

Australian Capital Territory

# Planning and Development (Liquid Waste Facility and Depot - Hume) Scoping Document 2017

Notifiable instrument NI2017–27

made under the

Planning and Development Act 2007, section 212 (Scoping of EIS)

---

## 1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Planning and Development (Liquid Waste Facility and Depot - Hume) Scoping Document 2017*.

## 2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after notification.

## 3 Scoping of EIS

Under section 212 of the *Planning and Development Act 2007* (the Act), the planning and land authority has prepared the scoping document in the schedule.

## 4 Expiry

Under section 213 of the Act, the scoping document and the notice including the text of the scoping document expire 18 months after the day this notice is notified.

Brett Phillips  
Delegate of the planning and land authority  
19 January 2017

# Form

## Scoping Document

Under Part 8 of the *Planning and Development Act 2007*

<b>APPLICATION NUMBER:</b> 201600068	<b>DATE OF THIS NOTICE:</b> 18 January 2017
<b>DATE LODGED:</b> 5 December 2016	
<b>PROJECT:</b> Recyclable Materials Collection / Recycling Facility (Liquid Waste Facility and Depot)	
<b>SITES (block and section) IN THE DIVISION OF HUME:</b>	Block 23 Section 28
	Block 28 Section 28
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 27 (23/28) and 31 (28/28) Sawmill Circuit, Hume	
<b>APPLICANT:</b> Duggan & Hede Pty Ltd	
<b>LAND CUSTODIAN:</b> J.J. Richards & Sons Pty Ltd	

### SCOPING DOCUMENT:

The planning and land authority within the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD) received your application under Section 212(1) of the *Planning and Development Act 2007* (the P&D Act) for Scoping of an EIS for the above proposed development. Pursuant to Section 212(2) of the P&D Act EPSDD has:

- Identified the matters that are to be addressed by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in relation to the development proposal
- Prepared a written notice (the **scoping document**) of the matters.

*NB: The attached scoping document is final. The Environmental Impact Statement must conform to the requirements of this scoping document. This document does not indicate approval, or support in any way, nor does it indicate approval in principle.*

### TERM OF SCOPING DOCUMENT

Pursuant to Section 213 of the P&D Act, this Scoping Document is effective for 18 months from the day after the date of this notice.

### FORM AND FORMAT OF EIS

EPSDD requires that the Proponent prepares an EIS in the following form and format:

- The EIS must be prepared in accordance with section 50 of the *Planning and Development Regulation 2008*
- The EIS document sized A4 with maps and drawings in A4 or A3 format
- The proponent must supply three copies of the draft EIS and revised EIS

GPO BOX 1908, Canberra ACT 2601

[www.planning.act.gov.au](http://www.planning.act.gov.au)

- 
- The EIS must be presented for circulation and web posting in an electronic format
  - Electronic documents are to achieve AA accessibility standard as defined in the *W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0*
  - The Proponent must supply two CD/DVD copies of the draft EIS and three CD/DVD copies of the revised EIS. Additional CD/DVD copies must be produced on request
  - Digital files must not exceed 4 MB each
  - The EIS must be written in plain English and avoid the use of jargon as much as possible
  - The EIS is required to be provided in the same structure as described in this Final Scoping Document as closely as possible. A table that cross-references the EIS to the final scoping document must be included if the structure is different
  - Additional technical detail, including relevant data, technical reports and other sources of the EIS analysis must be provided in appendices
  - Maps, diagrams and other illustrative material should be included in the EIS to assist readers to interpret information.

### **COST OF PREPARATION OF EIS**

The proponent is responsible for the preparation of the draft and revised EIS and any related applications and associated costs. This includes additional copies of the draft and revised EIS and other associated documents as required by EPSDD from time to time.

### **NEXT STEPS:**

Pursuant to the P&D Act, you are now required to:

- a) Prepare a document (a **draft EIS**) that addresses each matter raised in the scoping document for the proposal
- b) Pay the public notification fee once you receive the fee advice from Customer Services, Access Canberra
- c) Prepare a document (a **revised EIS**) that addresses each matter raised in EPSDD's comments and the representations on the draft EIS
- d) Submit the revised EIS to EPSDD for evaluation.

