Appendix C

Updated mitigation measures

In addition to incorporating several new mitigation measures, a number of the existing mitigation measures have been brought forward into an earlier phase to demonstrate that these mitigation measures will be prepared/completed ahead of the phase they will be implemented in.

Table C.10 Updated mitigation measures

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
Detailed design/pre-construction		
Waste management		
WM1	*Excess waste generation*	Detailed design will include measures to minimise quantities of waste requiring off-site disposal including cut and fill balance and careful procurement of construction materials to minimise excess waste materials.
WM2	*Construction waste management*	A construction waste management plan will be prepared prior to construction and implemented as part of the CEMP for the proposal. The plan would adopt the waste hierarchy principles contained in the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* and detail processes, responsibilities and measures to manage waste and minimise the potential for impacts during construction. This would include waste separate, handling, storage, transport and off-site re-use, recycling and disposal locations.
Soils and water		
SW1	*General soil and erosion management*	A detailed soil and water management plan will be developed after the construction contractor has been engaged and a detailed construction method has been developed. The detailed soil and water management plan would be developed in accordance with *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 1* in consultation with WaterNSW and include management procedures, operations and controls as well as monitoring and maintenance processes to ensure compliance requirements are satisfied. It would also include: – the final water management configuration and staging of key activities – final sediment basin sizing requirements, with the basins operating as Type D/F 'wet' basins based on the soil conditions at the site – construction phase water quality monitoring of the sediment basins, as well as any discharge during construction hours. A daily rainfall record would also be kept. Where a discharge of greater than 50 mg/L of suspended solids occurs when the design rainfall event has not been exceeded this would be considered a non-compliance and remedial action taken.
SW2	*Riparian vegetation management*	A detailed riparian vegetation management plan will be developed prior to the commencement of construction. The plan would meet the requirements of the *Water Management Act 2000* for controlled activities on waterfront land and detail the vegetation restoration associated with the realignment of the eastern waterway and revegetation of the western waterway. The plan would include: – the final riparian vegetation management approach – riparian vegetation management measures – details of riparian vegetation monitoring, review and reporting.
SW3	*Embankment stability*	Embankment engineering would be undertaken during the detailed design phase to confirm the ongoing stability of the basins.
SW4	*Soils and water quality*	A detailed soil and water management plan would be developed after the construction contractor has been engaged and a detailed construction method has been developed. The detailed soil and water management plan would be developed in accordance with *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 1 and* include management procedures, operations and controls as well as monitoring and maintenance processes to ensure compliance requirements are satisfied.

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
		It would also include: – the final water management configuration and staging of key activities – final sediment basin sizing requirements, with the basins operating as Type D/F 'wet' basins based on the soil conditions at the site – construction phase water quality monitoring of the sediment basins, as well as any discharge during construction hours. A daily rainfall record would also be kept. Where a discharge of greater than 50 mg/L of suspended solids occurs when the design rainfall event has not been exceeded this would be considered a non-compliance and remedial action taken.
SW5	*Unexpected finds*	An unexpected finds procedure would be developed and incorporated into the CEMP for the proposal. The unexpected finds procedure would describe the measures to manage unexpected finds such as buried waste including asbestos containing materials, and contamination indicators (such as odours, staining or sheens).
Noise and vibration		
NV1	*Managing the potential for noise and vibration impacts during construction*	A construction noise and vibration management plan would be developed after the construction contractor has been engaged and a detailed construction method has been developed. The construction noise and vibration management plan would include a review of the construction noise predictions during the environmental impact assessment phase based. The plan would be based on the construction contractor's method and include a detailed examination of feasible and reasonable work practices and noise mitigation measures to manage sensitive receivers that are predicted to be 'noise affected'. The construction noise and vibration management plan would also include: – details of the construction methodology – feasible and reasonable work practices and mitigation measures to be implemented – updated noise predictions at sensitive receivers – a noise monitoring procedure and program for the duration of works – a community consultation plan to liaise with the noise affected receivers.
NV2	*Noise and vibration impacts during operation*	As the design progresses, the proposal would continue to be refined to minimise the potential for operational impacts and ensure compliance with the requirements of the Noise Policy for Industry. Table 6.2 in *Technical Report 2 – Noise and Vibration* lists the design features that would be considered during detailed design. In addition, during detailed design and once vendor noise data is made available, the operational noise model would be updated to include manufacturer noise data (third-octave band) for all significant items of plant associated with the plastics recycling and reprocessing facility. Noise modelling would be undertaken during detailed design, using the updated noise model, to ensure the final design complies with the relevant environment protection licence conditions and the requirements of the *Noise Policy for Industry*.
Fire and incident management		
FS1	*Fire safety*	The fire safety system for the proposal would be refined during detailed design and developed in consultation with FRNSW.
FS2	*Compliance with building codes*	A detailed *Building Code of Australia* review and assessment would be undertaken as part of the detailed design.
Aboriginal cultural heritage		
AH1	*Avoiding and minimising impacts on Aboriginal heritage*	An ACHMP would be developed prior to construction commencing to manage Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area. The ACHMP would include a long-term care and control procedure for the management of any Aboriginal objects impacted by the proposal, including any extant sites, and also provide policies for unexpected finds, including human skeletal material. The ACHMP would be developed in consultation with the RAPs.

