

Prepared for Murrumbidgee Irrigation and Partnear

Minor Works Review of Environmental Factors

Murrumbidgee Irrigation UCP – Environmental Planning Area 7 – Griffith Yenda

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ADDA	Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AoS	Assessment of Significance
BA	Biodiversity Assessment
BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW)</i>
Biosecurity Act	<i>Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW)</i>
CE	Critically endangered
CLM Act	<i>NSW Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i>
CNET	Construction Noise Estimator Tool
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Cth) (formerly DAWE)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (NSW) (formerly DPE)
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (NSW) (formerly DPE)
E	Endangered
EA	Environmental Areas
EEC	Endangered ecological community – as defined under relevant law applying to the proposal
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
EPL	Environment Protection License
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i>

FM Act	<i>Fisheries Management Act 1994 (NSW)</i>
GCC	Griffith City Council
GL	Gigalitres
ha	hectares
HBT	Hollow-bearing tree
Heritage Act	<i>Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)</i>
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
ISEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (NSW)
km	kilometres
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local government area
LSC	Leeton Shire Council
m	metres
Mm	millimetres
MI	Murrumbidgee Irrigation
MNES	Matters of national environmental significance
MWREF	Minor Works Review of Environmental Factors
NCA	Noise Catchment Area
NES	Matters of National Environmental Significance under the EPBC Act (<i>c.f.</i>)
NML	Noise Management Level
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)</i>
NSW	New South Wales
PCT	Plant Community Type
PMST	Protected matters search tool

POEO Act	<i>NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
RRWIP	Resilient Rivers Water Infrastructure Program
TEC	Threatened ecological community
TfNSW	Transport for New South Wales
TISEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021
ToS	Test of Significance
UCP	Urban Channels Pipeline
WM Act	<i>NSW Water Management Act 2000</i>

1. Introduction

The purpose of the Minor Works Review of Environmental Factors (MWREF) is to outline the proposed works, document its potential environmental impacts, detail the mitigation measures to be implemented, and determine whether the proposed works can proceed. For this work, Murrumbidgee Irrigation (MI) acts as the proponent and determining authority under Division 5.1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and under Schedule 1 of the *NSW Water Management Act 2000* (WM Act).

The description of the proposed works and the assessment of associated environmental impacts are conducted in accordance with section 171 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, the Guidelines for Division 5.1 Assessments (DPE, 2022), the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act), the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth) (EPBC Act).

The MWREF helps fulfill the requirements of section 5.5 of the EP&A Act, ensuring that the proponent examines and considers all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment due to the activity.

The findings of the MWREF are considered when assessing:

- Whether the proposal is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, necessitating the preparation of an environmental impact statement and seeking approval from the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces under Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act.
- The significance of any impact on threatened species as defined by the BC Act, in section 1.7 of the EP&A Act, and the requirement for a Species Impact Statement or a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report.
- The potential for the proposal to significantly impact a matter of national environmental significance, including nationally listed threatened biodiversity matters or the environment of Commonwealth land. If a significant impact is likely on nationally listed biodiversity matters, the proposal must either be reconsidered, or a project Review of Environmental Factors (REF) must be prepared.

2. The proposed works

2.1. Description

Murrumbidgee Irrigation (MI) is proposing \$62 million of piping and rationalisation of urban channels, funded as eligible activities under the Resilient Rivers Water Infrastructure Program (RRWIP). The Program is an \$494 million initiative aimed at improving water delivery infrastructure and recovering up to 450 gigalitres (GL) of water annually for environmental purposes within the Murray-Darling Basin (DCCEEW, 2025).

The proposed works involve replacing approximately 50 kilometres (km) of aging concrete and earthen urban supply channels in and adjacent to existing channels, as well as 1.4km of leaking pipeline, with new pipelines. The proposed works also involves rationalisation of 33 escapes, removing and replacing approximately 500 customer outlets, 2 new pump stations, road and rail crossings and a reconfiguration of the network creating greater water delivery efficiency.

2.1.1. Proposed works location

The proposed works would be delivered in urban areas within the Griffith and Leeton Local Government Areas (LGAs). The scheduled channels intersect land owned and managed by a variety of stakeholders including MI, Griffith City Council (GCC), Leeton Shire Council (LSC), New South Wales (NSW) Crown Lands, Transport for NSW (TfNSW) and private stakeholders.

The proposed works would be divided into thirteen smaller discrete work locations across the two LGAs, determined by their location and sizes. These have been designated Environmental Areas (EAs), and are as follows:

- Griffith Lateral 92 – EA1
- Griffith Laterals Other – EA2
- Griffith West – EA3
- Griffith Lake Wyangan – EA4
- Griffith Beelbanger – EA5
- Griffith Bilbul – EA6
- Griffith Yenda – EA7
- Griffith Lateral 253 – EA8
- Leeton Lateral 63 – EA9
- Leeton Laterals 5, 99 & 21 – EA10
- Leeton Laterals Other – EA11
- Leeton Corbie Hill Laterals 7, 22, 23, 24 – EA12
- Leeton Wamoon Lateral 73 – EA13

This MWREF focuses on the potential environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures to be implemented relevant to **Griffith Yenda – EA7**.

It should be noted that EA8 will be progressed separately by MI due to a confirmation of scope.

The proposed works location for EA7 is shown in Figure 2-1, Figure 2-2, and Figure 2-3 below.



Figure 2-1 Proposed works locality (a)



Figure 2-2 Proposed works locality (b)



Figure 2-3 Proposed works locality (c)

2.1.2. Proposed works description

The following construction methodology is proposed:

1. Site establishment, including environmental and cultural heritage protection measures, site amenities, and laydown/stockpile areas, if required
2. Work Health and Safety (WH&S) and traffic control
3. Construction of pipelines using a range of construction methods, including but not limited to:
 - Under boring / horizontal directional drilling (HDD)
 - Trenching within the existing channel profile
 - Trenching to install pipeline next to the existing channel and backfilling the channel following completion
 - New pipelines would be installed at a maximum depth of 2000 millimetres (mm) below the natural surface level
4. Removal and replacement of outlets/customer connection points
5. Removal of redundant channel infrastructure
6. Removal of rationalised supply escape structures
7. Making good to a finished standard, which may include backfilling with topsoil and seeding in specific amenity areas.

For the proposed works across the thirteen areas, the construction approaches to be used include:

- New pipeline - to be constructed within the specified new alignment.
- Convert existing channels to new pipeline - new pipeline to be constructed beside the existing channel (up to 2000mm)
- Remove and/or decommission existing channel - remove concrete channel and backfill channel to natural ground level.
- Install new drainage channel - construct new channel at a single location - Yenda.
- Infrastructure may also be retained as-is
- Underboring would be utilised in sensitive areas where surface access is unavailable.