If you have any queries about the requirements outlined in this scoping document, please contact Dominic Riches to arrange a suitable time to discuss.

#### **Delegate**

Tegan Liston  
A/g Manager  
Impact Assessment  
Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development  
Directorate  
18 January 2017

#### **Contact**

Dominic Riches  
Assessment Officer  
Impact Assessment  
Environment, Planning and Sustainable  
Development Directorate  
E: [dominic.riches@act.gov.au](mailto:dominic.riches@act.gov.au)  
T: (02) 6205 1834

---

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EIS****i. Cover Page**

The cover page must clearly display the following:

- The name of the proposal (project title)
- The block identifier and street address for the proposal
- The date of the preparation of the document
- Full name and postal address of the designated proponent
- Name of the person/organisation who prepared the documents
- Address, telephone and email contact details for the person/organisation who prepared the document
- Name of person/organisation for which the document was prepared.

**ii. Glossary**

Provide a glossary of technical terms, acronyms and abbreviations used in the EIS.

**iii. Executive Summary**

Provide a non-technical summary of the EIS including a description of the proposal, key findings and recommendations.

**1 Introduction**

Summarise the proposal background and justification for the proposal.

**2 Proposal Details****2.1 Project Description**

Provide a description of the proposal, including:

- a) The location of the land to which the proposal relates, including detailed maps
- b) If the land is leased – the lessee’s name
- c) If the land is unleased or public land – the custodian of the land
- d) The purposes for which the land may be used
- e) If the land is leased –
  - a. The division name, and block and section number of the land under the *Districts Act 2002*
  - b. The volume and folio of the lease in the register under the *Land Titles Act 1925*.
- f) Clearly identify all lands subject to direct disturbance from the proposal and associated infrastructure and geomorphic features such as waterways and wetlands
- g) An outline of any developments that have been, or are being, undertaken by the proponent, or other person(s) or entities, within the proposal area and broadly in the region. Describe how the proposal relates to those in the region affected by the proposal
- h) A description of all the components of the proposal, including the proposal specifications, the predicted timescale for implementation (design, approvals, construction and decommissioning) and project life

- 
- i) A description of the construction methodologies for the proposal.

## 2.2 *Future Expansion*

Provide a description of potential expansion of activities at the site past the proposed facility identified in the application documents.

## 2.3 *Alternatives to the proposal*

Provide details of any alternatives to the proposal considered in developing the proposal by providing a description of:

- a) Reasons for selecting the location and siting of the proposal. Include any detailed analysis of site selection as an attachment to the EIS
- b) Any matters considered to avoid or reduce potential impacts prior to the selection of the site
- c) Details of the consequences of not proceeding with the proposal.

## 2.4 *Objectives*

Describe the objectives of and justification for the proposal.

## **3 Legislative Context**

A description of the EIS process including any statutory approvals obtained or required for the proposal.

### 3.1 *Statutory requirements*

The description must include information on statutory requirements for the preparation of an EIS:

- *Planning and Development Act 2007*
- *Planning and Development Regulation 2008*
- Related statutory approvals.

### 3.2 *Other requirements*

The description must also include information on how each of the following has been considered in the preparation of the EIS:

- *Territory Plan 2008*
- *National Capital Plan*
- *AP2 - ACT Climate Change Strategy*
- *ACT Waste Management Strategy 2011-2025*
- *Environment Protection Act 1997*
  - *Environment Protection Regulation 2005*
  - Environment Protection Policies
- Draft ACT Separation Distance Guidelines for Air Emissions, March 2015
- Environmental Guidelines for Service Station Sites and Hydrocarbon Storage, January 2014
- Other relevant planning and environmental guidelines and management plans.

#### 3.2.1 *Ecologically sustainable development*

Provide a description of the proposed action in relation to the long-term and short-term considerations of economic development, social development and environmental protection. The proponent should ensure that the EIS adequately addresses the principles of ecologically sustainable development as defined by section 9 of the P&D Act.

