Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Section 5.16 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
Part 8 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021

Application Number	SSI-79878464
Project	Port Botany Quayline Equalisation
Location	Port Botany, NSW
Proponent	The Trustee for the Port Botany Unit Trust
Date of Issue	24 March 2025
Date of Expiration	24 March 2027

General SEARs

Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement	Current Guidelines

1. Environmental Impact Assessment Process The process for assessment of the project is transparent, balanced, well-focussed and legal.	1. The Environmental Impact Statement (the EIS) must be prepared in accordance with Part 8 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021* (the EP&A Regulation) 2. The EIS must be prepared having regard to the Department's State Significant Infrastructure Guidelines and State Significant Project Technical Guidelines (together, the Guidelines), as relevant 3. It is the Proponent's responsibility to determine whether the project needs to be referred to the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (AG DCCEEW) for an approval under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act). If AG DCCEEW determines the project is a Controlled Action and an approval is required under the EPBC Act, supplementary environmental assessment requirements may need to be issued to ensure a streamlined assessment under an Accredited Assessment process 4. Where the project is a Controlled Action and requires approval under the EPBC Act, and is being assessed under the Bilateral Agreement (pursuant to Amending Agreement No.1), the EIS must include: (a) consideration of any Protected Matters that may be impacted by the project (b) identification and assessment of those Protected Matters that are likely to be significantly impacted (c) details of how significant impacts to Protected Matters have been avoided, mitigated and, if necessary, offset (d) consideration of, and reference to, any relevant conservation advices, recovery plans and threat abatement plans 5. The onus is on the Proponent to ensure legislative requirements relevant to the project are met.	State Significant Infrastructure Guidelines (DPE) Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects (DPE) Social Impact Assessment Guideline (DPE) Cumulative Impact Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Projects (DPE) EPBC Act - Environment Assessment Process (DSEWPC)

2. Environmental Impact Statement The project is described in sufficient detail to enable clear understanding that the project has been developed through an iterative process of impact identification and assessment and project refinement to avoid, minimise or offset impacts. The description and assessment should demonstrate that the project, on balance, has the least adverse environmental, social and economic impact, including its cumulative impacts.	1. The EIS must include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following: (a) a **summary** of the project as a whole that has regards to the economic, environmental and social impacts of the project and the principles of ecologically sustainable development (b) an **introduction** (c) the **strategic and project context** including but not limited to – (i) relevant Government strategies, policies or plans which provide strategic support for the project (ii) regional and local land use planning context (iii) key features of the project area and surrounds that could affect or be affected by the project including land uses, land ownership, and important features of the natural, cultural and built environment (iv) analysis of feasible alternatives to the project and options within the project (d) a **project description** including but not limited to – (i) project area (ii) physical layout and design, including an overview of the project in a table that captures the elements of the project (water based, land/water interface and land based) and all construction and operational mitigation measures, and figures illustrating the construction and operational elements of the project (iii) the estimated construction and operational vehicle traffic	State Significant Infrastructure Guidelines (DPE): SSI Guidelines – Preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (Appendix B)

(iv) the potential number of additional vessels that may be able to use the port as a result of the proposed berth being available

(v) the number of ship-loading/unloading gantry-cranes and mobile equipment that may be required to service the proposed berth

(vi) the location of the re-located tug berths (if required)

(vii) a description of utility services that need to be provided or relocated and are included within the project scope (and identify if any utility relocations/new services are being carried out under separate consents/approvals)

(viii) uses and activities, including a description of any related development or infrastructure that is required for the project or may be developed as a result of the project, but that would be subject to a separate approval process

(ix) a detailed construction methodology and staging of construction

(x) a detailed timing and sequencing of construction activities

(xi) a detailed description of how construction (particularly dredging) will be carried out to minimise impacts to the existing port operations

(e) the **statutory context** of the project, including:

(i) any existing consents/approvals/licenses applicable to the existing operations at the wharves and landside operations

(ii) any overall consents/approvals/licenses that may limit operations at the site, for example that may cap the number of cargo vessels able to enter Port Botany

(iii) how an expanded and integrated site (the existing container terminal site and proposed new berth and hardstand) may be operated with different consents/approvals/licenses