For all construction approaches, excavators of varying sizes will be used depending on the proposed works. High Density Poly Ethelene welding machines would be employed for different welding sizes. The pipes would be strung and welded and then lowered into the excavated trenches. Before laying the pipes at the bottom of the pit, bedding material would be placed.

Where outlets and other fittings are involved, they would be welded onto the pipes according to design specifications. All pipelines to be constructed would run across different roads and will be sleeved into existing MI culverts if the design permits. If the design does not allow the use of existing culvert infrastructure, new envelopers or other sleeving materials will be constructed. Refer to Appendix B for concept plans detailing the construction approaches.

For the purposes of this MWREF, a 10m buffer has been applied to either side of the existing channel/pipeline infrastructure to determine the work area and identify the worst-case scenario impacts. The final development impact areas are likely to be reduced in nature.

The planned works for EA7 include 6.1km of UCP modifications for new pipeline with 0.5km of pipeline/channel to be decommissioned.

Please refer to Figure 2-4, Figure 2-5, and Figure 2-6 below for the extent of area assessed for EA7.



Figure 2-4 Proposed works (a)



Figure 2-5 Proposed works (b)



Figure 2-6 Proposed works (c)

2.1.3. Proposed works objectives

The proposed works objectives and anticipated benefits are as follows:

- Significantly increasing customer service levels and system capacity
- Increasing regional productivity through water use efficiency
- Providing further security of water supply to towns and industry
- Investing in regional communities through local contractors
- Enhancing socio-economic outcomes by supplying water for urban green spaces, as well as providing the opportunity for local councils to deliver improved infrastructure
- A reduction in mosquito borne diseases
- Enhanced road safety.

The proposed works objectives align with the RRWIP objectives of:

- Provide water recovery for the Murray Darling Basin through improved water use
- Investment in infrastructure that provides:
 - longer-term outcomes
 - multiple benefits
 - water recovery for the environment
- Underpin long-term, climate change resilient primary production (DCCEEW, 2025).

2.1.4. Ancillary features

Table 2-1 Ancillary facilities

Ancillary facilities		
Will the proposal require the use or installation of a compound site? The 10m buffer either side of the proposed new pipeline has been assessed to be utilised for potential laydown/compound areas for construction plant parking, stockpiling construction materials, and temporary amenities. Additionally, EA7 could utilise the following areas, if required: • North off Briggs Rd – 0.02ha • North off Briggs Rd – 0.01ha • Off Twigg Rd – 0.05ha • East off Edge Rd – 0.1ha • Off Raccanello Rd – 0.15ha • Northern corner of McClure Rd and Anderson Rd – 0.18ha • Intersection of Anderson Rd and McDonough Rd – 1.92ha • Corner of Simpson Rd and McDonough Rd – 0.05ha • Northern corner off Northern Branch Canal Rd and McDonough Rd – 0.05ha • Corner off Simpson Rd and Cemetery Rd – 0.14ha • South off Wood Rd – 1.18ha • Corner off Wood Rd and Northern Branch Canal Rd – 0.05ha It should be noted that the total area of the compound/laydown may not be required to be utilised. The compound/laydown area would be used for plant parking and storing construction machinery while not in use, stockpiling construction materials and temporary amenities. An example of the laydown area similar to the one to be utilised for EA7 is shown in Figure 2-7 and Figure 2-8.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Will the proposal require the use or installation of a stockpile site? As above.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Are any other ancillary facilities required (e.g. temporary plants, parking areas, access tracks)? As above.	Yes ☒	No ☐



Figure 2-7 Example of one of the proposed compound/laydown areas



Figure 2-8 Example of one of the proposed compound/laydown areas

2.1.5. Proposed date of commencement

Proposed works for EA7 are expected to commence construction in July/ August 2025. The commencement date is indicative and may change.

2.1.6. Estimated length of construction period

The proposed works would be expected to take approximately 6 – 12 weeks, weather permitting. Works would be carried out during the following work hours and taking place in certain areas outside of working hours:

- **Monday to Friday:** 7:00am to 6:00pm
- **Saturday:** 7:00am to 6:00pm
- **Sunday:** 7:00am to 6:00pm
- **Public Holidays:** 7:00am to 6:00pm

The construction taking place outside of working hours is considered beneficial to the overall project as it will reduce impact and delays to the local public transport services (e.g. school buses) during the week.

It should be noted that a diesel pump may be required to operate outside the standard working hours (worst-case over a 24hr period), to dewater the existing channels or supply water. The potential impacts have been discussed in Section 3.6 below.

2.2. Needs and options

The scale and scoping restriction of the proposed works meant there are limited feasible choices of location and construction approaches. It should be noted that the choice of undertaking the works either within or adjacent to the existing channel, and the selection of compound/laydown areas were based off desktop assessment and, where applicable, biodiversity and Aboriginal heritage site surveys within the proposed works locations.

2.2.1. Options / alternatives considered

Options considered

The options considered for the proposed works included:

Option 1 – ‘Do nothing’ option

This option involves leaving the existing channels/pipelines as is, which would result in the status quo of water supply efficiency. This option would not enable any works to occur, and while no immediate or visible impact to the environment would occur as a result, this would not align with the objectives of MI and the RRWIP Program for improving water delivery infrastructure within the Griffith and Leeton LGAs.

Option 2 – Undertaking the proposed works

This option involves undertaking the proposed works as described in this section. As detailed in Section 3 below, the proposed works have avoided impacts to key environmental constraints. Where impacts could not be avoided, appropriate safeguards and mitigation measures have been recommended to minimise any potential impacts.

Preferred option

The preferred option is:

Option 2 – Undertaking the proposed works. This option suits the objectives of the proposed works without leading to significant impacts to environmental factors while supplying irrigation water to customers in a more efficient manner.

2.2.2. Justification for the proposed works

The proposed works are required to significantly enhance customer service and system capacity through precise water control and delivery, therefore boosting regional productivity via efficient water use.

It would ensure water supply security for stakeholders by enabling connections to a raw water pipeline. The proposed works invests heavily in regional communities.

Socio-economic outcomes would be improved by supplying water for urban green spaces and enabling Griffith City Council (GCC) to enhance infrastructure like pedestrian paths. Additionally, it reduces mosquito-borne diseases by eliminating open water sources, enhances road safety through better drainage, and decreases road maintenance needs.

While the proposed works has the potential to impact on the environment, these impacts have been avoided or minimised where possible. Mitigation measures would be implemented to minimise and manage any remaining potential environmental impacts.

2.3. Statutory and planning framework

NSW Water Management Act 2000 (WM Act)

The WM Act governs the sustainable and integrated management of NSW’s water resources. The main objects of the Act are to provide the sustainable and equitable use of water resources through water management principles, water sharing plans, access licences, environmental water protection, and compliance (NSW Government, 2000).

