Response to Submissions

Young to Wagga Wagga Looping Pipeline Stage 2 (Bethungra to Young)

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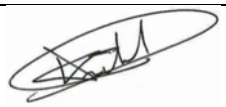
3	12-Nov-2012	Final	Guillaume Prudent-Richard Principal Environmental Scientist	

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List of Abbreviations

APIA	Australian Pipeline Industry Association
AHMP	Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan
CEEC	Critically Endangered Ecological Community
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
dB	Decibel
DOL	Department of Lands
DoP	Department of Planning
EA	Environmental Assessment
EEC	Endangered Ecological Communities
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
KP	Kilometre Point
LEP	Local Environment Plans
LGA	Local Government Area
NES	matter of national environmental significance
NOW	NSW Office of Water
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan
RMS	Roads and Maritime Services
ROW	Right of Way
RTA	Roads and Traffic Authority
RTS	Response to Submissions
SoCs	Statement of Commitments
TSC Act	Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995
VCA	Vegetation Classification and Assessment

1.0 Introduction

The Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Young to Wagga Wagga Looping Pipeline, Stage 2 (Bethungra to Young) – MP10_0163 (the Proposal), was exhibited for 25 business days from 06/08/2012 to 07/09/2012.

This Response to Submissions (RTS) report provides responses to the submissions received. It also describes further refinements made to the Statement of Commitments (SoCs) as a result of these submissions and ongoing consultation.

The Submissions report has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of Part 3A of the EP&A Act and demonstrates the proponent has fully considered all submissions made. It will assist the Director-General of the Department of Planning (DoP) in the further consideration and determination of the project.

1.1 Post determination activities

A range of activities would occur following the determination, including:

- Notification of decision via DoP website, letters to stakeholders and affected landholders.
- Ongoing consultation with adjacent and affected landholders.
- Ongoing project development, including detailed design, safety studies, and development and enforcement of the Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP), Operational Environment Management Plan (OEMP) and Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AHMP).
- Ongoing consultation with stakeholders and the provision of information to affected individuals and other stakeholders.
- Construction of the pipeline and associated construction-related communications and stakeholder engagement.

2.0 Submissions

In response to this exhibition 11 submissions were received and forwarded to the proponent. Submissions were received from government agencies and other groups, and these individuals/organisations are presented in Table 1 along with a corresponding submission number for the purposes of the RTS report.

Table 1 List of Submissions

Submission Number	Organisation / Individual Name	Section where issues are addressed in this report
1	NSW Trade & Investment - Resources & Energy	N/A submission indicated no issues.
2	Lachlan Catchment Management Authority	3.1, 3.2
3	Murrumbidgee Catchment Management Authority	3.3, 3.9
4	NSW Rural Fire Service	N/A - submission indicated no issues.
5	Harden Shire Council	3.1
6	Roads & Maritime Services	3.6
7	Department of Primary Industries	3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 3.9
8	Junee Shire Council	3.3, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9
9	Office of Environment & Heritage	3.3, 3.4
10	Environmental Protection Authority	3.5, 3.8
11	(Name withheld) of Harden, NSW	3.10

3.0 Response to Submissions

The following section provides a summary of the submissions received, as they correspond to the sections of the EA, and presents the proponents response. Where revisions to the SoCs have been made based on submissions received, the justification behind the change has been detailed within this section, and the revised SoCs are shown in Section 4.0.

3.1 Project Description

In summary submissions to the EA raised the following issues relating to the project description:

- The provision of natural gas is considered to be a major economic driver for the establishment, and relocation of, industries in regional areas. Consideration should be given to construction of decompression points along the Proposal to allow access to gas for communities.
- Consideration should be given to construction of a branch line so that gas can be distributed into Harden town.

Submissions: 2, 5.

3.1.1 Response

A letter response was sent to the Harden Shire Council by APA on 27 September 2012 in response to this issue raised in the submissions. This letter supported the information which has been presented in the EA regarding the strategic context and need for the proposal as detailed in Chapter 2.0 of the EA. A summary of the information presented in this letter is provided below:

- The Proposal will be laid alongside the existing transmission pipeline and is designed to provide increased capability to move natural gas across NSW. Both pipelines will be transmission grade and will operate together at very high pressures enabling them to move large volumes of gas on behalf of the APA transmission customers.

  The Proposal will not change the availability of gas to the local regain. The existing pipeline already has sufficient capacity for additional local supplies, however, at this time, it is cost-prohibitive to provide natural gas access to the local communities near the transmission pipeline. It was for this reason that APA did not specifically contact the Local Authorities regarding potential opportunities from the proposed pipeline.

  However, APA did hold a technical presentation on 11 June 2009 at the Wagga Wagga RSL, to which the Local Authorities were invited, where was present the proposal for the new pipeline between Wagga Wagga and Young. The first section of this pipeline was constructed in 2010 between Wagga Wagga and Bethungra. The current Proposal from Bethungra to Young completes the duplication.

  APA is principally a gas transmission company and whilst APA would be more than happy to provide access to the pipelines for gas distribution purposes, it is unlikely that the shippers/retailers involved would find it a satisfactory economic proposition without either a large township to supply and/or sizeable industrial customers. The live pipelines though can still be tapped at any time in the future, therefore should an off take supply become viable it could still be connected.

3.2 Consultation Process

In summary, submissions to the EA raised the following issues relating to the consultation process:

- Consultation of the environmentally sensitivity area mapping (held by each shire council) should be carried out. This environmentally sensitivity area mapping incorporates sustainable natural resource management principles that identify and adequately protect key areas in the Young, Harden, Cootamundra and Junee Shires.
- Use of any Crown land for the pipeline itself or for the construction phase will need to be subject to an appropriate tenure under the *Crown Lands Act 1989*. Further, a status check will need to be undertaken over any Aboriginal Land Claims within the Proposal. The proponent should make early enquiry with the local Crown Lands office in this regard.

Submissions: 2, 7

3.2.1 Response

During preparation of the EA, assessment of the potential impacts of the Proposal was conducted, which was consistent with sustainable natural resource management principals. While consultation of the environmentally sensitivity area mapping held by Shire Councils was not specifically conducted, the assessment conducted was consistent with the information presented within this mapping. Furthermore, the Proposal, due to its proposed construction within an existing pipeline easement, is expected to have minimal impact upon natural resources.

