NSW EPA

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

Our reference: DOC11/55957,
File No. LIC09/705
Contact: Karen Gallagher
(02) 4908 6822

Department of Planning & Infrastructure
GPO Box 39
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Attention: Mr Howard Reed

Dear Sir

TERALBA QUARRY PROJECT 10_0183
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Reference is made to your letter to the Environment Protection Authority ("the EPA") dated 1 December 2011 inviting the EPA to make a submission on the above proposal, including any recommended conditions of approval. The EPA did not receive any request to assess the EA for adequacy prior to its exhibition.

The EPA understands the proposal comprises the following:

- Extracting up to 1 million tonnes per annum of hard rock material, from a source of approximately 21 million tonnes, over a period of 30 years;
- Processing extracted material;
- Transporting extracted material off-site by road; and
- Rehabilitating the site.

The EPA has reviewed the proposal and the supporting Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared by R.W. Corkery and Co. Pty. Ltd dated November 2011 and provides the following comments. The EPA has determined that it could vary the existing Environment Protection Licence (EPL) for this site and includes as Attachment 1 the additional or modified conditions it would include in any variation based on the EA.

1. Air Quality

The EPA considers that the assessment has been satisfactorily conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales.*

The EPA notes that some exceedences of the 24 hour average PM_{10} criterion are predicted during extraction of existing approved areas and the proposed northern extension just beyond the northern most border of the operation. Although this is an area that forms part of a coal mining operation and not a residential or other sensitive receptor location the EPA suggests that the Department of Planning and Infrastructure include the requirement for the proponent to undertake air quality monitoring as part of their consent. This requirement should be considered in addition to the proposed dust minimisation and mitigation operations and dust management plan proposed for the site.

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2. Noise

While the current Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 536 for Teralba Quarry does not contain noise limits should the Department of Planning and Infrastructure approve this proposal noise limits will be included within EPL 536. Recommended noise limits for this proposal (Attachment 1) have been based on the predicted noise levels for the entire operation (not just the proposed extensions) contained within the Noise Impact Assessment (NIA).

The EPA has included noise limits for the night period based on the minimum noise level of 35 dB (A) from the Industrial Noise Policy (INP). This is based on the information in the NIA stating that there will be inaudible maintenance works at night and no predicted levels are provided for the night time period. The NIA does however include sleep disturbance noise levels from truck loading proposed to occur 24 hours per day.

The predicted day, evening and morning shoulder period noise levels under the various scenarios considered are mostly at or below the criteria except at Residence B where levels are up to 4 dB (A) above the criterion for the day under some scenarios. The EPA considers that this impact should be managed through a Noise Management Plan for the site, which should be reviewed annually with the aim to reduce noise emissions down to the criterion through the application of best practice. The EPA will not approve the Noise Management Plan and does not need to receive a copy.

The EPA further notes that to manage potential exceedences of the morning shoulder period criterion at residences near the eastern exit, the NIA includes a commitment to minimise truck speeds to 15km/hr at the eastern exit of the site and for regular maintenance to the conducted on this section of road to minimise potential for potholes. The EPA recommends that the consent authority include this commitment as a condition in the consent.

It is noted in Figure 4.5 – Land Ownership and Surrounding Residences in the EA that the noise locations referred to as A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H do not provide specific residential addresses. If approval is granted, the noise limits determined for these locations would be included in the EPL. Should consent be granted the proponent will be required to provide the residential addresses for each of the noise receptors to EPA for inclusion in any noise table within the EPL.

Surface Water

The current Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 536 issued to Metromix Pty Ltd does not require the licensee to undertake any water quality monitoring for discharges leaving the premises. However, wate quality and volume quantity monitoring of discharges from the Mine Audit Dam (which is located on the Metromix Pty Ltd premises) is undertaken by Coal and Allied Pty Ltd – Rhondda Colliery EPL 3139.

As Coal and Allied Pty Ltd has submitted an application to surrender EPL 3139, a water quality and volume quantity discharge point will be included in the Metromix Pty Ltd EPL 536 (LDP001). LDP001 (emergency discharge point) this EPL will retain the concentration limits and monitoring parameters from EPL3139 but will also include monitoring for heavy metals for a period of up to 24 months. The monitoring of heavy metals has been included to all Environment Protection Licences (that discharge into tributaries of Lake Macquarie) in the form of a Pollution Reduction Program, variations to the monitoring parameters and frequency will be dependent on the detection levels of heavy metals resulting from the discharge.