Under Chapter 4 Part 1, MI is an irrigation corporation by way of inclusion in Schedule 1 of the Act. Under section 122 of the WM Act, the operating licence for an irrigation corporation authorises the corporation to carry on the business of supplying water provided to it by the Water Administration Ministerial Corporation (the Ministerial Corporation) and to exercise its functions under this Part.

MI would exercise its powers on behalf of the Ministerial Corporation in accordance with its operating licence, and as such, would act as both proponent and determining authority for the MWREF.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)

Under section 5.5 of the EP&A Act, a public authority is compelled to assess and consider the impact of an activity (NSW Government, 1979). Section 5.5 states:

Duty to consider environmental impact (cf previous s 111)

For the purpose of attaining the objects of this Act relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment, a determining authority in its consideration of an activity shall, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or the provisions of any other Act or of any instrument made under this or any other Act, examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of that activity.

As such, MI is compelled to prepare an environmental assessment for the proposal and consider the same before proceeding with the activity.

The environmental assessment would be completed in the form of a Minor Works Review of Environmental Factors (MWREF). The MWREF will be completed in accordance with Division 5.1 of the EP&A Act, taking into account the requirements of Section 171(2) of the EP&A Reg (previously Clause 228 Factors of the EP&A Regulation 2000).

The MWREF will describe the approval requirements for the proposal, detail MI’s delegation to be the “Determining Authority” and address the requirements of other relevant New South Wales and Commonwealth legislation including the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

The State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (TISEPP) aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the state. This includes roads and road infrastructure facilities, and port, wharf or boating facilities.

The TISEPP provides a streamlined framework for developments in NSW (NSW Government, 2021). The TISEPP takes precedence over the Local Environmental Plan (LEP) when there is conflicting permissibility for development within the same zoning. If a development is not permissible under the LEP, but is under the TISEPP within the same zoning, the provisions of the TISEPP prevail. Division 24 of the TISEPP relates to water supply infrastructure.

EA7 is not identified as “coastal wetlands” or “littoral rainforest” on the Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests Area Map and therefore the provisions of section 2.159A of the TISEPP do not apply.

Under section 2.159(1), development for the purpose of water reticulation systems may be carried out by or on behalf of a public authority without consent on any land. MI would exercise its powers on behalf of the Ministerial Corporation in accordance with its operating licence.

It is also noted under section 2.161; water reticulation systems may be carried out by any person with development consent on any land.

Griffith Local Environmental Plan 2014

Permissibility under the LEP in NSW outlines the legislation that determines what types of developments are permitted within particular zones within an LGA. The key aspects are:

- Zoning
- Permissible development
- Without consent
- With consent
- Prohibited development
- Development standards
- Assessment criteria.

EA7 falls on land zoned RU1 Primary Production under the provisions of the Griffith Local Environmental Plan 2014 (Griffith LEP) (NSW Government, 2014)

The proposed works have been defined as a water reticulation system. Under the Griffith LEP, water reticulation systems are permitted without consent on land zoned RU1.

2.3.1. Other relevant legislation and environmental planning instruments

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)

The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) regulates the assessment and approval of activities that would have or are likely to have a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), activities by Commonwealth government agencies and activities by any person on Commonwealth land.

Currently MNES include:

- World Heritage properties
- National Heritage places
- Wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)
- Nationally listed threatened species and ecological communities

- Migratory species (protected under international agreements)
- Commonwealth marine areas
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- Nuclear actions (including uranium mines)
- A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

An EPBC Act protected matters search was undertaken on March 5, 2025. An assessment of the impacts of the proposal determined that the proposal does not constitute an activity which may have a significant adverse impact on any MNES (Appendix C). MNES relevant to the study area include:

- Nationally listed threatened species and ecological communities
- Migratory species (protected under international agreements)
- Commonwealth Marine Area

A referral is not required for proposed activities that may affect nationally listed threatened species, endangered ecological communities and migratory species. This is because requirements for considering impacts to these biodiversity matters are the subject of a strategic assessment approval granted under the EPBC Act by the Australian Government in September 2015.

Potential impacts to these biodiversity matters are also considered as part of Section 3.1 of this MWREF and Appendix C.

Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth)

The *Native Title Act 1993* provides a legislative framework for the recognition and protection of common law native title rights. Native title is the recognition by Australian law that Indigenous people had a system of law and ownership of their lands before European settlement. Where that traditional connection to land and waters has been maintained and where government acts have not removed it, the law recognises the persistence of native title.

A search of the National Native Title Tribunal Registers on 12 June 2025 found no native title holders for the proposal site within the Griffith Local Government Area.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (EP&A Regulation)

The EP&A Regulation sets out the requirements and form for an REF and the consideration of matters to be addressed.

- Section 170 refers to the REF Guidelines to be followed.
- Section 171(2) refers to the environmental factors to be taken into account in an REF.
- Section 171(4) requires publication of an REF for any activity with:
 - A capital investment value of more than \$5 million
 - An approval or permit for activity that requires approval under:
 - *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (NSW) sections 144, 201, 205 or 219
 - *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) section 57
 - *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) section 90
 - *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (NSW) sections 47-49 or 122
 - If the determining authority considers it to be in the public interest.

This applies to the proposal unless, as noted under section 171(6), it:

- a) Belongs to a class specified by the Planning Secretary in a notice published on the Department's website for the purposes of this section, or
- b) An approved code under Division 6 applies.

Publishing of the REF must be undertaken either:

- a) Before the activity commences, or
- b) As soon as practicable, no later than one month after the activity commences.

The proposed works are likely to have a capital investment value greater than \$5 million, therefore the MWREF would require publication as per Section 171(4) of the Regulation.

Publication of the MWREF would be on the MI webpage.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

The objectives of the NPW Act are to conserve and preserve nature; conserve objects, places, or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape; foster public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of nature and cultural heritage and their conservation; and provide for the management of land reserved under this Act.

Section 3.2 assesses the potential for the proposal to impact on Aboriginal heritage.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW)

The purpose of the NSW BC Act is to maintain a healthy, productive, and resilient environment for the greatest well-being of the community, now and into the future, consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Section 1.7 of the EP&A Act requires consideration of the significance of any impact on threatened species, defined by section 7.3 of the BC Act, in order to determine the requirement for a Species Impact Statement or a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report.

An assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed activity on threatened species, populations, ecological communities and critical habitat listed in the BC Act must be undertaken. This includes an assessment of the potential for a significant impact under section 7.3 (5-part test) and whether an impact is likely on an area of Outstanding Biodiversity Value.

A Biodiversity Assessment was conducted including a search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage (OEH) BioNet database which was undertaken on March 5, 2025 (refer to Appendix C). The potential for the proposal to impact threatened species, populations and endangered ecological communities is assessed in Section 3.1. Tests of Significance are provided in F.1.

Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Heritage Act) is a statutory tool developed to conserve the cultural heritage of NSW. It is used to regulate development impacts on the State's heritage assets. Administered by the NSW Heritage Office, the Act details the statutory requirements for protecting historic buildings and places and

includes *any place, building, work, relic, movable object or precinct, which may be of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value.*

Under the Heritage Act, a person must not disturb or excavate land if they know or have reasonable cause to suspect that they might discover, expose, move or damage a relic unless they have an excavation permit.

Items considered to be significant to the State can be listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) and cannot be demolished, altered, moved or damaged, or their significance altered, without approval from the Heritage Council of NSW. Other items may be listed on the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists, State Heritage Inventory (SHI) or by local Councils in LEPs. Additionally, under Section 170 of the Heritage Act, all government agencies are required to identify, conserve and manage heritage items in their ownership or control. Items are typically listed in a Heritage and Conservation Register and may also be included on the SHI.

There are no items of non-Aboriginal heritage within or adjacent to the proposal area.

Section 3.3 addresses potential impacts associated with non-Aboriginal heritage items and places.

Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (NSW)

The objectives of the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997* (NSW) (CLM Act) are:

- To set out accountabilities for managing contamination if the EPA considers the contamination is significant enough to require regulation under Division 2 of Part 3
- To set out the role of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in the assessment of contamination and the supervision of the investigation and management of contaminated sites
- To provide for the accreditation of site auditors of contaminated land to ensure appropriate standards of auditing in the management of contaminated land
- to ensure that contaminated land is managed appropriately with regard to the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Section 3.11 discusses potential impacts associated with contamination.

Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW)

The primary objective of the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (NSW) is to provide a framework for the prevention, elimination and minimisation of biosecurity risks posed by biosecurity matter, dealing with biosecurity matter, carriers and potential carriers, and other activities that involve biosecurity matter, carriers or potential carriers. The biosecurity framework and tools safeguard our economy, environment and community and any land managers and users of land have a responsibility for managing weed biosecurity risks that they know about or could reasonably be expected to know about.

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* repealed the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* and provides a framework for the prevention, elimination and minimisation of biosecurity risks. The Act and supporting Biosecurity Regulation 2017 provide for the establishment and functions of Local Control Authorities for weeds (LGA or County Councils) and weed control obligations on public and private land.

A search of the Department of Primary Industries WeedWise database for regional priority weeds for the Griffith region was undertaken on 12 June 2025 (Appendix C).

Section 3.1 addresses impacts relating to priority weeds.

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (NSW)

The *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (NSW) (POEO Act) is the primary legislation regulating pollution control and waste disposal in NSW. It establishes a structure for regulating polluting activities through Environment Protection Licences (EPLs). Activities listed under Schedule 1 of the POEO Act are scheduled activities which require an EPL.

Section 120 of this Act provides that it is an offence to pollute waters. The relevant consent authority, in this case, MI, must ensure that all stages of proposals are managed to prevent pollution, including pollution of waters.

Section 148 of this Act requires notification of pollution incidents. MI are obliged to notify the relevant authorities (e.g., EPA) when a ‘pollution incident’ occurs that causes or threatens ‘material harm’ to the environment.

Schedule 1 of the POEO Act describes activities for which an EPL is required. The proposed works do not conform with the definition of a scheduled activity under this Act; therefore, a new EPL would not be required.

Roads Act 1993 (NSW)

The objectives of the *Roads Act 1993* (NSW) (Roads Act) are to:

- Set out the rights of members of the public to pass along public roads
- Set out the rights of persons who own land adjoining a public road to have access to the public road
- Establish the procedures for the opening and closing of a public road
- Provide for the classification of roads
- Provide for the declaration of TfNSW and other public authorities as roads authorities for both classified and unclassified roads
- Confer certain functions (in particular, the function of carrying out road work) on TfNSW and on other roads authorities
- Provide for the distribution of the functions conferred by this Act between TfNSW and other roads authorities
- Regulate the carrying out of various activities on public roads.

Under Section 138 of the Roads Act, a person must not erect a structure or carry out a work in, on or over a public road, or dig up or disturb the surface of a public road, otherwise than with the consent of the appropriate road’s authority.

The proposal would only affect local roads managed by Council. A such, consultation with GCC would be undertaken as part of this MWREF process.

2.4. Community engagement and agency consultation

2.4.1. SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) consultation

Table 2-2 Consultation required with Council

Is consultation with Council required under sections 2.10 - 2.12 and 2.14 of the SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure)?		
Are the works likely to have a substantial impact on the stormwater management services which are provided by council?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Are the works likely to generate traffic to an extent that will strain the capacity of the existing road system in a local government area?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Will the works involve connection to a council owned sewerage system? If so, will this connection have a substantial impact on the capacity of the system?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Will the works involve connection to a council owned water supply system? If so, will this require the use of a substantial volume of water?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Will the works involve the installation of a temporary structure on, or the enclosing of, a public place which is under local council management or control? If so, will this cause more than a minor or inconsequential disruption to pedestrian or vehicular flow?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Will the works involve more than a minor or inconsequential excavation of a road or adjacent footpath for which council is the roads authority and responsible for maintenance? Consultation with GCC has been summarised in Section 2.4.2 below and appended as Appendix E.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Is there a local heritage item (that is not also a state heritage item) or a heritage conservation area in the study area for the works? If yes, does a heritage assessment indicate that the potential impacts to the heritage significance of the item/area are more than minor or inconsequential?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal within the coastal vulnerability area and inconsistent with a certified coastal management program applying to that land?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Are the works located on flood liable land? If so, will the works change flooding patterns to more than a minor extent? Southern sections of the proposed works off Cemetery Rd are located in flood liable land under 1% AEP (1-in-100 year) Flood Conditions as part of the Griffith Flood Mapping. As such the proposed works at EA7 will not impact flooding patterns in more than a minor extent.	Yes ☐	No ☒

Table 2-3 Consultation required with other public authorities

Is consultation with a public authority (other than Council) required under sections 2.13, 2.15 and 2.16 of the SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure)?		
Are the works located on flood liable land? (to any extent) If so, do the works comprise more than minor alterations or additions to, or the demolition of, a building, emergency works or routine maintenance? Southern sections of the proposed works off Cemetery Rd are located in flood liable land under 1% AEP (1-in-100 year) Flood Conditions as part of the Griffith Flood Mapping. As such the proposed works at EA7 will not impact flooding patterns in more than a minor extent.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Are the works adjacent to a national park, nature reserve or other area reserved under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>, or on land acquired under that Act?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Are the works on land in Zone C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves or in a land use zone equivalent to that zone?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Do the works include a fixed or floating structure in or over navigable waters?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Are the works for the purpose of residential development, an educational establishment, a health services facility, a correctional facility or group home in bush fire prone land?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Would the works increase the amount of artificial light in the night sky and that is on land within the dark sky region as identified on the dark sky region map? (Note: the dark sky region is within 200 kilometres of the Siding Spring Observatory)	Yes ☐	No ☒
Are the works on buffer land around the defence communications facility near Morundah? (Note: refer to Defence Communications Facility Buffer Map referred to in clause 5.15 of Lockhart LEP 2012, Narrandera LEP 2013 and Urana LEP 2011).	Yes ☐	No ☒
Are the works on land in a mine subsidence district within the meaning of the <i>Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961</i>?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Are the works on, or reasonably likely to have an impact on, a part of the Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Are the works within a Western City operational area specified in Schedule 2 of the <i>Western Parkland City Authority Act 2018</i> with a capital value of \$30 million or more?	Yes ☐	No ☒

