Environmental Impact Statement

Uungula Wind Farm

Appendix A: Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

May 2020

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Planning and Assessment
Energy Assessments
Contact: Tatsiana Bandaruk
Phone: 02 8275 1349
Email: tatsiana.bandaruk@planning.nsw.gov.au

Mr Matthew Flower
Development Manager
Uungula Wind Farm Pty Ltd
PO Box 1708
Newcastle NSW 2300

Via email: matthew.flower@cwpr.com.au

11/11/2019

Dear Mr Flower

Uungula Wind Farm (SSD 6687)
Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Please find attached a copy of the Planning Secretary's environmental assessment requirements (SEARs) for the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Uungula Wind Farm project. These requirements have been prepared in consultation with relevant public authorities based on the information you have provided to date. Please note that the Planning Secretary may modify these requirements at any time.

If you do not submit a Development Application (DA) and EIS within 2 years, you must consult further with the Planning Secretary in relation to the preparation of the EIS.

Prior to exhibiting the EIS, the Department will review the document in consultation with relevant authorities to determine if it addresses the requirements in Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*. You will be required to submit an amended EIS if it does not adequately address the requirements.

The Department wishes to emphasise the importance of effective and genuine community consultation where a comprehensive open and transparent community consultation engagement process must be undertaken during the preparation of the EIS. This process must ensure that the community is provided with a good understanding of what is proposed, description of any potential impacts and they are actively engaged in issues of concern to them.

Please contact the Department at least two weeks before you propose to submit your DA and EIS. This will enable the Department to:

- confirm the applicable fee (see Division 1AA, Part 15 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*); and
- determine the number of copies (hard-copy and CD/DVD) of the DA and EIS that will be required for reviewing purposes.

If your development is likely to have a significant impact on matters of National Environmental Significance, it will require an approval under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). This approval would be in addition to any approvals required under NSW legislation and it is your responsibility to contact the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy to determine if an approval under the EPBC Act is required (http://www.environment.gov.au or 6274 1111).

If you have any questions, please contact Tatsiana Bandaruk on 0282751349 / at tatsiana.bandaruk@planning.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

Nicole Brewer
Director
Energy Assessments

as delegate for the Secretary

Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Section 4.12(8) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
Schedule 2 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000

Application Number	SSD 6687
Project Name	Uungula Wind Farm which includes the construction, operation and decommissioning of a wind farm with: · a maximum of 109 turbines and maximum height of 250 metres (to blade tip); and · ancillary infrastructure including access tracks, road upgrades, battery storage, electricity cabling, substations and grid connection.
Location	Approximately 20 km east of Wellington and 25 km west of Mudgee, within the Dubbo Regional local government area.
Applicant	Uungula Wind Farm Pty Ltd
Date of Issue	11/11/2019
General Requirements	The environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared in accordance with the requirements in Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (the Regulation). In particular, the EIS must include: · a stand-alone executive summary; · a full description of the development, including: - details of construction, operation and decommissioning, including any proposed staging of the development or refurbishing of turbines over time; - all infrastructure and facilities, such as substations, transmission lines, construction compounds, concrete batching plants, internal access roads, and road upgrades (including any infrastructure that would be required for the development, but the subject of a separate approvals process); - site plans and maps at an adequate scale with dimensions showing: o the location and dimensions of all project components including coordinates in latitude / longitude and maximum AHD heights of the turbines; o existing infrastructure, land use, and environmental features in the vicinity of the development, including nearby residences and approved residential developments or subdivisions within 5 km of a proposed turbine, and any other existing, approved or proposed wind farms in the region; and o the development corridor that has been assessed, including any allowance for micro-siting of turbines and identification of the key environmental constraints that have been considered in the design of the development; - details of the progressive rehabilitation of the site; · a list of any approvals that must be obtained before the development may commence; · the terms of any proposed voluntary planning agreement with the relevant local council · an assessment of the likely impacts of the development on the environment, focusing on the specific issues identified below, including: - a description of the existing environment likely to be affected by the development using sufficient baseline data; - an assessment of the likely impacts of all stages of the development, taking into consideration any relevant legislation, environmental planning instruments, guidelines, policies, plans, industry codes of practice and including the *NSW Wind Energy Guideline for State Significant Wind Energy Development* (2016); - a description of the measures that would be implemented to avoid, mitigate and/or