Consultation with the Councils during preparation of the EA, which included the supply of an early draft of the EA, indicated no objections to the principals underpinning the impact assessment and SoCs prepared in the EA. In order to further confirm that the Proposal would meet the principals identified within the Shire Councils environmentally sensitivity area mapping, the Shire Councils would be further contacted and consulted during the preparation of the CEMP and OEMP.

As noted within the EA (12.1.3 – Crown Land), the Proposal would traverses a number of landholdings owned and/or managed as Crown Land. Within the EA, the Land Use Commitment LU3 identifies the commitment that APA will consult with NSW Department of Lands (DoL) regarding Crown Lands traversed by the pipeline. As necessary, easements will be acquired pursuant to the Pipelines Act 1967 which provides for notice of the proposed easement to be provided to DoL. For any areas of temporary occupation of Crown Lands outside the easement a licence will be obtained under the Crown Lands Act 1989.

Consultation regarding potential land use conflicts prior to construction would also include a status check of any Aboriginal Land Claims within the Proposal, and this has been added into the updated Commitment LU3.

3.3 Biodiversity

In summary, submissions to the EA raised the following issues relating to biodiversity:

- Removal of vegetation:
    - The EA does not clearly identify the overall area of vegetation to be cleared as part of the Proposal.
    - No discussion of the potential existence of grassland derived from Box-Gum Woodland that meets the definition of White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland as listed under Schedule 1 of the *Threatened Species Conservation ACT 1995* is made in the EA.
    - When considering revegetation options it will be important to ensure suitable local native species are used.
- Removal of fauna habitat:
    - The EA does not clearly state whether the 36 hollow-bearing trees are part of the 296 trees within the EEC areas or whether they are separate isolated paddock trees.
    - The loss of hollow-bearing trees will need to be mitigated.
    - The placement of nest boxes will require some investigation to determine what species are currently using the hollows in the mature trees to be removed and the placement of the artificial nest boxes that are suited to these species in both size and placement location.
    - The EA did not appear to identify raptor nests as a significant habitat feature. A commitment should be included to ensure that trees with raptor nests are not to be removed.
    - Within the EA there is no indication on how mitigation measures, utilised to mitigate the impact the construction of the pipeline will have on native vegetation, will be protected into the future.
- Fauna Impacts:
    - There is concern regarding the lack of discussion regarding the 'unidentified glider' and the overall survey effort for woodland birds which are the group of species that is likely to be the most impacted.
    - The CEMP is to include an outline of procedures to cater for capture and relocation of any fish that may become stranded as a result of pipeline construction operations in waterway crossings.
    - Mitigation measures to mitigate potential impacts upon fauna from trenches should be addressed.

- Offsets:
    - The Proposal needs to consider developing an offset strategy either on site or elsewhere to ensure the overall “maintain or improved” biodiversity principal are met by the Proposal.
    - An Offset Strategy should be developed that meets the principle of maintaining or improving biodiversity as required by OEH “Principals for the Use of Biodiversity Offsets in NSW”. The offset strategy proposed within the EA does not provide information about whether a feasible offset exists, what size and ecological values an offset site(s) might have, and what legal mechanism(s) to ensure its conservation in perpetuity are proposed. Significant progress in determining the offset package, including consultation with OEH and Lachlan and/or Murrumbidgee CMA, is recommended before consent is grated for the project.

Submissions: 3, 7, 8, 9

3.3.1 Response

Removal of Vegetation

Within the Fauna and Flora Assessment conducted to inform the EA (Appendix B of the EA) Table 6 (Appendix B - A) shows the maximum estimated clearing area for each vegetated section of the proposed pipeline ROW (based on VCA and CMA mapping) when utilising a 30 m ROW. This conservative mapping approach identified the clearing of up to 6.9 ha of remnant vegetation would be required for the Proposal. The actual area of clearing is likely to be lower than this estimate, as:

- The ROW would be able to largely utilise existing cleared infrastructure corridors through remnant vegetation.
- Pipeline construction will be reduced to 20 m ROW width within certain sections of remnant vegetation to ensure minimal impact.
- Disturbance of remnant vegetation beside major watercourses and major roads would be avoided where practicable through local adjustment of the pipeline route within the easement.
- Disturbance of remnant vegetation can be avoided within some vegetated areas through sensitive construction techniques.

Two separate field surveys were conducted to inform the EA, the initial field survey in February 2011 targeting specific sites as identified through desktop searches and the second in July 2011 comprised of traversing the entire Proposal ROW. These field survey events included targeted field survey for the occurrence of the threatened ecological communities including assessment for the potential existence of grassland derived from Box-Gum Woodland (as defined under both the EPBC Act and TSC Act).

Field survey resulted in the identification of 2.46 ha of Box-Gum Woodland meeting the definition under the TSC Act. Within these sections of TSC Act Box-Gum Woodland, 1.66 ha of Box-Gum Woodland was identified to also meet the definition under the EPBC Act. No other threatened ecological communities were identified within the Proposal site.

Field survey did not focus on identification or mapping of unlisted vegetation communities, and as such the conservatively identified 6.9 ha of vegetation (based solely on desktop mapping) was adopted for the EA as a ‘worst case’ vegetation clearing area. While all the vegetation communities within this 6.9 ha were not specifically mapped, 2.46 ha was identified as TSC Act Box-Gum Woodland, and the remaining 4.74 ha of vegetation was comprised of unlisted vegetation communities. While these unlisted vegetation communities were not identified or mapped to community as described in the NSW Vegetation Classification and Assessment database, detailed flora surveys were conducted within some of these sections of communities (see Table 1 in Appendix B of the EA). In order to inform the preparation of an offset strategy, confirmatory native vegetation classification would be undertaken in specified areas (see revised Commitment B17). These specified areas relate to the areas of remaining unlisted vegetation identified in Table 2.

Any changes that have been made to the Study Area since the release of the EA, or that may be made in the future, will not significantly alter the nature of the proposed project and would be intended to reduce the project’s environmental impacts. Adaptive management techniques will be implemented to manage any unavoidable impacts.

Table 2 has been prepared to provide further clarification of the desktop and field survey based vegetation communities within the Proposal site.

