

Rebecca Newman - RE: Submission Details for Ross Brown (comments)

From: "Ross Brown" <ross@darksidemasks.com>
To: "Rebecca Newman" <Rebecca.Newman@planning.nsw.gov.au>
Date: 1/05/2012 5:45 PM
Subject: RE: Submission Details for Ross Brown (comments)

Dear Rebecca, Sorry for the error before,

I would like it on record that I oppose the T4 being built here in Newcastle, and this is why.

Here's the impacts of the T4 as I see them:

Summary of 4th Coal Terminal Impacts

1

Impacts of Increased Coal Mining in NSW

- When completed, T4 would facilitate the development of at least 15 more large coalmines in the Hunter Valley and Liverpool plains.
- The costs of more mining to the State include: greenhouse gas generation at mines, loss of agricultural lands, blasting, noise, air quality, loss of aboriginal and nonaboriginal heritage, visual impacts, loss and pollution of surface water and groundwater, damage to aquatic ecology, flora and fauna loss.
- Research shows the health impacts of the coal industry are estimated to be around \$2.6 billion across Australia. Pollution from coal affects all major body organ systems and contributes to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. In the Hunter Valley this impact is all the more prevalent due to the proximity to communities of coal mining, transport and infrastructure. The 4th terminal project would increase negative health impacts in the region. For this reason alone, the negative contribution of the project far outweighs any merits.
- T4 will mean 22 more coal ships would visit Newcastle every week, pushing out other port users.
- T4 would provide coal for the equivalent of 15 more large power stations around the world, generating an extra 288 million tonnes of carbon dioxide per year and fuelling the global climate crisis.

2

Impacts on Habitat, Endangered and Threatened Species, and Migratory Birds

- An area within the 4th terminal site is currently National Park. The National Park lands provide critical habitat for migratory shore birds. National Park lands must not be included in the proposed development.
- The 312ha project site includes 91ha of valuable native vegetation and 24ha of open water habitat. The project site is home to 18.8ha of saltmarsh (an endangered ecological community under the Threatened Species Conservation Act (TSC)), 28.9ha of mangrove and 27.3ha of freshwater wetland, 4ha of which are listed as an endangered community under the TSC Act.
- Loss of habitat for 23 threatened fauna species including the Australasian bittern (listed as endangered under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act), and the Green and Golden Bell frog (also listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act).
- Loss of habitat and disruption to an ecologically significant proportion of a population of four migratory shorebird species listed under international conservation conventions. At least 11 species of migratory birds recognised by international treaties rely on the habitat of deep pond and its proximity to the RAMSAR listed wetland.
- Offsets cannot hope to compensate for loss of habitat at the site. The proposed offset site at Ellalong has already been identified as critical for conservation in its own right. Furthermore, the offset site fails to compensate for the loss of Deep Pond because it is over 50km away from Kooragang Island. Deep Pond is critical because it provides

key foraging and roosting habitat due to its proximity to RAMSAR listed wetlands in the Hunter estuary.

- Deep Pond is the only freshwater drought refuge in the Lower Hunter Estuary system. It is relied upon by at least 15 species of waterfowl, three of which are listed as threatened under the TSC Act.

- Because of the valuable habitat that Deep Pond provides to numerous threatened and protected species and its critical function to the nearby RAMSAR listed wetlands, Deep Pond should be protected and its management should be coordinated with the ongoing conservation efforts in the Hunter Estuary.

Air Quality

- The Environmental Assessment of T4 downplays impacts on air quality stating: *"The T4 project is not expected to result in any criterion exceedings on any additional days of the year"*. It defies belief that extra, uncovered coal stockpiles will not increase the amount of coal dust effecting Newcastle suburbs.

- The EA only considers the impact of increased coal train movements on residencies within 20m of the rail line. However, the impacts of coal dust are likely to extend far beyond this area.

- The current guidelines are out-dated and fail to account for the findings of recent health studies which demonstrate that total suspended particles (coal dust) are of greater detriment to human health than when the T4 guidelines were put in place.

- The precautionary principle should be applied to potential health impacts of the T4 proposal. Approval should not be allowed until a more conclusive health and air quality study is undertaken for the Newcastle LGA.

Dredging and Water Pollution

- There is no plan to fully remediate the heavily contaminated T4 site. The T4 proposal will therefore cause the leaching of existing toxic material into groundwater and surrounding surface waters via a 'squeezing effect'. The result will be pollution of both the neighbouring (National Park and RAMSAR listed) wetlands and the Hunter River.

- An increase in shipping will negatively impact harbour water quality with sediment disturbance (some of it contaminated), release of bilge water, more antifouling agents, chemicals and oil spills, and dumping of debris. It will also reduce access for other harbour users and increase the risk of introduced species.

- The T4 proposal requires the realignment of the banks of the South Arm of the Hunter River and construction of a 'turning circle' or 'swing basin' to accommodate the world's largest ships. The proposal also requires dredging of the South Arm of the river from its natural depth of 2-4m to 16.2m with 17.8m deep shipping berths along each bank.