	offset residual impacts of the development and the likely effectiveness of these measures, including details of consultation with any affected non-associated landowners in relation to the development of mitigation management measures, and any negotiated agreements with these landowners; and - a description of the measures that would be implemented to monitor and report on the environmental performance of the development, including adaptive management strategies and contingency measures to address residual impacts; · a consolidated summary of all the proposed environmental management and monitoring measures, identifying all the commitments in the EIS; and · the reasons why the development should be approved having regard to: - relevant matters for consideration under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, including the objects of the Act, evaluation of the merits of the project as a whole and how the principles of ecologically sustainable development have been incorporated in the design, construction and ongoing operations of the development; - the environmental, economic and social costs and benefits of the development, having regard to the predicted electricity demand in NSW and the National Electricity Market, the Commonwealth's Renewable Energy Target Scheme, and the greenhouse gas savings of the development; - a detailed consideration of the capability of the project to the security and reliability of the electricity system in the National Electricity Market, having regard to local system conditions and the Department's guidance on the matter; - the suitability of the site with respect to potential land use conflicts with existing and future surrounding land uses, including rural villages, rural dwellings, subdivisions, land of high scenic value, conservation areas (including National Parks / Reserves), strategic agricultural land, state forests, mineral resources, triangulation stations, tourism facilities, existing or proposed wind farms, and the capacity of the existing electricity transmission network to accommodate the development; and - feasible alternatives to the development (and its key components), including the consequences of not carrying out the development. While not exhaustive, Attachment 1 contains a list of some of the environmental planning instruments, guidelines, policies, and plans that may be relevant to the environmental assessment of this development. In addition to the matters set out in Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, the development application must be accompanied by a signed report from a suitably qualified person that includes an accurate estimate of the capital investment value of the development (as defined in Clause 3 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*).
Key issues	The EIS must address the following specific matters for the wind farm and associated infrastructure: **Landscape and Visual** – the EIS must include a detailed assessment of the visual impacts of all components of the project (including turbines, transmission lines, substations, and any other ancillary infrastructure) in accordance with the *Wind Energy: Visual Assessment Bulletin* (DPE, 2016); **Noise and Vibration** – the EIS must: · assess wind turbine noise in accordance with the *NSW Wind Energy: Noise Assessment Bulletin* (EPA/DPE, 2016); · assess noise generated by ancillary infrastructure in accordance with the *NSW Noise Policy* for *Industry* (EPA, 2017);

- assess construction noise under the *Interim Construction Noise Guidelines* (DECC, 2009);
- assess traffic noise under the *NSW Road Noise Policy* (DECCW, 2011); and
- assess vibration under the *Assessing Vibration: A Technical Guideline* (DECC, 2006);

Biodiversity – the EIS must:
- assess biodiversity values and the likely biodiversity impacts of the development in accordance with the *NSW Biodiversity Offsets Policy for Major Projects* (OEH, 2014) and *Framework for Biodiversity Assessment* (OEH, 2014), unless otherwise agreed by the Biodiversity and Conservation Division (BCD) (terrestrial biodiversity) or DPI Fisheries (aquatic biodiversity); and
- assess the impact of the development on birds and bats, including blade strike, low air pressure zones at the blade tips (barotrauma), alteration to movement patterns, and cumulative impacts of other wind farms in the vicinity;

Traffic and Transport – the EIS must:
- assess the construction, operational and decommissioning traffic impacts of the development;
- provide details of traffic volumes (both light and heavy vehicles) and transport routes during construction, operation and decommissioning, including traffic associated with sourcing raw materials (water, sand and gravel);
- assess the potential traffic impacts of the project on road network function (including intersection performance and site access arrangements and road safety, including school bus routes and school zones;
- assess the capacity of the existing road network to accommodate the type and volume of traffic generated by the project (including over-mass / over-dimensional traffic haulage routes from port) during construction, operation and decommissioning;
- an assessment of the likely transport impacts to the site access and haulage routes, site access point, any rail safety issues, any Crown land, particularly in relation to the capacity and conditions of the roads;
- provide details of measures to mitigate and / or manage potential impacts including a schedule of all required road upgrades (including resulting from over mass / over dimensional traffic haulage routes), road maintenance contributions, and any other traffic control measures, developed in consultation with the relevant road authority;