Table 2 Clarification of vegetation communities identified within the Proposals site

Vegetation community type	Source	Community listing	Conservative area to be cleared
Desktop			
Various vegetation communities	VCA and CMA mapping	N/A	6.9 ha
Field			
Box-Gum Woodland	Field Survey	TSC Act (EPBC Act*)	2.46 ha (1.66 ha*)
Remaining Unlisted Vegetation			
Various vegetation communities	VCA and CMA mapping	N/A	4.74 ha
*Note: EPBC Act woodland wholly within the area identified as TSC Act woodland			

During preparation of the OEMP for the Proposal the revegetation techniques to be implemented would be developed. During development of these techniques the recommendations provided within Recommendation 8 of the Flora and Fauna Assessment (Appendix B of the EA) should be considered. Commitment B15 has been revised to include this requirement.

Removal of fauna habitat

Field survey conducted to inform the EA included traversing the entire Proposal ROW in July 2011. This field survey identified the occurrence of 36 hollow-bearing trees which were generally comprised of isolated paddock trees, and were not included within the count of 296 trees within the EEC areas of the Proposal. The fauna habitat figures, shown in Appendix B-E of the EA show the locations of the hollow-bearing trees identified.

As described in Commitment B12, the loss of these hollow-bearing trees will be mitigated through the use of nest boxes (as necessary) in suitable retained vegetation and where practical, and safe, hollows that are felled in timbered areas will be recycled by strapping them to trees adjacent to the project footprint, in consultation with OEH. The location and appropriateness of the placement of nest boxes would be determined in consultation with OEH following further assessment of the hollow-bearing trees, to ensure that they are suitable in both size and placement location. The SoCs have been revised to include an additional Commitment (B19), which details the information required to be collected on all hollow-bearing trees to be cleared.

Furthermore, the APA is proposing to implement an offset strategy that would contribute to the long term conservation of biodiversity. This offset strategy would be prepared to meet the principle of maintaining or improving biodiversity values. This offset strategy would be developed in consultation with OEH, and would be established to also mitigate the loss of hollow-bearing trees (see revised Commitment B17). Pending consultation with OEH, nest boxes may be utilised within the supplement the values of the offset area.

While no raptor nests were identified within the Proposal site, a commitment has been added to the SoCs (B18) to mitigate potential impact upon previously unidentified raptor nests. This commitment has been created to address the comments raised during consultation and details that, should any trees containing previously unidentified raptors nests be identified these trees must not be removed without prior liaison with OEH.

Measures to ensure protection into the future of the mitigation measures proposed (such as nest boxes, relocated hollows and the offset site) will be determined, in consultation with OEH, during the preparation of the CEMP and offset strategy as appropriate. Furthermore, as noted within the EA, the management of the offset site would need to be managed to maintain or improve the biodiversity values potentially impacted.

Fauna Impacts

While survey effort for woodland bird species was not exhaustive, the field survey did include identification of suitable habitat for threatened species. For the purposes of the TSC Act Section 5a Assessment (Seven Part Test), species for which suitable habitat was identified were assessed with the assumption that the species may occur within the area.

Therefore, no further environmental assessment is required as it can be demonstrated that sufficient assessment of the impacts has been completed and the SoCs outline how these impacts will be managed. Likewise, while the glider species observed during field work could not be positively identified, the TSC Act Section 5a Assessment (Seven Part Test) was conducted based on the suitable habitat identified. For this reason further discussion on this unidentified species was not included within the EA.

As noted in the draft Commitment SG2 of the EA, where practicable, water crossings would be undertaken during no or low flow. As a result of this commitment the expected impact upon fish which may be utilising the water ways to be crossed is minimal. To further mitigate this potential impact during preparation of the CEMP the procedures to manage any fish (such as capture and relocation) that may be affected during the pipeline construction will be developed in consultation with Fisheries NSW. This commitment has been added to the revised SoCs (B20).

Within the EA consideration has been given to the potential impacts of the proposal on fauna species, in particular potential impacts from soil excavation. To facilitate the laying of the pipeline, an open trench would be required. The trenching would be progressive and therefore the full length of the proposed pipeline would not be open at any given time. The open trench provides a temporary barrier to movement of ground-dwelling fauna and also poses a risk of falling into the trench and becoming trapped. Fauna entrapment within proposed pipeline trenches has been recognised as a key environmental issue by the Australian Pipeline Industry Association Code of Environmental Practice (APIA, 2005).

To mitigate this potential impact from soil excavation, the Commitment B13 includes the requirement for survey of the open trench ahead of construction works daily and relocation of any trapped fauna species. Furthermore, additional measures to protect fauna during construction (such as escape ramps or fauna refuges) will be further explored during preparation of the CEMP and construction.

Offsets

During the preparation of the EA consideration of mitigation measures has included development of a preliminary offset strategy that would contribute to the long term conservation of biodiversity (Section 8.5 of the EA). However, as noted within the EA this preliminary offset strategy will need to be further developed into the final offset strategy in consultation with OEH and Lachlan and/or Murrumbidgee CMA as appropriate. The final offset strategy will include information on the feasibility of the offset exist, what size and ecological values an offset site(s) might have, and what legal mechanism(s) to ensure its conservation in perpetuity are proposed. The revised Commitment B17 details this commitment to the development of the final offset strategy.

3.4 Heritage

The response from the OEH noted, and supported the use of the *DECCW Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* during preparation of the EA, not the DEC 2005 draft guidelines, as required by the DGRs.

In summary, submissions to the EA raised the following issues relating to heritage:

- The consequences of the arborist inspection of scarred tree APA-STS-11 are not detailed within the EA.
- Since the completion of the EA further studies have been conducted in the area, and the findings of these studies should be utilised to inform the AHMP.
- The recommendation made within the EA to include a research design for salvage excavations within an AHMP, developed in consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders, OEH and prepared to the satisfaction of the DoP has not been included in the SoCs.
- The recommendation made within the EA to include details within the AHMP of the monitoring process in areas that are considered to be areas of Aboriginal cultural sensitivity, where existing ground surface visibility is very limited, has not been included in the SoCs.
- AH1 within the SoCs of the EA lacks clarity and should be reworded to include the development within the AHMP of detailed actions building on the recommendations provided in Table 15 of the EA.
- AH3 within the SoCs of the EA is very general and lacks specific details, options or direction. This commitment should be reworded to include development within the AHMP of the details on the management of previously unidentified heritage items or sites.
- Appendix C of the EA lacks details on several reports in the References.