Table 2-4 Notification of council and occupiers of adjoining land

Do Council and occupiers of adjoining land need to be notified under section 2.111 of the SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure)?		
Does the proposal include a car park intended for the use by commuters using regular bus services?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Does the proposal include a bus depot?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Does the proposal include a permanent road maintenance depot or associated infrastructure, such as garages, sheds, tool houses, storage yards, training facilities and workers amenities?	Yes ☐	No ☒

2.4.2. Other agency and community engagement

Table 2-5 Consultation with Griffith City Council (GCC) assessing potential impacts due to proposed works

TI SEPP Consultation Requirements	Impacts	Consultation Details	Consultation Responses/Outcomes
Griffith City Council	Development with impacts on council-related infrastructure or services	Murrumbidgee Irrigation (MI) Project Managers and Communications team has discussed the UCP Project on multiple occasions with GCC Officers between March and June 2025. Specifically, a meeting was held on 11 June 2025 and presented the UCP impacts on GCC managed land. Items discussed included: - Engagement and REF process to date - Significant roadside vegetation - Maintenance of MI easements - Flood prone areas - Adequate cover over pipelines within road	- GCC is agreeable with the proposed works and construction process to date. - GCC will share roadside vegetation survey, MI will review to ensure that any higher risk rated vegetation areas have been assessed within the MWREF's. - The expectation that pipeline easements will be maintained by MI - The finish level of the construction works within flood prone areas will be maintained at the current height. - GCC has requested increased cover over the pipeline to provide for future works. MI has agreed

TI SEPP Consultation Requirements	Impacts	Consultation Details	Consultation Responses/Outcomes
		reserve for future drainage • A formal letter was also provided to GCC, refer Appendix E	to resolve with engineering design solutions where necessary.

Consultation with GCC by MI was undertaken to further assess and inform potential associated risks and impacts to council managed reserve as a result of proposed construction works at EA7.

At this stage, consultation with private stakeholder was not required as the proposed works are located within MI or GCC managed land. Consultation and notification in relation to traffic and noise would be undertaken prior to commencement of works.

3. Environmental assessment

This Section provides a detailed description of the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed works. All aspects of the environment potentially impacted upon by the proposed works are considered. This includes consideration of the factors specified in s171 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021.

The matters of national environmental significance under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth) are also considered in Section 3.1 below. Site-specific safeguards and mitigation measures are provided to ameliorate the identified potential impacts.

3.1. Biodiversity

Table 3-1 Biodiversity

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts						
Have relevant database searches been carried out?					Yes ☒	No ☐
- BioNet threatened species records within the locality - Regional vegetation mapping and BioNet Vegetation Classification database - NSW Seed portal for Plant Community Type (PCT) mapping - BioNet Vegetation Classification database NSW WeedWise (DPI) website. - Commonwealth EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) - NSW DPI Fisheries Spatial Data Portal. - Biodiversity Values Mapping showing areas of outstanding biodiversity value						
Did the database searches identify any endangered ecological communities, threatened flora and/or threatened or protected fauna, or migratory species in or within the vicinity of the proposed works? Both Commonwealth and State listed matters must be considered.					Yes ☒	No ☐
Scientific and common name	Status *	Type of listing (BC Act or EPBC Act)	Distance from works	Potential impacts		
Southern	E under NSW	BC Act	Approx. 40 km	Southern Bell Frog could		

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts						
Bell Frog (<i>Litoria raniformis</i>)	BC Act V under Commonwealth EPBC Act	EPBC Act	south at Murrumbidgee River	potentially use the channel for habitat, and adjacent areas to the channel, as foraging habitat. The impacts to this species without avoidance of works to the existing channel would potentially increase the impact. If the new pipeline is constructed adjacent to the existing channel, in conjunction with conducting these works outside of the <i>L. raniformis</i> ' breeding period (September-April) the potential impact can be significantly may be reduced.		
*V= vulnerable, E = endangered						
Does the proposal involve pruning, trimming or removal of any tree/s?					Yes ☒	No ☐
It is possible pruning, trimming or removal of trees would be required for the installation of new pipelines.						
Is the proposal likely to impact nationally listed threatened species, ecological communities or migratory species?					Yes ☒	No ☐
Southern Bell Frog listed under EPBC Act						
Would the proposal require the removal of any other vegetation?					Yes ☒	No ☐
Discrete patches of exotic grassland within proposed works / laydown areas. The state vegetation mapping within the proposed works area is shown in Figure 3-1						
Would the proposal require the removal of any tree hollows?					Yes ☐	No ☒
Are there any known areas of outstanding biodiversity value or areas mapped as 'littoral rainforest' or 'coastal wetland' under chapter 2 of SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) in or within the vicinity of the proposed work?					Yes ☐	No ☒

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Would the proposal provide any additional barriers to the movement of wildlife? Impacts would be minor and temporary. Dewatering of the existing channels would potentially impact the Southern Bell Frog by limiting or preventing movement across the channels following dewatering. An allowable time of two weeks following dewatering of existing earthen channels or 1-2 days for existing concrete channels would encourage the Southern Bell Frog offsite.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Would the proposal disturb any natural waterways or aquatic habitat? The existing channels could potentially use the channels for habitat, and adjacent areas to the channel, as foraging habitat. The impacts are considered to be minimal and discrete disturbances.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Would the proposal impact (directly or indirectly) any potential microbat roosting or breeding habitat such as on bridges and culverts?	Yes ☐	No ☒

3.1.1. Biodiversity detailed assessment

A Biodiversity Assessment (BA) (as summarised below) was undertaken for the proposed works at EA7. This BA included a search of all the relevant searches as detailed above, as well as a singular Test of Significance (ToS) and Assessment of Significance (AoS) for the Southern Bell Frog. These are attached as Appendix F.1 and Appendix F.2

Potential impacts

There are no hollow-bearing trees (HBTs), visible logs or fallen timber, rocky outcrops, or natural waterways that would provide valuable habitat to threatened species. No direct impacts to any threatened species are expected, with the exception of threatened birds, such as Grey Falcon, Australasian Bittern and Southern Whiteface, that would use the channel for foraging habitat. However, as birds are more mobile than most species, these impacts are considered negligible.