- The dredging will have massive impacts including the removal of aquatic habitats and impacts on estuarine habitats via changes to tidal hydrodynamics and salinity. Also, it has the potential of creating stagnant deep holes, altering currents, causing riverbed erosion and releasing pollutants that are currently trapped within the bottom sediments.

- The area that will be dredged has changed significantly after the State Government gave the dredging approval. PWCS should apply for a new license for dredging, given that the proposal for dredging has changed significantly.

Social and Economic Impacts on Newcastle and Lower Hunter

- After construction, T4 will provide no additional long-term employment. Rather, T4 is likely to result in the loss of other economic activities in the port, such as tourism, fishing and other shipping.

- T4 would facilitate an increase of at least 41 additional coal trains per day through the suburbs of Maitland and into Newcastle. This would increase congestion on the rail lines as well as increasing noise and dust.

- T4 will increase noise and light pollution. Noise, vibrations and light pollution from onsite operations will occur 24 hours a day, 7 days per week.

- T4 will cause increased traffic congestion during the construction period.

- T4 is likely to have impacts on commercial fishing due to the loss of habitat and the increased contamination caused by the dredging.

Please don't let this Terminal be built.

Thanks for accepting my submission,

Ross Brown, 7 Teralba rd , Broadmeadow

From: Rebecca Newman [mailto:Rebecca.Newman@planning.nsw.gov.au]

Sent: Tuesday, 1 May 2012 1:12 PM

To: Ross Brown

Subject: Re: Submission Details for Ross Brown (comments)

Hi Ross

Your submission arrived in 15 pages (but in 1 thin column on each page) due to formatting error. Perhaps it was due to cutting and pasting? Please resend your submission direct to my email address and I will replace the previous one.

thanks
Rebecca

Rebecca Newman

Senior Planning Officer

Infrastructure Projects

NSW Department of Planning & Infrastructure | GPO Box 39 SYDNEY NSW 2001

T 02 9228 6340 rebecca.newman@planning.nsw.gov.au

>>> Ross Brown <ross@darksidemasks.com> 1/05/2012 12:08 pm >>>



Confidentiality Requested: no

Disclosable Political Donation: no

Name: Ross Brown

Email: ross@darksidemasks.com

Address:

7 Teralba Rd

Broadmeadow, NSW

2292

Content:

This

is

a

submission

objecting

to

the

proposed

Port

Waratah

Coal

Services

Terminal

4

development

in
Newcastle
(10_0215).
The
T4
proposal
must
not
be
approved
due
to
the
significant
and
unacceptable
impacts
as
detailed
below.
LOCAL
ECOLOGICAL
IMPACTS
The
proposed
development
would
result
in
loss
of
habitat
for
23
threatened
species
of
fauna,
including
the
Green
and
Golden
Bell
frog
and
the
Australasian
Bittern.
It
would
also
result
in
disruption
to
an
ecologically
significant
proportion
of
the
population
of
four
migratory
shorebirds
listed
under
international
conservation
conventions.

At least 11 species of migratory birds recognised by international treaties and 15 species of waterfowl (three of which are listed as threatened under the TSC Act) rely on the habitat of Deep Pond and its proximity to the RAMSAR listed wetland. Deep Pond is in fact the only freshwater drought refuge in the Lower Hunter Estuary system. Deep Pond should be protected, and its management should be coordinated with the ongoing

conservation efforts in the Hunter Estuary. An area of the development would take place on land previously gazetted as National Park. This area should not be part of the proposed development. Furthermore, the project site includes 18.8ha of Saltmarsh (an endangered ecological community under the Threatened Species Conservation Act), 28.9ha of mangrove and 27.3ha of freshwater wetland, 4ha of which are listed as an endangered community under the TSC Act. Offsets cannot

compensate
for
the
loss
of
habitat
at
the
project
site.
The
proposed
offset
site
at
Ellalong
has
been
identified
as
critical
for
conservation
in
its
own
right.
Furthermore,
the
offset
site
is
50km
away
from
Kooragang
Island,
which
is
too
far
away
to
provide
the
ecological
function
of
Deep
Pond.
Deep
Pond
provides
key
foraging
and
roosting
habitat
due
to
its
proximity
to
the
RAMSAR
listed
wetlands
in
the
Hunter
Estuary.