Submission: 9

3.4.1 Response

Prior to construction an AHMP would be prepared for the Proposal. As detailed within the EA this AHMP will include further detail on the specific actions for monitoring, excavation, collection and salvage of Aboriginal cultural heritage. This AHMP would be further informed by relevant recent studies (namely Navin Officer September 2011 and Navin Officer August 2012 if available) which have been conducted in the area subsequent to the EA preparation. These subsequent studies will be reviewed to obtain further information on background context for the salvage works.

Further, in response to the submissions, the AHMP will include description on what is to occur pending the results of the arborist inspection of scarred tree APA-STS-11. The implications (such as tree removal or pipeline realignment) of this inspection will be further discussed within the AHMP. Commitment AH1 has been revised to include this requirement.

In response to submissions, the revised SoCs (Section 4.0 of this RTS) has been updated to include the recommendations made within the EA which were omitted from the draft SoCs. Commitments AH1 and AH3 have been reworded to provide greater clarity and include the recommendations omitted.

The references accidently omitted from Appendix C of the EA are provided for reference in Appendix A of this RTS. Note- the reference to ‘Kelton 2006’ was incorrect and should have read ‘Kelton 1995a’.

3.5 Noise and Vibration

In summary, submissions to the EA raised the following issues relating to noise and vibration:

- It is recommended that a commitment consistent with the Australian and New Zealand Environment Council (ANZEC) Technical Basis for Guidelines to Minimise Annoyance Due to Blasting Overpressure and Ground Vibration (1990) is put in place to ensure any impacts are reasonable.

Submission: 10

3.5.1 Response

The SoCs have been revised to include an additional commitment (NV4) which is consistent with the ANZEC Technical Basis for Guidelines to Minimise Annoyance Due to Blasting Overpressure and Ground Vibration (1990). Specifically, this commitment includes reference to the airblast overpressure limit of 115dB (Linear Peak) and ground vibration peak particle velocity limit of 5 mm/s when measured at the nearest residential premise.

3.6 Traffic and Transport

In summary, submissions to the EA raised the following issues relating to traffic and transport:

- Location of a central material depot should be considered to allow for better traffic distribution.
- During design and construction of the Proposal any impacts on the existing road network should be minimised and the safety, efficiency and standard of maintenance along the existing road network is to be maintained.
- Compliance with relevant RMS requirements must be maintained during construction of the Proposal.

Submissions: 6, 8

3.6.1 Response

Traffic and Transport movements required for the Proposal are considered in Section 10.4.2 of the EA, and due to the nature of the Proposal a central material depot is not proposed. As detailed within the EA, once plant and equipment is delivered to the start of the proposed pipeline much of the plant, equipment and heavy vehicles required for construction would travel almost exclusively along the ROW from the start to the finish construction as far as possible. Pipe would be transported by road directly to the ROW ready for laying into the trench as far as possible. If due to unforeseen circumstances a material stockpile location is required, the land within the boundaries of the APA Young compressor station (KP 0) would be utilised. This availability of a stockpile location owned by the APA provides assurance that during the construction of the Proposal no land outside the Proposal site would be affected.

During design and construction of the Proposal any impacts on the existing road network would be minimised and the safety, efficiency and standard of maintenance along the existing road network would be maintained. The RMS requirements provided within the submission have been reproduced in Table 3. These requirements relate to classified roads within the Proposal. The classified roads which are intersected by the Proposal are:

- Burley Griffin Way (MR84)
- Cootamundra – Stockinbingal Road (MR235)
- Gunning – Temora Road (MR241) referred to as Boorowa Street in the EA
- Young – Grenfell Road (MR239) referred to as Henry Lawson Way in the EA

The SoCs have been revised to include an additional commitment (TT3) which includes the requirement to comply with the RMS requirements.

Table 3 RMS requirements (adapted from submission 6)

RMS requirements (reproduced from submission 6)
- Where the pipeline is to cross a Classified Road it shall comply with the following criteria: • Road crossings shall be as near as possible at right angles to the centreline of the road to minimise the impact area of pipe sensitivity. • Thrust boring or directional boring are to be used for installation of any works under the road. Road crossings are to be carried out using mechanical underboring construction rather than hydraulic means. • The pipeline shall be treated over the full width of the road formation to allow future maintenance of the works without disturbance to the road. • The pipeline is to have a minimum cover of 1500 mm under the road reserve, including from the bottom of any drain. Further to this RMS require that the pipeline be at such a depth that still allows future road maintenance to occur without interfering with the pipeline. This requires that RMS be able to dig out up to 1 m depth of existing pavement material and utilise heavy road construction equipment (eg. 24 tonne vibrating roller). • Where steel casings are not used then a trace wire is to be provided to assist with the future location of the line. *The proponent notes that the use of steel pipe provides a similar if not better locational capability than trace wire which would normally be used for non-ferrous assets such as PE gas pipes. For this application trace wire would not be necessary.* • Any access points and valves are to be located outside of the road reserve. - Permanent location markers that are readily visible are to be placed on either side of the road carriageway and located outside the clear zone (that is, at least 10 m from the edge line of the carriageway in a 100 km/h speed zone). - Any disturbance within the road reserve of the Classified Road Network is to be reinstated to match the surrounding roadside environment. The carriageway of the Burley Griffin Way is not to be disturbed. - No new access driveways are to be constructed within the road reserve of the Burley Griffin Way for the construction and/or maintenance of the proposed or existing pipeline. - A Traffic Management Plan shall be prepared in consultation with the relevant road authorities (Council and RMS) to outline measures to manage traffic related issues associated with construction of the pipeline. The plan shall detail the potential impacts associated with the development, the measures to be implemented, and the procedures to monitor and ensure compliance. The plan shall address construction activity access and parking to ensure that suitable provision is available to all vehicles associated with the construction of the development to minimise access points to, alleviate any need to park within, or load/unload from, the existing formation of a Classified Road. - The developer is responsible for all public utility adjustment/relocation works, necessitated by the proposed development and as required by the various public utility authorities and/or their agents. It should be noted that any works within the road reserve will require concurrence from Roads and Maritime Services under section 138 of the Roads Act 1993 prior to commencement of any works.

