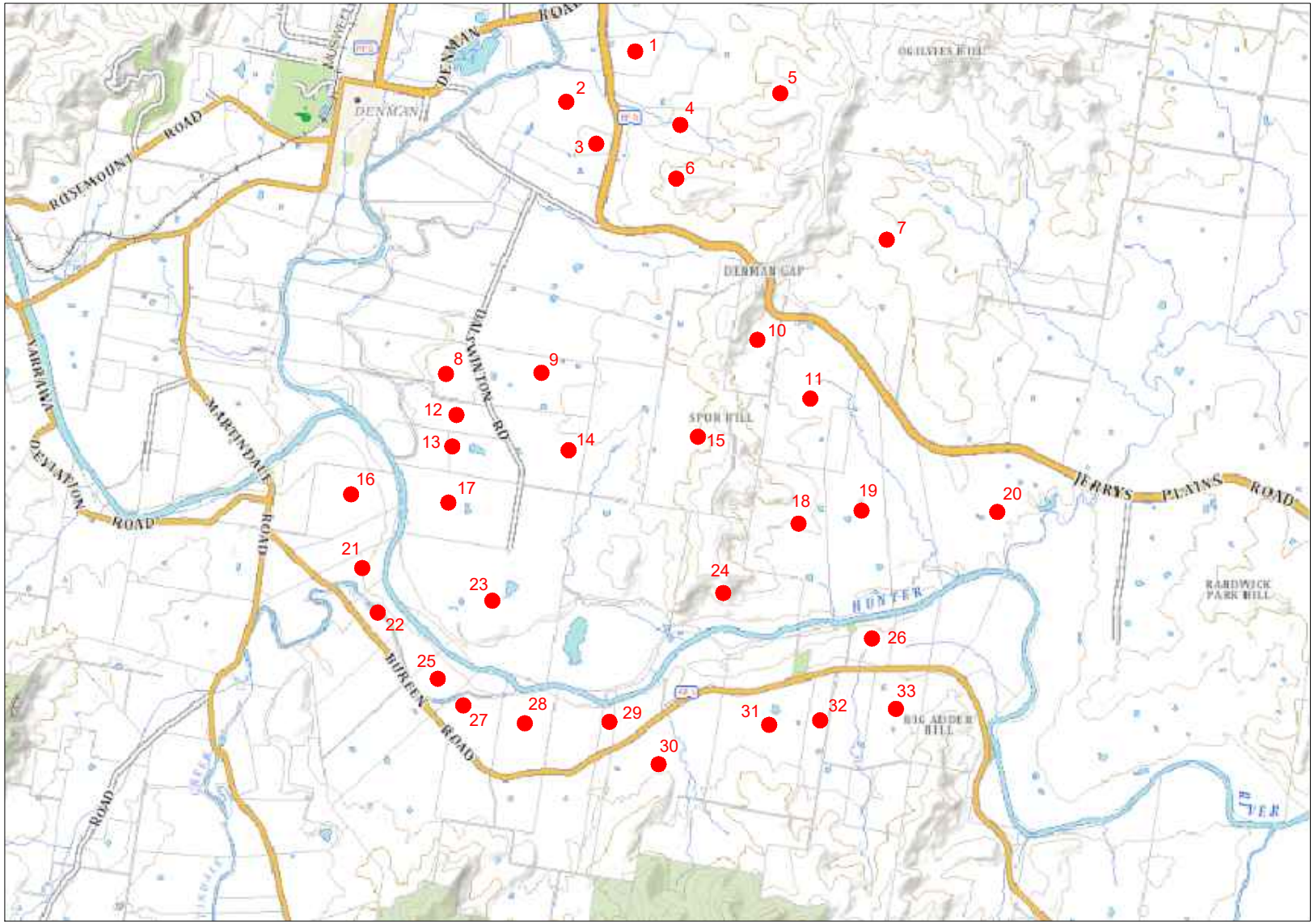
Date: **Tuesday 30th June 2020**

Time: **2.00 pm to 6.00 pm**

Location: **Rosebrook Sand & Gravel – Cawsey Park**

Jerden Street, Denman

There will be no presentation on the day, so call in anytime during these hours and have a chat about the proposal. Due to current COVID-19 restrictions we prefer if you rsvp your intent to attend to julie@hdb.com.au or phone (02) 4933 6682



Dalswinton Quarry Expansion

Plan of Surrounding Properties

511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton

JOB No. > 19047
DATE > 23/04/2021
REVISION > B
NOT TO SCALE

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hdb TownPlanning&Design
planning > design > development

Receiver Number	Address	Receiver Number	Address
1	4971 Jerrys Plains Road Denman	18	4483 Jerrys Plains Road Denman
2	4931 Jerrys Plains Road Denman	19	4245 Jerrys Plains Road Denman
3	4883 Jerrys Plains Road Denman	20	4063 Jerrys Plains Road Denman
4	4952 Jerrys Plains Road Denman	21	91 Bureen Road Bureen
5	4954 Jerrys Plains Road Denman	22	159 Bureen Road Bureen
6	4902 Jerrys Plains Road Denman	23	602 Dalswinton Road Dalswinton
7	4372 Jerrys Plains Road Denman	24	1216 Edderton Road Jerrys Plains
8	25 McKellvies Road Dalswinton	25	284 Bureen Road Bureen
9	393 Dalswinton Road Dalswinton	26	1700 Bureen Road Bureen
10	4481 Jerrys Plains Road Denman	27	359 Bureen Road Bureen
11	4479 Jerrys Plains Road Denman	28	478 Bureen Road Bureen
12	420 Dalswinton Road Dalswinton	29	570 Bureen Road Bureen
13	470 Dalswinton Road Dalswinton	30	660 - 701 Bureen Road Bureen
14	463 Dalswinton Road Dalswinton	31	810 Bureen Road Bureen
15	4243 Jerrys Plains Road Denman	32	910 - 914 Bureen Road Bureen
16	3 Bureen Road Martindale	33	974 Bureen Road Bureen
17	530 Dalswinton Road Dalswinton		

APPENDIX D

GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS

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T (02) 4933 6682
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File Ref: 19/047

31 August 2020

Department of Primary Industry
Locked Bag 21
Orange NSW 2800

Subject: Proposed Expansion of Dalswinton Quarry,

511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton.

HDB Town Planning and Design has been engaged by Rosebrook Sand and Gravel (Rosebrook) to prepare an environmental impact assessment to support the application for Dalswinton Quarry to quarry up to 500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per year for the next 25 years.

Rosebrook currently operates under an approval which allows sand and gravel extraction on the site until 13th November 2022. The proposal seeks to continue the same operation for a further 25 years over an expanded footprint towards the east, within the existing site boundaries.

We have received the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) from the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment in which it is requested that we undertake consultation with your authority.

In December 2019 we sent you correspondence requesting a review of the proposal and any additional comments or requirements from your authority. To date, no response has been received.

