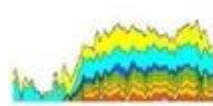


Sydney Olympic Park Metro precincts



<http://crudeoilpeak.info>
Crude Oil Peak

Submission prepared by Matt Mushalik (MEng) 13 Dec 2022

Re: Plans for the Parramatta and Sydney Olympic Park Metro precincts

https://participate.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sydney-metro-west?dm_i=7H5N,803S,3XKZ11,VLOE,1

This plan should not be approved for following reasons:

- (1) Plan destroys character of an Olympic Park so close to the stadium

The government team together with self-interested developers is focused so much on property development that it does not even notice that the Olympic Park should be a park. Repeat this word **PARK**. Not a skyscraper city. It is bad enough that high rises have already been built so near to the stadium.



The scoping report shows the current character of the area



Figure 2-4 View from Figtree Drive looking north-west to the site

...but does not dare to show a street view how it would look like with the plan!! We can only imagine:

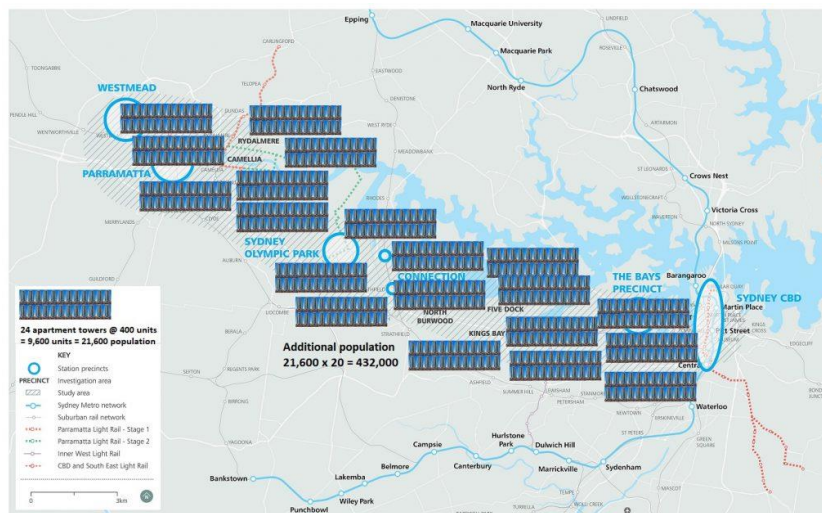


Figure 2.3 Proposed building envelopes

What has this to do with an Olympic PARK? NOTHING. The area is systematically destroyed.

(2) Metro West has conflicting objectives

A metro usually stops every 1-1.5 kms. It is about connecting EXISTING walkable catchments to reduce car traffic. But along the Metro West starting with The Bays there are no such areas. Therefore this is NOT a metro. Then there is the argument of a fast rail connection CBD – Parramatta. If that were the objective then a rail line should be built on Westconnex- M4. Much, much cheaper



11/3/2019

Sydney's Immigration Metros (Part 1)

<http://crudeoilpeak.info/sydneys-immigration-metros-part-1>

That's what it is about: to squeeze in a population of 450 K, mostly immigrants and their descendants. Good luck. In the above graph, each group of high rises represents 24 Opal size towers with 400 dwelling units each: 24 x 400 x 2.25 (household size) = 21,600 population.



To accommodate 450 K that would be approximately 20 such groups of towers, a total of **480 apartment towers**

Is the NSW government so blind that it cannot see how crazy that idea is? **Gigantomania**

(3) Energy illiteracy

The plan does not make any energy calculations. My above post was from March 2019. In September 2019 there was a public meeting in the RSL in Epping with then treasurer Perrottet



In Q&A I asked him where the power will come from for 100s of apartment towers. Answer “I am talking to Matt Canavan (i.e more coal fired power plants) and I am pushing through Narrabri (coal seam gas). When I then asked how many MW that would be he did not know and labelled me “an alarmist”. But in May 2021 there was load shedding

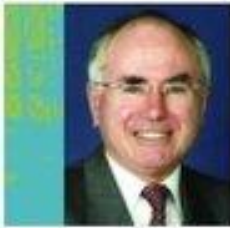
7/6/2021

NSW power spot price spikes May 2021 become regular (part 1)

<https://crudeoilpeak.info/nsw-power-spot-price-spikes-may-2021-become-regular-part-1>

So I was right and Perrottet was (and still is) wrong.