RMS requirements (reproduced from submission 6)

- Prior to works commencing within the road reserve of a Classified Road the applicant must obtain approval under Section138 of the Roads Act 1993 from the road authority (Council). Any works within the road reserve require a Traffic Control Plan in accordance with the Traffic Control at Work Sites manual adopted by RMS.
- As works within the road reserve of a Classified Road require the concurrence from RMS under section 138 of the Roads Act, 1993 detailed design plans of any works which are to be undertaken within the road reserve are to be submitted to RMS for approval prior to commencement of any such works. Upon completion of construction activities a detailed set Works-As-Executed Plans are to be provided to RMS indicating final levels, distances and pipe locations within the road reserve of a Classified Road.
- All works associated with the project shall be at no cost to the RMS or the relevant road authority.
- The RMS is not liable for any sub-surface conditions or existing services encountered. It is the proponents responsibility to identify any existing services at the location as RMS accepts no liability for any damage that may be cause due to the proposed works.
- For any works within the road reserve of a Classified Road current Public Liability Insurance for an amount not less than $20 Million is required. Evidence of a current Certificate of Currency for Public Liability Insurance for the contractor undertaking the work is to be provided prior to commencement of works. The insurance is to be extended to include RMS being indemnified against any action that could result in litigation.
- That the conditions of development consent do not guarantee that final consent will be granted by RMS to specific road work, traffic control facilities and other structures and works on the classified road network. The developer is required to obtain Section 138 Approval from Council with RMS concurrence for any works within the Classified Road Reserve. RMS must provide a final consent for each specific change to the classified road network prior to the commencement of any work.
- Where any works are required on or adjacent to public roads, parks or drainage reserves, a Traffic Control Plan providing details of all warning signs, lights, barriers, etc. to be prepared and implemented in accordance with AS 1742 “Manual of Uniform Traffic control devices” and the “Guideline *Traffic Control at Works Sites*” adopted by RMS.

3.7 Hazard and Risk Assessment

In summary, submissions to the EA raised the following issues relating to hazard and risk:

- Bushfire prevention measures during preliminary work, construction work and rehabilitation works should be addressed.

Submission: 8

3.7.1 Response

Within the EA consideration has been given to the potential for construction activities to create unintended bushfires in the project area. This potential issue is discussed in Sections 8.3.12 and 13.1.1 of the EA.

To mitigate the potential impacts, Commitment B4 includes the requirement for diesel vehicles used in construction to be fitted with spark arresters; fire extinguishers and personnel trained in fire fighting to be on-hand during construction (including welding operations) to minimise risks of accidental fires.

It is also noted that comment received from the NSW Rural Fire Service noted no issues in regard to the bushfire sections of the Proposal.

3.8 Surface and Groundwater

In summary, submissions to the EA raised the following issues relating to surface and groundwater:

- Prior to construction:
    - A CEMP should be developed, in consultation with NSW Office of Water, which provides the detailed mitigation and management measures for activities near and within watercourses and general surface and groundwater management issues.
    - Water sourcing and possible re-use of water should be considered.
- Works required:
    - The NSW Office of Water should be consulted to ensure that appropriate licencing under the Water Act 1912 or Water Management Act 200 from the NSW Office of Water before commencing any works which intercept or extract groundwater or surface water is obtained.
    - All activities within 40 m of a watercourse should be carried out consistently with the "*Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land*" and banks and floors of water courses that are open cut trenched should be immediately stabilised after the pipe has been laid and backfilled.
    - A compliance audit of waterway crossings works and erosion and sediment controls will be required.
- Timing of works:
    - Construction of waterway crossings is not to be undertaken during high or moderate flow conditions. Waterway crossings may only be constructed when waterways are under low-flow or no-flow condition. Work on waterway crossings must be suspended if water levels rise during the construction period until flows subside.
    - Work on waterway crossings must be suspended during rainfall events
    - Within the EA clean water diversion and contaminated water collection systems for the surface water are proposed. It is recommended that the timing of the rehabilitation of the water courses is addressed.

Submissions: 7, 8, 10

3.8.1 Response

Prior to construction

The CEMP for the Proposal will be developed in consultation with the NSW Office of Water where the CEMP relates to surface and groundwater. The CEMP will include the detailed mitigating and management measures to address activities near and within watercourses and general surface and groundwater management issues. The SoCs have been revised to include an additional commitment (SG5) which includes the requirement for this consultation with the NSW Office of Water.

Potential water sources and re-use options are discussed within Section 14 and 16.2 of the EA, and will be further refined during development of the CEMP.

Works required

Prior to construction the NSW Office of Water will be consulted regarding potential licences which may be required under the Water Act 1912 or Water Management Act 2000. This licensing will likely be required for any works which intercept or extract groundwater or surface water. Specifically, as noted within the EA the potential need to intercept groundwater through excavation for the pipeline trench and the potential need to extract water for construction and testing purposes may also be subject to licencing requirements.

The additional commitment (SG5) also includes the requirement for the development of the CEMP to consider that all activities within 40 m of a watercourse should be carried out consistently with the "*Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land*" (available from http://www.water.nsw.gov.au/Water-licensing/Approvals/Controlled-activities/Controlled-activities/default.aspx). Furthermore, SoC SG3 has also been revised to include the requirement that banks and floors of water courses that are open cut trenched will be stabilised as soon as possible after the pipe has been laid and backfilled.

The SoCs have been revised to include an additional commitment (SG6) which details the requirements of a compliance audit of waterway crossings works and erosion and sediment controls.

This compliance audit would be undertaken by suitably qualified person independent of the APA within 3 months and 6 months of the commencement of on ground works and again at the completion of pipeline laying. A copy of each audit report would be provided to Fisheries NSW.

Timing of works

The Commitment SG2 includes the requirement that, where practicable, water crossings during construction would be undertaken during no or low flow. Furthermore, during the development of the CEMP, the NSW Office of Water will be liaised with to determine other management practices which may be appropriate for the Proposal (such as the potential suspension of works should water levels rise).

The timing of rehabilitation works would be further considered during the preparation of the CEMP. This requirement has been included in the additional commitment (SG5).