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
AH2	*Impacts on artefacts*	An attempt would be made to locate the isolated finds MVRec IF1, BR IF1, and BR IF2 before the commencement of construction. This would be undertaken with the assistance of the Aboriginal community and all visible artefacts would be collected.
AH3		The artefacts from the sites recorded during the test excavation programs would be re-buried with any other artefacts collected within the study area. The way they are reburied, and the location of the reburial would be set out in the ACHMP.
Urban design and visual		
UV1	*Visual amenity*	'Early works' screening planting on the adjacent C4 portion of Lot 11 DP 1084421 (also owned by Plasrefine Recycling) would be implemented at the earliest opportunity, to reduce impacts from both the construction phase and operation phase.
UV2		Seed collection of local provenance species would be undertaken for use in the revegetation.
UV3		As the design progresses, the proposal would continue to be refined to minimise the potential impacts on landscape character and views to the plastics recycling and reprocessing facility site. Design features that would be considered during detailed design include: – Layout: • working with the existing topography and land slope, to optimise the siting of buildings and external infrastructure components, in a way which minimises the visual and landscape impacts for surrounding uses • minimising (and avoiding where possible) potential impacts to existing drainage corridors and nearby waterways • appropriate setbacks from public and private viewpoints, and suitable space for perimeter planting • having regard to the surrounding vehicular, pedestrian and cycling networks • achieve a well-integrated solution which achieves seamless integration between internal pathways and these surrounding networks • examine and address key vantage points and views from more exposed sections along Collins Road. – Alignment and design of new north-south public access road: • roadside planting and strategic use of lighting, to maintain the amenity of nearby rural residential properties • taller canopy trees and screening vegetation along the length of newly proposed access routes, leading to the plastics recycling and reprocessing facility, to make a positive contribution to the landscape setting in this location – Buildings and structures: • built form design strategies to minimise the footprint, height and bulk of the building, by avoiding large blank facades without suitable articulation • building materials and finishes compatible with surrounding visual environment and colours and materials that are sensitive to the surrounding landscape: – bright colours that would draw the eye and reflective surfaces would be avoided – a palette of natural, earthy tones that do not detract from long range views of the surrounding rural landscape, would be adopted. – Landscaping and setbacks: • planting in accordance with the Landscape Concept Plan • a minimum 15-metre-wide landscaped area along lot frontages to internal access roads and along boundaries with rural zoned land outside the MVEC, and minimum 3-metre-wide landscaped area along the side and rear boundaries