In the meantime the East Coast energy crisis (which is 20 years in the making since Howards fundamentally flawed energy white paper of June 2004) is damaging the economy.



John Howard
[John Howard]



Australian Government

SECURING AUSTRALIA'S ENERGY FUTURE

128

LONG-TERM SECURITY OF GAS SUPPLIES

Australia's gas reserves are sufficient for more than 100 years at current production levels, or more than 200 years of current domestic consumption. Furthermore, prospects for finding and proving up more gas are good, subject to finding markets. However, the location of Australia's major gas reserves—to the north and north-west—compared with major demand locations—to the south-east—is sometimes raised as an issue (see Figure 6 and 3 in Chapter 2—Developing Australia's Energy Resources).

Predictions are made that supplies of gas to major urban markets will run short in the next decade, as production in the Cooper Basin and Bass Strait declines. This has resulted in calls for financial support towards the building of major pipelines from either the Northern Territory (to access gas from Sunrise and other Timor Sea fields), Papua New Guinea or north-west Australia (to access gas from either Carnarvon or Browse Basins). While reserves of gas in existing fields close to south-east markets are declining, this does not represent an energy security concern. Exploration is occurring in the south-east and is resulting in new discoveries and development, such as in the Otway Basin. The development of coal seam methane is also increasing supplies of gas in the region.

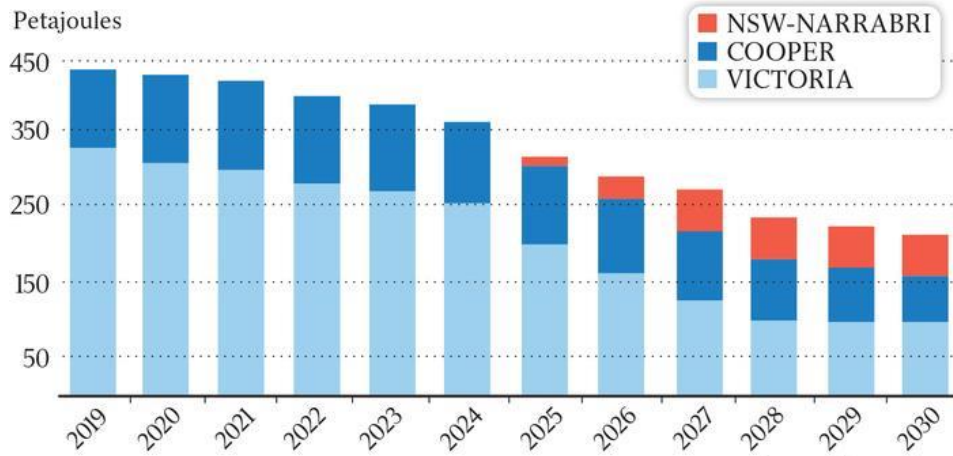
In addition, holders of the large remotely located gas reserves are actively seeking markets to monetise these reserves. These efforts include actively investigating pipeline projects for bringing supplies of gas from north and north-west sources, as well as seeking LNG export sales in Asian markets. The number and activity of these competing proposals provide a degree of confidence that these supplies will become available once economic, noting that this will in all likelihood occur at higher price levels than those currently enjoyed in some south-eastern markets.

Given the size and placement of gas reserves relative to current and future gas demand, gas supply is not likely to become an issue for the short to medium term. Pre-empting market outcomes in these circumstances is unlikely to add significantly to energy security, but could inflict significant costs by precluding less costly options (such as further development of the Gippsland and Otway basins or coal seam methane).

200 years of domestic consumption!

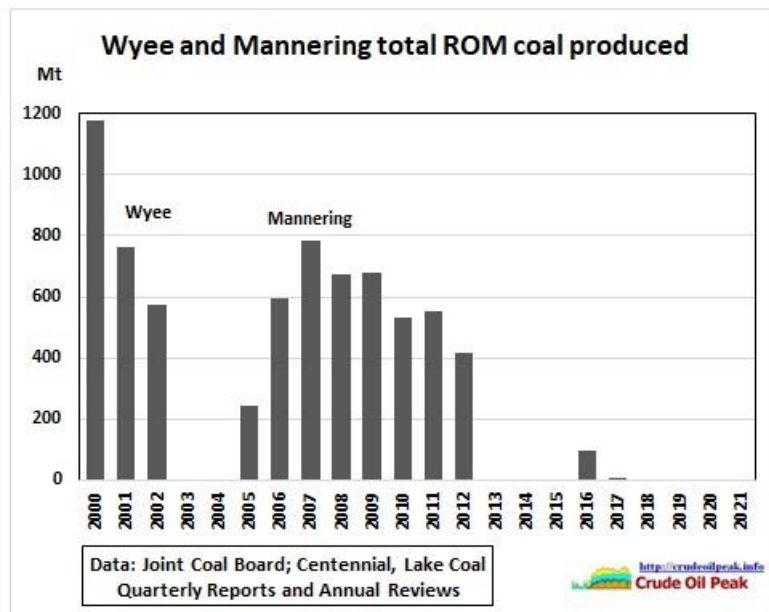
Conveniently the war in Ukraine is blamed for this policy failure. We have peak conventional gas