### 3.2.2 Territory Plan strategic directions

A statement must be provided regarding the proposal's compatibility with the principles in the Statement of Strategic Directions in the *Territory Plan 2008* (Section 2.1 - Strategic Direction).

## 4 Risk Assessment

### 4.1 Risk Assessment Methodology

Provide a risk assessment in accordance with the Australian and New Zealand Standard for risk management AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 *Risk Management – Principles and guidelines*. The proposed criteria for determining which risks are potentially significant impacts must be described. This should be based upon the Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) submitted with your request for the scoping application.

Should any risk levels change during the preparation of the EIS or any new risks become apparent, these must be assessed and included within the EIS, and where relevant, the residual risk assessment.

<b>-Risk Assessment-</b>			
Provide a table with the headings below to describe the risks identified and the original risk rating without any mitigation strategies in place. This table format is one option, however alternative formats can be used provided the methodology is clearly described and in accordance with AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 <i>Risk Management – Principles and guidelines</i>			
Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating

## 5 Assessment of Impacts

Sufficient information is required to provide EPSDD with an adequate understanding of the environmental impacts associated with the proposal.

Table 1 identifies the impacts that EPSDD has identified as potentially significant that must be assessed for risk in the EIS. The impacts were determined from the information submitted with the PRA, comments received from entities on the request for scoping document application and EPSDD's assessment.

**Table 1 – Identified impacts and requirements to be addressed in the EIS**

	<b>Pollution</b>	Also identified by entity
A.1	Spill of liquid waste or fuel	
A.2	Leakage/seepage of liquid waste to soil and groundwater	HPS, EPA
A.3	Soil contamination affecting the health of construction and operational workers	HPS
A.4	Odour from operation of the facility and the stored liquid waste	HPS, EPA, QPRC
A.5	Hazardous air emissions from the facility, including cumulative impacts with other developments in the surrounding area	HPS, EPA, QPRC
A.6	Untreated stormwater or wastewater impacting on receiving land and water	HPS, EPA

A.7	Dust from construction activities	HPS, EPA
A.8	Noise from operation of the facility and vehicle movements	EPA, QPRC
	<b>Hazards and Risks</b>	
B.1	Fire within the facility affecting neighbouring land uses and the health and safety of workers	QPRC
B.2	Bushfire or fire on neighbouring premises impacting on the proposal	ESA
B.3	Insufficient water supply from tanks and mains for fire suppression in the event of an emergency	ESA
B.4	Facilities and storage providing harbour to vermin and pest animals which impact on health and amenity	
B.5	Visual impact from storage and from lighting the facility	
B.6	Generation of process waste that poses a risk to the environment or human health	HPS
B.7	Critical damage caused by flooding	
B.8	Affect on employees from unloading, storage and handling of hazardous materials	HPS
B.9	Increased traffic movements affecting the surrounding transport network and associated safety risks	EPA, Strategic Planning
B.10	Receipt, storage and disposal of non-compliant feedstock with potential for combustion	
B.11	Potential spills or fire during transport of materials to and from the facility	EPA
B.12	Infrastructure failure causing fire or explosion	

### 5.1 Potentially significant impacts

Provide information, as required by sections 5.2 – 5.7, for each impact (listed above) with a risk level of medium or above as determined before any mitigation measures are applied.

### 5.2 Environmental conditions and values

Describe the environmental conditions and identify the environmental values for each aspect (air, water and soil quality and presence of existing pollution or contamination, the existing noise and visual conditions). This section should outline the existing environmental conditions (baseline information, prior to the development including effects of current land uses).

### 5.3 Investigations

Identify the findings and results of any environmental investigation in relation to the land to which the proposal relates.

### 5.4 Impacts

Describe the effects of the environmental impact as a result of construction and operation for each environmental aspect (including cumulative, consequential and indirect effects) on physical and ecological systems and human communities. Particular emphasis should be placed on the potentially significant impacts identified in the risk assessment. Include a discussion of the timeframes of impacts i.e. short or long term, their nature and extent and whether they are reversible or irreversible, unknown or unpredictable. Include an analysis of the significance of the relevant

impacts. Information must include any technical data and other information used or needed to make a detailed assessment of the relevant impacts.