3.9 Geology and Soils

In summary, submissions to the EA raised the following issues relating to geology and soils:

- The CEMP is to include details of the appropriate erosion and sediment control methods to be implemented (particularly in proximity to waterway crossings) during preliminary work, construction work, and rehabilitation works.
- The issues associated with the areas within the Proposal site which contain soil types that are naturally erosive will need to be resolved.
- Erosion and sediment controls are to be continually maintained in good working order until the pipeline right-of-way has revegetated and stabilised and the risk of erosion is minimal. Erosion and Sediment controls are to be in good working order when workers vacate the site at the end of each working day.

Submissions: 3, 7, 8

3.9.1 Response

As described within the EA, and SoC S2 and S4, the CEMP will include detail on the sediment and erosion control measures to be implemented at all stages of construction. This CEMP will include detail based on soil type and location (such as close to waterway crossings). The soil types along the Proposal were initially identified within the EA, but would be further identified and delineated along the Proposal, and will include consideration of naturally erosive soils particularly in the Bethungra to Cootamundra areas. Commitment S4 has been revised to include the requirement to consider these naturally erosive soils during the preparation of the CEMP.

The SoCs have been revised to include additional information within Commitment S2 which includes the requirement that the Erosion and Sediment controls developed and detailed within the CEMP are to be continually maintained in good working order to ensure that the measures perform the role required until the risk of erosion at a site is minimal.

3.10 General

In summary submissions to the EA raised the following issues relating to the Project in general:

- A comprehensive *Operation Management Plan* should accompany the EA to address (during and post construction) access road and traffic plan, containment, promotion of ground cover, protection of native vegetation, biodiversity and soil degradation issues.

Submission: 11

3.10.1 Response

A CEMP and an OEMP would be prepared for the Proposal prior to construction works. This CEMP and OEMP would be informed by the EA, and the requirement for these has been included in the SoCs for the EA. While the CEMP and OEMP would not accompany the EA at submission, they will be informed by the EA, and will provide further details on the mitigation measures to address potential impacts of the Proposal.

4.0 Revised Statement of Commitments

4.1 Overview

An overview of the environmental assessment process undertaken for the Proposal is provided in Chapter 6.0 of the EA. In relation to each of the environmental issues assessed a number of mitigation and management measures have been identified with the aim of minimising or mitigating, as far as practical, any adverse impacts associated with the proposal.

These proposed mitigation and management measures have informed the development of the principle based SoCs that APA will undertake as part of the ongoing development of the Proposal. The SoCs were originally prepared in draft form (as presented within the EA) and have been revised to their current form in response to stakeholder and community input during the display of the Environmental Assessment.

Following determination of the Environmental Assessment, these commitments would guide subsequent phases of the Proposal development to minimise impacts on the environment. Any consortium or contractor involved in any future planning approvals, design, construction and/or operation phases of the Proposal would be required to undertake all works in accordance with the SoCs.

4.2 Revised Commitments

The SoCs, including commitments relating to key issues assessed in the EA is provided in Table 4. Where appropriate, the SoCs have been amended to reflect the submissions received, as detailed in Section 2.0.

The commitments include:

- An objective.
- Details of the high level principle based commitment.
- The timing of when the commitment applies (prior to construction, during construction or during operation).
- Reference to any key sections of the EA, documents or guiding principles influencing the objective and implementation of the commitment.

Table 4 –Statement of Commitments

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
Proposal Overall				
Ensure the adequacy and compliance of environmental management measures.	PO1	Designated environmental personnel will be appointed to monitor the performance of the environmental management measures of the Proposal.	Prior to and during construction	
Construction Management				
Management systems in place for protection of environment.	CM1	A CEMP will be developed in consultation with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage to manage environmental issues assessed and implement identified mitigation and management measures where required.	Prior to construction	
	CM2	The proponent will direct its contractors to carry out the project in accordance with the CEMP.	During construction	

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
Minimise impacts on human amenity as a result of construction hours.	CM3	Construction works would typically be undertaken between 7 am and 6 pm, seven days a week for 28 days and then 9 days off, except in the following instances where extended construction hours may occur when: - Boring is in operation until completion of the boring. - Water filling and hydro-testing of the pipeline is underway (continuity of process is required). - Extenuating circumstances out of the control of the project (such as weather, industrial relations) result in delays to the pipeline program. - Works do not pose an audible disturbance to any residences. - Transport of plant, equipment and pipe by oversized trucks outside of hours as required by authorities for safety reasons. - It is required in an emergency to avoid injury or loss of life, property and/or to prevent environmental harm. - Agreement is reached with local residents in order to reduce the duration of construction activities and/or manage other traffic, amenity or disturbance issues.	During construction	
	CM4	Blasting will be restricted to 9am to 5pm.	During construction	
Management systems in place for protection of workers and the public	CM5	A Construction Safety Management Plan will be prepared consistent with the requirements of AS 2885.	Prior to construction	AS 2885 *HIPAP No.4 (DoP, 1992).*
Minimise impact of trenching operations	CM6	Construction spreads will minimise the length of open trench as far as practicable.	During construction	

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
Biodiversity				
Minimise native vegetation disturbance.	B1	Equipment storage areas and stockpile areas will be located away from riparian zones, within existing cleared agricultural or otherwise degraded lands. - As necessary, clearing of native riparian vegetation at watercourses will be avoided. - As necessary, clearing of native vegetation within road reserves will be avoided.	During construction	
	B2	In specified areas, construction activities would operate in a reduced ROW of not more than 20 m.	During construction	Table 9, Table 10 of the EA
	B3	In specified areas, strategies will be developed for re-using vegetation that has been removed from the ROW in rehabilitation works.	During construction	Table 9, Table 10 of the EA
	B4	Diesel vehicles used in construction will be fitted with spark arresters; fire extinguishers and personnel trained in fire fighting will be on-hand during construction (inc. welding operations) to minimise risks of accidental fires.	During Construction	
Minimise the spread and/or establishment of weeds.	B5	Any excavated material containing weeds will not be stored near waterways or existing stands of native vegetation.	During construction	
	B6	Noxious weeds in areas disturbed by construction activities will be managed for a minimum of two years post completion.	Operation	
	B7	Following clearing and grading, all vehicles entering the ROW will undergo washdown in established quarantine zones to minimise weed spreading risks.	During construction	