(iv) any consents/approvals/licenses that may need to be modified to facilitate the proposed works

(v) any consideration given to potentially surrendering existing consents/approvals/licenses and incorporating existing expanded container terminal operations into a new approval/license

(f) the **community and agency engagement** already undertaken, and proposed to be undertaken, for the project, including for the avoidance of doubt:

- Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation and Water Group of NSW DCCEEW
- DPIRD Fisheries
- EPA
- Fire and Rescue
- NSW Health
- Port Authority of NSW
- TfNSW
- Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA), Air Services Australia and Sydney Airport Corporation Ltd (SACL)
- Bayside Randwick and Sutherland councils

(g) the **assessment and mitigation of impacts**, which provides a detailed summary of the results of the assessment of the potential impacts of the project (see section 3)

(h) the **justification and evaluation** of the project

(i) consideration of advice provided by agencies in preparation of SEARs (**Appendix A**).

3. Assessment and Mitigation of Key and Other Issues and Impacts Key issues and impacts are assessed objectively and thoroughly to provide confidence that the project will be constructed and operated within acceptable levels of impact or with appropriate management and offsets. Key impact issues are nominated by the Proponent in the SSI project application and by the Department in the SEARs. Key issues need to be reviewed throughout the preparation of the EIS to ensure any new key issues that emerge are captured. The key issues identified in this document are not exhaustive but are key issues common to most infrastructure SSI projects.	1. The level of assessment of likely impacts must be proportionate to the significance of, or degree of impact on, the issue, within the context of the project location and the surrounding environment. The level of assessment must be commensurate to the degree of impact and sufficient to ensure that the Department and other government agencies are able to understand and assess impacts 2. For each key issue, the EIS must include a detailed summary of the results of the assessment of the potential impacts of the project undertaken in detailed studies, including: (a) the condition of the existing environment (b) a summary of the key findings of the detailed technical studies in the appendices of the EIS, using suitable cross-referencing to reduce repetition between the two parts of the EIS (c) description of the scale and nature of the predicted impacts, including any cumulative impacts, and whether these impacts will comply with the relevant statutory requirements, standards or performance measures (d) demonstrated ability to avoid, mitigate or offset the impacts of the project having regards to - (i) mitigation measures incorporated into the design of the project (e.g., changes to the project area, project layout and design, key uses and activities carried out on site, timing) (ii) other mitigation measures that will be implemented (iii) any negotiated agreements or offsets proposed to address residual impacts of the project following mitigation (e) detailed reasons justifying any predicted exceedances of relevant standards or performance measures (f) identification of key uncertainties associated with the assessment and what action will be taken to address these uncertainties (g) highlight any key linkages between the assessment of different matters or likely cumulative impacts of the project	State Significant Infrastructure Guidelines (DPE) Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects (DPE) Social Impact Assessment Guideline (DPE) Cumulative Impact Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Projects (DPE) SIA Practice Note - Engaging with Aboriginal Communities (DPE)

4. Key Appendices	1. The EIS must include the following appendices: (a) a SEARs table, identifying the sections and subsections where the SEARs have been addressed in the EIS and in the specialist assessment reports (b) a statutory compliance table, identifying where the relevant statutory requirements have been addressed in the EIS (c) a community engagement table, identifying where the issues raised by the community during engagement have been addressed in the EIS (d) a table of the proposed mitigation measures for the project (excluding any mitigation measures that are built into the physical layout and design of the project and captured in the project description) (e) any supporting information, including any detailed technical reports prepared by specialists	
5. Estimated Development Cost	1. Provide the estimated development cost (EDC) of the project prepared in accordance with the relevant planning circular using the Standard Form of EDC Report 2. ***Note:*** *It is suggested that you discuss the EDC Report with Department assessment staff at least two weeks prior to submission of the EIS*	PS 24-002 – Changes to how development costs are calculated for planning purposes

