

 Planning Services

 Resource Assessments

 Contact:
 Philip Nevill

 Phone:
 8275 1036

 Email:
 philip.nevill@planning.nsw.gov.au

Mr Michael Kiely Wedgerock Pty Ltd Blue Rock Close Karuah NSW 2324

Dear Mr Kiely,

State Significant Development - Revised Planning Secretary's Requirements Karuah South Quarry (SSD 17_8795)

I have enclosed the Planning Secretary's revised requirements for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Karuah South Quarry.

These requirements are based on the information you have provided to date, and have been prepared in consultation with the relevant government agencies. The agencies' revised comments are attached for your information (see Attachment 2). You must have regard to these comments in the preparation of the EIS.

Please note that the Planning Secretary may modify these requirements at any time. If you do not submit a development application (DA) and EIS for the development within 2 years, you must consult further with the Planning Secretary in relation to the preparation of the EIS.

If your development is likely to have a significant impact on matters of National Environmental Significance, it will also require 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; however, there may be opportunity to streamline the two assessment processes in accordance with the Bilateral Agreement between the NSW and Commonwealth governments. Please contact the Commonwealth Department of the Environment to determine if an approval under the EPBC Act is required (http://www.environment.gov.au or 6274 1111).

The Department also wishes to emphasise the importance of continued effective and genuine community consultation during the preparation of the EIS. This process should provide the community with a clear understanding of the proposal and its potential impacts and include active engagement with the community regarding key issues of concern.

Please contact the Department at least two weeks before you propose to submit your DA and EIS. This will enable the Department to provide lodgement instructions, confirm the applicable fee, determine the required number of copies of the EIS and discuss potential exhibition periods.

It is important for you to recognise that the Department will review the EIS for the project carefully before putting it on public exhibition. If it fails to adequately address these requirements, then you will be required to submit an amended EIS.

If you have any enquiries about these requirements, please contact Philip Nevill on the details listed above.

Yours sincerely

Roo

Howard Reed Director Resource Assessments As delegate for the Planning Secretary

Department of Planning and Environment 320 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000 | GPO Box 39 Sydney NSW 2001 www.planning.nsw.gov.au

Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

State Significant Development

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 17_8795	
Proposal	 The Karuah South Quarry Project, which involves: establishing a quarry to extract and process up to 600,000 tonnes of hard roc per annum for up to 25.5 years; constructing associated site infrastructure and amenities; transporting material off-site via public roads; and progressively rehabilitating the site. 	
Location	Blue Rock Close, Karuah NSW 2324 (Lot 11 DP 1024564)	
Applicant	Wedgerock Pty Ltd	
Date of Issue	2 August 2018	
General RequirementsThe Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the development must of the requirements in Clauses 6 and 7 of Schedule 2 of the Environment and Assessment Regulation 2000.		
	 In particular, the EIS must include: a stand-alone executive summary; a full description of the development, including: the resource to be extracted, including the amount, type and composition; the site layout and extraction plan, including cross-sectional plans; the production process and processing activities, including the in-flow and out-flow of materials and points of discharge to the environment; surface infrastructure and facilities (including any infrastructure that would be required for the development, but the subject of a separate approvals process); a waste (overburden, rejects, tailings etc) management strategy; a water management strategy; a rehabilitation strategy to apply during, and after completion of, extraction operations, and proposed final use of site; and the likely interactions between the development and any existing, approved or proposed development focusing on site selection and the suitability of the proposed site; a list of any approvals that must be obtained before the development may commence; an assessment of the likely impacts of the development on the environment, focussing on the key issues identified below, including: a description of the existing environment likely to be affected by the development, using sufficient baseline/background data; an assessment of the likely impacts of all stages of the development, including any cumulative impacts, taking into consideration any relevant laws, environmental planning instruments, guidelines, policies, plans and industry codes of practice; a description of the measures that would be implemented to avoid, minimise, mitigate and/or offset the likely impacts of the development, and an assessment of: 	

measures that could be implemented;	
 the likely effectiveness of these measures; and 	
 whether contingency measures would be necessary to manage any residual risks; and 	
 a description of the measures that would be implemented to monitor and 	
report on the environmental performance of the development;	
• a consolidated summary of all the proposed environmental management and	
monitoring measures, identifying all the commitments in the EIS;	
• consideration of the development against all relevant environmental planning	
instruments (including Part 3 of the State Environmental Planning Policy	
(Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007);	
 the reasons why the development should be approved, having regard to: relevant matters for consideration under the <i>Environmental Planning and</i> 	
Assessment Act 1979, including the objects of the Act;	
- the biophysical, economic and social impacts of the development,	
including the principles of ecologically sustainable development;	
- the suitability of the site with respect to potential land use conflicts with	
existing and future surrounding land uses;	
- feasible alternatives to the development (and its key components),	
including the consequences of not carrying out the development;	
 a signed declaration from the author of the EIS, certifying that the information contained within the document is neither false nor misleading. 	
contained within the document is nether laise nor misleading.	
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 expert that includes an accurate	
estimate of the capital investment value (as defined in Clause 3 of the	
Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000) of the development,	
including details of all the assumptions and components from which the capital	
investment value calculation is derived.	
The EIS must address the following key issues:	
Noise & Blasting – including:	
- a detailed assessment of the likely construction, operational and off-site	
transport noise impacts of the development in accordance with the Interim	
Construction Noise Guideline, NSW Noise Policy for Industry and the NSW Road Noise Policy respectively, and having regard to the Voluntary	
Land Acquisition and Mitigation Policy;	
- if a claim is made for specific construction noise criteria for certain	
activities, then this claim must be justified and accompanied by an	
assessment of the likely construction noise impacts of these activities	
under the Interim Construction Noise Guideline;	
 proposed blasting hours, frequency and methods; a datailed assessment of the likely blasting impacts of the dayalenement. 	
 a detailed assessment of the likely blasting impacts of the development (including noise, vibrations, overpressure, visual and odour) on people, 	
animals, buildings, infrastructure and significant natural features, having regard to the relevant ANZEC guidelines:	
regard to the relevant ANZEC guidelines;	
 regard to the relevant ANZEC guidelines; reasonable and feasible mitigation measures to minimise noise emissions; and monitoring and management measures, in particular real-time and 	
 regard to the relevant ANZEC guidelines; reasonable and feasible mitigation measures to minimise noise emissions; and monitoring and management measures, in particular real-time and attended noise monitoring; 	
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 regard to the relevant ANZEC guidelines; reasonable and feasible mitigation measures to minimise noise emissions; and monitoring and management measures, in particular real-time and attended noise monitoring; Air Quality – including: a detailed assessment of potential construction and operational air quality impacts, in accordance with the <i>Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW</i>, and with a particular focus on dust emissions including PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, and having regard to the <i>Voluntary</i> 	