### 5.5 Mitigation

Discuss the proposed measures to avoid and minimise the impacts of the proposal, to control the adverse effects of the development. This is to include:

- a) A description and an assessment of the proposed impact prevention and mitigation measures to deal with the environmental impact of the proposal
- b) A description of the expected or predicted effectiveness of the mitigation measures
- c) Any statutory or policy basis for the mitigation measures
- d) An outline of an environmental management plan (EMP) that sets out the framework for continuing management, mitigation and monitoring programs for the relevant impacts of the action, including any provisions for independent environmental auditing
- e) The frequency, duration and objectives of monitoring proposed
- f) A description of the cost effectiveness of environmental mitigation or rehabilitation measures proposed and the expected or predicted effectiveness of those measures.

### 5.6 Expected condition

A description of the expected environmental conditions after the development and any impacts have occurred, and mitigation measures have been applied. This should include a description of the environmental changes associated with any other planned projects which can be reasonably expected to occur.

### 5.7 Residual risk

Provide a table that details the residual risk for the potentially significant impacts identified. A residual risk assessment is the level of impact after the mitigation measures have been applied. A residual risk assessment is only required where the significance of impact is determined as medium or above. The calculation of the residual risk should take into account the influence of implementation of mitigation measures on the impacts identified by the risk assessment. A discussion of how the calculations were determined should also be included.

<b>-Residual Risk Assessment-</b>				
Provide a table with the headings below to describe the risks identified and the original risk rating without any mitigation. The residual risk assessment will include the consideration of management, mitigation and monitoring strategies applied to each risk identified. The residual risk rating describes the final risk with the mitigation measures in place.				
<b>Impact identified in Section 4.1</b>	<b>Original risk rating from items identified in 4.1</b>	<b>Residual likelihood</b>	<b>Residual consequence</b>	<b>Residual risk rating</b>

### 5.8 General Information

In addition to the risks identified in table 1, the following information should be provided. This information may be provided in the relevant section of the EIS which addresses the risks associated with each environmental aspect.



---

#### 5.8.1 Planning and land status

- Include a description of planning context of the area where the project will be located
- Describe planning and development status of any land or project relevant to the proposal
- Describe land use of the proposed land and any land to be affected (including, but not limited to zoning of ACT and NSW lands)
- Identify potential sensitive receivers of impacts from the facility

#### 5.8.2 Materials and waste

- Describe hazardous materials and dangerous chemicals to be used or stored on site during construction and operation
- Describe the nature, sources, location and quantities of all materials to be handled, including the storage, stockpiling and disposal of materials and waste
- Describe the feedstock quality assurance practices and monitoring regimes
- Describe contingencies for disposal/reprocessing of feedstock which does not meet standards

#### 5.8.3 Landscape and visual

- Undertake a visual assessment of the site and surrounds to describe the current landscape character of the area
- Identify important view sheds and significant views and vistas to and from the site
- Conduct a visual impact analysis that details predicted impacts the proposal may have on the landscape character of the site and surrounds

#### 5.8.4 Soils, water and contamination

- Describe the soil and geology features of the area
- Describe the present and potential water uses and users within the affected catchment of the proposal. Include a map of the catchment
- Describe how water will be managed on the site
- Provide information on the stormwater management both during construction and during operation including any on site detention and water quality protection measures
- Describe the current groundwater quality and measures proposed to maintain and monitor ground water quality

#### 5.8.5 Air quality

- Discuss the potential air emissions from the proposed development during construction and operation
- Assess the potential impacts associated with emissions from the facility using NSW EPA *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants*. Modelling is to be based on stack emissions meeting NSW Group 6 limits
- Assess the impacts of and provide mitigation measures for the scenario of a critical failure of emissions control equipment

#### 5.8.6 Technology

- Provide a technology comparison of the facility and technology prepared by an independent consultant. Technology comparison is to demonstrate proof of performance for the overall plant (either show another plant operates in the same way using the same technology and achieves ACT emissions standards or demonstrate the proposed technologies have separately been proved and add up to achieving ACT emissions standards)

#### 5.8.7 Hazard and risk

- Describe the potential for hazard and risk associated with the construction and operation of the project including flooding, vandalism and accidents
- Describe how the site is suitable for the proposed use by considering identified hazards and risks

#### 5.8.8 Traffic and transport

- Describe arrangements for the transport of construction materials, equipment, products, wastes and personnel during both the construction phase and operational phases of the development proposal
- Include a description of the volume of traffic generated during construction and operation for the life of the facility.
- Include details of vehicle traffic, transit routes and transport of heavy and oversize loads (including types and composition).