An overview of the development is attached for your information, including the proposed Expansion Plan. If you would like any additional details, please feel free to contact Julie McKimm on 4933 6682 or alternatively you may email julie@hdb.com.au. We request any correspondence on this matter to be sent to us by the Friday 2nd October 2020, at the latest.

Yours sincerely

HDB Town Planning & Design

Julie McKimm

Town Planner

Encl: Dalswinton Quarry Expansion Overview

HDB Town Planning and Design, along with Rosebrook Sand and Gravel will be holding a Public Drop-in Session to discuss the Proposed Extension and Expansion of Dalswinton Quarry.

Date: **Tuesday 30th June 2020**

Time: **2.00 pm to 6.00 pm**

Location: **Rosebrook Sand & Gravel – Cawsey Park**

Jerden Street, Denman

There will be no presentation on the day, so call in anytime during these hours and have a chat about the proposal. Due to current COVID-19 restrictions we prefer if you rsvp your intent to attend to julie@hdb.com.au or phone (02) 4933 6682

Transport
Roads & Maritime
Services

CR2018/000491
SF2013/143351
KAP

12 February 2018

Department of Planning & Environment
Resource Assessments
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Attention: Philip Nevill, Environmental Assessment Officer

PROPOSAL – SEARS REQUEST FOR DALSWINTON SAND AND GRAVEL QUARRY, 511 DALSWINTON ROAD, DALSWINTON (LOT: 72 DP: 1199484), SSD NO. 18_9094

Reference is made to Department of Planning and Environment's email dated 7 February 2018, requesting Roads and Maritime Services' (Roads and Maritime) requirements under Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Transport for NSW and Roads and Maritime's primary interests are in the road network, traffic and broader transport issues. In particular, the efficiency and safety of the classified road network, the security of property assets and the integration of land use and transport.

Roads and Maritime have reviewed the preliminary environmental assessment titled *SEARs Application*, prepared by HDB Planning (Revision B), and dated February 2018. It is understood that the proposal seeks to extend the life of the existing sand and gravel quarry and extract approximately 15-20 million tonnes for a further 25 years (beyond the expiration date of 13 November 2019), with a maximum extraction rate of 500,000 tonnes per annum (the current maximum extraction rate is 150,000 p.a.). The quarry proposes to operate from 5:00am to 12:00 midnight Mondays to Fridays and 5:00am to 1:30pm Saturdays.

The existing access to the site via a haulage road to Golden Highway is proposed to be retained. The current operation generates an average of 20 truckloads (27-33 tonnes transported by 20 inbound and 20 outbound vehicles) per day. The statement by HDB advises that the proposed increase in extraction is anticipated to generate "additional truck movements" and larger trucks (up to 50 tonne) and hourly vehicle movements are proposed to be managed by an electronically controlled weighbridge. A traffic assessment is proposed to be undertaken to identify the impact of the additional traffic and the larger trucks on the traffic flows on the Golden Highway, as well as the level of service of the intersection.

<u>Roads and Maritime response & requirements</u>

The EIS should refer to the following guidelines with regard to the traffic and transport impacts of the proposed development:

- Road and Related Facilities within the Department of Planning EIS Guidelines, and,

- Section 2 Traffic Impact Studies of Roads and Maritime's *Guide to Traffic Generating Developments 2002*.

Furthermore, a traffic and transport study shall be prepared in accordance with the Roads and Maritime's *Guide to Traffic Generating Developments 2002* and is to include (but not be limited to) the following:

- Assessment of all relevant vehicular traffic routes and intersections for access to / from the subject properties. A location plan illustrating the private haulage route, location of weighbridge and parking storage for waiting trucks, and the intersection with the Golden Highway should be provided.

- Current traffic counts for all of the traffic routes and intersections.

- The anticipated additional vehicular traffic generated from both the construction and operational stages of the project (including maximum daily heavy vehicle volumes based on the maximum daily processing potential from on-site operations).

- The distribution on the road network of the trips generated by the proposed development. It is requested that the predicted traffic flows are shown diagrammatically to a level of detail sufficient for easy interpretation.

- Consideration of the traffic impacts on existing and proposed intersections, in particular, the intersection of the Golden Highway and the property access, and the capacity of the local and classified road network to safely and efficiently cater for the additional vehicular traffic generated by the proposed development during both the construction and operational stages. The traffic impact shall also include the cumulative traffic impact of other proposed developments in the area.

- Identify the necessary road network infrastructure upgrades that are required to maintain existing levels of service on both the local and classified road network for the development. In this regard, preliminary concept drawings shall be submitted with the EIS for any identified road infrastructure upgrades. However, it should be noted that any identified road infrastructure upgrades will need to be to the satisfaction of Roads and Maritime and Council.

  Note, should road upgrades be required, preliminary concept drawings should be submitted with the future application for consideration in the development assessment (consistent with *Part 4A – Unsignliased and Signalised Intersections* within *Austroads Guide to Road Design 2010* and relevant supplements).

- Traffic analysis of any major / relevant intersections impacted, using SIDRA or similar traffic model, including:

    - Current traffic counts and 10 year traffic growth projections
    - With and without development scenarios
    - 95th percentile back of queue lengths
    - Delays and level of service on all legs for the relevant intersections
    - Electronic data for Roads and Maritime review.

- Any other impacts on the regional and state road network including consideration of pedestrian, cyclist and public transport facilities and provision for service vehicles.

On determination of this matter, please forward a copy of the SEARs to Roads and Maritime for record and / or action purposes. Should you require further information please contact Hunter Land Use on 4924 0688 or by email at development.hunter@rms.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Marc Desmond
A/ Manager Land Use Assessment
Hunter Region

CR2020/000284
SF2013/143351
KK

11 February 2020

HDB Town Planning & Design
PO Box 40
MAITLAND NSW 2320

Attention: Julie McKimm

SSD-9094- PROPOSED EXPANSION OF DALSWINTON QUARRY – PREPARATON OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, LOT: 72 DP: 1199484, 511 DALSWINTON ROAD, DALSWINTON

Transport for NSW (TfNSW) advises that legislation to dissolve Roads and Maritime Services and transfer its assets, rights and liabilities to TfNSW came into effect on 1 December 2019. It is intended that the new structure will enable TfNSW to deliver more integrated TfNSW services across modes and better outcomes to customers and communities across NSW.

For convenience, correspondence, advice or submissions made to or by Roads and Maritime Services prior to its dissolution, are referred to in this letter as having been made to or by 'TfNSW'.

Reference is made to your letter dated 19 December 2019, regarding the abovementioned proposal which was referred to TfNSW to review of the proposal, and provide any additional comments or requirements from TfNSW for preparation of environmental impact assessment (EIS).

TfNSW's primary interests are in the road network, traffic and broader TfNSW issues. In particular, the efficiency and safety of the classified road network, the security of property assets and the integration of land use and TfNSW.

Golden Highway (MR 27) is a classified (State) road. Muswellbrook Council is the roads authority for both roads and all other public roads in the area, in accordance with Section 7 of the Roads Act 1993.