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
		• plant selection within the plastics recycling and reprocessing facility site and along the new access road that reflect the palette of the area, and use compatible local native species selected from Council's native species list • more transparent, open-style perimeter fencing (rather than solid, impermeable structures, except if needed for retaining purposes) constructed of natural materials • where possible, retaining existing vegetation and where not possible, providing replacement vegetation to assist in screening the proposed built form from the surrounding roads, residential areas and scenic viewpoints. – Lighting: • lighting provided in accordance with the Australian Standards for outdoor lighting, AS/NZS 4282:2019 *Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting*, to minimise lighting spill within the area • the use of eco lighting and, where appropriate, the use of directional luminaires, shields and baffles to minimise sky glow and light spill for surrounding rural residential properties. – Signage: • Signage for the facility and new north-south public access road would in accordance with and consistent with Chapter 3 of the State Environmental Planning Policy Industry and Employment.
Biodiversity		
BD1	*Managing the potential for biodiversity impacts during construction*	Prior to the commencement of any work near the retained planted trees adjoining the proposal site, a survey would be carried out to mark the construction impact boundary. The perimeter of this area would be fenced using high visibility fencing and clearly marked as the limits of clearing. All vegetation outside this fence line would be clearly delineated as an exclusion zone to avoid unnecessary vegetation and habitat removal. Fencing and signage must be maintained for the duration of the construction period. Fencing would be designed to allow fauna to exit the site during clearing activities.
BD2		Control measures would be incorporated in the design of the proposal to limit the spread of weed propagules downstream of proposal site. Sediment control devices, such as silt fences, would assist in reducing the potential for spreading weeds.
BD3	*Introduction of weeds and pathogens*	A weed and pest species management plan would be developed as part of the CEMP to manage weeds and pathogens during the construction and operational phase of the proposal.
Greenhouse gas		
GHG1	*Greenhouse gas emissions during operation*	More efficient equipment and lighting would be investigated during detailed design.
Socio-economic		
SE1	*Social impacts, communication and engagement*	A Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) will be prepared to guide ongoing consultation with the community in order to build relationships and a sense of trust, and allow community members to share their concerns and gain relevant project information. The CSEP will help to ensure that: – The community and stakeholders have a high level of awareness of all processes and activities. – Accurate and accessible information is made available. – A timely response is given to issues and concerns raised by the community. – Feedback from the community is encouraged. – Opportunities for input are provided.

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
		The CSEP will include strategies and protocols to: – Communicate with potentially affected residents, other community members, local businesses, local community groups, Aboriginal organisations and other key stakeholders such as emergency services and local schools to provide information about the project, and the likely nature, extent, and duration of changes. The CSEP will define communication and consultation tools and activities, timing and responsibilities, and monitoring requirements.
SE2		A Communications and Engagement Strategy (CES) including a Complaints Management Procedure (CMP) will be prepared, which will enable a mechanism for landowners and the general community to engage with the proposal team throughout the construction phase of the proposal. The CES should be prepared alongside the CTMP and CEMP to ensure the construction process is properly informed by those impacted. The CES will: – include regular proposal updates and provide opportunities for the community to share feedback throughout the proposal's life cycle – build on the engagement activities undertaken to date and take into consideration the needs and aspirations of the community that have already been explored as well as existing relationships and networks within the community. – ensure the CEMP is integrated with the CES during construction stage, to provide a mechanism for landowners and the community to communicate and collaborate with the proposal team. – include strategies to promote community understanding and awareness of real and perceived health and wellbeing impacts. The CMP should provide a range of avenues for community members to express their concerns or ask questions – paired with ongoing engagement with nearby residents of the PSA and additional mitigation as identified. – communicate both construction and operational traffic and road network impacts to affected stakeholders and community members appropriately – outline emergency protocols in case of fires at the facility – include reasonable and feasible work practices with all potentially impacted residents to be consulted during construction. Ongoing engagement to identify potential health and wellbeing impacts and work out mitigation techniques if appropriate and/or required. – offer Employee Assistance Program services for existing community members with medically diagnosed significant levels of distress and/or anxiety demonstrated by a medical practitioner to be directly related to the project. This service will be available to those directly impacted, along the haulage route and adjacent to the proposal site, up to and including the first year of operation. – communicate any opportunities in the proposal for community benefits.
SE3		To improve the project's ability to respond to the community's concerns more effectively, the monitoring framework included in section 11.4 of the *Social Impact Assessment* (Ethos Urban, 2023) will be implemented.
SE4	*Connection to land*	Provide pre-construction and ongoing education to on-site staff (e.g. via inductions) regarding project and local community history which describes current connection to land as well as the more recent agricultural history and community information to encourage respectful behaviours, and enable workers to recognise Aboriginal and European heritage artefacts to prevent accidental damage and promote the swift reporting of heritage discovery.
SE5	*Employment*	Explore opportunities for partnership building to enhance potential positive impacts associated with job creation during the construction and operational stage. This may include partnerships with organisations such as the nearby TAFE to offer special apprenticeships and programs, and the development of a local procurement strategy or social procurement strategy for employment, to target disadvantaged groups in the employment market. The local procurement strategy and social procurement plan will be prepared in consultation with Wingecarribee Shire Council and other key stakeholders to outline strategies to give preference to local and regional residents and businesses.