Southern gas production



Source: EnergyQuest

And coal mines adjacent to coal fired power plants (i.e. within reach of conveyor belts) is running out



Near Vales Point power plant

7/10/2022

Sale of Vales Point: How will Czech brown coal baron Pavel Tykac with business registered in Liechtenstein impact on NSW coal and energy markets?

<http://crudeoilpeak.info/sale-of-vales-point-how-will-czech-brown-coal-baron-pavel-tykac-with-business-registered-in-liechtenstein-impact-on-nsw-coal-and-energy-markets>

The energy crisis, belatedly acknowledged

<https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/labor-s-energy-plan-could-go-beyond-price-cap-in-declaration-of-war-on-the-industry-20221211-p5c5e8.html>

will weaken the economy to such an extent it may not generate the financial capacity to build all these skyscrapers.

Conclusion

The NSW government should be ashamed of this proposal which is a wonton DESTRUCTION of the year 2000 Olympic Games heritage. The evolving energy crisis makes this a fantasy project. Energy comes first, not the other way around. Why so much man power is put in a plan which must fail is incomprehensible.

Appendix Olympic sites

London (Olympic Games in 2012)

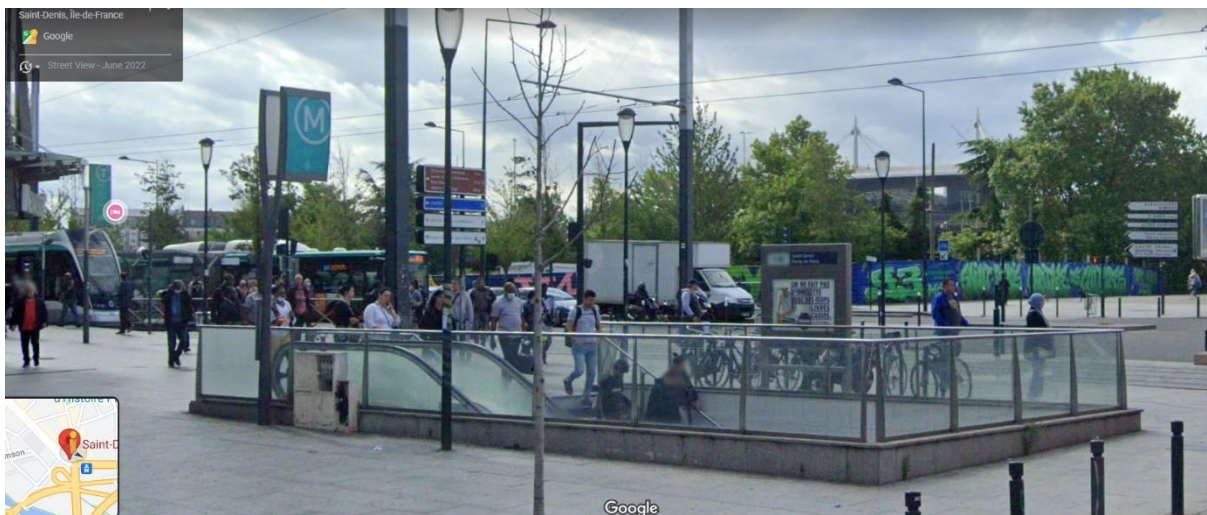


No skyscraper city to be seen anywhere

Paris (Olympic Games 2024)



Stade de France in the established area of St Denis



Line 13: Metro station Porte de Paris, Stade de France (in the back ground). No skyscraper city here

Prepared by Matt Mushalik (MEng)

mushalik@tpg.com.au

13 Dec 2022