#### 5.8.9 All other impacts

- Describe any potential impacts that have not been discussed in the previous sections.

### 6 Community and stakeholder consultation

The proponent must consult with:

- Lease holders and land managers of land potentially impacted by the proposal
- Any recreational groups which will be affected by the proposal
- Any volunteer conservation, landscape management or land care groups active in the area to be affected by the proposal
- The local community.

6.1 Describe the community consultation undertaken (methodology and criteria for identifying stakeholders and the communication methods used).

6.2 The revised EIS must include the representations received, issues raised in the representations and a response to the issues and values identified. The summary response must clearly identify the representation(s) to which the responses relate.

6.3 Describe how any concerns have been considered in light of the proposal and any future development planned.

### 7 Recommendations

7.1 Provide a summary of any commitments to impact prevention, mitigation measures and other actions within the EIS.

7.2 Provide a summary table outlining the residual risk assessment results.

7.3 Describe the monitoring parameters, monitoring points, frequency, data interpretation and reporting proposals.

### 8 Other relevant information

The proponent may wish to include issues outside of the scope of the EIS, as a separate section of the EIS. This allows the proponent to identify matters, not required to be addressed in the EIS, but that would be subject to development assessment consideration and notification. This can provide

---

additional context for members of the public regarding management of environmental issues, by ensuring that the public is aware that these issues will be addressed in the detailed design of the proposal.

## **9 References**

A reference list using standard referencing systems must be included.

## **10 Required Appendices**

### *10.1 Final scoping document for the EIS*

A copy of the final scoping document should be included in the EIS. Where it is intended to bind appendices in a separate volume from the main body of the EIS, the final scoping document should be bound with the main body of the EIS for ease of cross-referencing.

### *10.2 Scoping Document Reference*

Include a table that cross-references the EIS to the scoping document.

### *10.3 Proponent's Environmental History*

Provide details of any proceedings under a Commonwealth or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against:

- The person proposing to take the action
- For an action for which a person has applied for a permit, the person making the application.

If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, then provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework. Enough information is required to satisfy s136(4) of the EPBC Act.

### *10.4 Information Sources*

For information given provide the; source, currency, reliability (and any cross checking/testing) and what uncertainties (if any) are in the information.

### *10.5 Study team*

The qualifications and experience of the study team and specialist sub-consultants and expert reviewers must be provided.

### *10.6 Specialist studies*

All reports generated based on specialist studies undertaken as part of the EIS are to be included as appendices.

### *10.7 Research*

Any proposals for researching alternative environmental management strategies or for obtaining any further necessary information should be outlined in an appendix.

---

**Attachment A****ENTITY REQUIREMENTS**

Where not otherwise identified as a potentially significant impact, provide information in accordance with the requirements of the entities. If the issues raised by entities have been addressed in other sections of the EIS, this must be cross referenced in this section.

**A1. Environment Protection Authority (EPA)**

The EIS should assess the potential for waste liquid and associated odour and other by-products to leave the site and enter the environment. The assessment should consider the impacts and potential mitigation methods to protect the environment from such impacts.

**A2. Health Protection Service (HPS)**

The HPS requests that the EIS for the project consider the following:

- any influence upon the existing air quality, particularly the likelihood of cumulative effects of the development within the locality. Assessment should be conducted regarding dust generation of dust movement while the site is under construction
- the impact of offensive odours due to the nature of the products being handled and stored
- the impact of contaminated runoff to any surface water
- the impact of groundwater contamination
- containment strategies for any industrial accidents
- the potential for health impacts where personnel come into contact with or are exposed to the materials stored onsite for extended periods.