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
SE6	*Social impacts associated with changes to visual amenity*	Ensure the design of the facility, including in relation to materials, planting for visual screening etc responds to issues raised by the community – particularly surrounding residents, and is as sensitive as possible in its design to the surrounding natural environment.
SE7	*Social impacts, communication and engagement*	A community information and awareness strategy would be included in the CEMP and would outline measures to maintain communication with the community and all relevant stakeholders throughout construction of the proposal.
Traffic and transport		
TT1	*General impacts of construction activities on traffic, transport, access, pedestrians and cyclists.*	A CTMP would be prepared prior to the commencement of construction with site induction for construction personnel being undertaken to outline the requirements of the CTMP. The CTMP would aim to maintain the safety of all workers and road users within the vicinity of the proposal site.
TT2	*Design of the relocated level crossing*	Detailed design of the relocated level crossing will be undertaken in consultation with the landowner, nearby landowners and Wingecarribee Shire Council. It will include a three-dimensional geometric design, and will ensure compliance with relevant codes and standards. ALCAM that will assess potential risks and inform the decision making process for its precise location and design will also be undertaken. Appropriate signage and line marking will be provided to ensure readability of the rail level crossing arrangement and road alignment from a driver's perspective.
Air quality		
AQ1	*Construction activities and earthworks that may cause dust impacts*	An air quality and odour management plan would be developed for the proposal which would incorporate the general and specific dust management measures for construction in Table 5.1, Table 5.2 and Table 5.3 of *Technical Report 3 – Air Quality and Odour*. Where impacts are found to be due to construction of the proposal, monitoring or additional mitigation and can be implemented as required.
Construction		
Waste management		
WM3	*Construction waste management*	All construction waste would be classified and recycled or disposal of in accordance with the *Waste Classification Guidelines* and the waste provisions contained within the POEO Act and other relevant legislative and policy requirements.
WM4	*Operational waste management*	An operational waste management plan would be developed and implemented which incorporates the requirements of relevant guidance documents, waste management hierarchy principles contained in the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*. This would include: – All key operational waste streams and expected quantities – Waste handling, management and storage procedures including for both plastic waste feedstock as well as wastes generated on-site – Procedures for identifying and managing unacceptable and non-confirming feedstock – Waste classification procedures and details of how all waste streams would be recycled or disposal of in accordance with the *Waste Classification Guidelines* and the waste provisions contained within the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, Waste Regulation and other relevant legislative and policies – Details of off-site recycling and disposal locations – Record keeping and reporting requirements
Water management		
W1	*Water quality impacts during operation*	A detailed operational water management plan would be developed before commencement of operations and updated yearly. The plan would be based on specifying and maintaining all mixed plastics waste receival, storage, recycling and reprocessing activities and finished product storage within the buildings.