TfNSW have previously reviewed the preliminary environmental assessment titled *SEARs Application*, prepared by HDB Planning (Revision B) dated February 2018 for the same proposal and provided comments to Department of Planning and Environment on 12 February 2018. A copy of the response letter is attached for your information. The EIS for above proposal shall address the requirements stated in the letter. TfNSW have no further comments to add.

Should you require further information please contact Kumar Kuruppu, Development Assessment Officer, on 4908 7688 or by emailing development.hunter@rms.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Peter Marler
Manager Land Use Assessment
Hunter Region

Planning, Industry & Environment

Julie McKimm

Town Planner

HDB Town Planning & Design

PO Box 40
Maitland NSW 2320

Emailed: julie@hdb.com.au

Our ref: DOC20/21189

Your ref: 19/047

4 February 2020

Dear Ms McKimm

Subject: Proposed Expansion of Dalswinton Quarry – 511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton

Thank you for your letter of 19 December 2019. This is a response from the NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment – Division of Resources & Geoscience.

The Division has no additional requirements to the general SEARs issued. However, we reiterate the following requirements:

All environmental reports (EIS or similar) accompanying Development Applications for extractive industry lodged under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* should include a resource assessment which:

- Documents the size and quality of the resource and demonstrates that both have been adequately assessed; and
- Documents the methods used to assess the resource and its suitability for the intended applications.

Furthermore, a condition of any new or amended consent should include the provision of annual production data to the Division.

Additionally, Should Biodiversity Offsets be considered, the Division requests that both the Geological Survey of NSW – Land Use Assessment team and holders of existing mining and exploration authorities that could be potentially affected by planned biodiversity offsets be consulted.

Queries regarding the above information, and future requests for advice in relation to this matter, should be directed to the Division of Resources & Geoscience - Land Use team at landuse.minerals@geoscience.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Helman

Senior Geoscientist – Land Use Assessment

Geological Survey of NSW, Division of Resources & Geoscience

DOC20/4452-1; EF13/4310

HBD Town Planning and Design
PO Box 40
MAITLAND NSW 2320

Attention: Ms Julie McKimm

By email: julie@hdb.com.au

16 January 2020

Dear Ms McKimm

Proposed Expansion of Rosebrook Sand and Gravel Quarry, Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton
Comments from the Environment Protection Authority (EPA)

I refer to your letter to the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) received 6 January 2020, providing opportunity to comment on the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment to support the application of the extension of operation for Dalswinton Quarry (the premises), which is owned and operated by Rosebrook Sand and Gravel Pty Ltd (Rosebrook Sand), and located at 511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton, in the Muswellbrook local government area.

The EPA provided input to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment when it was compiling the Secretary's Environmental assessment Requirements (SEARS) for the proposal. The EPA recommends that you refer to the SEARS when drafting the EIS.

If you require any further information regarding this matter, please contact Genevieve Lorang on (02) 4908 6869.

Yours Sincerely

MITCHELL BENNETT
Head Strategic Operations Unit - Hunter
Environment Protection Authority

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Phone 02 4908 6800
Fax 02 4908 6810
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DOC18/68940-1

SSD 18_0994

Philip Nevill
Environmental Assessment Officer, Resource Assessments
Department of Planning and Environment
philip.nevill@planning.nsw.gov.au

Dear Philip

Input into Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements – Dalswinton Sand and Gravel Quarry - 511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton (SSD 18_0994)

I refer to your email dated 7 February 2018 seeking input into the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the extension of the Dalswinton Sand and Gravel Quarry, located at 511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton (Lot 72 in DP 1199484). The proposed development is within the Muswellbrook local government area.

The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) understands that Rosebrook Sand and Gravel Pty Ltd (the applicant) are seeking to extend the existing Dalswinton sand and gravel quarry for post 2019-operations for approximately a further 25 years. OEH understands that the proposal is a State Significant Infrastructure (SSD 8937) project under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

OEH has reviewed the Preliminary Environmental Assessment as prepared by Hunter Development Brokerage (dated February 2018) and has prepared Standard SEARs which are presented in **Attachment A**. There are no project-specific SEARs provided for this project (**Attachment B**).

For biodiversity and threatened species matters, this project is to be assessed in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM, dated 25 August 2017) and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR must include information in the form detailed in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (s6.12) (BC Act), *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017* (s6.8) and BAM. Under this process, the BDAR must be prepared by a person accredited in accordance with the Accreditation Scheme for the Application of the Biodiversity Assessment Method Order 2017 under s6.10 of the BC Act.

The proponent will need to ensure that the BDAR is fully consistent with requirements of the BAM. Details of guidance documents to assist with this process are provided in **Attachment C**.

With respect to Aboriginal cultural heritage, OEH notes that any Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment undertaken prior to 2010 is unlikely to meet current OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage guidelines for the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. The OEH 2011 *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* should be referenced in this instance.

If you have any further questions in relation to this matter, please contact Steve Lewer, Regional Biodiversity Conservation Officer, on 02 4927 3158.

Yours sincerely

STEVEN COX

Senior Team Leader - Planning
Hunter Central Coast Branch
Regional Operations Division

21 February 2018

Contact officer: STEVE LEWER
02 4927 3158

Enclosure: Attachments A, B and C

Attachment A – Standard Environmental Assessment Requirements

Biodiversity

1. Biodiversity impacts related to the proposed development (SSD 17_8795) are to be assessed in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR must include information in the form detailed in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (s6.12), *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017* (s6.8) and Biodiversity Assessment Method.
2. The BDAR must document the application of the avoid, minimise and offset framework including assessing all direct, indirect and prescribed impacts in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method.
3. The BDAR must include details of the measures proposed to address the offset obligation as follows;
   - The total number and classes of biodiversity credits required to be retired for the development/project;
   - The number and classes of like-for-like biodiversity credits proposed to be retired;
   - The number and classes of biodiversity credits proposed to be retired in accordance with the variation rules;
   - Any proposal to fund a biodiversity conservation action;
   - Any proposal to conduct ecological rehabilitation (if a mining project);
   - Any proposal to make a payment to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund.

If seeking approval to use the variation rules, the BDAR must contain details of the reasonable steps that have been taken to obtain requisite like-for-like biodiversity credits.

4. The BDAR must be prepared by a person accredited in accordance with the Accreditation Scheme for the Application of the Biodiversity Assessment Method Order 2017 under s6.10 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

Aboriginal cultural heritage

5. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) must identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development and document these in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values should be guided by the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (DECCW, 2011) and consultation with OEH regional branch officers.

6. Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW). The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the ACHAR.

7. Impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed and documented in the ACHAR. The ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to OEH.