Southern Bell Frog (*Litoria raniformis*) could potentially use the channel for habitat, and adjacent areas to the channel, as foraging habitat. There would potentially be impacts to the species if the proposed works are to be conducted within the existing channels, if required.

If the new pipeline is constructed within the existing channel, it is assumed that the channel will be drained prior to works commencing. The potential impacts to the species could be reduced by conducting these works outside of the *L. raniformis*' breeding period, as well as implementing the safeguards and mitigation measures relating to dewatering as detailed in Section 3.1.2 below.

The breeding period can be shorter if conditions are not ideal. As a water channel is not a permanent source of water, this would be considered not ideal habitat, and therefore the frogs use of the channel as breeding habitat would be dependent on if the channel held water for long enough within September-April to facilitate breeding.

Test of Significance

A Test of Significance (ToS) was complete for all threatened flora and fauna species and threatened ecological communities (TEC) listed under the NSW *BC Act* and found to have a potential likelihood of impact from the proposed development. The following were assessed:

- Southern Bell Frog (*Litoria raniformis*) – Endangered.

The ToS found that the proposed development is not likely to have a significant impact on the Southern Bell Frog due to the lack of records within and near the proposed development and the limited habitat suitability that irrigation channels provide for the species. These areas would provide unsuitable breeding habitat due to the length of time that the irrigation channels hold water is not sufficient to allow growth of tadpoles to adulthood. The irrigation channels would provide limited foraging habitat due to the lack of aquatic vegetation and the dominance of exotic vegetation, agricultural disturbed land and residential areas surrounding the proposed development.

Assessment of Significance

An Assessment of Significance (AoS) was complete for all threatened flora and fauna species and threatened ecological communities (TEC) listed under the commonwealth *EPBC Act* and found to have a potential likelihood of impact from the proposed development. The following were assessed:

- Southern Bell Frog (*Litoria raniformis*) – Vulnerable.

The Southern Bell Frog would have impacts to approximately 137.49 ha of potentially suitable habitat within the project area. Due to the following:

- the Project Area is not considered to contain critical habitat
- the Project Area is not considered to have an important population
- there is a lack of records indicating a lower likelihood of occupation.
- the irrigation channels are shallow, and concrete based
- the irrigation channels' vegetation is restricted to fringing terrestrial habitat which provides limited breeding habitat for the Southern Bell Frog.

The proposed works impacts to this species are not considered to be significant.





Urban Channels Pipeline
EA7 - Plant Community Type Mapping (b)



Figure 3-1 Plant Community Type (PCT) mapping for the proposed works at EA7

3.1.2. Safeguards and mitigation measures

To reduce impacts of the proposed works during construction, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

Vegetation

- Establishing a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) around trees that will be retained but are adjacent to construction works
- All fallen timber and deadwood within the proposed works area should be retained or relocated to an adjacent area with the Proposal site.

Threatened species and migratory species

- Avoiding undergoing works (as far as practical) in Spring or Summer, which is when Southern Bell Frog are most active and the most likely to utilise the irrigation channels. As reasonable, undergo as much works in Autumn and Winter.
- If works are to be completed in Spring and Summer;
 - a. a fauna spotter catcher can be on site to confirm if Southern Bell Frog is present, only if a recent, significant rise in water has occurred (a significant flooding event). Or;
 - b. If rain events are not significant enough to create a rise in water that would retain water for at least a four-month period (a significant flooding event), no additional mitigation is required
- An allowable time of two weeks following dewatering of existing earthen channels or 1-2 days for existing concrete channels would encourage the Southern Bell Frog offsite.
- The Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) should include measures to make field staff aware of potential threatened fauna during works and understand the procedures if threatened fauna are detected.

Water quality

- Install appropriate sediment controls if there are areas of predicted sediment runoff.
- Soil stockpiles to be kept away from concentrated waterflow and covered if left for extended periods of time.
- Incorporate best management erosion and sediment control practices for the duration of the development.

Weeds and pest animals

- Ensure appropriate weed and pest controls are included in the CEMP.
- Ensure appropriate vehicle and footwear hygiene protocol is included in the CEMP.

Ensuring the vehicle and footwear hygiene is included in site inductions and toolbox talks.

3.2. Aboriginal cultural heritage

Table 3-2 Aboriginal cultural heritage

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Would the proposal involve disturbance in any area that has not been subject to previous ground disturbances? The proposed works would comprise of excavation and pipeline works on land that has been subject to previous ground disturbance.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Has an online Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) search been completed? On 18 th March 2025, a search of the AHIMS database was undertaken over an area of approximately 800 km ² centred on the proposed works area. The AHIMS Client Service ID was 986125. There were 115 Aboriginal sites, and no declared Aboriginal Places recorded within the search area. Sites located in the area included artefact scatters, modified trees, art, hearths, Aboriginal resource and gathering, and stone quarries. There are no Aboriginal sites recorded within or in close proximity to the Project area (refer to Appendix G). The closest recorded site is 2.7km to the south of the Project Area. The site is an artefact scatter on Mirrool Creek which is a 6 th order Strahler stream.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Is there potential for the proposal to impact on any items of Aboriginal cultural heritage?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Would the proposal involve the removal of mature native trees? The proposal could involve the removal of mature native trees – however given the location are likely to be planted. As such, the risk of trees being culturally modified is low. Refer to mitigation measures below.	Yes ☒	No ☐

3.2.1. Detailed Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment

An Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment (ADDA) was prepared for EA7 and is attached as Appendix G, in accordance with the sequence of steps identified in the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (OEH 2010). The Code of Practice provides a stepped approach to determine if an activity is likely to cause harm to an Aboriginal object, as defined by the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

The following table outlines the summary of assessment for each section of the proposed works in relation to the potential for Aboriginal heritage items to occur.