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
		The plan would also include daily visual inspection by a specified person(s) of the plastics recycling and reprocessing facility site for plastic waste or litter and – collection of any plastic waste or litter found outside of buildings during inspections – maintenance of an incident log where plastic waste or litter found outside of building during inspections.
Traffic and transport		
TT3	*Alternative transport*	A green travel plan would be developed to encourage and promote alternate transport opportunities to the plastics recycling and reprocessing facility. The green travel plan would summarise alternate transport options to access the facility, outlining where and how these services can be accessed and the frequency of the service.
TT4	*General impacts of operation activities on traffic, transport, access, pedestrians and cyclists.*	An operational traffic management plan (OTMP) would be prepared prior to the finalisation of construction in consultation with Transport for NSW and Wingecarribee Shire Council. The OTMP would aim to maintain the safety of all workers and road users within the vicinity of the proposal site and haulage route.
Noise and vibration		
NV3	*Noise impacts during operation*	An operational noise management plan would be developed to minimise the risk of adverse noise impacts during the operation. It would be refined throughout the design process and have consideration to: – the relevant license conditions (to be confirmed) – conditions of approval (to be confirmed) – the *Noise Policy for Industry* – *Australian Standards 1055 Acoustics – Description and measurement of environmental noise* – *Approved methods for the measurement and analysis of environmental noise in NSW* – currently in draft form. The operational noise management plan would include: – operational noise management measures to be implemented – updated operational noise predictions at sensitive receivers – a noise monitoring procedure and program – a complaints handling protocol. Table 6.3 in *Technical Report 2 – Noise and Vibration* provides draft inclusions for incorporation into the operational noise management plan to minimise the risk of adverse noise impacts at sensitive receivers during the operation.
Urban design and visual		
UV4	*Visual amenity*	Staging of works would be considered to undertake perimeter buffer planting in advance of construction works, particularly in locations where short-term visual mitigation would be beneficial. This would include larger-sized trees and shrub planting stock.
UV5		All practical measures would be taken to ensure construction equipment, stockpiles, and other visible elements are located away from rural residential properties and sensitive views, as much as possible.
UV6		Should any equipment or stockpiles be located in a visually prominent location for any reasonable period of time, screening measures such as hoarding and practices would be incorporated to ensure the site is kept tidy and visibility reduced.
UV7		No-go-zones would be implemented around drainage and water capture areas, and tree protection fencing would be implemented as needed, to support vegetation retention during construction.
Biodiversity		
BD4	*General biodiversity impacts*	All workers would be provided with an environmental induction prior to starting work on-site. This would include information on the ecological values of the site,

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
		protection measures to be implemented to protect biodiversity and penalties for breaches.
BD5	*Impacts of vegetation clearing*	Disturbance of vegetation would be limited to the minimum necessary to undertake the proposal.
BD6		Daily inspections of exclusion zones during works in area would be carried out.
BD7		Stockpiles of fill or vegetation would be placed within existing cleared areas (and not within areas of adjoining native vegetation).
BD8		Sediment fences would be installed to prevent transfer of sediments into adjacent vegetation.
BD9	*Introduction of weeds and pathogens*	The location and extent of any priority and/or high threat environmental weeds within the proposal site would be identified by a suitably qualified ecologist during pre-clearance surveys. The introduction and spread of weed species would be minimised by restricting access to areas of native vegetation and communicating the responsibilities of all proposal personnel at site inductions and during regular toolbox meetings. All priority weeds identified on-site would be controlled and removed in accordance with the requirements of the *Biosecurity Act 2016* and Council's relevant Weed Control Manuals. Appropriate pesticides would be applied if required and a record of such application made in the pesticide application register. All noxious and environmental weeds would be cleared and stockpiled separately to all other vegetation, removed from site and disposed of at an appropriately licenced disposal facility. When transporting weed waste from the site to the waste facility, trucks would be covered to avoid the spread of weed-contaminated material. Disposal would be documented, and evidence of appropriate disposal would be kept.
BD10		All machinery entering the proposal site would be appropriately washed down and disinfected prior to work on-site to prevent the potential spread of weeds, Cinnamon Fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) and Myrtle Rust (*Pucciniales fungi*) in accordance with the national best practice guidelines for Phytophthora (O'Gara *et al.* 2005) and the *Myrtle Rust factsheet* (DPI 2015b) for hygiene control.
BD11	*Removal of fauna habitat*	Protocols to prevent introduction or spread of chytrid fungus would be implemented in accordance with the *Hygiene protocol for the control of disease in frogs* (DECC 2008c).
BD12		A trained ecologist would be present during the clearing of native vegetation or removal of potential fauna habitat to avoid impacts on resident fauna and to salvage habitat resources as far as is practicable.
BD13		Temporary dewatering of the dam would be done in accordance with a dam dewatering plan to be developed for the proposal in order to manage the environmental impacts that may arise from dewatering dams. The dewatering plan would include: – the quality and quantity of the water to be released – the fate of the water – any impacts to native, threatened or protected species – relocation of displaced native fauna – the spread of exotic flora and fauna species.
BD14		A suitably qualified and appropriately licenced ecologist would be present during the clearance of all native vegetation and/or fauna habitats. Animals that require handling must not be approached or handled until the ecologist is present, unless in an emergency (eg. when there are both no authorised persons present and where the failure to immediately intervene would place the animal at significant risk). In such an emergency, the site manager may obtain over the phone instructions from the project ecologist to ameliorate the situation. A wildlife rescue organisation (eg. WIRES or Sydney Wildlife) would be made aware of operations in case any injured fauna are found.