- emissions; and
- monitoring and management measures, in particular, real-time air quality monitoring;
- Water including:
 - a detailed site water balance, including a description of site water demands, water disposal methods (inclusive of volume and frequency of any water discharges), water supply infrastructure and water storage structures;
 - identification of any licensing requirements or other approvals under the *Water Act 1912* and/or *Water Management Act 2000*;
 - demonstration that water for the construction and operation of the development can be obtained from an appropriately authorised and reliable supply in accordance with the operating rules of any relevant Water Sharing Plan (WSP);
 - a description of the measures proposed to ensure the development can operate in accordance with the requirements of any relevant WSP;
 - an assessment of the likely impacts on the quality and quantity of existing surface and ground water resources, including a detailed assessment of proposed water discharge quantities and quality against receiving water quality and flow objectives;
 - an assessment of the likely impacts of the development on aquifers, watercourses, riparian land, water-related infrastructure, and other water users; and
 - a detailed description of the proposed water management system (including sewage), water monitoring program and other measures to mitigate surface and groundwater impacts;
- **Biodiversity** including:
 - accurate predictions of any vegetation clearing on site;
 - a detailed assessment of the likely biodiversity impacts of the development, paying particular attention to threatened species, populations and ecological communities and groundwater dependent ecosystems, and having regard to the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme and the Biodiversity Assessment Method; and
 - a strategy to offset any residual impacts of the development in accordance with the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme.
- Heritage including:
 - an assessment of the potential impacts on Aboriginal heritage (cultural and archaeological), including evidence of appropriate consultation with relevant Aboriginal communities/parties and documentation of the views of these stakeholders regarding the likely impact of the development on their cultural heritage; and
 - identification of historic heritage in the vicinity of the development and an assessment of the likelihood and significance of impacts on heritage items, having regard to the relevant policies and guidelines listed in Attachment 1;
- Traffic & Transport including:
 - accurate predictions of the road traffic generated by the construction and operation of the development, including a description of the types of vehicles likely to be used for transportation of quarry products;
 - a detailed assessment of potential traffic impacts on the capacity, condition, safety and efficiency of the local and State road network (as identified above); and
 - a description of the measures that would be implemented to mitigate any impacts.
- Land Resources including a detailed assessment of:
 - potential impacts on soils and land capability (including potential erosion and land contamination) and the proposed mitigation, management and remedial measures (as appropriate);
 - potential impacts on landforms (topography), paying particular attention to the long term geotechnical stability of any new landforms; and
 - the compatibility of the development with other land uses in the vicinity of the development in accordance with the requirements in Clause 12 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and

	 Extractive Industries) 2007, paying particular attention to the agricultural land use in the region; Waste – including estimates of the quantity and nature of the waste streams that would be generated or received by the development and any measures that would be implemented to minimise, manage or dispose of these waste streams; Hazards – including an assessment of the likely risks to public safety, paying particular attention to potential bushfire risks and the transport, handling, storage and use of any hazardous or dangerous goods; Visual – including a detailed assessment of the likely visual impacts of the development (before, during and post-mining) on private landowners in the vicinity of the development and key vantage points in the public domain, paying particular attention to reasonable and feasible mitigation measures to minimise impacts (including lighting) of the development; Social & Economic – including: a detailed assessment of the likely social impacts of the development on the local and regional community in accordance with the Social impact assessment guideline for State significant mining, petroleum production and extractive industry development; and a detailed assessment of the likely economic impacts of the development, paying particular attention to: the costs and benefits of the project; identifying whether the development as a whole would result in a net benefit to NSW, including consideration of fluctuation in commodity markets and exchange rates; and the demand for the provision of local infrastructure and services;
	 the demand for the provision of local infrastructure and services; Rehabilitation – including the proposed rehabilitation strategy for the site having regard to the key principles in the Strategic Framework for Mine
Consultation	offset strategies in the region. During the preparation of the EIS, you must consult with relevant local, State and Commonwealth Government authorities, service providers, Aboriginal stakeholders, community groups and affected landowners.
	In particular you must: • consult with: - affected landowners; - community groups; - MidCoast Council; - Office of Environment and Heritage (including the Heritage Branch); - Environment Protection Authority; - Division of Resources and Geoscience within the Department; - Department of Primary Industries (including NSW Forestry, Agriculture and Fisheries); - Department of Industry (including the Crown Lands and Water Division); - Hunter Local Land Services; - Roads and Maritime Services; and - NSW Rural Fire Service
	 The EIS must: describe the consultation process used and demonstrate that effective consultation has occurred; describe the issues raised; identify where the design of the development has been amended and/or mitigation proposed to address issues raised; and

	• otherwise demonstrate that issues raised have been appropriately addressed in the assessment.	
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 requirements, you must consult further with the Planning Secretary in relation to the preparation of the EIS.	