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
	B8	Weed management measures will be developed for incorporation into the CEMP, taking into consideration: - Liaison with landowners regarding any locally occurring weed management issues or existing management arrangements. - Use native plant materials (uncontaminated by weeds) for mulching on disturbed soil surfaces.	Prior to construction	
Minimise impacts to hollow dependent and other fauna in identified sensitive woodland areas.	B9	Where required, the removal of trees for the construction of the pipeline shall occur outside of the known breeding periods of native fauna with the potential to occur in the area. Where this is not possible, trees containing hollows will be inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist prior to clearing in the ROW for the presence of native fauna, particularly threatened species. Fauna found nesting will be relocated to suitable adjacent habitat.	During construction	Figures 10A-10J of the EA
	B10	Stands of vegetation in identified sensitive woodland areas in the ROW containing hollow bearing trees will be cleared using a two stage clearing process with adjacent non-hollow bearing trees to be cleared first.	During construction	Table 9, Table 10 of the EA
	B11	Logs, dead trees and other habitat features in identified sensitive woodland areas will be relocated from the area of clearing to provide habitat in adjacent areas where feasible and practical during construction. Habitat features will be reinstated within the ROW, following construction.	During construction and operation	Table 9, Table 10 of the EA
	B12	In those areas where hollow bearing trees have been removed, and in consultation with an ecologist, nest boxes (as necessary) will be fixed to suitable retained vegetation, in a way that does not damage the tree. Where practical, and safe, hollows that felled in timbered areas will be recycled by strapping them to trees adjacent to the project footprint, in consultation with OEH.	During construction and operation	Figures 10A-10J of the EA

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
Minimise impacts to native fauna species.	B13	Designated personnel will survey the open construction trench ahead of construction works daily. Any trapped fauna species will be relocated. Additional measures to protect fauna during construction, including the provision of fauna refuges will be further explored.	During construction	
	B14	Manage earthworks using temporary fencing to exclude access to the trench by livestock and larger native wildlife and minimise the length of open trench at any one time.	During construction	
Minimise biodiversity impacts from operation of the proposal.	B15	An Operational Environmental Management Plan, detailing revegetation techniques to be employed following construction, will be developed for operation and maintenance of the Proposal	Operation	
	B16	Operations and maintenance staff will be informed of the importance of any reinstated habitat to ensure that it is not removed as part of access maintenance during the operation of the pipeline.	Operation	
Offset the residual impacts of the Proposal on biodiversity, particularly on Box Gum woodland and habitat for threatened species so as to ensure an improvement in biodiversity values in the area in the long term.	B17	Prior to any construction works the APA will develop an offset strategy in consultation with OEH and other relevant stakeholders, which considers impacts on threatened species and endangered ecological communities. The offset strategy will be informed by the results of confirmatory native vegetation classification undertaken in specified areas*. This offset strategy will include an area of remnant vegetation, to offset the impacts on cleared vegetation communities and hollow-bearing trees. The legal mechanism(s) to ensure its conservation in perpetuity will be detailed within this offset strategy	Prior construction	* Remaining unlisted vegetation indicated in Table 2 of this Submissions Report.
Minimise potential impacts on raptor species.	B18	Any trees containing previously unidentified raptors nests must not be removed without prior liaison with OEH.	Prior to and during construction	

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
Minimise potential impacts from loss of hollow bearing trees.	B19	As part of clearing operations, all hollow-bearing trees to be cleared (identified within Appendix B-E of the EA) will be detailed with information on species, diameter at breast height and number and diameter of hollows recorded. This information will be used to inform the location and appropriateness of the placement of nest boxes in consultation with OEH.	During construction	
Minimise potential impacts upon fish species	B20	Procedures will developed, for inclusion in the CEMP, to manage any fish (such as capture and relocation) that may be affected during the pipeline construction	Prior to and during construction	
Soils and Geology				
Minimise scour impacts	S1	Scour protection will be installed in creek bank areas at risk of erosion as necessary.	Pre-Construction and Construction	
Minimise loss of top soil.	S2	Erosion and sediment management controls will be prepared as part of the CEMP to manage and minimise erosion and control sediment impacts associated with the construction of the pipeline. Controls will be continually maintained in good working order	Pre-Construction and Construction	*Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction* (Landcom, 2004) APIA Code
Manage soils	S3	Soil types will be identified and delineated along the alignment.	Pre-Construction	
	S4	Soil management measures will be developed according to local soil type and be documented in the CEMP.	Pre-Construction and Construction	*Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction* (Landcom, 2004) APIA Code

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
Surface and Groundwater				
Minimise pollution to surface and groundwater	SG1	Soil and water management measures will be implemented during the construction phase through the CEMP. Management measures will incorporate prevention strategies and a spill response procedure including aspects such as: - Spill response equipment is to be located at each work site - Routine maintenance or refuelling of mobile equipment and vehicles will not be conducted within 40m of any water course - Storage sites will not to be located in the vicinity of any watercourse.	During Construction	*Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction* (Landcom, 2004).
Minimise changes to existing surface and groundwater regimes	SG2	Where practicable, waterway crossings during construction would be undertaken during no or low flow.	During construction	
	SG3	Bank and floor restoration techniques will be adopted to assist in stabilising watercourses and the prevention of scouring, as soon as practicable after the pipe has been laid and backfilled.	During construction	

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
	SG4	Where necessary, temporary surface water diversion berms will be installed to encourage runoff discharging onto stable (vegetated) areas.	During operation	
	SG5	The CEMP will be developed in consultation with the NSW Office of Water, and include procedures for: - Activities within 40 m of a watercourse being carried out consistently with the "*Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land*". - The identification of appropriate water sources and re-use options. - The timing of rehabilitation works.	Prior to construction	*Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land* (available from www.water.nsw.gov.au)
	SG6	Two compliance audits of erosion and sediment controls will be undertaken by a suitably qualified person independent of the APA within 6 months of the commencement of on ground works and again at the completion of pipeline laying. A copy of each audit report will be provided to Fisheries NSW for review.	During construction	
Community and Stakeholder Consultation				
Ensure effective and receptive consultation with community and other stakeholders is continued.	CC1	An integrated stakeholder consultation process will continue to be implemented throughout the project.	Pre- Construction, Construction, and Operation	
Ensure liaison with key government stakeholders	CC2	The proponent will continue to liaise with relevant government departments, as necessary to further inform construction approaches.	Pre-Construction and Construction	
Ensure responsiveness to issues and concerns raised by the community.	CC3	A 24-hour toll free contact telephone number will be established. A system to receive, record, track and respond to issues and concerns will be implemented.	Pre-Construction and Construction	AS4269 Complaints Handling