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
		All animals encountered would be treated humanely, ethically, and in accordance with relevant codes under the NSW *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979*, including: – Australian code of practice for the care of animals for scientific purposes (NHMRC 2004) – Code of practice for the welfare of wildlife during rehabilitation (DPI 2001) – Animal ethics considerations and protocols outlined in this document. If the project ecologist considers an animal is at risk of injury or undue stress, it would be gently directed into secure adjoining habitat. Where deemed necessary by the project ecologist, the animal may be required to be captured and released. Capture and release operations would proceed via the following protocols: – All construction activities that are considered by the project ecologist be likely to increase the risk of injury, mortality or stress to the animal would be halted until the animal has been removed, which would be enforced with the co-operation of the construction contractor. Construction activities that do not contribute to the risk of injury, mortality or stress to the animal can continue (as determined by the project ecologist). – Only qualified ecologists or wildlife carers would be authorised to handle animals. – Animals would be captured (if required) by the project ecologist using a safe and ethical technique, as is appropriate for the particular species (see below). Native animals that are unable to depart of their own accord would be captured and held in a receptacle appropriate for that species until release. All captive-held animals would be provided with food, water and warmth as is appropriate for the species. Each receptacle would only hold one animal at a time and would be cleaned and disinfected between use to avoid the spread of disease. Details of any fauna relocated from trees, shrubs or other areas would be recorded on the register.
BD15		The construction contractor would be required to contact the project ecologist for advice if any unexpected fauna are found during the construction period (ie. following clearing of native vegetation when the project ecologist is no longer on-site).
BD16		A post-clearing report would be prepared documenting all animals that are handled, or otherwise managed, within the site. Data that would be recorded includes: – date and time of the sighting and details of the observer – species – number of individuals recorded – adult/juvenile – condition of the animal (living/dead/injured/sick) – management action undertaken (eg. captured, handled, taken to vet) – results of any management actions (eg. released, placed in a nest box, euthanised, placed with carer) – an inventory of hollows and fallen timber salvaged and relocated.
Greenhouse gas		
GHG2	*Greenhouse gas emissions during construction*	Sustainable procurement practices would be adopted where feasible.
GHG3		Construction materials would be sourced locally where possible.
GHG4		Investigations into the feasibility of using biodiesel for trucks and equipment, electric vehicles and low carbon concrete would be undertaken would be undertaken.
GHG5		All plant and equipment used during construction would be regularly maintained to reduce emissions and comply with the relevant exhaust emission guidelines.
GHG6		All plant and equipment used during construction would be switched off when not in constant use and not left idling, as long as safe.

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
GHG7		Construction plant and equipment brought on-site would be regularly serviced and energy efficient vehicles or equipment would be selected where available.
Fire and incident management		
FS3	*Fire risks*	Prior to commencement of operations, the following would be developed: – an operations plan for stockpile management, with a copy to be included within the Emergency Services Information Package – an Incident Response Management Plan for staff and other persons at the facility in the event of fire – an Emergency Services Information Package for firefighters in accordance with the FRNSW (2019) guideline *Emergency services information package and tactical fire plans.*
Socio-economic		
SE8	*Employment*	Explore opportunities for partnership building to enhance potential positive impacts associated with job creation during the construction and operational stage. This may include partnerships with organisations such as the nearby TAFE to offer special apprenticeships and programs, or the development of a local procurement strategy or social procurement strategy for employment, to target disadvantaged groups in the employment market.
SE9	*Social impacts, communication and engagement*	A contact log would be maintained to log public comments and complaints.
SE10		Maintain close dialogue with relevant stakeholders such as Wingecarribee Shire Council to identify opportunities to encourage social interaction between workers and the local community (such as complaints management, education, traineeships, local procurement) and mitigate any issues as they arise, both during construction and operation.