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ATTACHMENT 1

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Environmental Planning Instruments, Policies, Guidelines & Plans

Air		
	Voluntary Land Acquisition and Mitigation Policy for State Significant Mining, Petro and Extractive Industry Developments (DP&E)	
	Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW (EPA)	
	Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW (EPA)	
	Generic Guidance and Optimum Model Settings for the CALPUFF Modelling System for Inclusion into the 'Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessments of Air Pollutants in NSW, Australia'	
	National Greenhouse Accounts Factors (Commonwealth)	
Noise & Blasting		
Voluntary Land Acquisition and Mitigation Policy for State Significant Mining, Petro and Extractive Industry Developments (DP&E)		
	NSW Noise Policy for Industry (EPA)	
	Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC)	
	NSW Road Noise Policy (EPA)	
	Technical basis for guidelines to minimise annoyance due to blasting overpressure and ground vibration (ANZEC)	
Water		
	NSW State Groundwater Policy Framework Document (NOW)	
	NSW State Groundwater Quality Protection Policy (NOW)	
	NSW State Groundwater Quantity Management Policy (NOW)	
	NSW Aquifer Interference Policy 2012 (NOW)	
	Office of Water Guidelines for Controlled Activities (2012)	
Groundwater	Groundwater Monitoring and Modelling Plans – Information for prospective mining and	
	petroleum exploration activities (NOW)	
	Australian Groundwater Modelling Guidelines 2012 (Commonwealth)	
	National Water Quality Management Strategy Guidelines for Groundwater Protection in Australia (ARMCANZ/ANZECC)	
	Guidelines for the Assessment & Management of Groundwater Contamination (EPA)	
	NSW Government Water Quality and River Flow Objectives (EPA)	
	Using the ANZECC Guideline and Water Quality Objectives in NSW (EPA)	
	National Water Quality Management Strategy: Australian Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC/ARMCANZ)	
	National Water Quality Management Strategy: Australian Guidelines for Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting (ANZECC/ARMCANZ)	
	National Water Quality Management Strategy: Guidelines for Sewerage Systems – Effluent Management (ARMCANZ/ANZECC)	
	NSW Water Conservation Strategy (2000)	
	State Water Management Outcomes Plan	
Surface Water	NSW State Rivers and Estuary Policy (1993)	
	Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW (EPA)	
	Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils & Construction (Landcom) and associated Volume 2E: Mines and Quarries (EPA)	
	Managing Urban Stormwater: Treatment Techniques (EPA)	
	Managing Urban Stormwater: Source Control (EPA)	
	Technical Guidelines: Bunding & Spill Management (EPA)	
	Environmental Guidelines: Use of Effluent by Irrigation (EPA)	
	A Rehabilitation Manual for Australian Streams (LWRRDC and CRCCH)	
	NSW Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (NOW)	

Land	
	Soil and Landscape Issues in Environmental Impact Assessment (NOW)
	Agfact AC.25: Agricultural Land Classification (NSW Agriculture)
	Agricultural Issues for Extractive Industries (DPI)
	State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land
	Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of
	Contaminated Sites (ANZECC)
	Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment Guide (DPI)
Traffic	
	Guide to Traffic Generating Development (RMS)
	Road Design Guide (RMS) & relevant Austroads Standards
Biodiversity	
	Biodiversity Assessment Method (OEH)
	Fisheries NSW policies and guidelines
	Guidelines for developments adjoining Department of Environment, Climate Change
	and Water (DECCW, 2010)
	Guidance to assist a decision-maker to determine a serious and irreversible impact (OEH)
	NSW State Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Policy (NOW)
	Risk Assessment Guidelines for Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (NOW)
	State Environmental Planning Policy No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection
Heritage	
,	The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance)
	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (OEH)
	Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH)
	Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH)
	NSW Heritage Manual (OEH)
	Statements of Heritage Impact (OEH)
Hazards	
	State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development
	Hazardous and Offensive Development Application Guidelines – Applying SEPP 33
	Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 6 – Guidelines for Hazard Analysis
	Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006 (RFS)
Waste	
muoto	Wasto Classification Cuidelines (EBA)
Dehebilitetien	Waste Classification Guidelines (EPA)
Rehabilitation	
	Mine Rehabilitation – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry (Commonwealth)
	Mine Closure and Completion – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry (Commonwealth)
Social & Econor	Strategic Framework for Mine Closure (ANZMEC-MCA)
Social & Econor	Social impact assessment guideline for State significant mining, petroleum production
	and extractive industry development (DP&E)
Environmental F	Planning Instruments - General
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007
	State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007
	Great Lakes LEP 2014

ATTACHMENT 2

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Agency Correspondence



From:	rohan.macdonald@dpi.nsw.gov.au	
To:	Philip Nevill	
Subject:	Re: Request for Modification of Secretary"s Environmental Assessment Requirements - Karuah South Quarry SSD 17_8795	
Date:	Tuesday, 1 May 2018 2:47:42 PM	
Attachments:	image002.jpg image003.jpg image001.jpg image004.jpg	

Hi Philip,

The department considers that the previous advice provided (dated 20 October 2017; reference OUT17/40952) remains applicable and no amendments to the current SEARs are required.

Thanks and regards, Rohan

Rohan Macdonald | Senior Policy Officer NSW Department of Industry | Lands and Water | Strategy and Policy 161 Kite Street | Orange NSW 2800 P: 02 6391 3788 E: rohan.macdonald@dpi.nsw.gov.au W: www.industry.nsw.gov.au

We work flexibly. If you have received an email from me outside of normal business hours, I'm sending it at a time that suits me. Unless it's urgent, I'm not expecting you to read or reply until normal business hours.

On 30 April 2018 at 14:45, Philip Nevill <<u>Philip.Nevill@planning.nsw.gov.au</u>> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Karuah South Quarry (SSD 17_8795)

R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Ltd on behalf of Wedgerock Pty Ltd is currently preparing an Environmental Impact Statement for the Karuah South Quarry formerly identified as 'Kiely's Karuah Quarry' in the Mid-Coast local government area. SEARs were previously issued in November 2017 for this project. However, due to the changes in the scope of the proposal, the Department is preparing revised SEARs for the project.