Historic heritage

8. The EIS must provide a heritage assessment including but not limited to an assessment of impacts to State and local heritage including conservation areas, natural heritage areas, places of Aboriginal heritage value, buildings, works, relics, gardens, landscapes, views, trees should be assessed. Where impacts to State or locally significant heritage items are identified, the assessment shall:

   a. outline the proposed mitigation and management measures (including measures to avoid significant impacts and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation measures) generally consistent with the NSW Heritage Manual (1996),

   b. be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage consultant(s) (note: where archaeological excavations are proposed the relevant consultant must meet the NSW Heritage Council's Excavation Director criteria),

   c. include a statement of heritage impact for all heritage items (including significance assessment),

   d. consider impacts including, but not limited to, vibration, demolition, archaeological disturbance, altered historical arrangements and access, landscape and vistas, and architectural noise treatment (as relevant), and

   e. where potential archaeological impacts have been identified develop an appropriate archaeological assessment methodology, including research design, to guide physical archaeological test excavations (terrestrial and maritime as relevant) and include the results of these test excavations.

Water and soils

9. The EIS must map the following features relevant to water and soils including:
   a. Acid sulfate soils (Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the Acid Sulfate Soil Planning Map).
   b. Rivers, streams, wetlands, estuaries (as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method).
   c. Wetlands as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method.
   d. Groundwater.
   e. Groundwater dependent ecosystems.
   f. Proposed intake and discharge locations.

10. The EIS must describe background conditions for any water resource likely to be affected by the development, including:
   a. Existing surface and groundwater.
   b. Hydrology, including volume, frequency and quality of discharges at proposed intake and discharge locations.
   c. Water Quality Objectives (as endorsed by the NSW Government http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm) including groundwater as appropriate that represent the community's uses and values for the receiving waters.
   d. Indicators and trigger values/criteria for the environmental values identified at (c) in accordance with the ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality and/or local objectives, criteria or targets endorsed by the NSW Government.

11. The EIS must assess the impacts of the development on water quality, including:
    a. The nature and degree of impact on receiving waters for both surface and groundwater, demonstrating how the development protects the Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contributes towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved. This should include an assessment of the mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction.
    b. Identification of proposed monitoring of water quality.

12. The EIS must assess the impact of the development on hydrology, including:
    a. Water balance including quantity, quality and source.
    b. Effects to downstream rivers, wetlands, estuaries, marine waters and floodplain areas.
    c. Effects to downstream water-dependent fauna and flora including groundwater dependent ecosystems.
    d. Impacts to natural processes and functions within rivers, wetlands, estuaries and floodplains that affect river system and landscape health such as nutrient flow, aquatic connectivity and access to habitat for spawning and refuge (e.g. river benches).
    e. Changes to environmental water availability, both regulated/licensed and unregulated/rules-based sources of such water.
    f. Mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction on hydrological attributes such as volumes, flow rates, management methods and re-use options.
    g. Identification of proposed monitoring of hydrological attributes.

Flooding and coastal erosion

13. The EIS must map the following features relevant to flooding as described in the Floodplain Development Manual 2005 (NSW Government 2005) including:
    a. Flood prone land.
    b. Flood planning area, the area below the flood planning level.
    c. Hydraulic categorisation (floodways and flood storage areas).

14. The EIS must describe flood assessment and modelling undertaken in determining the design flood levels for events, including a minimum of the 1 in 10 year, 1 in 100 year flood levels and the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme event.

15. The EIS must model the effect of the proposed development (including fill) on the flood behaviour under the following scenarios:
    a. Current flood behaviour for a range of design events as identified in 11 above. This includes the 1 in 200 and 1 in 500 year flood events as proxies for assessing sensitivity to an increase in rainfall intensity of flood producing rainfall events due to climate change.

16. Modelling in the EIS must consider and document:

    a. The impact on existing flood behaviour for a full range of flood events including up to the probable maximum flood.
    b. Impacts of the development on flood behaviour resulting in detrimental changes in potential flood affection of other developments or land. This may include redirection of flow, flow velocities, flood levels, hazards and hydraulic categories.
    c. Relevant provisions of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual 2005.

17. The EIS must assess the impacts on the proposed development on flood behaviour, including:

    a. Whether there will be detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other properties, assets and infrastructure.
    b. Consistency with Council floodplain risk management plans.
    c. Compatibility with the flood hazard of the land.
    d. Compatibility with the hydraulic functions of flow conveyance in floodways and storage in flood storage areas of the land.
    e. Whether there will be adverse effect to beneficial inundation of the floodplain environment, on, adjacent to or downstream of the site.
    f. Whether there will be direct or indirect increase in erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of river banks or watercourses.
    g. Any impacts the development may have upon existing community emergency management arrangements for flooding. These matters are to be discussed with the SES and Council.
    h. Whether the proposal incorporates specific measures to manage risk to life from flood. These matters are to be discussed with the SES and Council.
    i. Emergency management, evacuation and access, and contingency measures for the development considering the full range or flood risk (based upon the probable maximum flood or an equivalent extreme flood event). These matters are to be discussed with and have the support of Council and the SES.
    j. Any impacts the development may have on the social and economic costs to the community as consequence of flooding.

Attachment B – Project Specific Environmental Assessment Requirements

Biodiversity - nil
Aboriginal cultural heritage - nil
Historic heritage - nil
Water and soils - nil
Flooding and coastal erosion - nil

Attachment C – Guidance material

Title	Web address
Relevant Legislation	
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/63/full
Coastal Management Act 2016	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/20/full
Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/epabca1999588/
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+203+1979+cd+0+N
Fisheries Management Act 1994	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+38+1994+cd+0+N
Marine Parks Act 1997	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+64+1997+cd+0+N
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+80+1974+cd+0+N
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+156+1997+cd+0+N
Water Management Act 2000	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+92+2000+cd+0+N
Wilderness Act 1987	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/viewtop/inforce/act+196+1987+FIRST+0+N
Biodiversity	
Biodiversity Assessment Method (OEH, 2017)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/bcact/biodiversity-assessment-method-170206.pdf
Guidance and Criteria to assist a decision maker to determine a serious and irreversible impact (OEH, 2017)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/bcact/guidance-decision-makers-determine-serious-irreversible-impact-170204.pdf
NSW Guide to Surveying Threatened Plant	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/threatenedspecies/160129-threatened-plants-survey-guide.pdf
Fisheries NSW policies and guidelines	http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/habitat/publications/policies,-guidelines-and-manuals/fish-habitat-conservation
List of national parks	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/NationalParks/parksearchatoz.aspx
Revocation, recategorisation and road adjustment policy (OEH, 2012)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/policies/RevocationOfLandPolicy.htm
Guidelines for developments adjoining land and water managed by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW, 2010)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/protectedareas/developmntadjoiningdecc.htm
Heritage	
The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance)	http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf
Statements of Heritage Impact 2002 (HO & DUAP)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/hmstatementsofhi.pdf
NSW Heritage Manual (DUAP) (scroll through alphabetical list to 'N')	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Heritage/publications/