SEARs

Issue and Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement (Specific assessment requirements in addition to the general requirement above)	Current Guidelines
Key issues		
1. Contamination Human and environmental health is protected by understanding the presence and risks associated with contaminated land, including impacts to soils, groundwater, surface water and sediments Contamination risks are independently considered consistent with the auditing regime established under the *Contaminated Land Management Act, 1979*	1. Prepare a Preliminary Site Investigation which identifies past and present potentially contaminating activities and land uses, the likelihood of contamination (which includes soils, dredging, groundwater, ground gas, surface water and sediments, where applicable) the potential contamination types and need for further investigations ***Note:*** *Preliminary sampling and analysis may be required to assess the need for a detailed investigation where contaminating activities are known to have occurred / are occurring or if the site history is incomplete* 2. Where contamination is considered likely based on past or current land uses or other factors (such as offsite contamination migrating onto the site), and the Preliminary Site Investigation identifies the need for further investigation, a Detailed Site Investigation/s must be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of the contamination 3. Where contamination exists, assess if remediation of the land is required, having regard to the ecological and human health risks posed by the contamination 4. Any Preliminary Site Investigation, Detailed Site Investigation, or other related reports on contamination (including but not limited to a Sampling Analysis Quality Plan), must be accompanied with an Interim Audit Advice or a Site Audit Statement from a NSW EPA accredited Site Auditor certifying the appropriateness of the assessments. Any risk rating of areas of environmental interest (or areas of environmental concerns or any other similar terminology) as well as the proposed mitigation measures must be also reviewed as appropriate by the accredited Site	Managing Land Contamination: Planning Guidelines SEPP 55 – Remediation of Land (DUAP and EPA, 1998) Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (EPA, 2015) Sampling design part 1 – application, and part 2 – interpretation: Contaminated Land Guidelines (EPA, 2022) Consultants reporting on contaminated land: Contaminated Land guidelines (EPA, 2020) Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor scheme 3rd edition (EPA, 2017) Any other relevant guidelines made or approved by the EPA under s105 of the Contaminated Land Management Act (https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/contaminated-land/statutory-guidelin

	Auditor 5. Document how the assessment of contaminated land has had regard to the relevant guidelines for contaminated land made or approved under s105 of the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997* 6. All reports on contamination must be prepared by a suitably qualified contaminated land consultant(1) who may also be certified(2). (1) Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand – Certified Environmental Practitioner (Site Contamination) (CEnvP (SC)) (2) Soil Science Australia – Certified Professional Soil Scientist Contaminated Site Assessment and Management (CPSS CSAM). 7. Consideration must be given to the Orica site remediation project and how the proposed project interacts with the existing contamination from that site, including movement from the Orica site via groundwater or any other means. This must be documented within the EIS.	es)
2. Coastal Processes The project is designed, constructed and operated to avoid or minimise impacts on marine, estuarine and/or riverine environments and protected and sensitive lands. The project is designed, constructed and operated to avoid or minimise future exposure to coastal hazards and processes.	1. Model the impacts and report on effects of the project (including ship operations) on marine, estuarine and riverine environments and coastal processes (and the impact of processes on the project) in a **hydrodynamic impact assessment** including, but not limited to: (a) utilising advanced modelling techniques to simulate the existing and post-project hydrodynamic regime, including but not limited to disruptions and changes to wave environments, currents (tidal or other), suspended sediment transport, sediment movement, dune stability etc (b) coastal hazards identified in studies completed by local councils or state agencies (including risk mitigation strategies that reduce coastal hazards exposure and funding of such strategies) (c) assess the potential for changes in shoreline morphology and stability resulting from altered hydrodynamic patterns, with particular focus on any sensitive coastal environments or infrastructure within the study area	Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (DPE Water)