Table 3-3 Summary of assessment for the proposed works in EA7

Location	Description	Conclusion
Starting at the Northern Branch Canal and extending south for approximately 1.2km. From the middle of this alignment another section heads west for 210m to Twigg Road. Two laydown areas south of the Northern Branch Canal: 16m x 4m, 15m x 17m.	This section of new pipeline starts at the Northern Branch Canal and continues south for approximately 860m following an existing channel within a pastoral holding. From here a section of pre-existing canal approximately 380m long is to be removed or decommissioned. Approximately 780m south of the Northern Branch Canal a section of pre-existing channel approximately 210m long terminating at Twigg Road will be removed or decommissioned. A laydown area is located here next to the new pipeline. This area has been disturbed through previous channel construction. Two laydown areas are also proposed between the Northern Branch Canal and Briggs Road. Both areas appear to have been disturbed through the canal construction and are low lying and swampy.	Very low potential for Aboriginal heritage to occur along the alignment for the pipeline or within the laydown areas as they appear to have been disturbed previously.
Approximately 1km of new pipeline is proposed between Edge Road and McClure Road. A laydown area is proposed on the northern side of Raccanello Road 19m x 89m. A second laydown area is proposed 690m south of Raccanello Road on the new pipeline alignment 83m x 11m.	An existing channel lies within the alignment for the new pipeline proposed for this location. The channel runs in between multiple pastoral holdings. A laydown area is located approximately 260m from the southern extent of the new pipeline alignment. The laydown area is proposed on the eastern side of the pipeline which appears to have been disturbed through previous channel construction. A laydown area is also located at the northern end of the alignment on the northern side of Raccanello Road. This area has been extensively disturbed through channel building with an existing channel located next to the laydown area.	Very low potential to occur within the alignment or within the laydown areas due to previous impacts from channels.
Approximately 1.5km along	The new pipeline proposed along McClure Road	Very low potential to occur

Location	Description	Conclusion
McClure Road. Laydown area on the corner of McClure Road and Anderson Road 45m x 63m.	is located within an area that contains a pre-existing channel. The pipeline is located along an unsealed road with pastoral holdings on either side. There are a few trees and no old growth native trees present. The laydown area is located on a corner between two unsealed roads with an existing channel on the eastern side.	within the alignment or within the laydown areas due to previous impacts from channels.
Approximately 1.38km of new pipeline starting at the Northern Branch Canal in the north and continuing south along McDonough Road. Laydown area 1: Northern Branch Canal Road 15m x 26m. Laydown Area 2: On the corner of McDonough Road and Simpson Road 5m x 96m Laydown Area 3: On the corner of Anderson Road and McDonough Road 137m x 315m	The proposed new pipeline follows an existing channel along the length of the alignment on McDonough Road. The road is unsealed and is surrounded by pastoral holdings. Laydown Area 1 is located between the Northern Branch Canal and the Northern Branch Canal Road. This location appears to have been disturbed through road and canal building and is low lying and swampy. Laydown Area 2 is located in an area disturbed through channel and road construction.	Very low potential to occur within the alignment or within the laydown areas due to previous impacts from channels.
Approximately 650m along Cemetery Road. Laydown area at the corner of Simpson Road and Cemetery Road 10m x 120m	The proposed new pipeline follows Cemetery Road for approximately 465m. At this point the existing channel will be removed or decommissioned to a length of approximately 190m. The proposed new pipeline also follows an existing open channel. The proposed laydown area is located between the existing channel and the unsealed road.	Very low potential to occur within the alignment or within the laydown areas due to previous impacts from channels.
Apparently 240m starting from the junction of Northern Branch Canal Road and Wood Road before heading	The proposed new pipeline alignment follows pre-existing channels between the channels and an unsealed road. The alignment is surrounded by pastoral holdings and is partially located	Very low potential to occur within the alignment or within the laydown areas due to previous impacts from

Location	Description	Conclusion
south within private property for 300m then west for 390m. Laydown Area 1: located on the corner of Northern Branch Canal Road and Wood Road 14m x 40m. Laydown Area 2 is located at the western end of the alignment 70m x160m.	within one. Laydown area 1 is located next to a planted field and is bordered by channels and unsealed roads. Laydown Area 2 is located within a previously planted field bordered by channels and unsealed roads.	channels.

In accordance with the process outlined in the Code of Practice this assessment has found that the potential for the proposed work activities in EA7 to disturb Aboriginal heritage objects or sensitive landscape features is low although, it cannot be entirely discounted in those portions of adjacent land that have far less disturbances. There are no previously recorded AHIMS sites within or in close proximity to the proposed works areas. Although it has been shown in the region that the landform on which the proposed works area is located has some potential to contain Aboriginal objects, the level of disturbance reduces the degree of potential of any in situ cultural material or deposits being present.

3.2.2. Safeguards and mitigation measures

- All works must be constrained to the proposed works area. Any activity proposed outside of the current assessment areas should be subject to further assessment.
- Wherever possible, all works should be confined to those areas between the road and the channel or within the existing channel alignment. If the proposed works are not able to be undertaken within the previously impacted areas a site inspection will be necessary.
- All old growth native trees should be avoided.
- If any items suspected of being Aboriginal in origin are discovered during the work, all work in the immediate vicinity must stop. The find will need to be assessed and if found to be an Aboriginal object must be reported to Heritage NSW.

MI is reminded that it is an offence under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* to disturb, damage or destroy an Aboriginal object without a valid approval to do so.

3.3. Non-Aboriginal heritage

Table 3-4 Non-Aboriginal heritage

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Have online heritage database searches been completed? • NSW Heritage database • Commonwealth Heritage List, established under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) • Australian Heritage Places Inventory • Local Environmental Plan(s) heritage items. Searches of the relevant heritage databases were carried out on 29 May 2025. There are no listed non-Aboriginal heritage items in proximity or within the proposed works area.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Are there any items of non-Aboriginal heritage or heritage conservation areas listed on relevant heritage databases/registers that are located within the vicinity of the proposal? The nearest non-Aboriginal heritage listed item is the LEP listed Fruit Inspectors Residence – I24, located approximately 1km southwest of the proposed works	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to impact trees that form part of a heritage listing or have other heritage value? No trees consisting of any identified or listed local heritage item would be impacted by the proposed works.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to occur in or near features that indicate potential archaeological remains? The proposed works are not likely to occur in or near features that indicate potential archaeological remains. The work would predominantly be carried out within the MI managed land or the operational road corridor, which would have undergone disturbance during construction of the original road. The compound/laydown locations are also proposed within existing highly disturbed agricultural areas. Therefore, it is also unlikely for the compound/laydown locations to occur in or near features that indicate potential archaeological remains. The safeguards as provided below and in Section 4 would be used to manage any potential impacts	Yes ☐	No ☒

3.3.1. Safeguards and mitigation measures

In the event that any unexpected substantial intact historic archaeological relics of State or local significance are unexpectedly discovered during the proposed works, the following management protocols will be implemented:

- Works at that identified heritage location will cease with an appropriate buffer zone of at least 20m to allow for the assessment and management of the find. All site personnel will be informed about the buffer zone with no further works to occur within the buffer zone.
- A heritage specialist shall be engaged to inspect and assess the item.
- For items determined to be historic relics, work must remain ceased in the affected area and the Heritage Council must be notified in writing. This is in accordance with Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW).
- Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment may be required prior to the recommencement of work in the area. At a minimum, any find should be recorded by an archaeologist. In the event of discovery of human remain, contact the local police immediately.