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
SE11	*Community consultative committee*	A Community Consultative Committee will be established to provide a forum for open discussion between representatives of the community, Council and other stakeholders on issues directly relating to the proposal, environmental performance and community relations, and to keep the community informed on these matters. The Community Consultative Committee will provide a forum to: – establish good working relationships between Plasrefine Recycling, the community and other stakeholders in relation to the proposal – provide for the ongoing communication of information on operations and the environmental performance of the proposal – provide an opportunity for comment on the proposal's environmental performance – discuss community concerns and review the resolution of community complaints – discuss how best to communicate relevant information on the proposal and its environmental performance to the broader community – work together towards outcomes of benefit pf the proposal to the immediate neighbours and the local and regional community Plasrefine Recycling will periodically review the operation and membership of the Community Consultative Committee in line with the *Community Consultative Committee Guideline* (NSW DPE, 2019), so that membership is appropriate for the issues discussed, and that matters discussed and minutes are distrusted to all interested community stakeholders where possible. The suitability of the Community Consultative Committee will also be reviewed every 12 months to ensure that it remains an effective method of communicating with the community and key stakeholders. Should it be decided by members of the Community Consultative Committee and the Department of Planning and Environment that it is no longer effective, alternative methods of engagement will be considered. Sensitive receivers and key stakeholders of the project will be invited to join the Community Consultative Committee.
SE12	*Social impacts, communication and engagement*	Continuation of the community consultation methods provided during the planning phase and construction phase to enable nearby residents to notify the proposal team of issues and concerns related to construction impacts
Operation		
Air quality		
AQ2	*Operational air emissions*	The emission control system would be operational and regularly maintained. Should any unit become faulty, production on those affected lines would halt immediately and not resume until emission control systems are fully operational.
AQ3		An odour complaints management procedure would be developed as part of the broader complaints management procedures to ensure that any complaints regarding odour are received by appropriate personnel and that potential issues can be investigated, and site practices adjusted accordingly.
AQ4		Once operational, sampling of the proposal operational emissions would be conducted to confirm assumptions made throughout the air quality assessment. An air monitoring program would be established to ensure workplace exposure limits are maintained. Sampling would be undertaken in each building biannually by a suitable professional in accordance with guidance from Safe Work Australia and relevant Australian Standards.
AQ5		To maintain dust levels within both Building 1 and Building 2, regular sweeping and housekeeping practices would be undertaken. No activities, including stockpiling, would occur external to buildings. Building doors would remain closed at all times except when allowing vehicles to enter or exit.
Hazards and risk		

Ref	Issue/Impact	Mitigation measures
HR1	*Operational hazards*	All safeguards identified in the hazard identification process would be implemented through the development and implementation of a safety management system for the operation of the proposal.
Biodiversity		
BD17	*Operational impacts on biodiversity*	Appropriate speed limits would be signposted and enforced along internal roads to reduce the likelihood of vehicle strike and mortality of native fauna.
BD18		Appropriate fencing would be erected at the interface between the proposal site boundary.
BD19		Legal obligations to control priority weeds within proposal site to prevent the spread of propagules would be enforced.
BD20		Street lighting would be designed to direct light away from rows of adjacent trees and to limit the impacts of light spill on native fauna habitats.
Greenhouse gas		
GHG8	*Greenhous gas emissions reporting obligations*	Annual monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions required under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting scheme will be undertaken should Plasrefine Recycling meet the triggers for reporting. These reports will be published on the Plasrefine Recycling website.
GHG9	*Reducing greenhouse gas emissions*	Greenpower would be purchased for grid electricity during operation.
GHG10		Data related to the volume of plastics processed every six months at the facility will be uploaded to the Plasrefine Recycling website.
Socio-economic		
SE13	*Complaints handling*	A contact log would be maintained to log public comments and complaints.
SE14	*Social impacts, communication and engagement*	Continuation of the community consultation methods provided during the planning phase and construction phase to enable nearby residents to notify the proposal team of issues and concerns related to construction impacts
SE15		Maintain close dialogue with relevant stakeholders such as Wingecarribee Shire Council to identify opportunities to encourage social interaction between workers and the local community (such as complaints management, education, traineeships, local procurement) and mitigate any issues as they arise, both during construction and operation.
SE16	*Social impacts associated with changes to visual amenity*	Consider whether any additional planting is required on adjoining properties to further reduce visual impacts. This should be a collaborative process with affected residents and accompanied by further consultation with affected residents.
SE17	*Community sense of pride*	Explore strategies to promote the tourism, education and employment opportunities arising from the development in order to foster a transitioning community identity and sense of pride.