



## Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

### Section 5.16 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

Application Number	SSI 10048
Proposal	Sydney International Speedway, including the construction and operation of a new speedway (Sydney International Speedway) including a clay-based racetrack, support infrastructure for competitors, support infrastructure for spectators and ancillary infrastructure services.
Location	Lot 1 DP1077822, Lots A, B and C DP408966 and Lot 2 DP 1062965
Proponent	Sydney Metro
Date of Issue	19 May 2020

## 1. General SEARs

Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement	Current Guidelines
<p><b>1. Environmental Impact Assessment Process</b></p> <p>The process for assessment of the proposal is transparent, balanced, well focussed and legal.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared in accordance with Part 3 of Schedule 2 of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000</i> (the Regulation).</li> <li>2. It is the Proponent's responsibility to determine whether the project needs to be referred to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE) for an approval under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act). If DoEE has determined that an approval is required under the EPBC Act, supplementary environmental assessment requirements may need to be issued to ensure a streamlined assessment under an Accredited Assessment can be achieved.</li> <li>3. The onus is on the Proponent to ensure legislative requirements relevant to the project are met.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="#">EPBC Act Environment Assessment Process</a> (SEWPAC, 2010)</p>
<p><b>2. Environmental Impact Statement</b></p> <p>The project is described in sufficient detail to enable clear understanding that the project has been developed through an iterative process of impact identification and assessment and project refinement to avoid, minimise or offset impacts so that the project, on balance, has the least adverse environmental, social and economic impact, including its cumulative impacts.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The EIS must include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) executive summary;</li> <li>(b) a description of the project, including key components and activities (including ancillary components and activities) required to construct and operate it including- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- project overview</li> <li>- site location (including use of plans)</li> <li>- scope of work to construct the project, including key activities, description of methodologies, working hours, indicative plant and equipment to be used</li> <li>- operational activities and times</li> <li>- acquisition of privately owned, council and crown land</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) a statement of the objective(s) of the project;</li> <li>(d) a summary of the strategic need for the project with regard to its State significance and relevant State Government policy;</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	

Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement
	<p>(e) an analysis of any feasible alternatives to the project.;</p> <p>(f) a description of feasible options within the project.;</p> <p>(g) a description of how alternatives to and options within the project were analysed to inform the selection of the preferred alternative / option. The description must contain sufficient detail to enable an understanding of why the preferred alternative to and options(s) within the project were selected;</p> <p>(h) a concise description of the general biophysical and socio-economic environment that is likely to be impacted by the project (including offsite impacts). Elements of the environment that are not likely to be affected by the project do not need to be described;</p> <p>(i) a demonstration of how the project design has been developed to avoid or minimise likely adverse impacts;</p> <p>(j) the identification and assessment of key issues as provided in the 'Assessment of Key Issues' performance outcome;</p> <p>(k) a statement of and the quantification of outcomes and performance criteria the proponent will achieve for each key issue;</p> <p>(l) measures to avoid, minimise or offset impacts must be linked to the impact(s) they treat, so it is clear which measures will be applied to each impact;</p> <p>(m) consideration of the interactions between measures proposed to avoid or minimise impact(s), between impacts themselves and between measures and impacts;</p> <p>(n) an assessment of the relevant cumulative impacts of the project taking into account other projects that have been approved but where construction has not commenced, projects that have commenced construction, and projects that have recently been completed;</p> <p>(o) statutory context of the project as a whole, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- how the project meets the provisions of the EP&amp;A Act and EP&amp;A Regulation;</li> <li>- a list of any approvals that must be obtained under any other Act or law before the project may lawfully be carried out;</li> </ul>

Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement	
	<p>(p) a chapter that synthesises the environmental impact assessment and provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a succinct but full description of the project for which approval is sought;</li> <li>- a description of uncertainties that remain around design, construction methodologies and/or operational methodologies and how these will be resolved in the next stages of the project;</li> <li>- a compilation of the impacts of the project that have not been avoided;</li> <li>- a compilation of the proposed measures associated with each impact to avoid or minimise (through design refinements or ongoing management during construction and operation) or offset these impacts;</li> <li>- a compilation of the outcomes and criteria the proponent will achieve and how these will be monitored; and</li> <li>- the reasons justifying carrying out the project as proposed, having regard to the biophysical, economic and social considerations, including ecologically sustainable development and cumulative impacts.</li> </ul> <p>(q) relevant project plans, drawings, diagrams in an electronic format that enables integration with mapping and other technical software.</p> <p>2. The EIS must only include data and analysis that is reasonably needed to make a decision on the proposal. Relevant information must be succinctly summarised in the EIS and included in full in appendices. Irrelevant, conflicting or duplicated information must be avoided.</p>	
<p><b>3. Assessment of Key Issues*</b></p> <p>Key issue impacts are assessed objectively and thoroughly to provide confidence that the project will be constructed and operated within acceptable levels of impact.</p> <p>* Key issues are nominated by the Proponent in the SSI project application and by the Department in the SEARs. Key issues need to be reviewed throughout the preparation of the EIS to ensure any new key issues that emerge are captured.</p>	<p>1. The level of assessment of likely impacts must be proportionate to the significance of, or degree of impact on, the issue, within the context of the proposal location and the surrounding environment. The level of assessment must be commensurate to the degree of impact and sufficient to ensure that the Department and other government agencies are able to understand and assess impacts.</p> <p>2. For each key issue the Proponent must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) describe the biophysical and socio-economic environment, as far as it is relevant to that issue, including substantiated baseline data that is reflective of current guidelines where relevant;</li> <li>(b) describe the legislative and policy context, as far as it is relevant to the issue;</li> <li>(c) identify, describe and quantify (if possible) the impacts associated with the issue, including the likelihood and consequence (including worst case scenario) of the impact (comprehensive risk assessment), the impacts of concurrent activities within the proposal and cumulative impacts (parallel and sequential) with other projects;</li> <li>(d) demonstrate how potential impacts have been avoided (through design, or construction or</li> </ul>	

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<p>The key issues identified in this document are not exhaustive but are key issues common to most SSI projects.</p>	<p>operation methodologies);</p> <p>(e) detail how likely impacts that have not been avoided through design will be minimised, and the predicted effectiveness of these measures (against performance criteria where relevant);</p> <p>(f) detail how any residual impacts will be managed or offset, and the approach and effectiveness of these measures; and</p> <p>(g) measures to monitor the avoidance, minimisation and offsetting of impacts to ensure quantified outcomes and criteria are met.</p> <p>3. Where multiple reasonable and feasible options to avoid or minimise impacts are available, they must be identified and considered, and the proposed measure justified taking into account the public interest.</p>	
<p>4.</p> <p><b>Consultation</b></p> <p>The project is developed with meaningful and effective engagement during project design and delivery.</p>	<p>1. The project must be informed by consultation, including with relevant local, State and Commonwealth government agencies, infrastructure and service providers, special interest groups, affected landowners, businesses and the community.</p> <p>2. The Proponent must document the consultation process and demonstrate how the project has responded to the inputs received.</p> <p>3. The Proponent must describe the timing and type of consultation proposed during the design and delivery of the project, the mechanisms for community feedback, the mechanisms for keeping the community informed, and procedures for complaints handling and resolution.</p>	