IMPACTS

ON
AIR
QUALITY
AND
HEALTH
The
Environmental
Assessment
downplays
the
impact
of
the
project
on
air
quality.
The
EA
only
considers
the
impact
of
increased
coal
train
movements
on
residencies
within
20m
of
the
rail
line.
However,
the
impacts
of
coal
dust
are
likely
to
extend
far
beyond
these
boundaries.
More
uncovered
coal
stockpiles
will
increase
the
amount
of
coal
dust
already
affecting
Newcastle
suburbs.
The
precautionary
principle
should
be
applied
to

potential
health impacts
of
the
T4
project.
Approval
for
the
project
should
not
be
given
until
a
comprehensive
health
and
air
quality
study
has
been
conducted
across
the
Newcastle
LGA.
The
health
impacts
of
the
coal
industry
are
estimated
to
be
around
\$2.6
billion
across
Australia.
Pollution
from
coal
affects
all
major
body
organ
systems
and
contributes
to
the
leading
causes
of
morbidity
and
mortality.
The
4th
terminal
project
would
increase
negative
health

impacts
in
the
Hunter
region.
For
this
reason
alone,
the
project
should
not
be
approved.
**DREDGING
AND
WATER
CONTAMINATION**
There
is
no
plan
to
fully
remediate
the
heavily
contaminated
T4
site.
The
T4
proposal
could
therefore
cause
the
leaching
of
existing
toxic
material
into
groundwater
and
surrounding
surface
waters
via
a
'squeezing
effect'.
The
result
will
be
pollution
of
both
the
neighbouring
(National
Park
and
RAMSAR
listed)
wetlands
and
the
Hunter
River.

The dredging will have massive impacts including the removal of aquatic habitats and impacts on estuarine habitats via changes to tidal hydrodynamics and salinity. Also, it has the potential of creating stagnant deep holes, altering currents, causing riverbed erosion and releasing pollutants that are currently trapped within the bottom sediments. A study should be conducted to investigate this issue. An increase in shipping will negatively impact harbour water quality with sediment disturbance

(some of it contaminated), release of bilge water, more antifouling agents, chemicals and oil spills, and dumping of debris. It will also increase the risk of introduced species. The T4 proposal requires the realignment of the banks of the South Arm of the Hunter River and construction of a 'swing basin'. The proposal also requires dredging of the South Arm of the river from its natural depth of 2-2.4m to 16.2m with 17.8m

deep
shipping
berths
along
each
bank.
The
area
that
will
be
dredged
has
changed
significantly
after
the
State
Government
gave
the
dredging
approval.
PWCS
should
apply
for
a
new
license
for
dredging,
given
that
the
proposal
for
dredging
has
changed
significantly.
LOCAL
SOCIAL
AND
ECONOMIC
IMPACTS
After
construction,
the
T4
proposal
will
provide
no
additional
long-term
employment.
Rather,
the
22
extra
coal
ships
per
week
that
the
T4
project
will
bring
is

likely
to
push
out
other
economic
activities
in
the
port,
such
as
tourism,
fishing
and
other
exports.
It
is
also
likely
to
impact
commercial
fishing
due
to
the
loss
of
fish
habitat
and
increased
contamination
from
dredging.
T4
would
fa cilitate
an
increase
of
at
least
41
additional
coal
trains
per
day
through
the
suburbs
of
Maitland
and
into
Newcastle.
This
would
increase
congestion
on
the
rail
lines
as
well
as
increasing
noise

and dust. During the construction period, traffic congestion on roads is also likely to occur. The T4 project would also increase noise, light and dust pollution (mentioned in 'Air Quality' above). Noise, vibrations and light pollution from on- and site operations will occur 24 hours a day, 7 days per week.

IMPACTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND INCREASED MINING

The T4 project would facilitate the development of at least 15 more large coalmines in the

Hunter
 Valley
 and
 Liverpool
 plains.
 The
 EA
 should
 consider
 the
 cumulative
 social
 and
 environmental
 impacts
 of
 these
 mines.
 The
 costs
 of
 more
 mining
 to
 the
 State
 include
 greenhouse
 gas
 generation,
 loss
 of
 agricultural
 lands,
 blasting,
 noise,
 air
 quality,
 loss
 of
 aboriginal
 and
 non-~~and~~ aboriginal
 heritage,
 visual
 impacts,
 loss
 and
 pollution
 of
 surface
 water
 and
 groundwater, r,
 damage
 to
 aquatic
 ecology,
 flora
 and
 fauna
 loss.
 T4
 would
 provide
 coal
 for
 the
 equivalent
 of
 15
 more

large
power
stations
around
the
world,
generating
an
extra
288
million
tonnes
of
carbon
dioxide
per
year
and
fuelling
the
global
climate
crisis.
Consideration
of
the
impact
of
the
`Scope
3'
downstream
emissions
of
coal
exported
via
the
T4
project
should
be
included
in
the Environmental Assessment.
Sincerely, Ross Brown

IP Address: 124-171-2-16.dyn.iinet.net.au - 124.171.2.16
Submission: Online Submission from Ross Brown (comments)
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com?action=view_diary&id=29081

Submission for Job: #4399 Port Waratah Coal Services Terminal 4
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com?action=view_job&id=4399

Site: #2406 PWCS Terminal 4
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com?action=view_site&id=2406

Ross Brown

E : ross@darksidemasks.com

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