3. Hazards and Risks The modification minimises risks from dangerous goods and hazardous materials through appropriate screening and controls. The modification ensures all hazardous materials handling, storage and transport meets NSW risk criteria. Where relevant, the project addresses pipeline corridor safety through consultation and hazard analysis	1. The EIS must include a **Quantitative Risk Analysis** (QRA) in accordance with the Department's *Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6, 'Hazard Analysis'* demonstrating that the development complies with the relevant criteria as set out in the Department's *Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 4, 'Risk Criteria for Land Use Safety Planning'*. The QRA must also include: (a) the types and frequencies of dangerous goods that would be transported via BLB3 and the new berth or DG holding area. (b) description of the battery limit of the BLB3 (c) description of the bulk liquid transfer operation during demolition of BLB1 and construction of BLB 3 (d) verification if additional scenarios during demolition and construction phases of BLB1 and BLB3 should be considered in the risk modelling (e) the operating parameters of the BLB3 and the representative materials for risk modelling at BLB3 and the new berth and DG holding area. (f) demonstrating the risk from the BLB3 and the new berth or DG holding area would not increase the overall risk of the neighbouring aboveground or underground facilities (g) demonstrating the development will comply with all relevant recommendations of the Department's Port Botany Land Use Safety (1996) Note: references to BLB3 include references to BLB3 and associated pipelines.	State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 Applying SEPP 33: Hazardous and Offensive Development Application Guidelines Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No.6 – Guidelines for Hazard Analysis and Multi-Level Risk Assessment Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 4: Risk Criteria for Landuse Safety Planning
4. Marine Ecology Assessment	1. Provide a **threatened aquatic species assessment** (under Parts 7 and 7A of *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act)) to address whether there are likely to be any significant impact on threatened species, populations or ecological communities listed under the FM Act 2. Identify whether the project, or any component of the project, would be classified as a **Key Threatening Process (KTP)** in accordance with the listings in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), FM Act and EPBC Act	Guidelines for Developments adjacent to National Parks and other Reserves (DPIE) Policy and Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation and Management (DPI) NSW Wetlands Policy (DECCW)

	3. Identify any risks associated with translocation of aquatic species and marine pests as a result of carrying out the project (including importing marine pest species to the site) 4. Assess the impacts of the project on protected and sensitive lands, including, but not limited to the following: (a) land defined as a "coastal environment area" under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 (b) waterfront land as defined in the *Water Management Act 2000* (c) protected areas (including land and water) managed by NSW DCCEEW and / or DPIRD Fisheries under the NPW Act and the *Marine Estate Management Act 2014* (d) Key Fish Habitat as mapped and defined in accordance with the FM Act (e) land or waters identified as Critical Habitat under the FM Act or EPBC Act or areas of outstanding biodiversity value under the BC Act (f) biodiversity stewardship sites, private conservation lands and other lands identified as offsets safe public access to coastal areas, beaches, headlands and foreshores, or any sensitive lands.	
5. Construction Noise and Vibration Construction noise and vibration (including airborne noise, ground-borne noise and blasting) are effectively managed to minimise	1. Provide a **construction noise and vibration** assessment prepared in accordance with the relevant NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) guidelines. The assessment must detail noise and vibration impacts on nearby sensitive receivers and structures and outline the proposed management and mitigation measures that would be implemented 2. The assessment of **construction noise and vibration** must: (a) identify and justify noise monitoring locations used to determine the construction	Approved Methods for Measurement and Analysis of Environmental Noise (EPA) Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG) (DECC) NSW Road Noise Policy (DECCW) Assessing Vibration: a Technical

adverse impacts on acoustic amenity, and adverse impacts on the structural integrity of buildings and items including Aboriginal places and environmental heritage.	Noise Management Levels / Construction Rating Background Levels (b) identify the relevant construction scenarios (both surface, sub-surface and below ground and underwater) for assessment considering, but not limited to, time of day, duration, annoying characteristics, and noise (both air and ground borne) and vibration levels (c) identify noise (both air, water and ground borne) and vibration impacts resulting from work proposed to be undertaken outside of standard construction hours. The location, duration and justification (consistent with ICNG requirements) must be provided (d) identify predicted noise (both air, water and ground borne) and vibration levels, and noise contour maps for potentially affected receivers (e) assess and justify the potential noise (air, water and ground borne) and vibration impacts (f) identify and assess the potential vibration impacts on any sensitive infrastructure such as pipelines, tanks and the Elgas LPG Cavern. (g) assess construction traffic on public roads including the consideration of heavy vehicles entering and exiting fixed facilities, idling and road geometry (h) assess noise and vibration from construction vessels and construction activities, including to terrestrial and marine receivers (eg marine mammals) (i) identify and justify potential mitigation to be applied, including but not limited to learning(s) from previous projects, case studies and identification of good practice to manage noise and vibration impacts relevant to the proposed construction activities (j) identify and assess the predicted effectiveness of mitigation measures including the effect on noise (both air water and ground borne) and vibrations levels, time of day and duration (k) identify potential residual noise and vibration impacts following application of mitigation measures (l) demonstrate how community consultation has informed the development of noise and vibration mitigation measures including how out-of-hours works has been	Guideline (DEC) Underwater Piling and Dredging Noise Guidelines