Title	Web address
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW, 2010)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf
Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW, 2010)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/10783FinalArchCoP.pdf
Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (OEH 2011)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/20110263ACHguide.pdf
Aboriginal Site Recording Form	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/parks/SiteCardMainV1_1.pdf
Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/120558asirf.pdf
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Registrar	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/contact/AHIMSRegistrar.htm
Care Agreement Application form	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/20110914TransferObject.pdf
Acid sulphate soils	
Acid Sulfate Soils Planning Maps via Data.NSW	http://data.nsw.gov.au/data/
Acid Sulfate Soils Manual (Stone et al. 1998)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/epa/Acid-Sulfate-Manual-1998.pdf
Acid Sulfate Soils Laboratory Methods Guidelines (Ahern et al. 2004)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/soils/acid-sulfate-soils-laboratory-methods-guidelines.pdf This replaces Chapter 4 of the Acid Sulfate Soils Manual above.
Flooding and Coastal Erosion	
Reforms to coastal erosion management	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/coasts/coastalerosionmgmt.htm
Floodplain development manual	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/floodplains/manual.htm
Guidelines for Preparing Coastal Zone Management Plans	Guidelines for Preparing Coastal Zone Management Plans http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/coasts/130224CZMPGuide.pdf
NSW Climate Impact Profile	http://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/
Climate Change Impacts and Risk Management	Climate Change Impacts and Risk Management: A Guide for Business and Government, AGIC Guidelines for Climate Change Adaptation
Water	
Water Quality Objectives	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm
ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality	www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/quality/australian-and-new-zealand-guidelines-fresh-marine-water-quality-volume-1
Applying Goals for Ambient Water Quality Guidance for Operations Officers – Mixing Zones	http://deccnet/water/resources/AWQGuidance7.pdf

Title	Web address
Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutant in NSW (2004)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/legislation/approvedmethods-water.pdf

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W hdb.com.au

File Ref: 19/047

13 December 2019

Subject: Proposed Expansion of Dalswinton Quarry,

511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton.

Dear ,

HDB Town Planning and Design has been engaged by *Rosebrook Sand and Gravel* (Rosebrook) to undertake an environmental impact assessment to extend the life of Dalswinton Quarry located on Lot 72 DP1199484.

Rosebrook currently operates under an approval which allows sand and gravel extraction on the site until 13th November 2022. The proposal seeks to continue the same operation for a further 25 years over an expanded footprint towards the east, within the existing site boundaries.

We have received the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) from the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment in which it is requested that we undertake consultation with your authority.

We are, therefore, requesting a review of the proposal and any additional comments or requirements from your authority.

An overview of the development is attached for your information, including the proposed Expansion Plan. If you would like any additional details, please feel free to contact Julie McKimm on 4933 6682 or alternatively you may email julie@hdb.com.au. We request any correspondence on this matter to be sent to us by the Friday 7th February 2020, at the latest.

Yours sincerely

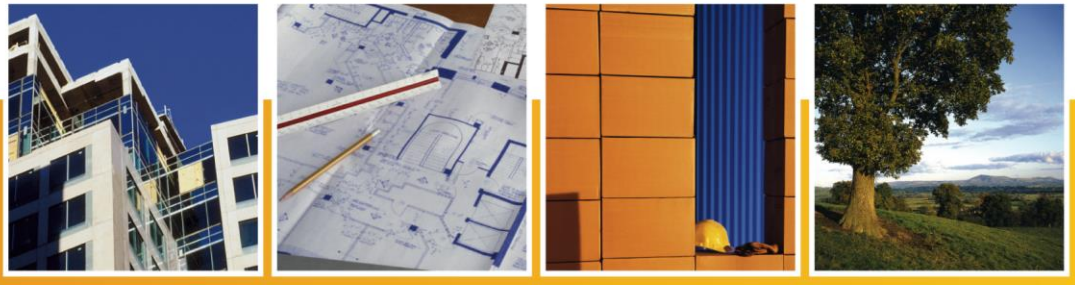
HDB Town Planning & Design

Julie McKimm

Town Planner

Encl: Dalswinton Quarry Expansion Overview

QUARRY EXPANSION OVERVIEW



For

Dalswinton Quarry

511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton

Prepared for

Rosebrook Sand and Gravel

Report 19/047 Rev A

Prepared by

hdb
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Document History and Status

Issue	Revision	Issued To	Qty	Issue Date	Author	Reviewed

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Printed:	13 December 2019
File Reference:	G:\Jobs\19047
Applicant:	HDB Town Planning & Design
HDB Project Manager:	Mathew Egan
HDB Reference Number:	19/047

Project Manager …… Date……..

This document is for discussion purposes only, unless signed and dated by the person identified

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Persons and/or other legally recognised entities wishing to use any details provided in this document that may affect financial decisions are strongly urged to seek legal advice and contact relevant government authorities, and relevant specialist consultants to obtain current information and to verify the current status of the information contained herein this document.

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Rosebrook Sand and Gravel (RSG) are presently preparing a new application that will extend/expand the current quarrying operations that are being undertaken at their Dalswinton Quarry.

Dalswinton Quarry is situated on Lot 72 DP1199484 and operates under Development Application 410/1995 which allows sand and gravel extraction on the site until 13th November 2019. The proposal will seek to vary the footprint and continue the extraction operation post 2019.

The proposed development is expected to extract approximately 15-20 million tonnes of material over an expected life of twenty-five years. The quarrying operation will expand across 89ha of the site, with an estimated annual maximum production of 500,000 tonnes per year. The proposed development will also include reworking of the previous Stages 1 and 2 to recover fine aggregates previously discarded.

Progressive rehabilitation will occur as part of site operations to return the land to grazing uses at the end of the operations.

As this development is expected to exceed the 5 million tonnes threshold within the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 the development is considered to be State or Regionally significant and therefore requires the submission of an EIS as part of the assessment process.

HDB Town Planning and Design have received the Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) and are in the process of preparing the required information for submission of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), along with the necessary specialist reports.

1.2 CONTACT DETAILS

1.2.1 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE DESCRIPTION

Lot 72 DP 1199484

511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton

1.2.2 CONTACT DETAILS

Mathew Egan
HDB Town Planning & Design
PO Box 40
MAITLAND, NSW 2320

PH: 02 4933 6682
FX: 02 4933 6683
E: mathew@hdb.com.au

1.2.3 OWNERSHIP DETAILS

Rosebrook Sand and Gravel Pty Ltd
c/- HDB Town Planning & Design
PO Box 40
MAITLAND, NSW 2320

PH: 02 4933 6682
FX: 02 4933 6683
E: mathew@hdb.com.au

2.0 SUBJECT SITE

2.1 LOCATION

Address:	**Lot 72 DP 1199484, 511 Dalswinton Road, Dalswinton**
Local Government:	**Muswellbrook Shire Council**
Locality:	**Dalswinton**
Area of site:	**160 hectares**
Zone:	**RU 1 – Primary Production**

Figure 1: Location Plan
Source: Google Maps, accessed December 2019

3.0 THE PROPOSAL

Dalswinton Quarry has been extracting decorative gravel and aggregates from the western part of the subject site under previous consents since 1986. As the quarry approaches the end of its approval period the owners see the potential to expand the operations to the eastern part of the site. With the recent changes in the market demand there is also the opportunity to re-work the previously extracted areas to recover the fine aggregates (less than 10 mm), which were previously returned to pits as reject material.