## 2. Key Issue SEARs

Key Issue and Desired Performance Outcome	Requirements	Current Guidelines
<p><b>1. Transport and Traffic</b></p> <p>Network connectivity, safety and efficiency of the transport system in the vicinity of the project are managed to minimise impacts.</p> <p>Impacts on network capacity and the level of service are effectively managed.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Proponent must assess construction transport and traffic (vehicle, pedestrian and cyclists) impacts, including, but not necessarily limited to:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>route identification, site access and egress and the nature of existing traffic on construction access routes;</li> <li>the indicative number and frequency of daily and peak construction related vehicle movements (passenger, commercial and heavy vehicles, including spoil management movements);</li> <li>construction worker parking; and</li> <li>impacts to pedestrian, cyclist and public transport access and movement.</li> </ol> </li> <li>The Proponent must assess the operational transport impacts of the project, including:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an assessment of existing local traffic volumes against forecast volumes including year of opening and 10 years from opening;</li> <li>performance of key intersections by undertaking a level of service analysis at key locations; and</li> <li>assessment of the traffic and parking capacity of Ferrers Road and the proposed parking capacity for the project during concurrent events with the adjacent Sydney Dragway.</li> </ol> </li> <li>The Proponent must describe the accessibility impacts of and initiatives of the project and the broader precinct, including in relation to:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>public transport infrastructure and services;</li> <li>cyclists and pedestrian access, amenity and safety across and adjoining the project; and</li> <li>strategies and initiatives to integrate and enhance accessibility including the provision of public transport infrastructure.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Guide to Traffic Management – Part 3 Traffic Studies and Analysis (Austroads, 2007)</p> <p>Guide to Traffic Generating Developments Version 2.2 (RTA, 2002)</p>
<p><b>2. Noise and Vibration - Amenity</b></p> <p>Both construction and operation noise and vibration (including airborne noise, ground-borne noise) are effectively managed to minimise adverse impacts on acoustic</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Proponent must assess construction and operational noise and vibration impacts (including cumulative impacts of concurrent events) in accordance with relevant NSW noise and vibration guidelines.</li> <li>The assessment of construction noise and vibration must address:</li> </ol>	<p>Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline (DEC, 2006)</p> <p>Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECCW, 2009)</p>

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<p>amenity.</p> <p>Increases in noise emissions and vibration affecting nearby properties and other sensitive receivers during operation of the project are effectively managed to protect the amenity and well-being of the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the nature of construction and operational activities and related noise characteristics;</li> <li>(b) the intensity and duration of both air and ground borne noise and vibration impacts;</li> <li>(c) the identification and nature of receivers existing during construction and operation;</li> <li>(d) the nature of the impact and the sensitivity of receivers and level of impact for out of hours work and events;</li> <li>(e) an assessment of operational road traffic noise;</li> <li>(f) details and analysis of the predicted effectiveness of mitigation measures to adequately manage identified impacts,</li> <li>(g) any potential residual noise and vibration impacts following application of mitigation measures; and</li> <li>(h) a description of how feedback received during the preparation of the EIS has been taken into account (and would be taken into account post exhibition of the EIS) in the design of mitigation measures, including any tailored mitigation, management and communication strategies for sensitive receivers.</li> </ul>	<p>NSW Road Noise Policy (DECCW, 2011)</p> <p>Noise Policy for Industry (EPA, 2017)</p>
<p><b>3. Noise and Vibration - Structural</b></p> <p>Construction noise and vibration (including airborne noise and ground-borne noise) are effectively managed to minimise adverse impacts on the structural integrity of structures and items including Aboriginal places and environmental heritage.</p> <p>Increases in noise emissions and vibration affecting environmental heritage as defined in the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> during operation of the project are effectively managed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must assess construction and operation noise and vibration impacts in accordance with relevant NSW noise and vibration guidelines. The assessment must include consideration of impacts to the structural integrity and heritage significance of items (including Aboriginal places and items of environmental heritage).</li> <li>2. The Proponent must assess the construction and operation vibration impacts of the development upon pipeline(s) and identify relevant mitigation measures where required.</li> </ul>	<p>German Standard DIN 4150-3: Structural Vibration - effects of vibration on structures</p> <p>Assessing Vibration: A technical guideline (DEC, 2006)</p>
<p><b>4. Biodiversity</b></p> <p>The project design considers all feasible measures to avoid and minimise impacts on terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must assess biodiversity impacts in accordance with s7.9 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (BC Act), the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM), and be documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR).</li> <li>2. The BDAR must include information in the form detailed in s6.12 of the BC Act, cl6.8 of</li> </ul>	<p>Biodiversity Assessment Method (OEH, 2017)</p> <p><a href="#">Policy and Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation and Management – Update</a></p>