HPS also recommends that rain water tanks comply with the Rainwater Tanks Guidelines 2010 and any rainwater taps and outlets are clearly labelled as being provided with non-potable water.

**A3. Environment Protection Policy (EPP)**

Throughout the documents the assessment of environmental and hazard impacts is based on the nearest existing residential development rather than the nearest approved /permitted residential development. It is understood sensitive receptors such as childcare facilities and residential may be permitted closer than the 2500m referenced in the assessments associated with proposed development in Tralee (NSW). The assessments and proposed mitigation measures should be undertaken in consideration of the nearest permitted sensitive receptors. While this may not change the measures employed to mitigate emissions it would provide a more accurate assessment of potential risks associated with the proposal.

In the absence of any other guidance when undertaking the air impact assessment the proponent should reference the draft ACT Separation Distance Guidelines for Air Emissions March 2015. For the proposed activity, if the activity is within 300m (Waste Transfer facility) of the permitted sensitive receivers, further assessment may be required. It is noted mitigation measures are proposed for the organic component of the operation, which is the component most likely to cause odorous air emissions, with this component enclosed and incorporating emissions mitigated measures including an active carbon air extraction system.

In relation to the hazard risk assessment it should also be based on the distance to permitted residential / sensitive development.

---

The assessment of noise impacts is limited and does not appear to reference and provide an assessment in relation to the ACT noise standards that apply to the site and receivers.

Details of the lighting for the facility and assessment of impacts should be included in accordance with relevant Australian Standards.

The scoping documents and facility design needs to reference and consider the ACT EPA, Environmental Guidelines for Service Station Sites and Hydrocarbon Storage, January 2014. The current proposal is inconsistent with the Guidelines in relation to the requirement to roof the oil tank farm and bund the unwanted oil tank. All fuel facilities and associated infrastructure proposed should be in accordance with the Guidelines or justification provided for departure from these criteria.

The executive summary refers to environment planning policies which is more relevant to NSW rather than ACT, where the reference should be to EPA legislation, environment protection policies and guidelines such as detailed above.

Section 4.6 Fire Services, the proponent should liaise with the ACTFB to determine appropriate measures are in place / proposed for the fuel storage components of the facility. This section should reference the risk assessment at Appendix 6 which has further detail on fire service requirements for the fuel storage components of the facility. The BCA does not address flammable storage requirements for fuel facilities.

The document references on numerous occasions stormwater treatment and detention devices. The design basis of the stormwater treatment and detention devices capacity should be quantified for each element of the design and articulated. This includes stormwater for the expanded bin storage area. Details of the site drainage / falls for the bin area should detailed in the site drawings.

In Table 7.1d for 'land' the assessment should detail risk mitigation for impacts on land not stormwater for example bunding, the same applies to mitigation measures for groundwater impacts. See comments below regarding risk mitigation measures for the underground sumps / tanks.

7.2.2 Refers to the need to notify NSW Worksafe (under SEPP33), assume this reference is incorrect. Any requirement to notify ACT Worksafe under ACT Worksafe or Dangerous Substances legislation should be detailed if applicable. The proponent should liaise with ACT Worksafe / JACS regarding ACT specific requirements for dangerous substances. Worksafe ACT and the ACTFB should review the SEPP33 assessment for ACT context.

9.2.3 While the EPA petroleum storage guidelines do not require groundwater monitoring bores for above ground fuel storage the underlying groundwater in the region is shallow representing a potential risk. A groundwater bore search in proximity of the facility was not evident nor an assessment of the depth to groundwater at the site. As a minimum the underground blinds sumps/ tanks (2x 10,000) should be secondary contained include interstitial monitoring and or/an incorporate an external monitoring bore in the pit for the sump(s) to allow monitoring of an leakage. The pipe work between the sumps (tanks) should be in accordance with the EPA petroleum storage guidelines and be secondary contained. As detailed above the rational for 10,000L spill containment sumps / tanks considering the capacity of the tankers needs to be justified. In incorporation with loading dock and site bunding this may be adequate , however as detailed above this should be quantified and articulated.