Water quality monitoring and concentration limits will also be included on the overflow point on Dam B (LDP002) to monitor pH, Total Suspended Solids and Oil and Grease. Monitoring at LDP002 will be only during discharge events, in addition to this, EPL 536 will be varied to require the licensee to undertake water quality monitoring from all on-site dams that overflow and discharge water off-site. These dams are not licensed discharge points within the EPL and as such will be subject to the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act* - Section 120 – Prohibition to pollute water.

Waste Management

It is understood from the Environmental Assessment (EA) that the proponent will be accepting up to 30,000 tpa of waste from late 2011 in the form of concrete returns from pre-mixed concrete companies principally for recycling and incorporation into various products produced on site.

The proponent will need to ensure that they have development consent to operate as a waste facility as the above mentioned activity is likely to fall under Schedule 1 of the POEO Act as a Waste Processor (non-thermal) if they are accepting and processing concrete waste on this site.

The EA also states that between 50,000 tpa and 100,000 tpa of Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM) and Excavated Natural Material (ENM) will be accepted onto the premises for use in constructing cell walls and capping silt cells. This activity may also trigger waste scheduling under the POEO Act.

As the EA does not contain the information required for the premises to be assessed by the EPA as a waste facility, the attached recommended conditions of approval specify that the licensee must not cause, permit or allow any waste generated outside the premises to be received at the premises for storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal or any waste generated at the premises to be disposed of at the premises, except as expressly permitted by a licence under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

Should the proponent determine they are operating as a waste facility they would need to provide further details than contained in this EA in the form of a detailed waste proposal to allow EPA to assess the proposal before recommended conditions of consent or the EPL could be varied to include the necessary waste conditions for the premises to accept any waste for either recycling or land filling.

The proponent is encouraged to go to the **Waste and Resource Recovery** section of the EPA's website at http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/waste/index.htm to determine their position as a possible waste operator. The information and guidelines in this section may further highlight possible resource recovery exemptions for the types of waste material that is being accepted on site.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The EPA acknowledges that the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the EPA's assessment guidelines. The results of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the project area are also acknowledged and the EPA supports the specific recommendations provided to manage any Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated within the project area.

The EPA therefore has no additional concerns with the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the project and recommends that the conditions of approval (Attachment 2) for Aboriginal cultural heritage are reflected in any approval conditions for the project.

Biodiversity and Threatened Species

The proposed development comprises the expansion of the currently operating roadbase, sand and gravel quarry over an area of 28.7 ha, of which most is due to the proposed 'Southern Extension' (16.5 ha), and the proposed 'Northern Extension' (9.3 ha). If approved this project would extend the quarry life by about 30 years. The development footprint is covered in remnant native vegetation of Spotted Gum – White Mahogany – Grey Ironbark Open Forest and Woodland, which is not a threatened plant community as per schedules of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) and also contains about 68 'plants' of Black-eyed Susan (*Tetratheca juncea*); a species listed as 'Vulnerable' under the TSC Act and the Commonwealth's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*

The proposed offset comprises an area of 118 ha of remnant woodland and occurs as a ring around the current quarry and the two proposed expansion areas. It contains about 114.5 ha of the same vegetation community in the development footprint and about 3.5 ha of Blue Gum – White Stringybark Forest. The

offset also contains about 121 'plants' of Black-eyed Susan. The proposed offset is to be managed for conservation in perpetuity. The proponent will also install a number of nest boxes to target certain species or guilds of highly mobile threatened fauna species identified in the study area. The following nest boxes will be installed in the project area: 20 nest boxes for microbats, 20 nest boxes for Little Lorikeets and 30 nest boxes for Squirrel Gliders. These nest boxes will be monitored annually for five years.

If the Department if Planning and Infrastructure were to grant consent for this proposal then the EPA recommends that the conditions of approval in Attachment 1 and 2 are included in any consent granted.

If you require any further information regarding this matter please contact Karen Gallagher on (02) 4908 6822.