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<p>Offsets and/or supplementary measures are assured which are equivalent to any residual impacts of project construction and operation.</p>	<p>the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017</i> and the BAM.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. The BDAR must be submitted with all digital spatial data associated with the survey and assessment as per Appendix 10 of the BAM.</li> <li>4. 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.</li> <li>5. The BDAR must include details of the measures proposed to address offset obligations.</li> <li>6. The Proponent must assess any impacts on biodiversity values not covered by the BAM.</li> <li>7. The Proponent must identify whether the project, or any component of the project, would be classified as a Key Threatening Process (KTP) in accordance with the listings in the BC Act, FM Act and the <i>Environmental Protection</i> and the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2000</i> (EPBC Act).</li> </ol>	<p>2013 (DPI, 2013)</p> <p><a href="#">Threatened Species Survey and Assessment Guidelines</a></p>
<p><b>5. Heritage</b></p> <p>The design, construction and operation of the project facilitates, to the greatest extent possible, the long-term protection, conservation and management of the heritage significance of items of environmental heritage and Aboriginal objects and places.</p> <p>The design, construction and operation of the project avoids or minimises impacts, to the greatest extent possible, on the heritage significance of environmental heritage and Aboriginal objects and places.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must identify and assess any direct and/or indirect impacts (including cumulative impacts) to the heritage significance of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Aboriginal places, objects and cultural heritage values, as defined under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> and in accordance with the principles and methods of assessment identified in the current guidelines;</li> <li>(b) Aboriginal places of heritage significance, as defined in the Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environmental Plan;</li> <li>(c) environmental heritage, as defined under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>; and</li> <li>(d) items listed on the State, National and World Heritage lists;</li> <li>(e) heritage items and conservation areas identified in environmental planning instruments applicable to the project area.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Where impacts to State or locally significant heritage items are identified, the assessment must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) include a significance assessment, a statement of heritage impact for all heritage items and a historical archaeological assessment;</li> <li>(b) consider the conservation policies of any relevant conservation management plan;</li> <li>(c) consider impacts to the item caused by, but not limited to, vibration, demolition, archaeological disturbance, altered historical arrangements and access, visual amenity, landscape and vistas, curtilage, subsidence and architectural noise treatment, drainage infrastructure, contamination remediation and site</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (DECCW, 2011)</p> <p>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010)</p> <p>Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW (DECCW, 2010)</p> <p>Criteria for the assessment of excavation directors (NSW Heritage Council, 2011)</p> <p>NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1994)</p> <p>Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office, 2001)</p> <p>The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter</p>



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	<p>compounds (as relevant)</p> <p>(d) outline measures to avoid and minimise those impacts during construction and operation in accordance with the current guidelines; and</p> <p>(e) be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage consultant(s) and/or historical archaeologist (note: where archaeological excavations are proposed the relevant consultant must meet the NSW Heritage Council's Excavation Director criteria).</p> <p>3. Where archaeological investigations of Aboriginal objects are proposed these must be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist, in accordance with section 1.6 of the <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</i> (DECCW 2010).</p> <p>4. Where impacts to Aboriginal objects and/or places are proposed, consultation must be undertaken with Aboriginal people in accordance with the current guidelines.</p>	
<p><b>6. Air Quality and Dust Generation</b></p> <p>The project is designed, constructed and operated in a manner that minimises air quality impacts (including nuisance dust) to minimise risks to human health and the environment to the greatest extent practicable.</p>	<p>1. The Proponent must undertake an air quality impact assessment (AQIA) for construction and operation of the project in accordance with the current guidelines.</p> <p>2. The Proponent must ensure the AQIA includes the following:</p> <p>(a) Identification of receivers sensitive to changes in air quality likely to result from construction or operation</p> <p>(b) the source and intensity of emissions during construction and operation that could reduce air quality in the vicinity;</p> <p>(c) demonstrated ability to comply with the relevant regulatory framework; and</p> <p>(d) appropriate measures to avoid, minimise and/or mitigate potential impacts during construction and operation.</p> <p>3. The Proponent must assess the impacts of dust generation during construction and operation, including impacts affecting the safe operation of the adjacent drag strip and how the design has responded to address identified impacts, including any proposed mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales (DEC, 2005)</p>
<p><b>7. Design, Sustainability and Visual Amenity</b></p> <p>The project contributes to a high quality public space.</p> <p>The project design complements the visual amenity, character and quality of the</p>	<p>1. The Proponent must identify how the project will demonstrate public benefit outcomes, including design principles, strategies and initiatives that:</p> <p>(a) achieve quality design (landscaping, streetscape, and architectural) consistent with the existing and desired future character of the area as defined in the Eastern Creek Motor Sports Precinct, part of the Western Sydney Parklands Plan of Management;</p>	<p>AS4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting</p> <p>Better Placed – An integrated design policy for built environment of New South Wales (Government Architect NSW, 2017)</p>