	socialised with the affected community (m) consider cumulative noise and vibration assessment inclusive of impacts from the project, including concurrent and consecutive construction activities within the project and the construction of other projects in the vicinity of the project (n) consider construction fatigue and how this will be managed on an ongoing basis, taking into account cumulative impacts. 3. The process for community engagement should be included or referenced in the noise and vibration assessment as part of the mitigation strategy and assessment. ***Note:*** *Social impacts and changes in amenity from noise and vibration such as increased heavy vehicle usage, engine braking, increased risk of sleep disturbance, and new or changed road noise sources should also be considered as part of the Social Impact Assessment.*	
6. Water - Quality The project is designed, constructed and operated to protect the NSW Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contribute towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved, including downstream of the project to the extent of the project impact including estuarine and marine waters (if applicable).	**1. Water Quality** (surface and groundwater) impacts, including: (a) stating the ambient NSW Water Quality Objectives (NSW WQO) and environmental values for the receiving waters relevant to the project, including the indicators and associated trigger values or criteria for the identified environmental values (b) identifying and estimating the quality and quantity of pollutants that may be introduced into the water cycle by source and discharge point and describe the nature and degree of impact that any discharge(s) may have on the receiving environment, including consideration of all pollutants that pose a risk of non-trivial harm to human health and the environment (c) identifying the rainfall event that the water quality protection measures will be designed to cope with (d) the significance of any identified impacts including consideration of the relevant ambient water quality outcomes (e) demonstrating how construction and operation of the project will, to the extent	NSW Water Quality and River Flow Objectives Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC / ARMCANZ) Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZG) Using the ANZECC Guidelines and Water Quality Objectives in NSW (DEC) Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (DPE Water) Neutral or Beneficial Effect on Water Quality Assessment Guideline

	that the project can influence, ensure that: (i) where the NSW WQOs for receiving waters are currently being met they will continue to be protected (ii) where the NSW WQOs are not currently being met activities will work toward their achievement over time; (f) justifying, if required, why the WQOs cannot be maintained or achieved over time (g) demonstrating that all practical measures to avoid or minimise water pollution and protect human health and the environment from harm are investigated and implemented (h) identifying sensitive receiving environments (which may include estuarine and marine waters) and develop a strategy to avoid or minimise impacts on these environments (i) identifying proposed monitoring locations, monitoring frequency and indicators of surface and groundwater quality.	(WaterNSW) Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction (Landcom)
Other issues		
The level of assessment of likely impacts must be proportionate to the significance of, or degree of impact on, the issue, within the context of the project location and the surrounding environment		
7. Air Quality and Odour The project is designed, constructed and operated in a manner that minimises air quality impacts (including nuisance, dust and odour) to minimise risks to human health and the environment to the greatest extent practicable.	1. An **Air Quality and Odour Assessment** as outlined in Section 6.2.7 of *the Port Botany Quayline Equalisation Scoping Report Revision A 21 January 2025* (the Scoping Report) 2. The assessment must include emissions generated by larger vessels that may potentially use the proposed berth, and any change in the type, size and number of vessels as a result of the project .	Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW (EPA) Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW (EPA) National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure Annual Reporting (NEPC) Advisory Circular AC 139.E-02v1.0 –