Yours sincerely

27 JAN 2012

MARK HARTWELL
Head Regional Operations Unit – Hunter
Environment Protection Authority

Attachment 1. – Recommended Conditions of Approval – Teralba Quarry Project 10_0183

Attachment 2 – Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage
Biodiversity and Threatened Species

ATTACHMENT 1

RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL – TERALBA QUARRY PROJECT (10_0183)

ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIONS

A1 Works to be undertaken in accordance with information supplied

A1.1 Except as provided by these recommended conditions of approval, the works and activities shall be undertaken in accordance with the proposal contained in:
(a) The major project application (DA73-11-98 Mod 4) submitted to the Department of Planning;
(b) The document *'Environmental Assessment for the Teralba Quarry Extensions 10_0183 November 2011'* prepared by R.W. Corkery and Co. Pty. Limited.

Unless otherwise specified in these conditions of approval.

A2. Obligation to Minimise Harm to the Environment
The proponent shall implement all reasonable and feasible measures to prevent and/or minimise any harm to the environment that may result from the construction, operation, maintenance, decommissioning or rehabilitation of the project.

LIMIT CONDITIONS

L1 Concentration Limits LDP001 and LDP002

Pollutant	Units of Measure	100% Concentration Limit
pH	pH	6.5 – 8.5
Oil and Grease	Milligrams per litre	10
Total Suspended Solids	Milligrams per litre	50

L2.1 Volume

	Volume Limit	Unit of Measure
LDP001	10	kL/day

L2.2 Discharges from LDP002 are only permitted when the quantity and duration of the rainfall event exceeds a 1 in 50 year Annual Rainfall intensity (Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Rainfall Intensity-Frequency-Duration).

Noise

L3.1 Noise generated at the premises must not exceed the noise limits in the table below. The locations referred to in the table below are indicated by Figure 3 in Noise and Vibration Assessment contained within the Environmental Assessment for the Teralba Quarry Extensions, R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty. Ltd, November 2011.

	NOISE LIMITS dB(A)		
Locality	Morning Shoulder/Day	Evening	Night

	$L_{Aeq\ (15\ minute)}$	$L_{Aeq\ (15\ minute)}$	$L_{Aeq\ (15\ minute)}$	$L_{A1\ (1\ minute)}$
A	38	37	35	45
B	46	36	35	45
C	42	35	35	45
D	35	35	35	45
E				
F				
G				
H				
I				

***NB** – The EPA will be seeking the addresses for the noise receptors at each of the locations listed above before noise limits are included on the EPL.*

L3.2 For the purpose of condition L6.1;

- Morning Shoulder is defined as the period from 6am to 7am Monday to Saturday.
- Day is defined as the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday and 8am to 6pm Sunday and Public Holidays.
- Evening is defined as the period 6pm to 10pm.
- Night is defined as the period from 10pm to 7am Monday to Saturday and 10pm to 8am Sunday and Public Holidays.

L3.3 The noise limits set out in condition L6.1 apply under all meteorological conditions except for the following:

a) Wind speeds greater than 3 metres/second at 10 metres above ground level; or
b) Stability category F temperature inversion conditions and wind speeds greater than 2 metres/second at 10 metres above ground level; or
c) Stability category G temperature inversion conditions.

L3.4 For the purposes of condition L6.3:

a) Data recorded by the meteorological station identified as EPA Identification Point Point 3 must be used to determine meteorological conditions ; and
b) Temperature inversion conditions (stability category) are to be determined by the sigma-theta method referred to in Part E4 of Appendix E to the NSW Industrial Noise Policy.

L3.5 To determine compliance:

a) with the $L_{eq(15\ minute)}$ noise limits in condition L6.1, the noise measurement equipment must be located:

- approximately on the property boundary, where any dwelling is situated 30 metres or less from the property boundary closest to the premises; or
- within 30 metres of a dwelling façade, but not closer than 3m, where any dwelling on the property is situated more than 30 metres from the property boundary closest to the premises; or, where applicable
- within approximately 50 metres of the boundary of a National Park or a Nature Reserve.

b) with the $L_{A1(1\ minute)}$ noise limits in condition L6.1, the noise measurement equipment must be located within 1 metre of a dwelling façade.

c) with the noise limits in condition L6.1, the noise measurement equipment must be located:

- at the most affected point at a location where there is no dwelling at the location; or
- at the most affected point within an area at a location prescribed by conditions L6.5(a) or L6.5(b).