Hazard / Risks – the EIS must include an assessment of the following:
- *Aviation Safety*:
  - assess the impact of the development under the *National Airports Safeguarding Framework Guideline D: Managing Wind Turbine Risk to Aircraft*;
  - provide associated height and co-ordinates for each turbine assessed;
  - assess potential impacts on aviation safety, including cumulative effects of wind farms in the vicinity, potential wake / turbulence issues, the need for aviation hazard lighting, considering, defined air traffic routes, aircraft operating heights, approach/departure procedures, radar interference, communication systems, navigation aids;
  - identify aerodromes within 30 NM of the turbines and consider the impact to nearby aerodromes and aircraft landing areas;
  - address impacts on obstacle limitation surfaces, and
  - assess the impact of the turbines on the safe and efficient aerial application of agricultural fertilisers and pesticides in the vicinity of the turbines and transmission line;
- *Telecommunications* – identify possible effects on telecommunications systems, assess impacts and mitigation measures including undertaking a detailed assessment to examine the potential impacts as well as analysis and agreement on the implementation of suitable options to avoid potential disruptions to radio communication services, which may include the installation and maintenance of alternative sites;

	· *Health* – consider and document any health issues having regard to the latest advice of the National Health and Medical Research Council, and identify potential hazards and risks associated with electric and magnetic fields (EMF) and demonstrate the application of the principles of prudent avoidance; · *Bushfire* – identify potential hazards and risks associated with bushfires / use of bushfire prone land, including the risks that a wind farm would cause bush fire and any potential impacts on the aerial fighting of bush fires and demonstrate compliance with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006* (if located on bushfire prone land); and · *Blade Throw* – assess blade throw risks, including potential interactions with battery storage; · *Battery Storage* – including a preliminary risk screening in accordance with *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development and Applying SEPP 33* (DoP, 2011) and if the preliminary risk screening indicates the development is "potentially hazardous", a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) must be prepared in accordance with *Hazard Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6 – Guidelines for Hazard Analysis* (DoP, 2011) and *Multi-Level Risk Assessment* (DoP, 2011). **Heritage** – the EIS must: · assess the impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage impact (archaeological and cultural) in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (*OEH, 2011) and the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010); · provide evidence of consultation with Aboriginal communities in determining and assessing impacts, developing options and selecting options and mitigation measures (including the final proposed measures), having regard to the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010); and · assess the impact on historic heritage having regard to the *NSW Heritage Manual.* **Water and Soils** – the EIS must: · quantify water demand, identify water sources (surface and groundwater), including any licensing requirements, and determine whether an adequate and secure water supply is available for the development; · access potential impacts on the quantity and quality of surface and groundwater resources, including impacts on other water users and watercourses; · where the project involves works within 40 metres of the high bank of any river, lake (including wetlands) or estuary (collectively waterfront land), identify likely impacts to the waterfront land, and how the activities are to be designed and implemented in accordance with the DPI *Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land* (2018) and (if necessary) *Why do Fish Need to Cross the Road? Fish Passage Requirements for Waterway Crossings* (DPI, 2003); and · describe the measures to minimise surface and groundwater impacts, including how works on steep gradient land or erodible soils types would be managed and any contingency requirements to address residual impacts. **Waste** – the EIS must: · identify, quantify and classify the likely waste stream to be generated during construction and operation, and describe the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of this waste.
Consultation	During the preparation of the EIS, you should consult with relevant local, State and Commonwealth Government authorities, service providers, community groups and affected landowners (including holders or applicants of mineral exploration licences, quarry operators and mineral title holders).