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<p>surrounding environment.</p> <p>The project contributes to an increase in tree plantings and tree canopy.</p> <p>The project minimises adverse impacts on the visual amenity of the built and natural environment (including public open space) and capitalises on opportunities to improve visual amenity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) identify opportunities to reduce urban heat island effects, including in parking areas; and</li> <li>(c) address the ongoing maintenance of the space.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The Proponent must provide visual representations of the project from key receiver locations and assess the visual impact of the project on:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) views and vistas;</li> <li>(b) the Western Sydney Parklands; and</li> <li>(c) heritage items including Aboriginal places and environmental heritage.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. The Proponent must assess open space and tree impacts, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the provision of green infrastructure;</li> <li>(b) estimating the number of trees to be cleared that will not be covered by a biodiversity offset strategy (a tree is defined by Australian Standard 4970); and</li> <li>(c) describe how the project will achieve a net increase in tree numbers and canopy within proximity of the impacted area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. The Proponent must assess the project against the relevant sustainability guidelines including targets and strategies to improve Government efficiency in use of water, energy and transport.</li> </ol>	<p>Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) (Queensland Government, 2007)</p> <p>Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010</p> <p>Greener Places – Establishing an urban Green Infrastructure policy for New South Wales (Government Architect NSW – Draft for discussion, 2017)</p> <p>Sydney Green Grid – Spatial Framework and Project Opportunities (Tyrrell Studio and Office of the Government Architect 2017)</p> <p>Western Sydney Parklands Design Manual (Western Sydney Parklands Trust, 2018)</p>
<p><b>8. Safety and Risk</b></p> <p>The project avoids or minimises any adverse health impacts arising from the project.</p> <p>The project avoids, to the greatest extent possible, risk to public safety.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must assess the likely risks of the project to public safety, paying particular attention to pedestrian safety, bushfire risks and the handling and use of dangerous goods.</li> <li>2. The Proponent must undertake a risk screening assessment and analysis of the need for a preliminary hazard analysis including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) identification of potential hazardous materials and, where possible, the volumes to be used or stored that will be used or stored at the site;</li> <li>(b) credible adverse events that could arise;</li> <li>(c) an evaluation of potential risks against relevant criteria; and</li> <li>(d) measures to be employed to avoid, minimise or mitigate identified risks.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>SEPP No. 33 - Hazardous and Offensive Development</p>
<p><b>9. Water - Quality</b></p> <p>The project is designed, constructed and operated to protect the NSW Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contribute towards achievement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) identify the ambient NSW Water Quality Objectives (NSW WQO) and environmental values for the receiving waters relevant to the project, including the indicators and associated trigger values or criteria for the identified environmental values;</li> <li>(b) demonstrate how construction and operation of the project will, to the extent that</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>NSW Water Quality and River Flow Objectives at <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm</a></p> <p>Using the ANZECC Guidelines and Water</p>

