

ALTERNATIVE WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY, ELIZABETH DRIVE, KEMPS CREEK

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS UNDER PART 3A OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

Project	The construction and operation of an Alternative Waste Treatment (AWT) facility in association with the existing SITA landfill facility at Kemps Creek, to process up to 160,000 tonnes of putrescible waste per annum using a series of mechanical and biological processes to produce compost for commercial use.
Site	Lot 1, DP 542395 and Lot 740, DP 810111, Elizabeth Drive, Kemps Creek, Penrith local government area
Proponent	SITA Environmental Solutions
Date of Issue	28 December 2005
Date of Expiration	28 December 2007
General Requirements	<p>The Environmental Assessment must be prepared to a high technical and scientific standard and must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an executive summary; • a description of the proposal, including construction, operation, and staging; • an assessment of the environmental impacts of the project, with particular focus on the key assessment requirements specified below; • justification for undertaking the project with consideration of the benefits and impacts of the proposal; • a draft Statement of Commitments detailing measures for environmental mitigation, management and monitoring for the project; and • certification by the author of the Environment Assessment that the information contained in the Assessment is neither false nor misleading.
Key Assessment Requirements	<p>The Environmental Assessment must include assessment of the following key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input Wastes - the Environmental Assessment must identify the quantity, nature and likely sources of waste that would be recycled at the facility and describe how this waste would be stored, separated and handled on site. The Environmental Assessment must also clearly describe the methods and techniques for treatment of waste and the proposed use or final disposal options for the treated waste. The Environmental Assessment must also detail how the proposed development may affect operation of the existing landfill, with specific reference to landfilling rates, landfill life, and on-going demand for landfill capacity. • Strategic Waste Management and Planning – The Environmental Assessment must clearly identify and justify the role of the proposed development in the context of strategic waste management in the Sydney Metropolitan area, with specific reference to the aims and objectives of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001, and waste diversion scenarios considered in Independent Public Assessment – Landfill Capacity and Demand (Wright, September 2000). • Air quality Impacts – The Environmental Assessment must include an assessment of the air quality implications of the project, particularly dust and odour impacts from the waste management and composting processes at the site. The air quality assessment must assess relevant parameters and air pollutants from a project-specific perspective in accordance with <i>Approved Methods and Guidance for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW</i> (DEC, 2005) and in a cumulative context with the existing landfill operations. The Environmental Assessment must also detail the likely greenhouse gas emissions from the project and what measures are proposed to be implemented to minimise, mitigate, and manage such emissions. • Traffic and Transport Impacts – the Environmental Assessment must include an assessment of the traffic implications of the project, particularly in relation to

	<p>the nature of the traffic and the proposed traffic routes, volume and frequency of anticipated movements; site access, internal roadways and parking and the impact of the proposed development on traffic volumes on local roads, regional roads and intersections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazards and Risk Impacts – the Environmental Assessment must include an assessment of potential hazards on site to determine the potential for off site impacts under the relevant provisions of <i>State Environmental Planning Policy No.33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development</i> (SEPP 33). In particular, a preliminary risk screening must be completed in accordance with <i>Applying SEPP 33</i> (DUAP, 1994), with a clear indication of class, quantity and location of all dangerous goods to be located on the proposed site with special emphasis on how the proposed development may alter the risk landscape at the site and surrounding land uses as relevant. Should preliminary screening indicate that the proposed development is "potentially hazardous", a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) must be prepared for inclusion in the Environmental Assessment as required under SEPP 33. The PHA must be prepared in accordance with the Department's publications <i>Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6 - Guidelines for Hazard Analysis</i> (DUAP, 1997) and <i>Multi-Level Risk Assessment</i> (DUAP, 1997). • General Environmental Risk Analysis – notwithstanding the above key assessment requirements, the Environmental Assessment must include an environmental risk analysis to identify potential environmental impacts associated with the project (construction and operation), proposed mitigation measures and potentially significant residual environmental impacts after the application of proposed mitigation measures. Where additional key environmental impacts are identified through this environmental risk analysis, an appropriately detailed impact assessment of these additional key environmental impacts must be included in the Environmental Assessment.
Consultation Requirements	<p>You must undertake an appropriate and justified level of consultation with the following parties during the preparation of the Environmental Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSW Department of Environment and Conservation; • NSW Department of Natural Resources; • Sydney Catchment Authority; • Penrith City Council; and • the local community. <p>The Environmental Assessment must clearly indicate issues raised by stakeholders during consultation, and how those matters have been addressed in the Environmental Assessment.</p>
Deemed refusal period	<p>Under clause 8E(2) of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000</i>, the applicable deemed refusal period is 60 days from the end of the proponent's environmental assessment period for the project.</p>