The Department requests your input on the revised SEARs for the project.

I have attached the following documents for your reference:

- request for modification of SEARs letter prepared by R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Ltd dated 24 April 2018;
- the SEARs issued November 2017 (incl. previous agency responses); and
- the Preliminary Environmental Assessment dated October 2017 (formerly Kiely's Karuah Quarry).

It would be greatly appreciated if we could receive your revised advice by Monday 14 May 2018.	
If you have any queries, please contact me on the details below.	
Kind Regards	
Philip Nevill	
Environmental Assessment Officer	
Resource Assessments Planning Services	
320 Pitt Street GPO Box 39 Sydney NSW 2001 T 02 82751036 E <u>philip.nevill@planning.nsw.gov.au</u>	
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--Cabinet & Legislation Services

NSW Department of Industry | Lands & Water

E: landuse.enquiries@dpi.nsw.gov.au

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14th May 2018

Philip Nevill Environmental Assessment Officer – Resource Assessments – Planning Services Department of Planning & Environment GPO Box 39 Sydney NSW 2001

Emailed: Philip.nevill@planning.nsw.gov.au

Your Reference: SSD17_8795 Our Reference: DOC18/300336

Dear Mr Nevill,

Re: Karuah South Quarry (SSD 17_8795) – Revised SEARs

Thank you for the opportunity to provide advice on the subject proposal. This is a response from NSW Department of Planning & Environment – Division of Resources & Geoscience, Geological Survey of New South Wales (GSNSW).

R.W. Corkery & Co. on behalf of Wedgerock Pty Ltd have submitted a request to modify the SEARs (issued 2 November 2017) for the Karuah South Quarry (formerly Kiely's Quarry), to increase the extraction area and total resource. The Karuah South Quarry proposal is directly to the south of the existing Karuah Hard Rock Quarries, and southwest of Karuah East Quarry, both operated by Hunter Quarries Pty Ltd.

GSNSW provided input into the SEARs for Kiely's Karuah Quarry (SSD 17_8795, issued 2 November 2017), in response to an application and Preliminary Environmental Assessment (October 2017) to develop a hard rock quarry within the southern portion of Lot 11 DP 1024564. The proposal is for the extraction of up to 600,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of rhyodacitic ignimbrite from an estimated 6 million tonne resource via drill and blast methods over 15 years. The proposal also includes a processing plant and related infrastructure.

This modified SEARs request relates to the northerly extension of the proposed Karuah South Quarry extraction area, to remove the rock pillar that would remain after extraction between the Karuah South Quarry and Karuah Hard Rock Quarry to the north. The proposed (approximate) 2.3ha increase would remove the majority of the remnant pillar, allowing for maximum resource extraction from an additional 5Mt of rhyodacitic ignimbrite, in addition to consolidating the final landform between the two quarries.

GSNSW SEARs for the modified proposal are unchanged from those issued 2 November 2017, however are reproduced below. Specifically, the EIS must demonstrate the size and quality of the resource to be extracted by the project, including the additional proposed remnant pillar area, and document the methods used to determine the resource size, quality and suitability to the intended end uses. The location of all existing, approved and proposed operations in relation to the project area should also be identified in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

NSW Department of Planning and Environment DIVISION of RESOURCES & GEOSCIENCE PO Box 344 Hunter Region Mail Centre NSW 2310 Tel: 02 4931 6666 Fax: 02 4931 6726 ABN 38 755 709 681

General Requirements:

The building and construction industries in NSW require the ongoing replacement of supplies as current sources are exhausted. The continued sustainable development of existing and new quarries will facilitate the ongoing supply of construction materials to support affordable housing and infrastructure development for the growth of NSW. The resource in the subject area represents a regionally important source of hard rock aggregate for the Greater Hunter regional.

It is in the best interests of both the proponent and the community to fully assess the resources which are to be extracted. This means that a thorough geological assessment should be undertaken to determine the nature, quality and extent of the resource. Failure to undertake such an assessment could lead to operational problems and possibly even failure of the proposal.

Hard rock aggregate is not a prescribed mineral under the *Mining Act 1992*. Therefore, the Division has no statutory role in authorising or regulating the extraction of this commodity, apart from its role under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and associated regulations and the *Work Health and Safety (Mine and Petroleum Sites) Act 2013* and associated regulations, for ensuring the safe operation of mines and quarries. However, the Division is the principal government authority responsible for assessing the State's resources of construction materials and for advising State and local government on their planning and management.

All environmental reports (EIS or similar) accompanying Development Applications for extractive industry lodged under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* should include a resource assessment **(as detailed in Attachment A)** which:

- Documents the size and quality of the resource and demonstrates that both have been adequately assessed; and
- Documents the methods used to assess the resource and its suitability for the intended applications.

The above information should be summarised in the EIS, with full documentation appended. If deemed commercial-in-confidence, the resource assessment summary included in the EIS should commit to providing DRG with full resource assessment documentation separately. Applications to modify, expand, extend or intensify an existing consent that has already been adequately reported using the above protocol in publicly available documents, may restrict detailed documentation to the additional resources to be used, if accompanied by a summary of past resource assessments and of past production.

DRG collects data on the quantity of construction materials produced annually throughout the State. Forms are sent to all operating quarries at the end of each financial year for this purpose. The statistical data collected is of great value to Government and industry in planning and resource management, particularly as a basis for analysing trends in production and for estimating future demand for particular commodities or in particular regions. Production data may be published in aggregated form, however production data for individual operations is kept strictly confidential.

In order to assist in the collection of construction material production data, the proponent should be required to provide annual production data for the subject site to the NSW Division of Resources and Geoscience as a condition of any new or amended development consent.