---

**A4. Queanbeyan – Palerang Regional Council**

Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council (QPRC) wishes to highlight that land adjoining the ACT border to the east and south east of the site are identified for future residential use under the *Queanbeyan Residential and Economic Strategy 2031*. The land known as ‘South Tralee’ is already zoned for residential purposes while the land known as ‘South Jerrabomberra’ is the subject of a current Planning Proposal to rezone the land for residential use.

Currently the scoping document for the EIS contains insufficient information in respect of the proposed development’s potential impacts on lands in NSW. Accordingly, it is requested that any future EIS address the potential impacts of the proposed development on land in NSW currently identified for residential purposes under the *Queanbeyan Residential and Economic Strategy 2031*. This should include the potential impact of both noise and odour on land in NSW. The EIS should also provide information that addresses potential fire safety impacts upon land in NSW.

**A5. Strategic Planning - Environment and Planning Directorate***Existing Environment*

The main development site is located at 27 Sawmill Circuit which is Block 23 of Section 28 at Hume. However, the whole development comprises the new works on Block 23 in addition to the existing recycling facility at 31 Sawmill Circuit (Block 28 Section 28). Hence, the traffic impact would originate from and to both blocks and needs to be considered in relation to both blocks. Inclusion of an aerial photo of the development site and the adjoining properties would be helpful in presenting the site.

*Potential Impacts*

The Monaro Highway and Tralee Street intersection serves as the main entry and exit point of the trucks coming in and out of the development site. There needs to be an analysis of the intersection performance as well as the traffic impact on Monaro Highway and the surrounding transport network.

Investigation of the safety and level of interaction between the heavy vehicles and the general traffic including pedestrians needs to be undertaken.

*Waste Routes*

Noting that the materials being transported are hazardous, as a minimum, the vehicles and drivers alike need to comply with the ACT Worksafe provision for transporting hazardous goods and the ACT Dangerous Goods (Road Transport) Regulation 2010.

While the ACT does not have specific routes for specific waste materials, the routes for heavy vehicles need to be in accordance with the routes approved by the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator. For the ACT, these routes are outlined in the ACT Road Transport Dimension and Loading 26m B-Double Exemption Notice 2010 (No. 1) and the ACT Road Transport Dimension and Loading General B-Double Exemption Notice 2010 (No.1)

The ACT Freight Strategy also outlines the future orbital freight network and provides guidance on facilitating safe freight movements to, from, within and through the ACT and region.

As such, the developer should include indicative routes of the origin and destination of the waste materials to and from the waste management facility.

*Traffic Generation*

The traffic generated from and to the development should be estimated based on RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Developments in light of existing traffic in the area.

---

*Parking*

Car and truck parking provision rates should be in accordance with the ACT Planning and Land Authority Parking and Vehicular Access Code 2012 and Australian Standards AS 2890 for parking requirements including manoeuvring, loading and unloading of vehicles on the site.

It would also be beneficial to reflect the existing and future truck and car parking arrangements on the drawings.

*Access*

Safe and efficient access to and from the development should be considered in accordance with the ACT Planning and Land Authority Parking and Vehicular Access Code 2012.

*Mitigation Measures*

From a transport perspective, the developer needs to ensure that the vehicles and the drivers involved in the operation of waste management facility have the appropriate licenses in compliance with ACT Worksafe provision for transporting hazardous goods.

The process involves collection of waste materials from the ACT and surrounding region, transport into the facility and ultimately to crop farms in Goulburn Mulwaree and to oil refinery in Wagga. As such, the developer also needs to ensure it complies with the above regulations and codes (both locally and regionally) in handling the waste materials safely both on-site and in transporting the recycled materials to the region.

Safety should be a primary consideration during the construction and operation of the facility. This includes ensuring safe and efficient interaction between pedestrians, cyclists, cars and heavy vehicles on-site.

**FOR NOTING BY THE PROPONENT ONLY****B1. Emergency Services Agency***Water Supplies*

Light Industry and Large installations are classified as Fire Risk type F4. The proponents are to seek clarification from ACTEWAGL to determine the adequacy of existing infrastructure, including hydrant spacing, for the proposed development.