RSG estimates significant quantities of reserves in the existing footprint as well as adjoining areas which would allow for operations to continue for another 25 years.

The extraction rate will depend on the market dynamics and it is anticipated that a maximum of 500,000 tonnes of materials per annum will be produced during peak demand periods. An indicative layout of the proposed development is attached. An accurate footprint of the quarry site will be determined during the preparation of the EIS once a more detailed constraints analysis and feasibility assessment has been undertaken.

3.1 THE EXTRACTION AREA

It is proposed to have two working areas within the site. Reworking over approximately 50 ha of land within Stages 1 and 2 of the current DA will constitute Work Area 1. Approximately 39 ha of unmined land to the east of this footprint will form Work Area 2 (see ***Appendix A Proposed Expansion of Dalswinton Quarry Plan***). Each area will be worked simultaneously and followed by rehabilitation.

3.2 THE EXTRACTION PROCESS

Gravel will be extracted by a hydraulic excavator and loaded into haul trucks for transfer to the existing processing plant located in the south-east part of the site.

Extracted materials will undergo primary screening prior to being transported to the processing area for secondary screening and crushing to produce a full range of decorative gravel, crushed aggregate, and road base material.

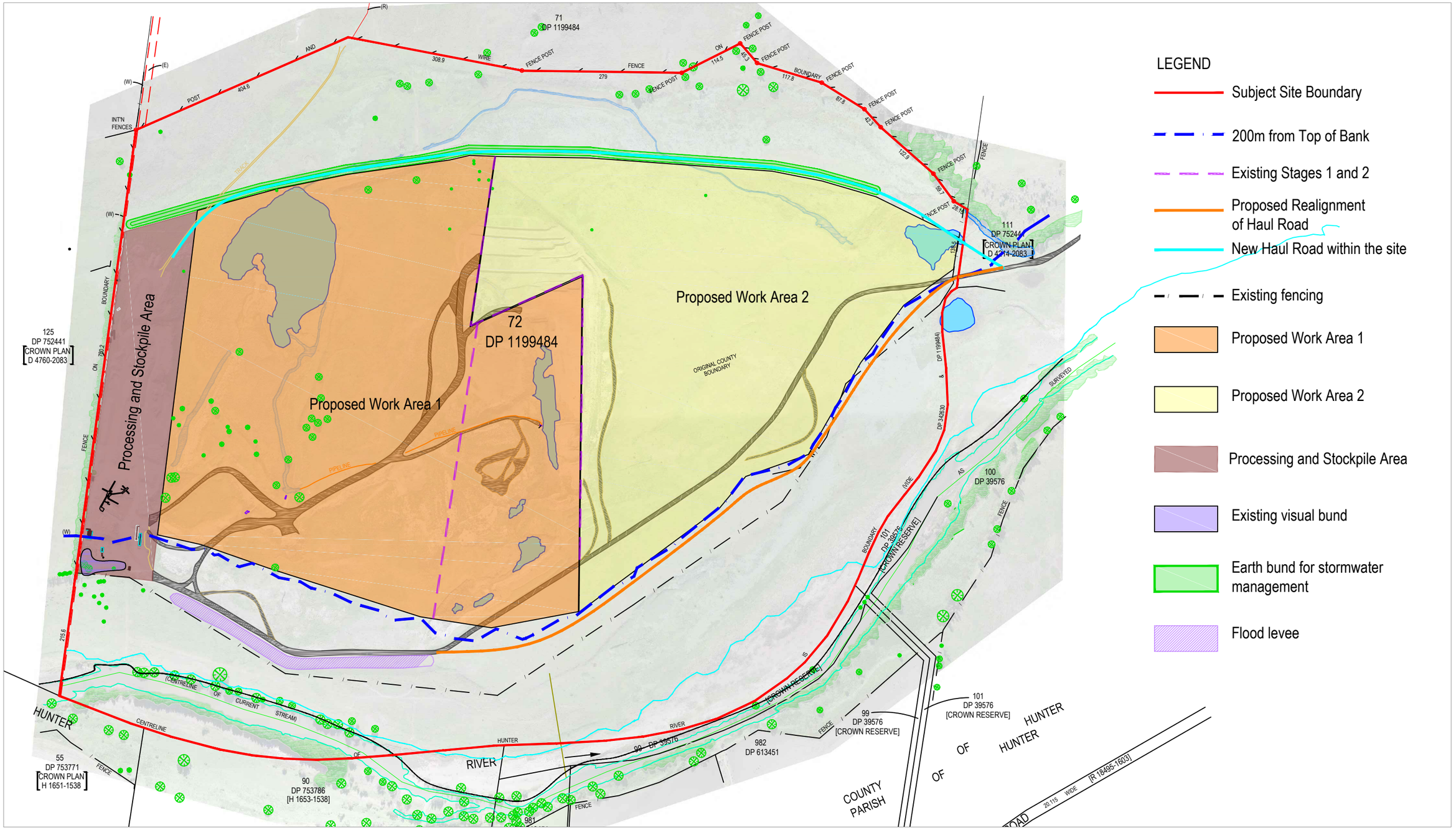
The products will then be stockpiled on site before being loaded into trucks for delivery to markets in the Hunter Valley and Sydney regions. It is anticipated to have approximately 60,000 tonnes of materials in the stockpile area, at any one time, to meet the market demand. The height of the stockpile will be limited to 6m and run parallel to the River.

The product haulage will be along the existing haul road to the north-east of the site, which connects to the Golden Highway. A minor realignment to the haul road in the southern part of the site will be required to allow extraction in the eastern part of the site.

The proposed extraction will be undertaken to the depth of bedrock and final landform following the rehabilitation will be 2m above the median flow in the Hunter River.

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED EXPANSION OF DALSWINTON QUARRY PLAN



PROPOSED EXPANSION OF DALSWINTON QUARRY

N

CLIENT: ROSEBROOK SAND AND GRAVEL PTY LTD

PROJECT: DALSWINTON QUARRY EXPANSION

DRAWING NO: A101	REV: 1
DATE: 15/10/2018	
SCALE: NTS	DRAWN: LS

hdb
planning > design > development
PO Box 40, Maitland NSW 2320
1st Floor, 44 Church Street
Maitland NSW 2320
T: 02 4933 6682
F: 02 4933 6683
www.hdb.com.au

APPENDIX E

ROSEBROOK SAND & GRAVEL'S RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Rosebrook
SAND & GRAVEL

MSMP – INDEX

APPENDIX F

EXISTING WATER LICENCES

Statement of Approval

Water Management Act 2000

Approval details

Approval number	20WA212819
Status	CURRENT*
Approval kind	Water Supply Works
Water sharing plan	HUNTER UNREGULATED AND ALLUVIAL WATER SOURCES 2009
Date of effect	01/Jul/2013
Expiry date	16/Jun/2028
Approval holder(s)	Schedule 1
Water supply works	Schedule 2
Conditions	Schedule 3

Contact for service of documents

Name	ROSEBROOK SAND & GRAVEL PTY LIMITED
Address	PO Box 613 MAITLAND NSW 2320

* **Note: An approval has effect for such period as is specified in the approval, or if the period is extended under section 105, that extended period. If an application for extension of an approval is lodged before the approval expires, the term of the expiring approval is extended until either the date of the final decision on the application, or a date fixed by the Minister for the approval, whichever is the later date. An approval which has expired can be the subject of an application to extend it but it needs to be accompanied by a statutory declaration of the reasons for the delay in making the application. If the Minister accepts these reasons the term of the approval is taken to have been extended, and the application may be dealt with, as if the application had been made before the approval expired.**

It is an offence under the Water Management Act 2000 to breach a term or condition of the approval or to construct and use works to which the approval does not relate. It is also an offence to use works the subject of an approval if the approval has expired, been surrendered or cancelled.