DRG request to be consulted in relation to the proposed location of any biodiversity offset areas (both on and off site) or any supplementary biodiversity measures to ensure there are no consequent reduction in access to prospective land for mineral exploration, or potential for sterilisation of mineral or extractive resources.

Queries regarding the above information, and future requests for advice in relation to this matter, should be directed to the Division of Resources & Geoscience - Land Use team at landuse.minerals@industry.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Coursil Cilam

Cressida Gilmore Manager - Land Use

Encl. Attachments "A"



ATTACHMENT A

NSW Department of Planning & Environment RESOURCES & GEOSCIENCE DIVISION

ENVIRONMENTAL and WORK HEALTH & SAFETY ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRY PROPOSALS

It is in the best interests of both the proponent and the community to fully assess the resources which are to be extracted. This means that a thorough geological assessment should be undertaken to determine the nature, quality and extent of the resource. Failure to undertake such an assessment could lead to operational problems and possibly even failure of the proposal.

The following issues need to be addressed when preparing an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS) for a proposed construction materials (extractive materials) quarry:

Resource Assessment

- 1. A summary of the regional and local geology including information on the stratigraphic unit or units within which the resource is located.
- 2. The amount of material to be extracted and the method or methods used to determine the size of the resource (e.g. drilling, trenching, geophysical methods). Plans and cross-sections summarising this data, at a standard scale, showing location of drillholes and/or trenches, and the area proposed for extraction, should be included in the EA or EIS. Relevant supporting documentation such as drill logs should be included or appended. Major resource proposals should be subject to extensive drilling programs to identify the nature and extent of the resource.
- 3. Characteristics of the material or materials to be produced:
 - a) For structural clay/shale extraction proposals, ceramic properties such as plasticity, drying characteristics (e.g. dry green strength, linear drying shrinkage), and firing characteristics (e.g. shrinkage, water absorption, fired colour) should be described.
 - b) For sand extraction proposals, properties such as composition, grainsize, grading, clay content and contaminants should be indicated. The inclusion of indicative grading curves for all anticipated products as well as the overall deposit is recommended.
 - c) For hard rock aggregate proposals, information should be provided on properties such as grainsize and mineralogy, nature and extent of weathering or alteration, and amount and type of deleterious minerals, if any.
 - d) For other proposals, properties relevant to the range of intended uses for the particular material should be indicated.

Details of tests carried out to determine the characteristics of the material should be included or appended. Such tests should be undertaken by NATA registered testing laboratories.

- 4. An assessment of the quality of the material and its suitability for the anticipated range of applications should be given.
- 5. The amount of material anticipated to be produced annually should be indicated. If the proposal includes a staged extraction sequence, details of the staging sequence needs to be provided. The intended life of the operation should be indicated.
- 6. If the proposal is an extension to an existing operation, details of history and past production should be provided.
- 7. An assessment of alternative sources to the proposal and the availability of these sources. The impact of not proceeding with the proposal should be addressed.
- 8. Justification for the proposal in terms of the local and, if appropriate, the regional context.
- 9. Information on the location and size of markets to be supplied from the site.
- 10. Route(s) used to transport quarry products to market.
- 11. Disposal of waste products and the location and size of stockpiles.
- 12. Assessment of noise, vibration, dust and visual impacts, and proposed measures to minimise these impacts.
- 13. Proposed rehabilitation procedures during, and after completion of, extraction operations, and proposed final use of site.
- 14. Assessment of the ecological sustainability of the proposal.

Health and Safety Issues

In relation to the health and safety of mining and quarrying operations, the following must be addressed:

- 1. All mining operations are to comply with the following legislation:
 - a. Work Health and Safety Act 2011
 - b. Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017
 - c. Work Health and Safety (Mine and Petroleum Sites) Act 2013
 - d. Work Health and Safety (Mine and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2014
 - e. Explosives Act 2003
 - f. Explosives Regulation 2013.
- 2. The mine holder must appoint a mine operator and notify the Department in writing as required by clause 7 of the *Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2014* before commencing any mining operations.

3. Other duties and notification and reporting requirements exist under the WHS laws and duty holders must ensure they understand and comply with these requirements.

Mineral Ownership

The *Mining Act 1992* applies to those commodities prescribed by the regulations of the Act (Schedule 2, *Mining Regulation 2016*). Most construction materials are not prescribed minerals under the *Mining Act 1992*. In general terms, this means these materials are owned by the Crown where they occur on Crown land and by the landowner in the case of freehold land. A Mining Title is not required for their extraction although a Crown Lands licence is required where they occur on Crown land.

Construction materials such as sand (other than marine aggregate), loam, river gravel, and coarse aggregate materials such as basalt, sandstone, and granite are not prescribed minerals under the *Mining Act 1992*. Therefore, the Division of Resources & Geoscience has no statutory responsibility for authorising or regulating the extraction of these commodities, apart from its role under the WHS laws with respect to the safe operation of mines and quarries. However, the Division is the principal government authority responsible for assessing the State's resources of construction materials and for advising State and local government on their planning and management.

Some commodities, notably *structural clay (ie clay for brick, tile and pipe manufacture), dimension stone (except for sandstone), quartzite, kaolin, limestone and marine aggregate are prescribed minerals under the <i>Mining Act 1992*. Minerals which are prescribed as minerals under the terms of the Mining Act may, in some cases belong either to the Crown or to an individual, depending on a number of factors including the date on which the mineral was proclaimed and the date of alienation of the land.

The proponent needs to determine whether the material is privately owned or Crown mineral (publicly owned). If it is privately owned, then either a mining lease or mining (mineral owner) lease would be required. If it is a Crown mineral, an application for a mining lease will have to be lodged.

If you are unsure whether a mining title is required for your proposal you should contact NSW Department of Planning & Environment, Resources & Geoscience Division.