	In particular, you must: · establish a Community Consultative Committee for the project in accordance with the *Community Consultative Committee Guidelines for State Significant Projects*, and consult with the committee during the preparation of the EIS; and · carry out detailed consultation with the following: - Mid-Western Regional Council - Dubbo Regional Council - Office of Environment and Heritage - Biodiversity and Conservation Division - Department of Industry - Resources and Energy - Department of Primary Industries (Office of Water, Fisheries and Agriculture) - Roads and Maritime Services - Western Region - Central Tablelands Local Land Services - NSW Rural Fire Service - Department of Defence - Civil Aviation Safety Authority - AirServices Australia The EIS must include a description of what consultation was carried out during the preparation of the EIS, identify the issues raised during this consultation, and explain how these issues have been addressed in the EIS.
Further consultation after 2 years	If you do not lodge a Development Application and EIS for the development within 2 years of the issue date of these SEARs, you must consult further with the Secretary in relation to the preparation of the EIS.
References	The assessment of the key issues listed above must take into account relevant guidelines, policies, and plans as identified. While not exhaustive, the following attachment contains a list of some of the guidelines, policies, and plans that may be relevant to the environmental assessment of this proposal.

ATTACHMENT 1

Environmental Planning Instruments, Policies, Guidelines & Plans	
Consultation	
	Community Consultative Committee Guidelines for State Significant Projects (DPE)
Landscape and Visual	
	NSW Wind Energy: Visual Assessment Bulletin (DPE)
Noise and Vibration	
	NSW Wind Energy: Noise Assessment Bulletin (EPA/DPE)
	NSW Noise Policy for Industry (EPA)
	Interim Construction Noise Guidelines (EPA)
	NSW Road Noise Policy (EPA)
	Assessing Vibration: A Technical Guideline (EPA)
	Technical Basis for Guidelines to Minimise Annoyance Due to Blasting Overpressure and Ground Vibration (ANZEC)
Biodiversity	
	Framework for Biodiversity Assessment (OEH)
	Threatened Species Assessment Guidelines – Assessment of Significance (OEH)
	Guidelines for Developments Adjoining Land and Water Managed by DECCW (OEH)
	Why Do Fish Need to Cross the Road? Fish Passage Requirements for Waterway Crossings (DPI)
	Policy and Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation and Management (DPI)
	NSW State Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Policy (DPI Water)
	Risk Assessment Guidelines for Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (DPI Water)
Transport	
	Guide to Traffic Generating Developments (RMS)
	Road Design Guide (RMS) & relevant Austroads Standards
	Austroads Guide to Traffic Management Part 12: Traffic Impacts of Development
Hazard/Risks	
	National Airports Safeguarding Framework Guideline D: Managing Wind Turbine Risk to Aircraft (NASAG)
	Aviation Assessments for Wind Farm Developments (Airservices Australia)
	Guidelines for limiting exposure to Time-varying Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields (ICNIRP)
	Planning for Bushfire Protection (NSW RFS)
	Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6 – Guidelines for Hazard Analysis (DPE)
	Multi-Level Risk Assessment (DPE)
	Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act 2011
	State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development and Applying SEPP 33 (DoP)
Heritage	
	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (OEH)
	Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Objects in NSW (OEH)
	Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (OEH)

	NSW Heritage Manual (OEH)
Soils	
	Soil and Landscape Issues in Environmental Impact Assessment (OEH)
	Landslide Risk Management Guidelines (AGS)
	Site Investigations for Urban Salinity (OEH)
Water	
	Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils & Construction (Landcom)
	Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (DPI Water)
	Water Sharing Plans (DPI Water)
	Guidelines for Watercourse Crossings on Waterfront Land (DPI Water)
Waste	
	Waste Classification Guidelines (EPA)
Electromagnetic Interference	
	ICNIRP Guidelines for limiting exposure to Time-varying Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields
Environmental Planning Instruments	
	State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production and Rural Development) 2019
	State Environmental Planning Policy No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection
	State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land
	Wellington Local Environmental Plan 2012

From:	Airport Developments
To:	Tatsiana Bandaruk
Cc:	Iwan Davies
Subject:	NSW-WF-045 P4 - SEARs, Uungula Wind Farm [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]
Date:	Tuesday, 22 October 2019 11:59:01 AM
Attachments:	image003.gif image002.jpg 2019 - Wind Farm Aviation Impact Study Requirements.pdf

Hi Tatsiana,

For all wind farm application, we require an Aviation Impact Statement (AIS) report be submitted along with the application. Please see attached the guidelines for Wind Farm Development applications and information we require for an Airservices aviation assessment.