Schedule 1 - Approval holders

The holders of this approval are:

Approval holder(s)	ACN (if applicable)
ROSEBROOK SAND & GRAVEL PTY LIMITED	002 230 346

Important notice - change of landholder or contact

Please advise the Office in the event of any of the following, as soon as practicable:

- If there is a change in the ownership or occupation of the land benefited by this approval (see Schedule 2). Under the Water Management Act 2000, an approval is typically held by the owner or lawful occupier of the benefited land. Consequently, a change in occupation may cause a change in your legal obligations as an approval holder.*
- If there is a change to the contact person. You will be required to lodge a written statement signed by all the holders.*
- If there is a change to the mailing address for the nominated contact person. This should be done by the contact person in writing.

** An updated Statement of Approval will be issued free of charge*

Schedule 2 - Water supply works

Part A: Authorised water supply works

Subject to the conditions of this approval, in relation to each numbered work in the table, the holders of this approval are authorised to construct and use a water supply work of the type shown at the location specified:

Work 1

Specified work	EXCAVATION - GROUNDWATER
Specified location	72//1199484 Whole Lot
Management zone (if applicable)	
Water source	HUNTER REGULATED RIVER ALLUVIAL WATER SOURCE
Water sharing plan	HUNTER UNREGULATED AND ALLUVIAL WATER SOURCES 2009

Schedule 3 - Conditions

The approval is subject to the following conditions:

Plan conditions

Water sharing plan ***Hunter Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources***

Take of water

MW0655-00001 Any water supply work authorised by this approval must take water in compliance with the conditions of the access licence under which water is being taken.

Water management works

MW0097-00001 If contaminated water is found above the production aquifer during the construction of the water supply work authorised by this approval, the licensed driller must:
A. notify the relevant licensor in writing within 48 hours of becoming aware of the contaminated water, and
B. adhere to the Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia (2012), as amended or replaced from time to time.

MW0487-00001 The water supply work authorised by this approval must be constructed within three (3) years from the date this approval is granted.

Monitoring and recording

MW0484-00001 Before water is taken through the water supply work authorised by this approval, confirmation must be recorded in the logbook that cease to take conditions do not apply and water may be taken.

The method of confirming that water may be taken, such as visual inspection, internet search, must also be recorded in the logbook.

If water may be taken, the:
A. date, and
B. time of the confirmation, and
C. flow rate or water level at the reference point in the water source
must be recorded in the logbook.

MW2338-00001 The completed logbook must be retained for five (5) years from the last date recorded in the logbook.

MW2336-00001 The purpose or purposes for which water is taken, as well as details of the type of crop, area cropped, and dates of planting and harvesting, must be recorded in the logbook each time water is taken.

MW2337-00001

The following information must be recorded in the logbook for each period of time that water is taken:
A. date, volume of water, start and end time when water was taken as well as the pump capacity per unit of time, and
B. the access licence number under which the water is taken, and
C. the approval number under which the water is taken, and
D. the volume of water taken for domestic consumption and/or stock watering.

MW2339-00001

A logbook must be kept, unless the work is metered and fitted with a data logger. The logbook must be produced for inspection when requested by the relevant licensor.

MW0482-00001

Where a water meter is installed on a water supply work authorised by this approval, the meter reading must be recorded in the logbook before taking water. This reading must be recorded every time water is to be taken.

Reporting

MW3858-00001

A. When a water supply work authorised by this approval is no longer to be used permanently, the approval holder must:
i. notify the relevant licensor in writing of their intention to decommission the work at least 90 days before the start of decommissioning, and
ii. include a work plan for decommissioning in accordance with the Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia 2012, as amended or replaced from time to time, and
iii. decommission the work in accordance with the submitted work plan unless the approval holder receives notice in writing from the Minister within 60 days of notifying the relevant licensor, requiring that the work is either not to be decommissioned or be decommissioned in accordance with requirements other than those set in the work plan.

B. Within 60 days of the work being decommissioned, the approval holder must notify the relevant licensor in writing:
i confirming that the work has been decommissioned, and
ii. providing the name of the driller who decommissioned the work.

MW3860-00001

A. When a water supply work authorised by this approval is no longer to be used permanently, the approval holder must:
i. notify the relevant licensor in writing of the intention to decommission the work at least 90 days before the start of decommissioning, and
ii. decommission the work, unless the approval holder receives notice in writing from the Minister within 60 days of notifying DPI Water requiring that the work is not to be decommissioned or be decommissioned in accordance with specific requirements.
B. Within 60 days of the work being decommissioned, the approval holder must notify the relevant licensor in writing that the work has been decommissioned.

MW0051-00001

Once the approval holder becomes aware of a breach of any condition on this approval, the approval holder must notify the Minister as soon as practicable. The Minister must be notified by:
A. email: water.enquiries@dpi.nsw.gov.au,
or
B. telephone: 1800 353 104. Any notification by telephone must also be confirmed in writing within seven (7) business days of the telephone call.

Other conditions

Water management works

DK0888-00001

Any water supply work authorised by this approval used for the purpose of conveying, diverting or storing water must be constructed or installed to allow free passage of floodwaters flowing into or from a river or lake.

Glossary

cease to take - Cease to take conditions means any condition on this approval, or on the access licence under which water is proposed to be taken, that prohibits the taking of water in a particular circumstance.

domestic consumption - Domestic consumption is the use of water for normal household purposes in domestic premises situated on the land.

licensor - WaterNSW or DPI Water, depending on which organisation administers your licences and/or approvals

logbook - A logbook is a document, electronic or hard copy, that records specific required information.

metered water supply work - A metered water supply work is a water supply work fitted with a data logger and a water meter that complies with Australian Standard AS 4747: Meters for non-urban water supply.

stock watering - Stock watering is the use of water for stock animals being raised on the land. It does not include the use of water for the raising of stock animals on an intensive commercial basis (kept in feedlots or buildings for all, or a substantial part, of the period during which the stock animals are being raised).

water meter - A water meter is a device that measures the volume of water extracted over a known period of time. Examples of a water meter include a mechanical meter, electromagnetic meter, channel meter with mobile phone, or an authorised meter equivalent.