Provision for bulk foam storage on site for ACT Fire and Rescue (ACTF&R) use would be recommended.

*Fire Station Response Area*

The location of the proposed development indicates that ACTF&R will be able to maintain operational response to the area and its surrounds.

*Fire Brigade Access*

Pumper only: Roads and driveways are to be suitably constructed to allow the access and egress of fire fighting vehicles, crews and equipment. ACTF&R pumpers require a minimum turning circle of 18 metres and weigh 14 tonne. Paths of travel that traverse over or are in close proximity to basement surfaces require pavement loading suitable for ACTF&R emergency vehicle access/egress.

*ACTF&R Fire Safety Section*

Compliance to the BCA and inbuilt fire safety systems are outside the scope of this document and will be assessed separately by ACT&R Fire Safety Section at the building approval stage, further information regarding fire safety reviews, please contact ACT&R Fire Safety Section on 6207 8370.

*Street Furniture, Landscaping and Tree Planting*

ACTF&R has the following requirements in relation to street furniture, future landscaping, existing trees and tree planting that should be adhered to:

- Access to hydrants, other water supplies and services must not be impeded by trees, street furniture or landscaping
- Street trees species to be selected for low bark flammability characteristics
- Street furniture and future landscaping must not impede the progress of emergency service vehicles attending the facility. The minimum height clearance for ACTF&R vehicles is 4.5 metres.

**B2. Transport Canberra and City Services**

Details on vehicular access and waste management will be dealt with at development application (DA) stage.

**B3. ACT Heritage Council**

The Council advises that the proposed development is unlikely to damage any Aboriginal places or objects, and that no heritage assessment is required as part of the EIS scoping document.

Review of the ACT Heritage Register identifies that no registered or recorded heritage places or objects occur within the Blocks 23 and 28, Section 28 Hume.

Further the Council considers that unrecorded heritage places and objects are unlikely to occur within the subject area, due to the existing infrastructure and prior disturbance, which included the stripping of topsoil from the site in 2009-2010 prior to placement of controlled fill (ACT Geotechnical Engineers Pty Ltd 2014).

**B4. Conservator of Flora and Fauna**

The site is located within the industrial area of Hume. Block 28 is already developed with an industrial building that is surrounded by hardstand, while Block 23 has been completely cleared of any vegetation. As such, there are no issues of concern to the Conservator of Flora and Fauna.

**B5. ActewAGL Electricity Networks**

ActewAGL Distribution do support the proposed development at above mentioned blocks, however, would like to highlight that there are existing underground service located on the block and verge. The proponent is required to submit the Request for "Preliminary Network Advice" form to [enworks@actewagl.com.au](mailto:enworks@actewagl.com.au) (available on ActewAGL Website) prior to commencement of any development activity to negotiate the connection of new and /or alteration if/as required.

**B6. Jemena (ActewAGL Gas Networks)**

Jemena have no comments on this proposal at this stage.



**GLOSSARY**

**Environment:** As defined under the *Planning and Development Act 2007* (the P&D Act), each of the following is part of the environment:

- (a) the soil, atmosphere, water and other parts of the earth;
- (b) organic and inorganic matter;
- (c) living organisms;
- (d) structures, and areas, that are manufactured or modified;
- (e) ecosystems and parts of ecosystems, including people and communities;
- (f) qualities and characteristics of areas that contribute to their biological diversity, ecological integrity, scientific value, heritage value and amenity;
- (g) interactions and interdependencies within and between the things mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f);
- (h) social, aesthetic, cultural and economic characteristics that affect, or are affected by, the things mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f).

**Impact:** An event or circumstance defined under the EPBC Act, section 527E.

**Impact Track:** An assessment track that applies to a development proposal defined under the P&D Act, section 123.

**Long term:** Greater than 15 years duration.

**Medium term:** Greater than three (3) years to 15 years duration.

**Regulated waste:** waste defined under the *Environment Protection Act 1997*

**Scoping:** The process of identifying the matters that are to be addressed by an EIS in relation to the development proposal - see the P&D Act, Section 212 (2).

**Short term:** Zero to three (3) years duration.