		Plume Rise Assessments (CASA)
8. Aviation	1. Provide an **Aviation Impact Assessment** as outlined in Section 6.2.12 of the Scoping Report	
9. Biodiversity The project design considers measures to avoid and minimise impacts on terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity. Offsets and / or supplementary measures are assured which are equivalent to any residual impacts of project construction and operation.	1. Provide a **Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR)** that assess biodiversity impacts in accordance with s7.9 of the BC Act and the Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020 (BAM), unless a BDAR Waiver has been granted. 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 BAM	Biodiversity Assessment Method (DPIE) Guidelines for Developments adjacent to National Parks and other Reserves (DPIE) Policy and Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation and Management (DPI) Guidance on Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (DPE Water) NSW Wetlands Policy (DECCW)
10. Climate Change Risk The project is designed, constructed and operated to be resilient to the future impacts of climate change.	1. Assess the **risk and vulnerability of the project to climate change** in accordance with the current guidelines 2. Climate change risks must be quantified with reference to the NSW Government's climate projections at 10km resolution (or lesser resolution if 10km projections are not available) or equivalent projection tool (such as the Climate Futures Tool from CSIRO and Bureau of Meteorology (attenuated for project region)) and specific adaptation actions incorporated in the design	
11. Economic The project minimises impacts to	1. Assess the **Economic impacts** of the project on potentially affected properties, businesses and land and water users (for example, commercial fishers), including access, amenity and relevant statutory rights	

property and business and achieves appropriate integration with adjoining land uses, including maintenance of appropriate access to properties and community facilities, and minimisation of displacement of existing land use activities, dwellings and infrastructure.		
12. Heritage – Aboriginal The design, construction and operation of the project facilitates, to the greatest extent feasible, the long-term protection, conservation and management of the heritage significance of items of Aboriginal objects and places. The design, construction and operation of the project avoids or minimises impacts, to the greatest extent feasible, on the heritage significance of Aboriginal objects and places.	1. Provide an **Aboriginal Heritage Assessment** as outlined in Section 6.2.10 of the Scoping Report	Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW) Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW) Skeletal Remains: Guidelines for Management of Human Remains (Heritage Office) SIA Practice Note - Engaging with Aboriginal Communities (DPE) Connecting with Country (GANSW)
13. Heritage – Environmental The design, construction and operation of the project facilitates, to the greatest extent possible, the	1. Provide an **Environmental Heritage Assessment** as outlined in Section 6.2.11 of the Scoping Report	Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Significance, Burra Charter Assessing Heritage Significance (DPE)

long-term protection, conservation and management of the heritage significance of environmental heritage. The design, construction and operation of the project avoids or minimises impacts, to the greatest extent possible, on the heritage significance of environmental heritage.		Guidelines for preparing a Statement of Heritage Impact (DPE) Skeletal Remains: Guidelines for Management of Human Remains (Heritage Office) Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning) Investigating Heritage Significance (Heritage Council) Design in Context Guidelines for Infill Development in the Historic Environment (NSW Heritage Office)
14. Landscape and Visual	1. Provide a **Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** as outlined in Section 6.2.9 of the Scoping Report 2. The assessment must include proposed lighting and material choices that may impact upon the operations of vessels and aircraft within the area	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third edition) (Landscape Institute and IEMA, 2013) Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting Lighting in the Vicinity of an Aerodrome of the Manual of Standards Part 139
15. Operational Noise and Vibration	1. Provide an **operational noise and vibration** assessment prepared in accordance with the relevant NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) guidelines. The assessment must outline expected noise and vibration impacts on nearby sensitive receivers and structures and outline the proposed management and mitigation measures that would be implemented.	Approved Methods for Measurement and Analysis of Environmental Noise (EPA) Noise Policy for Industry (EPA)

Increases in noise emissions and vibration affecting nearby properties and other sensitive receivers during operation of the project are effectively managed to protect the amenity and well-being of the community. Increases in noise emissions and vibration affecting environmental heritage as defined in the Heritage Act during operation of the project are effectively managed.		NSW Road Noise Policy (DECCW) Assessing Vibration: a Technical Guideline (DEC)
16. Social The project is designed to provide socially sustainable outcomes. The project will maximise the social and economic welfare of the community. The project will deliver better development outcomes by minimising negative social impacts and enhancing positive social impacts on affected communities.	1. Provide a **Social Impact Assessment** as outlined in Section 6.2.14 of the Scoping Report	Social Impact Assessment Guideline (DPE) Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects (DPE) Cumulative Impact Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Projects (DPE) SIA Practice Note - Engaging with Aboriginal Communities (DPE)
17. Soils The environmental values of land,	1. Verify the risk of **acid sulfate soils** (Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map) within, and in the area likely to be impacted by, the project 2. The impact of the project on **acid sulfate soils** (including impacts of acidic runoff	Acid Sulfate Soil Manual Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination (EPA)