General Notes

All conditions on an approval require compliance. An appeal to the Land and Environment Court against a decision to impose certain conditions on an approval can be made within 28 days after the date the decision is made. Conditions identified with the first letter "**D**" are those that can be appealed during the appeal period.

The words in this approval have the same meaning as in the *Water Management Act 2000*

Note: The words in this approval have the same meaning as in the WMA

END OF STATEMENT

Statement of Approval

Water Management Act 2000

Approval details

Approval number	20WA201001
Status	CURRENT*
Approval kind	Water Supply Works
Water sharing plan	HUNTER REGULATED RIVER WATER SOURCE 2016
Date of effect	01/Jul/2004
Expiry date	01/Feb/2028
Approval holder(s)	Schedule 1
Water supply works	Schedule 2
Conditions	Schedule 3

Contact for service of documents

Name	ROSEBROOK SAND & GRAVEL PTY LIMITED
Address	PO Box 613 MAITLAND NSW 2320

* **Note: An approval has effect for such period as is specified in the approval, or if the period is extended under section 105, that extended period. If an application for extension of an approval is lodged before the approval expires, the term of the expiring approval is extended until either the date of the final decision on the application, or a date fixed by the Minister for the approval, whichever is the later date. An approval which has expired can be the subject of an application to extend it but it needs to be accompanied by a statutory declaration of the reasons for the delay in making the application. If the Minister accepts these reasons the term of the approval is taken to have been extended, and the application may be dealt with, as if the application had been made before the approval expired.**

It is an offence under the Water Management Act 2000 to breach a term or condition of the approval or to construct and use works to which the approval does not relate. It is also an offence to use works the subject of an approval if the approval has expired, been surrendered or cancelled.

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The holders of this approval are:

Approval holder(s)	ACN (if applicable)
ROSEBROOK SAND & GRAVEL PTY LIMITED	002 230 346

Important notice - change of landholder or contact

Please advise the Office in the event of any of the following, as soon as practicable:

- If there is a change in the ownership or occupation of the land benefited by this approval (see Schedule 2). Under the Water Management Act 2000, an approval is typically held by the owner or lawful occupier of the benefited land. Consequently, a change in occupation may cause a change in your legal obligations as an approval holder.*
- If there is a change to the contact person. You will be required to lodge a written statement signed by all the holders.*
- If there is a change to the mailing address for the nominated contact person. This should be done by the contact person in writing.

** An updated Statement of Approval will be issued free of charge*

Schedule 2 - Water supply works

Part A: Authorised water supply works

Subject to the conditions of this approval, in relation to each numbered work in the table, the holders of this approval are authorised to construct and use a water supply work of the type shown at the location specified:

Work 1

Specified work	150MM CENTRIFUGAL PUMP
Specified location	72//1199484 Whole Lot
Management zone (if applicable)	ZONE 1B (HUNTER RIVER FROM GOULBURN RIVER JUNCTION TO GLENNIES CREEK JUNCTION)
Water source	HUNTER REGULATED RIVER WATER SOURCE
Water sharing plan	HUNTER REGULATED RIVER WATER SOURCE 2016

Schedule 3 - Conditions

The approval is subject to the following conditions:

Plan conditions

Water sharing plan ***Hunter Regulated River Water Source***

Take of water

MW0655-00001 Any water supply work authorised by this approval must take water in compliance with the conditions of the access licence under which water is being taken.

MW2452-00001 Water must be taken through metering equipment that meets the following requirements:
A. the metering equipment must accurately measure and record the flow of all water taken through the water supply work authorised by this approval,
B. the metering equipment must comply with the Australian Standard AS 4747: 'Meters for non-urban supply', as may be updated from time to time,
C. the metering equipment must be sited and installed at a place in the pipe, channel or conduit between the water source and the first discharge outlet. There must be no flow of water into or out of the pipe, channel or conduit between the water source and the metering equipment, and
D. the metering equipment must be operated and maintained in a proper and efficient manner at all times.

MW0116-00372 The approval holder must not take water using works on this approval under a:
(A) domestic and stock access licence, or
(B) local water utility access licence or
(C) major utility access licence,
unless it is in accordance with a water supply order lodged with and approved by the nominated WaterNSW customer service officer not less than 4 days prior to when the water is to be taken.

MW0117-00374 The approval holder must not take water using works on this approval under a:
(A) regulated river (high security) access licence or
(B) regulated river (general security) access licence,
unless it is in accordance with a water supply order lodged with and approved by the nominated WaterNSW customer service officer not less than 4 days prior to when the water is to be taken, except when taking water that is accounted as uncontrolled (known as 'uncontrolled water allocations').

Monitoring and recording

MW2338-00001 The completed logbook must be retained for five (5) years from the last date recorded in the logbook.

MW2336-00001 The purpose or purposes for which water is taken, as well as details of the type of crop, area cropped, and dates of planting and harvesting, must be recorded in the logbook each time water is taken.

MW2337-00001

The following information must be recorded in the logbook for each period of time that water is taken:
A. date, volume of water, start and end time when water was taken as well as the pump capacity per unit of time, and
B. the access licence number under which the water is taken, and
C. the approval number under which the water is taken, and
D. the volume of water taken for domestic consumption and/or stock watering.

MW0482-00001

Where a water meter is installed on a water supply work authorised by this approval, the meter reading must be recorded in the logbook before taking water. This reading must be recorded every time water is to be taken.

MW2339-00001

A logbook must be kept, unless the work is metered and fitted with a data logger. The logbook must be produced for inspection when requested by the relevant licensor.

Reporting

MW3858-00001

A. When a water supply work authorised by this approval is no longer to be used permanently, the approval holder must:
i. notify the relevant licensor in writing of their intention to decommission the work at least 90 days before the start of decommissioning, and
ii. include a work plan for decommissioning in accordance with the Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia 2012, as amended or replaced from time to time, and
iii. decommission the work in accordance with the submitted work plan unless the approval holder receives notice in writing from the Minister within 60 days of notifying the relevant licensor, requiring that the work is either not to be decommissioned or be decommissioned in accordance with requirements other than those set in the work plan.

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i confirming that the work has been decommissioned, and
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Once the approval holder becomes aware of a breach of any condition on this approval, the approval holder must notify the Minister as soon as practicable. The Minister must be notified by:
A. email: water.enquiries@dpi.nsw.gov.au,
or
B. telephone: 1800 353 104. Any notification by telephone must also be confirmed in writing within seven (7) business days of the telephone call.

Other conditions

Water management works

DK0888-00001

Any water supply work authorised by this approval used for the purpose of conveying, diverting or storing water must be constructed or installed to allow free passage of floodwaters flowing into or from a river or lake.

DS2349-00001

The approval holder must make all reasonable efforts not to allow any used water to discharge, by any means including surface or subsurface drains or pipes, into or onto:
- any adjoining public or crown road;
- any other person's land;
- any Crown land;
- any river, creek or watercourse or aquifer.

Additional conditions

DK0263-00009

The ponds shall be of sufficient capacity to effect removal of fine materials through settling.

Glossary

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Note: The words in this approval have the same meaning as in the WMA

END OF STATEMENT