DOC18/260502-02

Department of Planning & Environment Resource Assessment, Planning Services GPO Box 39 SYDNEY NSW 2001

Attention: Philip Nevill Email: philip.nevill@planning.nsw.gov.au

14 May 2018

Dear Mr Nevill

Request for Modification of Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements Karuah South Quarry SSD 17_8795

I refer to your email to the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) dated 30 April 2018 requesting input on the revised SEARs for the project. I also refer to the EPA's letter to the Department of Planning & Environment (DPE) dated 20 October 2017 which outlined the EPA's assessment requirements for the original proposal.

The EPA has reviewed previous advice. As there are no major changes to the overall scope of the project, the EPA does not wish to adjust previous advice to DPE.

If you require any further information regarding this matter please contact Bill George on 4908 6821 or by email to hunter.region@epa.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

MITCHELL BENNETT Head Strategic Programs Unit - Hunter **Environment Protection Authority**

Phone 131 555 Phone 02 4908 6800 Fax 02 4908 6810 TTY 133 677 ABN 43 692 285 758 PO Box 488G Newcastle

117 Bull Street Newcastle West NSW 2300 Australia NSW 2302 Australia info@epa.nsw.gov.au www.epa.nsw.gov.au



DOC18271950-1 SSD 17_8795

> Philip Nevill Environmental Assessment Officer – Resource Assessments Department of Planning and Environment philip.nevill@planning.nsw.gov.au

Dear Mr Greyling

Input into Revised Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements – Karuah South Quarry (formerly Kiely's Karuah Quarry) – Karuah – Mid Coast (SSD 17_8795)

I refer to your email dated 30 April 2018 seeking input into the **revised** Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for Karuah South Quarry (formerly Kiely's Karuah Quarry), located at 61 Blue Rock Close (Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 1024564), Karuah. The proposed development is within the Mid Coast local government area.

The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) understands that Wedgerock Pty Ltd are seeking to establish a hard rock quarry, and that the project has been amended to include an additional 2.3 hectares of disturbance. OEH understands that the proposal is a State Significant Development (SSD_17_8795) under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

OEH has reviewed the Preliminary Environmental Assessment as prepared by R.W. Corkery and Co. Pty Limited (dated October 2017) and has prepared Standard SEARs which are presented in **Attachment A**. There are no project-specific SEARs provided for this project (**Attachment B**).

For biodiversity and threatened species matters, this project is to be assessed in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM, dated 25 August 2017) and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR must include information in the form detailed in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (s6.12) (BC Act), *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017* (s6.8) and BAM. Under this process, the BDAR must be prepared by a person accredited in accordance with the Accreditation Scheme for the Application of the Biodiversity Assessment Method Order 2017 under s6.10 of the BC Act.

The proponent will need to ensure that the BDAR is fully consistent with requirements of the BAM. Details of guidance documents to assist with this process are provided in **Attachment C**.

With respect to Aboriginal cultural heritage, OEH acknowledge the previously identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values associated with the project area. OEH notes that any Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment undertaken prior to 2010 is unlikely to meet current OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage guidelines for the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. The OEH 2011 *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* should be referenced in this instance.

Locked Bag 1002 Dangar NSW 2309 Level 4/26 Honeysuckle Drive Newcastle NSW 2300 rog.hcc@environment.nsw.gov.au ABN 30 841 387 271 www.environment.nsw.gov.au The letter replaces the previous letter, dated 25 October 2017, which provided SEARs for a previous version of the Karuah South Quarry project.

If you have any further questions in relation to this matter, please contact Steve Lewer, Regional Biodiversity Conservation Officer, on 02 4927 3158.

Yours sincerely

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STEVEN COX

Senior Team Leader - Planning Hunter Central Coast Branch Regional Operations Division

Contact officer: STEVE LEWER 02 4927 3158

Enclosure: Attachments A - C

22 May 2018

Attachment A – Standard Environmental Assessment Requirements

Bio	iodiversity		
1.	Biodiversity impacts related to the proposed development (SSD 17_8795) are to be assessed in accordance with the <u>Biodiversity Assessment Method</u> and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR must include information in the form detailed in the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (s6.12), <i>Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017</i> (s6.8) and <u>Biodiversity Assessment Method</u> .		
2.	The BDAR must document the application of the avoid, minimise and offset framework including assessing all direct, indirect and prescribed impacts in accordance with the <u>Biodiversity Assessment Method</u> .		
	 The BDAR must include details of the measures proposed to address the offset obligation as follows; The total number and classes of biodiversity credits required to be retired for the development/project; The number and classes of like-for-like biodiversity credits proposed to be retired; The number and classes of biodiversity credits proposed to be retired in accordance with the variation rules; Any proposal to fund a biodiversity conservation action; Any proposal to conduct ecological rehabilitation (if a mining project); Any proposal to make a payment to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund. eeking approval to use the variation rules, the BDAR must contain details of the reasonable steps that have en taken to obtain requisite like-for-like biodiversity credits. The BDAR must be prepared by a person accredited in accordance with the Accreditation Scheme for the Application of the Biodiversity Assessment Method Order 2017 under s6.10 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>. 		
Ab	original cultural heritage		
5.	The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) must identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development and document these in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values should be guided by the <u>Guide to</u> investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (DECCW, 2011) and consultation with OEH regional branch officers.		
6.	Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the <u>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW)</u> . The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the ACHAR.		
7.	Impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed and documented in the ACHAR. The ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to OEH.		