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
Aboriginal Heritage				
Minimise impacts to known sites of high significance	AH1	An Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AHMP) will be developed in consultation with OEH, registered Aboriginal stakeholders, and DoP. This plan will detail the methods to be used for avoidance of sites, monitoring of areas where potential Aboriginal site exist, surface collection or salvage excavations, and management of previously unrecorded Aboriginal objects, in accordance with the measures indicated in Table 15 of the EA. This AHMP will also include where appropriate: - Management implications of the arborist inspection of scarred tree APA-STS-11. - Details of the monitoring process in areas that are considered to be areas of Aboriginal cultural sensitivity, where existing ground surface visibility is very limited	Pre-Construction	Figures 11A – 11J and Table 15 of the EA
Minimise potential for accidental impact to identified Aboriginal heritage items.	AH2	All personnel working on site will receive training in their responsibilities under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Specific training will be given to workers when working within identified sensitive zones, as per the predictive model.	Construction	
	AH3	The AHMP will include details on the management of previously unidentified Aboriginal heritage items or sites. In the event that such items or sites are encountered during works, the steps outlined in the AHMP will be followed by the proponent and its contractors.	Construction	
	AH4	Known Aboriginal heritage items within or directly adjacent to the ROW will be flagged in the field to identify avoidance zones.	Construction	

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
European Heritage				
Minimise impacts to European heritage items	EH1	Where heritage items are not directly impacted, care will be taken to not disturb them. This will include briefing of the construction works team to protect such assets during the construction phase, minimising access and clear delineation of items including fencing and signage would be provided where necessary in consultation with a heritage specialist. Identified heritage items will be clearly marked on construction plans.	Pre-Construction and Construction	
	EH2	All personnel working on site would receive training in their responsibilities under the Heritage Act, 1977. Site-specific training will be given to workers when working in the vicinity of identified heritage items.	Pre-Construction and Construction	
	EH3	Should heritage items be uncovered during works, all works in the vicinity of the find would cease until specialist heritage advice is obtained.	Pre-Construction and Construction	
Noise and Vibration				
Minimise the impact of construction and operation noise and vibration on surrounding residents and property.	NV1	Construction noise and vibration management strategies will be outlined in the CEMP. Construction and operation measures will include: - Liaising with community to advise on likely timing and duration of noisy activities. - Resolving complaints received from residents and landowners. - Using noise abatement measures where reasonable and feasible.	During construction and operation	OEH *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* 2009
Minimise impacts of blasting.	NV2	Blasting will be carried out in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2187.	During construction	AS2187
	NV3	Blasting areas will be identified and management procedures defined in the CEMP in accordance with AS2187.	Pre-Construction and Construction	AS2187

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
	NV4	Blasting events would be carried out, in consultation with NSW EPA, to facilitate airblast overpressure not exceeding 115dB (Linear Peak) and ground vibration peak particle velocity not exceeding 5 millimetres per second (peak particle velocity) when measured at the nearest residential premise.	During construction	ANZEC Technical Basis for Guidelines to Minimise Annoyance Due to Blasting Overpressure and Ground Vibration (1990)
Traffic and Transport				
Minimise impact on road networks.	TT1	The preparation of crossing plans will be undertaken in consultation with the appropriate road authority.	During construction	AS 1742.3 RTA TD 2006-05
	TT2	Any oversized or over weight loads will be transported in accordance with RMS requirements.	During construction	*Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulations 2005*
	TT3	Unless otherwise agreed, the RMS requirements relating to potential impacts upon the Classified Roads within the Proposal will be complied with during construction.	During construction	Table 3 in Section 3.6.1 of this RTS
Air Quality				
Minimise reduction in air quality from dust and particulate matter.	AQ1	Working practices will be managed to minimise nuisance dust.	During construction	
	AQ2	Blasting will be conducted at appropriate times, with consideration of site conditions and sensitive receivers.	During construction	AS2187
	AQ3	The burning of material on site will be prohibited, except under the instruction of emergency services.	During construction	
	AQ4	Vehicles will be maintained to ensure emissions are kept to the minimum practicable.	During construction	Australian Design Rules and relevant manufacturer specifications
Containment of gas within the pipeline.	AQ5	Regular maintenance checks will be undertaken and a system to continuously monitor the pipeline will be in place.	During operation	AS 2885.3

Objective	Ref #	Commitment	Timing	Reference
Visual Amenity				
Maintain visual amenity along the ROW.	V1	Revegetation will be carried out in accordance with the APIA Code.	During Construction and Operation	APIA Code
Land Use				
Minimise land use conflicts.	LU1	Construction scheduling will be mindful of avoiding seasonal constraints associated with existing land use activities.	Pre-Construction and Construction	
Minimise land use conflicts.	LU2	The proponent will endeavour to negotiate with each landowner terms and conditions relating to construction activities on their land, which may include: - Access; - Weed management; - Crop control; and - Livestock security.	Pre-Construction and Construction	
Access to Crown Lands	LU3	APA will consult with DoL regarding Crown Lands traversed by the pipeline, including a status check of any Aboriginal Land Claims within the Proposal. As necessary, easements will be acquired pursuant to the *Pipelines Act 1967* which provides for notice of the proposed easement to be provided to DoL. For any areas of temporary occupation of Crown Lands outside the easement a licence will be obtained under the *Crown Lands Act 1989*.	Pre-Construction	*Pipelines Act 1967* *Crown Lands Act 1989*
Socio-economic				
Minimise impact of pipeline easement on landowners.	SE1	APA will continue negotiations with landowners regarding construction activities, and compensation commensurate to inconvenience and damage caused.	Pre-Construction	

Appendix A

Revised References for Heritage Assessment

Appendix A Revised References for Heritage Assessment

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