L3.6 A non-compliance of condition L6.1 will still occur where noise generated from the premises in excess of the appropriate limit is measured:

- at a location other than an area prescribed by conditions L6.5(a) and L6.5(b); and/or
- at a point other than the most affected point at a location.

L3.7 For the purposes of determining the noise generated at the premises the modification factors in Section 4 of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy must be applied, as appropriate, to the noise levels measured by the noise monitoring equipment.

L4 Waste

L4.1 The licensee must not cause, permit or allow any waste generated outside the premises to be received at the premises for storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal or any waste generated at the premises to be disposed of at the premises, except as expressly permitted by a licence under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

L4.2 The above condition only applies to the storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal of waste at the premises if it requires an Environment Protection Licence under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.*

OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS

O4 Emergency response

Within 3 months of the date of the issue of any Environment Protection Licence, the proponent must develop, or update, an emergency response plan which documents the procedures to deal with all types of incidents (e.g. spill, explosions or fire) that may occur at the premises or outside of the premises (e.g. during transfer) which are likely to cause harm to the environment.

O5 Process and Management

All above ground tanks containing material that is likely to cause environmental harm must be bunded or have an alternative spill detection and containment system in-place.

O6 Stormwater/sediment control

The drainage from all areas at the premises which will liberate suspended solids when stormwater runs over these areas must be diverted into adequately sized sedimentation basins.

The sedimentation basins must be maintained to ensure that their design capacity is available at all times for the storage and treatment of all runoff received from the basins design areas.

MONITORING CONDITIONS

M1.1 Air Monitoring Requirements

Point 4, 5, 6, and 7 – Locations of monitoring points to be determined.

Parameter	Units of Measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Particulates - Deposited matter	Grams per square meter per month	Monthly	AM-19

Point 4 and 5

Parameter	Units of Measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Micrograms per cubic meter	Every six days	AM-18

M2 Requirement to monitor weather

M2.1 The meteorological weather station must be maintained so as to be capable of continuously monitoring the parameters specified in condition M2.2.

M2.2 For each monitoring point specified in the table below the licensee must monitor (by sampling and obtaining results by analysis) the parameters specified in Column 1. The licensee must use the sampling method, units of measure, averaging period and sample at the frequency, specified opposite in the other columns.

Point 3

Parameter	Units of Measure	Frequency	Averaging Period	Sampling Method
Air temperature	°C	Continuous	1 hour	AM-4
Wind direction	°	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Wind speed	m/s	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Sigma theta	°	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Rainfall	mm	Continuous	15 minute	AM-4
Relative humidity	%	Continuous	1 hour	AM-4

M3 Requirement to Monitor Noise

M3.1 To assess compliance with Condition L6.1, attended noise monitoring must be undertaken in accordance with Conditions L6.5 and:

a) at each one of the locations listed in Condition L6.1;
b) occur annually in a reporting period;
c) occur during each day, evening and night period as defined in the NSW Industrial Noise Policy for a minimum of:

- 1.5 hours during the day;
- 30 minutes during the evening; and
- 1 hour during the night.

d) occur for three consecutive operating days.

M4 Requirement to monitor the concentration of the pollutants discharged

M4.1 POINTS LDP001 and LDP002

Pollutant	Units of Measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Aluminium (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Aluminium (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Antimony	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Arsenic	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Barium	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Beryllium (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Beryllium (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Cadmium (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Cadmium (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Calcium	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Chromium (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Chromium (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Cobalt (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Cobalt (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Conductivity	Micro Siemens per centimetre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Copper(dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Copper (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Iron	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Lead (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Lead (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Lithium	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Magnesium	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Manganese	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during	Grab sample

		discharge	
Mercury (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Mercury (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Molybdenum (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Molybdenum (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Nickel (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Nickel (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Oil and Grease	Milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1 (Point 1and 2)	Grab sample
Phosphorus	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Potassium	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Selenium (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Selenium (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Silica	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Silver (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Silver (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Sodium	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Sulfur	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Tin	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Titanium	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Total Suspended Solids	Milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1 (Point 1 and 2)	Grab sample
Turbidity	Nephelometric turbidity units	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Vanadium (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Vanadium (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Zinc (dissolved)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
Zinc (total)	Micrograms per litre	Monthly during discharge	Grab sample
pH	pH	Special Frequency 1 (Point 1 and 2)	Grab sample

Note:
Special Frequency 1 means in the event of a discharge, a grab sample of the water discharged must be collected:
- within the first 8 hours of any discharge occurring; and
- weekly thereafter for the duration of the discharge.