Please follow the guideline and submit the information to the Airport Developments mailbox (airport.developments@airservicesaustralia.com), together with any supporting documents, spreadsheet, drawings and CAD files which will assist us with the assessment.

Please note that we cannot commence the assessment process until we have received the AIS and normally our process can take approximately 6 weeks to complete.

A copy of Airservices response will be forwarded to CASA.

Regards,

William Zhao
Advisor Airport Development
Tower Road, Melbourne Airport, Tullamarine VIC 3043
t 03 9339 2182
e airport.developments@airservicesaustralia.com
Website

To Whom It May Concern

Airservices Aviation Assessments for Wind Farm Developments

Guidelines to manage the risk to aviation safety from wind turbine installations (Wind Farms/Wind Monitoring Towers) have been developed by the National Airports Safeguarding Advisory Group (NASAG). NASAG is comprised of high-level Commonwealth, State and Territory transport and planning officials and has been formed to develop a national land use planning regime to apply near airports and under flight paths.

The wind farm guidelines provide information to proponents and planning authorities to help identify any potential safety risks posed by wind turbine and wind monitoring installations from an aviation perspective.

Potential safety risks include (but are not limited to) impacts on flight procedures and aviation communications, navigation and surveillance (CNS) facilities which require assessment by Airservices.

To facilitate these assessments all wind farm proposals submitted to Airservices must include an Aviation Impact Statement (AIS) prepared by an aeronautical consultant in accordance with the AIS criteria set out below.

AIS must be undertaken by an aeronautical consultant with suitable knowledge and capabilities to provide a reliable and comprehensive report. All data is to be supplied in electronic form. If you are not familiar with any aeronautical consultants, you may wish to view the member directory on the Australian Airports Association (AAA) website:

https://www.airports.asn.au/public/member-directory

AIS Criteria

The AIS must provide a detailed analysis covering, as a minimum:

Airspace Procedures:

1. Obstacles
    - Co-ordinates in WGS 84 (to 0.1 second of arc or better)
    - Elevations in metres (m) Australia Height Datum (AHD) (to 0.3m)
2. Drawings
    - Overlayed on topographical base not less than 1:250,000. Details of datum and level of charting accuracy to be noted.
    - Electronic format compatible with Microstation version V8i.
3. Aerodromes
    - Specify all registered/certified aerodromes that are located within 30NM (55.56km) from any obstacle referred to in (1) above.
    - Nominate all instrument approach and landing procedures at these aerodromes.

- Confirmation that the obstacles do not penetrate Annex 14 or Obstacle Limitation Surface (OLS) for any aerodrome. If an obstacle does penetrate, specify the extent.

4. Air Routes
   - Nominate air routes published in ERC-L & ERC-H which are located near/over any obstacle referred to in (1) above.
   - Specify two waypoint names located on the routes which are located before and after the obstacles.
5. Airspace
   - Airspace classification – A, B, C, D, E, G etc where the obstacles are located.

Navigation/Radar:

1. Detect the presence of dead zones
2. False target analysis
3. Target positional accuracy
4. Probability of detection
5. Radar coverage implications
6. We would expect the analysis to follow the guidelines outlined in the latest version of the EUROCONTROL Guidelines on How to Assess the Potential Impact of Wind Turbines on Surveillance Sensors:

   https://www.eurocontrol.int/tags/guidelines

NOTE: Within the Eurocontrol Guidelines there are specific assumptions about the type of wind turbine for which the Guidelines are applicable (i.e. 3 blades, 30-200 m height, and horizontal rotation axis). For any deviations to the wind turbine characteristics listed within the Eurocontrol Guidelines, the proponent should justify to Airservices why these Guidelines are still applicable.

Airservices Review of AIS

Airservices will review the quality and completeness of an AIS and will undertake limited modelling and analysis to confirm the findings and recommendations of the report.