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<p>of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved, including downstream of the project to the extent of the project impact including estuarine and marine waters (if applicable).</p>	<p>the project can influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- where the NSW WQOs for receiving waters are currently being met they will continue to be protected; and</li> <li>- where the NSW WQOs are not currently being met, activities will work toward their achievement over time;</li> </ul> <p>(c) justify, if required, why the WQOs cannot be maintained or achieved over time;</p> <p>(d) identify and estimate the quality and quantity of pollutants that may be discharged and an analysis of the likely nature and degree of impact that any discharge(s) may have on the receiving environment;</p> <p>(e) identify the rainfall event that water quality protection measures will be designed to cope with;</p> <p>(f) demonstrate that all practical measures to avoid or minimise water pollution and protect human health and the environment from harm are investigated and implemented; and</p> <p>(g) identify sensitive receiving environments (which may include estuarine and marine waters downstream) and develop a strategy to avoid or minimise impacts on these environments; and</p> <p>(h) identify proposed monitoring and indicators of surface and groundwater quality.</p>	<p>Quality Objectives in NSW (DEC, 2006)</p> <p>Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC/ ARMCANZ, 2000)</p> <p>Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW (DECC, 2008)</p> <p>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Landcom 2004) and Volume 2 (A. Installation of Services; B. Waste Landfills; C. Unsealed Roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and Quarries) (DECC, 2008)</p>
<p><b>10. Soils and Contamination</b></p> <p>The environmental values of land, including soils, subsoils and landforms, are protected.</p> <p>Risks arising from the disturbance and excavation of land and disposal of soil are minimised, including site contamination.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must assess whether the land is likely to be contaminated and identify if remediation of the land is required, having regard to the ecological and human health risks posed by the contamination in the context of past, existing and future land uses. Where assessment and/or remediation is required, the Proponent must document how the assessment and/or remediation would be undertaken in accordance with current guidelines.</li> <li>2. The Proponent must assess the impacts on soil and land resources (including erosion risk or hazard). Particular attention must be given to soil erosion and sediment transport consistent with the practices and principles in the current guidelines.</li> </ol>	<p>Managing Land Contamination: Planning Guidelines SEPP 55 –Remediation of Land, (DUAP &amp; EPA, 1998)</p> <p>Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites (OEH, reprinted 2011)</p> <p>Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (DEC, 2006)</p> <p>Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (EPA, 2015)</p> <p>Soil and Landscape Issues in Environmental Impact Assessment (DLWC 2000)</p> <p>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and</p>

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		<p>Construction Volume 1 (Landcom 2004) and Volume 2 (A. Installation of Services; B. Waste Landfills; C. Unsealed Roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and Quarries) (DECC, 2008)</p> <p>Other guidelines made or approved under section 105 of the <i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i></p>
<p><b>11. Water - Hydrology</b></p> <p>Long term impacts on surface water and groundwater hydrology are minimised.</p> <p>The environmental values of nearby, connected and affected water sources, groundwater and dependent ecological systems are maintained (where values are achieved) or improved and maintained (where values are not achieved).</p> <p>Sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>1. The Proponent must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) describe any surface and groundwater resource (including reliance by users and for ecological purposes) likely to be impacted by the project, including stream orders, as per the BAM.</li> <li>(b) prepare a water balance for ground and surface water for construction.</li> <li>(c) assess (and model if appropriate) the impact of the construction and operation of the project (both built elements and discharges) on surface and groundwater hydrology in accordance with the current guidelines.</li> <li>(d) identify any requirements for baseline monitoring of hydrological attributes.</li> <li>(e) outline opportunities for the use of integrated water cycle management practices and principles to optimise opportunities for sustainable water supply, wastewater and stormwater management across the project.</li> <li>(f) assess impacts of the development on drainage paths and on the Warragamba Pipelines Corridor.</li> </ul>	<p>Framework for Biodiversity Assessment – Appendix 2 (OEH, 2014)</p> <p><a href="#">Guidelines for Development Adjacent to the Upper Canal and Warragamba Pipelines (WaterNSW 2020)</a></p> <p>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Landcom 2004) and Volume 2 (A. Installation of Services; B. Waste Landfills; C. Unsealed Roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and Quarries) (DECC, 2008)</p> <p>Risk assessment Guidelines for Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (Office of Water, 2012)</p>
<p><b>12. Other Issues</b></p>	<p>1. Social and economic, flooding, greenhouse gas and energy, climate change adaptation, waste management, property and landuse assessments should be undertaken in accordance with the commitments in Section 6 of the Scoping Report.</p>	