Reporting Conditions

R4 Noise Monitoring Report

A noise compliance assessment report must be submitted to the EPA within 30 days of the completion of the yearly monitoring. The assessment must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced acoustical consultant and include:

a) an assessment of compliance with noise limits presented in Condition L6.1; and

b) an outline of any management actions taken within the monitoring period to address any exceedences of the limits contained in Condition L6.1.

Additions to Definition of Terms of the licence

- NSW Industrial Noise Policy - the document entitled "New South Wales Industrial Noise Policy published by the Environment Protection Authority in January 2000."

- Noise - sound pressure levels' for the purposes of conditions L6.1 to L6.7.

ATTACHMENT TWO

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

1. The proponent must continue to consult with and involve all the registered local Aboriginal representatives for the project, in the ongoing management of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values. Evidence of this consultation must be collated and provided to the consent authority upon request.

2. The proponent is to provide fair and reasonable opportunities for the registered Aboriginal stakeholders to monitor any initial ground disturbance activities associated with the project area. In the event that Aboriginal objects are uncovered during the monitoring program, the objects are to be recorded and managed in accordance with the requirements of sections 85A and 89A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

3. In the event that surface disturbance identifies a new Aboriginal object, all works must halt in the in the immediate area to prevent any further impacts to the object(s). A suitably qualified archaeologist and the registered Aboriginal representatives must be contacted to determine the significance of the object(s). The site is to be registered in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) (managed by the EPA) and the management outcome for the site included in the information provided to the AHIMS. The proponent will consult with the Aboriginal community representatives the archaeologist and the EPA to develop and implement management strategies for all objects/sites.

4. If human remains are located in the event that surface disturbance occurs, all works must halt in the immediate area to prevent any further impacts to the remains. The NSW Police are contacted immediately. No action is to be undertaken until police provide written notification to the proponent. If the skeletal remains are identified as Aboriginal, the proponent must contact the EPA's Enviroline on 131555 and representatives of the local Aboriginal community. No works are to continue until the EPA provide written notification to the proponent.

5. All reasonable efforts must be made to avoid impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage at all stages of the development works. If impacts are unavoidable, mitigation measures are to be negotiated with the local Aboriginal community. All sites impacted must have an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording (ASIR) form completed and be submitted to the AHIMS Registrar within 3 months of completion of these works.

6. An Aboriginal Cultural Education Program must be developed for the induction of all personnel and contractors involved in the construction activities on site. Records are to be kept of which staff/contractors were inducted and when for the duration of the project. The program should be developed and implemented in collaboration with the local Aboriginal community.

BIODIVERSITY AND THREATENED SPECIES

1. The proponent must secure the biodiversity offset defined in the EA by any of the following means:
    a. a Conservation Agreement under section 69 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974;* or
    b. an agreement with the Nature Conservation Trust; or
    c. A BioBanking Agreement under Part 7A of Division 2 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*; or
    d. Dedication of the land to National Parks Estate with funds for its ongoing management

    within 12 months of consent being issued.

2. The proponent must set up at least 70 nest boxes in the project area, which must be monitored annually for use and condition for the first five years, as described in EA. Any nest boxes that are found to be damaged beyond use, or become occupied with feral species (such as European Honey Bees

Apis mellifera or Indian Mynahs *Acridotheres tristis*) must be destroyed and replaced with a new nest box within four (4) weeks of this discovery;

3. The proponent must not store any stockpiled top soil for more than twelve months in order to preserve as much of the soil seedback and soil microbial biota resource in the soil as possible; and
4. Any translocation of Black-eyed Susan (*Tetratheca juncea*) must be carried out in accordance with 'Australian Network for Plant Conservation Guidelines for the Translocation of Threatened Plants in Australia: second Edition' by L Vallee, T. Hogbin, L. Monks, B. Makinson, M. Matthes and M. Rosetto (2004).