Provided the AIS is of sound quality and is complete in accordance with the above criteria, there is currently no charge for the review or limited modelling and analysis.

If the AIS is not of sound quality or is not complete in accordance with the above criteria, no modelling or analysis will be undertaken. Airservices will advise the proponent that the AIS does not meet the requirements and that the proposal cannot be assessed by Airservices.

If Airservices review of an AIS confirms impacts identified in the report (or identifies additional impacts), Airservices will advise the proponent of the impacts and the required mitigating actions (where mitigation is feasible). The proponent will also be advised that there will be charges for any mitigation actions to be undertaken by Airservices.

These charges may be advised at the time but it is likely that a detailed quote will be needed and this will only be provided on request from the proponent.

Please contact the Airport Developments Team on 03 9339 2182 or airport.developments@airservicesaustralia.com if you have any questions.

Current as at October 2019

Our ref: DOC19/930513

Your ref: SSD 6687

Tatsiana Bandaruk
Environmental Assessment Officer
Energy and Resources
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
tatsiana.bandaruk@planning.nsw.gov.au

Dear Ms Bandaruk

Subject: Uungula Wind Farm (SSD 6687) – Revised SEARs

Thank you for your e-mail dated 21 October 2019 to the Biodiversity and Conservation Division (BCD) of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment requesting advice on draft revised SEARs for the Uungula Wind Farm proposal.

BCD understands that the environmental assessment for the project was substantially commenced before the commencement of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. The environmental assessment for biodiversity is therefore considered a 'pending or interim planning application' under clause 27 (1)(d) of Part 7 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Savings and Transitional) Regulation 2017*. The project application must be submitted by 11 July 2020.

As a transitional assessment, the biodiversity assessment will be assessed in accordance with the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Policy for Major Projects and the Framework for Biodiversity Assessment. There are no changes required to the SEARs advice provided by the Office of Environment and Heritage to the Department of Planning and Environment in November 2016.

If you require any further information regarding this matter, please contact Liz Mazzer, Conservation Planning Officer, via liz.mazzer@environment.nsw.gov.au or (02) 6883 5325.

Yours sincerely

30 October 2019

Steven Cox
A/Director North West Branch
Biodiversity and Conservation Division

Planning, Industry & Environment

Tatsiana Bandaruk

Department of Planning, Industry & Environment
GPO Box 39
Sydney NSW 2001

Emailed:
tatsiana.bandaruk@planning.nsw.gov.au

Our ref: DOC19/918451

Your ref: SSD 6687

25 October 2019

Dear Ms Bandaruk,

Subject: Uungula Wind Farm – SSD 6687 – Draft Revised SEARs and Amended Scoping Report

Thank you for your email of 21 October 2019 regarding the above. This is a response from the NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment – Division of Resources & Geoscience (the Division).

The Division is responsible for providing strategic advice relating to the current and potential future uses of land in NSW pursuant to the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007* and the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*. The Division's role is to ensure that proposals, including associated electricity transmission infrastructure do not unnecessarily preclude access to known resources or exploration for future resource discovery and extraction. The Division will also assess the application with respect to biodiversity offset considerations.

The Draft Revised SEARs require the proponent to address the projects potential land use conflicts with existing and future surrounding land uses. These include mining, mineral and petroleum rights. The Draft SEARs should also include the requirement for consultation during the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) with exploration licence holders, quarry operators and mineral title holders.

The proponent should identify any of the above in the EIS and consult with the operators or title holders to establish if the proposal is likely to have a significant impact on current or future extraction of minerals, petroleum or extractive materials (including by limiting access to, or impeding assessment of resources). The EIS should also document any way the proposed development may be incompatible with existing or approved uses, or current or future extraction or recovery of resources under the land use compatibility requirements of Part 3(13) of the Mining SEPP.