including soils, subsoils and landforms, are protected. Risks arising from the disturbance and excavation of land and disposal of soil are minimised, including disturbance to acid sulfate soils and site contamination.	offsite) in accordance with the current guidelines 3. Identify whether **soil salinity** is likely to be an issue and if so, determine the presence, extent and severity of soil salinity within the project area, and assess the impacts of the project on soil salinity and how it may affect groundwater resources and hydrology 4. The impacts on **soil and land resources** (including erosion risk or hazard). Particular attention must be given to soil erosion and sediment transport consistent with the practices and principles in the current guidelines	National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction (Landcom) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (IECA 2008)
18. Sustainability The project reduces operating costs and ensures the effective and efficient use of resources. Conservation of natural resources is maximised.	1. Assess the **sustainability of the project** in accordance with the Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia (ISCA) *Infrastructure Sustainability Rating Tool* and recommend an appropriate target rating for the project. 2. Consider and assess the project against current guidelines including targets and strategies to improve Government efficiency in use of water, energy and transport	Decarbonising Infrastructure Delivery Policy (INSW, 2024) IS v2.1 (Design and As-Built) Technical Manual Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020-2030 (DPIE, 2020) NSW Government Circular Economy Statement (EPA, 2019) NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 (DPIE, 2021) Government Resource Efficiency Policy (OEH, 2019) or equivalent
19. Transport and Traffic Network connectivity, safety and efficiency of the transport system in	1. Provide a **Transport and Traffic Assessment** as outlined in Section 6.2.8 of the Scoping Report 2. The assessment must include construction and operational marine traffic impacts, including navigational impacts of new infrastructure on the movement, berthing and operation of all vessels utilising the area, including ships entering and leaving Port	

the vicinity of the project are managed to minimise impacts. The safety of transport system customers is maintained. Impacts on network capacity and the level of service are effectively managed. Works are compatible with existing infrastructure and future transport corridors.	Botany, and other commercial and recreational vessels .	
20. Waste All wastes generated during the construction and operation of the project are effectively stored, handled, treated, reused, recycled and/or disposed of lawfully and in a manner that protects environmental values	1. Provide a **Waste Assessment** as outlined in Section 6.2.13 of the Scoping Report	Waste Classification Guidelines (EPA)
21. Water - Hydrology Long term impacts on surface water and groundwater hydrology are minimised. The environmental values of nearby, connected and affected water sources	1. A description of works / activities that may intercept, interfere, extract, use divert or receive surface water and groundwater on a temporary or permanent basis during construction and operation. 2. An assessment of the **Surface and groundwater hydrology impacts** of the construction and operation of the project and any ancillary facilities (both built elements and discharges) including: (a) natural processes within rivers, wetlands, estuaries, marine waters that affect the health of the fluvial, riparian, estuarine or marine system and landscape health	

are maintained.	(such as modified discharge volumes, durations and velocities), aquatic connectivity and access to habitat for spawning and refuge (b) direct or indirect increases in erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of shorelines or watercourses (c) the effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during construction and operation on natural hydrological attributes (such as volumes, flow rates, management methods and re-use options) and on the conveyance capacity of existing stormwater systems where discharges are proposed through such systems (d) the assessment must provide details of the proposed method of dewatering dredged material /sediments that are proposed to be used in the reclamation of the additional port land	
22. Cumulative Impact Assessment Are a result of incremental, sustained and combined effects of human action and natural variations over time and can be both positive and negative. They can be caused by the compounding effects of a single project or multiple projects in an area, and by the accumulation of effects from past, current and future activities as they arise.	1. Provide a **Cumulative Impact Assessment** as outlined in Section 6.2.15 of the Scoping Report	Cumulative Impact Assessment Guidelines for State Significant Projects