Historic heritage 8. The EIS must provide a heritage assessment including but not limited to an assessment of impacts to State and local heritage including conservation areas, natural heritage areas, places of Aboriginal heritage value, buildings, works, relics, gardens, landscapes, views, trees should be assessed. Where impacts to State or locally significant heritage items are identified, the assessment shall: a. outline the proposed mitigation and management measures (including measures to avoid significant impacts and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation measures) generally consistent with the NSW Heritage Manual (1996), b. be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage consultant(s) (note: where archaeological excavations are proposed the relevant consultant must meet the NSW Heritage Council's Excavation Director criteria), c. include a statement of heritage impact for all heritage items (including significance assessment), d. consider impacts including, but not limited to, vibration, demolition, archaeological disturbance, altered historical arrangements and access, landscape and vistas, and architectural noise treatment (as relevant), and e. where potential archaeological impacts have been identified develop an appropriate archaeological assessment methodology, including research design, to guide physical archaeological test excavations (terrestrial and maritime as relevant) and include the results of these test excavations.

Water and soils

9. The EIS must map the following features relevant to water and soils including:

- a. Acid sulfate soils (Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the Acid Sulfate Soil Planning Map).
- b. Rivers, streams, wetlands, estuaries (as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method).
- c. Wetlands as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method.
- d. Groundwater.
- e. Groundwater dependent ecosystems.
- f. Proposed intake and discharge locations.

10. The EIS must describe background conditions for any water resource likely to be affected by the development, including:

- a. Existing surface and groundwater.
- b. Hydrology, including volume, frequency and quality of discharges at proposed intake and discharge locations.
- c. Water Quality Objectives (as endorsed by the NSW Government <u>http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm</u>) including groundwater as appropriate that represent the community's uses and values for the receiving waters.
- d. Indicators and trigger values/criteria for the environmental values identified at (c) in accordance with the <u>ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality</u> and/or local objectives, criteria or targets endorsed by the NSW Government.

- 11. The EIS must assess the impacts of the development on water quality, including:
 - a. The nature and degree of impact on receiving waters for both surface and groundwater, demonstrating how the development protects the Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contributes towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved. This should include an assessment of the mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction.
 - b. Identification of proposed monitoring of water quality.

12. The EIS must assess the impact of the development on hydrology, including:

- a. Water balance including quantity, quality and source.
- b. Effects to downstream rivers, wetlands, estuaries, marine waters and floodplain areas.
- c. Effects to downstream water-dependent fauna and flora including groundwater dependent ecosystems.
- d. Impacts to natural processes and functions within rivers, wetlands, estuaries and floodplains that affect river system and landscape health such as nutrient flow, aquatic connectivity and access to habitat for spawning and refuge (e.g. river benches).
- e. Changes to environmental water availability, both regulated/licensed and unregulated/rules-based sources of such water.
- f. Mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction on hydrological attributes such as volumes, flow rates, management methods and re-use options.
- g. Identification of proposed monitoring of hydrological attributes.

Flooding and coastal erosion

- 13. The EIS must map the following features relevant to flooding as described in the Floodplain Development Manual 2005 (NSW Government 2005) including:
 - a. Flood prone land.
 - b. Flood planning area, the area below the flood planning level.
 - c. Hydraulic categorisation (floodways and flood storage areas).
- 14. The EIS must describe flood assessment and modelling undertaken in determining the design flood levels for events, including a minimum of the 1 in 10 year, 1 in 100 year flood levels and the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme event.
- 15. The EIS must model the effect of the proposed development (including fill) on the flood behaviour under the following scenarios:
 - a. Current flood behaviour for a range of design events as identified in 11 above. This includes the 1 in 200 and 1 in 500 year flood events as proxies for assessing sensitivity to an increase in rainfall intensity of flood producing rainfall events due to climate change.

- 16. Modelling in the EIS must consider and document:
 - a. The impact on existing flood behaviour for a full range of flood events including up to the probable maximum flood.
 - b. Impacts of the development on flood behaviour resulting in detrimental changes in potential flood affection of other developments or land. This may include redirection of flow, flow velocities, flood levels, hazards and hydraulic categories.
 - c. Relevant provisions of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual 2005.
- 17. The EIS must assess the impacts on the proposed development on flood behaviour, including:
 - a. Whether there will be detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other properties, assets and infrastructure.
 - b. Consistency with Council floodplain risk management plans.
 - c. Compatibility with the flood hazard of the land.
 - d. Compatibility with the hydraulic functions of flow conveyance in floodways and storage in flood storage areas of the land.
 - e. Whether there will be adverse effect to beneficial inundation of the floodplain environment, on, adjacent to or downstream of the site.
 - f. Whether there will be direct or indirect increase in erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of river banks or watercourses.
 - g. Any impacts the development may have upon existing community emergency management arrangements for flooding. These matters are to be discussed with the SES and Council.
 - h. Whether the proposal incorporates specific measures to manage risk to life from flood. These matters are to be discussed with the SES and Council.
 - i. Emergency management, evacuation and access, and contingency measures for the development considering the full range or flood risk (based upon the probable maximum flood or an equivalent extreme flood event). These matters are to be discussed with and have the support of Council and the SES.
 - j. Any impacts the development may have on the social and economic costs to the community as consequence of flooding.

Attachment B – Project Specific Environmental Assessment Requirements

Biodiversity - nil

Aboriginal cultural heritage - nil

Historic heritage - nil

Water and soils - nil

Flooding and coastal erosion - nil

Title	Web address
Relevant Legislation	
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/63/full
Coastal Management Act 2016	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/20/full
Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/epabca1999588/
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+203+1 979+cd+0+N
Fisheries Management Act 1994	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+38+19 94+cd+0+N
Marine Parks Act 1997	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+64+19 97+cd+0+N
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+80+19 74+cd+0+N
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+156+1 997+cd+0+N
Water Management Act 2000	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+92+20 00+cd+0+N
Wilderness Act 1987	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/viewtop/inforce/act+196+1987+ FIRST+0+N