In fulfilling the SEARs relating to the State's mineral resources and rights to assess and extract those resources, the Division requires the following project specific requirements to be addressed in the EIS:

- The proponent should undertake a dated and referenced search for any new mineral, coal and petroleum title applications over or adjacent to the proposal site during the preparation of the EIS. Evidence of the search should be provided in the form of a date referenced map. Current mining and exploration titles and applications can be viewed through the Division's MinView map viewer at:

http://www.resourcesandenergy.nsw.gov.au/miners-and-explorers/geoscience-information/services/online-services/minview

- The proponent should contact the titleholders to determine their level of interest and provide authentic consultation to the Division. This should include a letter of notification of the proposal to the title holder including a map indicating the wind farm proposal area (and associated electricity transmission infrastructure) in relation to the exploration title boundaries, and a letter of response from the title holder to the proponent. If responses are not received from the titleholders, the proponent is to contact the Division.

The Division has identified the Mining Act 1992 authorities detailed below which intersect with the project area. The title holder contact details are:

- EL 8212 and EL8252 - Endeavour Minerals Pty Ltd
  Agent: UTM Global Pty Ltd
  GPO Box 1661
  Brisbane QLD 4001

- EL8505 – Drummond West Pty Ltd
  26 Richardson Street
  West Perth WA 6005
  Agent: UTM Global Pty Ltd
  GPO Box 1661
  Brisbane QLD 4001

- ELA 5852 – Syndicate Minerals Pty Ltd
  Suite 319, 566 St Kilda Road
  Melbourne VIC 3004
  Agent: Hetherington Exploration & Mining Title Services
  Level 8, Suite 802
  15 Castlereagh Street
  Sydney NSW 2000

- ELA 5857 – Monzonite Metals Pty Ltd
  Agent: AMETS – Australian Mining & Exploration Title Services Pty Ltd
  Tanya Cole
  GPO Box 888
  Darwin NT 0801

- The proponent should check for new mineral and energy titles that may be granted in the vicinity of the subject site during all decision making stages of the project. This is to ensure that other stakeholders with interests in the subject area are made aware of the wind farm project.

- Should biodiversity offsets be considered, GSNSW requests to be consulted in relation to the proposed location of any biodiversity offset areas or any supplementary biodiversity offset measures to ensure there is no consequent reduction in access to prospective land for mineral exploration, or potential for sterilisation of mineral resources.

Queries regarding the above information, and future requests for advice in relation to this matter, should be directed to the Division's Land Use team at landuse.minerals@geoscience.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

Steven Palmer

Manager – Land Use Assessment

Geological Survey of NSW, Division of Resources & Geoscience

OUT19/14269

Tatsiana Bandaruk
Planning and Assessment Group
NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

tatsiana.bandaruk@planning.nsw.gov.au

Dear Ms Bandaruk

Uungula Wind Farm (SSD 6687)
Comment on the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs)

I refer to your email of 21 October 2019 to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) – Lands, Water and Department of Primary Industries (DPI) about the above matter.

The following advice for you to consider is from DPIE Water and the Natural Resources Access Regulator (NRAR). Please note DPI and Crown Lands will provide a separate response.

DPIE Water and NRAR

The SEARS should include:

- The identification of an adequate and secure water supply for the life of the project. This includes confirmation that water can be sourced from an appropriately authorised and reliable supply. This is also to include an assessment of the current market depth where water entitlement is required to be purchased.
- A detailed and consolidated site water balance.
- Assessment of impacts on surface and ground water sources (both quality and quantity), related infrastructure, adjacent licensed water users, basic landholder rights, watercourses, riparian land, and groundwater dependent ecosystems, and measures proposed to reduce and mitigate these impacts.
- Proposed surface and groundwater monitoring activities and methodologies.
- Consideration of relevant legislation, policies and guidelines, including the NSW Aquifer Interference Policy (2012), the Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (2018) and the relevant Water Sharing Plans (available at https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water).

Any further referrals to DPIE – NRAR & Water can be sent by email to: landuse.enquiries@dpi.nsw.gov.au.

Any further referrals to DPI & Crown Lands can be sent by email to: dpi.cabinet@dpi.nsw.gov.au & lands.ministerials@industry.nsw.gov.au respectively.

Yours sincerely

Alistair Drew
Policy Officer, Assessments
Water – Strategic Relations
22 October 2019