Biodiversity		
Biodiversity Assessment Method (OEH, 2017)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/bcact/biodive rsity-assessment-method-170206.pdf	
Guidance and Criteria to assist a decision maker to determine a serious and irreversible impact (OEH, 2017)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/bcact/guidance- decision-makers-determine-serious-irreversible-impact- <u>170204.pdf</u>	
Fisheries NSW policies and guidelines	http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/habitat/publications/policies,- guidelines-and-manuals/fish-habitat-conservation	
List of national parks	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/NationalParks/parksearchato z.aspx	
Revocation, recategorisation and road adjustment policy (OEH, 2012)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/policies/RevocationOfLandPolicy.htm	
Guidelines for developments adjoining land and water managed by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW, 2010)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/protectedareas/develop mntadjoiningdecc.htm	
Heritage		
The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance)	http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter- 2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf	
Statements of Heritage Impact 2002 (HO & DUAP)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heri tage/hmstatementsofhi.pdf	
NSW Heritage Manual (DUAP) (scroll through alphabetical list to 'N')	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Heritage/publications/	

Title	Web address
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW, 2010)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritag e/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf
Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW, 2010)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritag e/10783FinalArchCoP.pdf
Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (OEH 2011)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritag e/20110263ACHguide.pdf
Aboriginal Site Recording Form	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/parks/SiteCar dMainV1_1.pdf
Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritag e/120558asirf.pdf
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Registrar	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/contact/AHIMSRegistrar .htm
Care Agreement Application form	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritag e/20110914TransferObject.pdf
Water and Soils	
Acid sulphate soils	
Acid Sulfate Soils Planning Maps via Data.NSW	http://data.nsw.gov.au/data/
Acid Sulfate Soils Manual (Stone et al. 1998)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/epa/Acid- Sulfate-Manual-1998.pdf
Acid Sulfate Soils Laboratory Methods Guidelines (Ahern et al. 2004)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/soils/acid- sulfate-soils-laboratory-methods-guidelines.pdf
	This replaces Chapter 4 of the Acid Sulfate Soils Manual above.
Flooding and Coastal Erosion	
Reforms to coastal erosion management	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/coasts/coastalerosionmgmt.ht m
Floodplain development manual	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/floodplains/manual.htm
Guidelines for Preparing Coastal Zone	Guidelines for Preparing Coastal Zone Management Plans
Management Plans	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/coasts/13022 4CZMPGuide.pdf
NSW Climate Impact Profile	http://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/
Climate Change Impacts and Risk Management	Climate Change Impacts and Risk Management: A Guide for Business and Government, AGIC Guidelines for Climate Change Adaptation
Water	
Water Quality Objectives	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm
ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality	www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/quality/australia n-and-new-zealand-guidelines-fresh-marine-water-quality- volume-1
Applying Goals for Ambient Water Quality Guidance for Operations Officers – Mixing Zones	http://deccnet/water/resources/AWQGuidance7.pdf

Title	Web address
Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutant in NSW (2004)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/legislation/approve dmethods-water.pdf

Dear Philip,

I refer to your emails below referring an application to modify the SEARs request by Karuah South Quarry.

It is understood that the proposal seeks to expand the area for extraction beyond originally described in the Preliminary Environmental Assessment received by Roads and Maritime on 9 October 2017.

Roads and Maritime have no additional requirements beyond those included within correspondence dated 19 October 2017.

Kylie-Anne Pont Development Assessment Officer Network & Safety Hunter | Regional & Freight T 02 4908 7683 M 0475 989 994 www.rms.nsw.gov.au Every journey matters

Roads and Maritime Services Level 8, 266 King St Newcastle NSW 2300

From: Philip Nevill [mailto:Philip.Nevill@planning.nsw.gov.au]
Sent: Thursday, 10 May 2018 12:08 PM
To: Development hunter; 'csc@rfs.nsw.gov.au'; Planning Matters Mailbox; OLG - Mid-Coast Council; Adam Oehlman; industry.coordination@industry.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Reminder - Request for Modification of Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements - Karuah South Quarry SSD 17_8795

Good afternoon,

This is a friendly reminder that the due date for providing your requirements is **Monday 14 May 2018**.

Please see the email below and the <u>attached</u> information. Your response is appreciated.

If you have any questions, please contact me on (02) 8275 1036.

Kind Regards,

Philip Nevill

Environmental Assessment Officer Resource Assessments | Planning Services 320 Pitt Street | GPO Box 39 | Sydney NSW 2001 T 02 82751036 E philip.nevill@planning.nsw.gov.au



NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE



The Secretary **NSW Planning & Environment** GPO Box 39 SYDNEY NSW 2001

Your Ref: SSD 17 8795 Our Ref: D17/3582 DA18043012870 PC

ATTENTION: Philip Nevill

11 May 2018

Dear Mr Nevill,

Request for Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements – Karuah South Quarry, Lot 11 DP 1024564, 61 Blue Rock Close, Karuah

I refer to NSW Planning and Environment's correspondence dated 30 April 2018 seeking comment from the NSW Rural Fire Service on matters to be included in the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements for the above amended proposal.

The subject land is mapped as bush fire prone land by MidCoast Council. The NSW Rural Fire Service considers that the environmental assessment for the development of a hard rock quarry should address the following matters relating to bush fire:

- the aim and objectives of 'Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006';
- > identification of potential ignition sources during construction and operation of the development'
- storage of fuels and other hazardous materials (e.g. explosives for blasting);
- proposed bush fire protection measures for the development, including vegetation management and fire suppression capabilities;
- operational access to the site for fire fighting appliances; and
- emergency and evacuation planning.

For any queries regarding this correspondence please contact Paul Creenaune on 6691 0400.

Yours sincerely,

John Ball Manager – Planning & Environment Services (North)

Postal address

GRANVILLE NSW 2142

Records

NSW Rural Fire Service Locked Bag 17

Street address

NSW Rural Fire Service Planning and Environment Services (North) Suite 1, 129 West High Street COFFS HARBOUR NSW 2450

T (02) 6691 0400 F (02) 6691 0499 www.rfs.nsw.gov.au Email: pes@rfs.nsw.gov.au