3.4. Soil

Table 3-5 Soil

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Are there any known occurrences of salinity or acid sulfate soils in the area? Available NSW data sources do not indicate the presence of saline or acid sulfate soils in the area.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Does the proposal involve the disturbance of large areas (e.g., >2ha) for earthworks? The proposed works (as a worst-case) could require approximately 14.21ha of earthworks if the entirety of the pipeline would be new pipeline constructed adjacent to the existing channel. The final area of disturbance is likely to be significantly less. Disturbed soil would be replaced with backfilling of topsoil likely occur on completion of works.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Does the site have constraints for erosion and sedimentation controls such as steep gradients or narrow corridors? No, the proposed works and compound/laydown areas are located on relatively flat landscapes.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Are there any sensitive receiving environments that are located in or nearby the likely proposal area or that would likely receive stormwater discharge from the proposal? Sensitive receiving environments include (but are not limited to) wetlands, state forests, national parks, nature reserves, rainforests, drinking water catchments). The nearest mapped waterways are two unnamed 3rd order streams (of the Strahler stream order), an unnamed 2nd order stream, and an unnamed 1st order stream located within approximately 10km east and northeast of the proposed works. The nearest mapped State Forest is Binya State Forest located within approximately 1.2km to the north and northeast of the proposed works. There are no wetlands, national parks, nature reserves, rainforests or drinking water catchments within receiving distance of the proposed works.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is there any evidence within or nearby the likely footprint of potential contamination? There are no contaminated sites as listed on the EPA's Section 58 register, as of 29 May 2025. A search of the EPA's Section 60 register for the town of Yenda, returned with no listed sites.	Yes ☐	No ☒

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Is the likely proposal footprint in or nearby highly sloping landform? No, the proposed works and compound/laydown areas are located on relatively flat landscapes. Any risk of erosion or sedimentation would be minimal and mitigated with the below safeguards.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to result in more than 2.5ha (area) of exposed soil? The proposed works could require approximately 14.21ha of earthworks if the entirety of the pipeline would be new pipeline constructed adjacent to the existing channel. The final area of disturbance is likely to be significantly less. Exposed soil would be limited and temporary during the construction phase, with backfilling to occur on completion of the proposed works.	Yes ☒	No ☐

3.4.1. Safeguards and mitigation measures

- Site management will incorporate best management erosion and sediment control practices such as those found in the Department of Housing's "Blue Book" (4th Edition) (OEH, 2004) on erosion and sediment control including:
 - At the commencement of the works, and progressively during the work install the required erosion control and sediment measures
 - Regularly inspect erosion and sediment controls, particularly following rainfall.
 - Maintain a register of inspection and maintenance of erosion control and sediment capture measures, where the duration of works at a single location is more than one shift.
 - Ensure that machinery leaves the site in a clean condition to avoid tracking sediment onto public roads.
 - In all excavation activities, separate subsoils and topsoils to ensure that they are replaced in their natural configuration to assist revegetation
 - Manage works in consideration of heavy rainfall events
 - Areas of disturbed soil would be rehabilitated promptly and progressively during investigation works.
 - Ensure a spill procedure is in place
- If contaminated areas are encountered during construction, appropriate control measures will be implemented to manage the immediate risks of contamination. All other works that may impact on the contaminated area will cease until the nature and extent of the contamination has been confirmed and any necessary site-specific controls or further actions identified in consultation with relevant government agencies
- Classify all excavated material in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines (EPA, 2014). Dispose of or reuse material in accordance with its waste classification

3.5. Waterways and water quality

Table 3-6 Waterways and water quality

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Is the proposal located within, adjacent to or near a waterway? The nearest mapped waterways are two unnamed 3 rd order streams (of the Strahler stream order), an unnamed 2 nd order stream, and an unnamed 1 st order stream located within approximately 10km east and northeast of the proposed works.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the location known to flood or be prone to water logging? Southern sections of the proposed works off Cemetery Rd are located in flood liable land under 1% AEP (1-in-100 year) Flood Conditions as part of the Griffith City Council Flood study (Griffith City Council, 2019) As such the proposed works at EA7 will not impact flooding patterns in more than a minor extent.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Is the proposal located within a regulated catchments covered by chapter 6 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 (SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation))?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Would the proposal be undertaken on a bridge or ferry?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to require the extraction of water from a local water course (not mains)?	Yes ☐	No ☒
The proposed works involve the disturbance of soils by way excavation for the new pipelines. These works would pose minimal risk to any nearby waterways, and any impacts would be mitigated by following the below safeguards.		

3.5.1. Safeguards and mitigation measures

- No dirty water may be released into drainage lines and/or waterways
- Water quality control measures are to be used where relevant to prevent any materials (e.g., concrete, grout, sediment) entering drain inlets or waterways.
- Store any fuels, chemical and hazardous materials in secure, bunded areas and at least 40m from all waterways
- An emergency spill kit will be kept on site at all times. All staff are to be made aware of the location of the spill kit and trained in its use.

3.6. Noise and vibration

A distance-based assessment using the three noisiest plant was undertaken using TfNSW's Construction Noise Estimator Tool (CNET) to determine the extent of noise impacts on the locality. Due to the proximity to road corridors and nearby privately owned premises, the existing noise area is categorised as R2 noise category area.

Table 3-7 Noise and vibration

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Are there any residential properties or other noise sensitive areas near the location of the proposal that may be affected by the work (i.e., church, school, hospital)? Noise modelling was undertaken for both daytime standard construction hours and nightworks and illustrated in the figures below. The noise modelling indicated that: • During day construction hours: ○ 4 receivers are within the Highly Intrusive Noise Catchment Area (NCA1) ○ 4 receivers are within the Moderately Intrusive NCA2 • During nightworks: ○ 6 receivers are within the Highly Intrusive NCA1 ○ 5 receivers are within the Moderately Intrusive NCA2 ○ 9 receivers are within the Clearly Audible NCA3 ○ 17 receivers are within the Noticeable NCA4 These would be expected to only be temporary, with the duration of works only being 6 – 12 weeks. Through implementing the safeguards and mitigation measures outlined below, the noise impacts for all identified receivers would be expected to be low.	Yes ☒	No ☒
Is the proposal going to be undertaken only during standard working hours? Standard construction working hours for Griffith LGA are: • Monday to Friday: 7:00am to 6:00pm • Saturday: 7:00am to 6:00pm • Sunday: 7:00am to 6:00pm • Public Holidays: 7:00am to 6:00pm The construction taking place outside of working hours is considered beneficial to the overall project as it will reduce impact and delays to the local public transport services (e.g. school buses) during the week. It should be noted that a diesel pump may be required to operate outside the standard working hours (worst-case over a 24hr period), to dewater the existing channels or supply water.	Yes ☐	No ☒

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Is any explosive blasting required for the proposal?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Would construction noise or vibration from the proposal affect sensitive receivers? The proposed works would have the potential to affect up to 8 sensitive receivers during standard construction hours and up to 37 outside of standard construction hours, as outlined above. It is anticipated that any impacts would be able to be mitigated by the recommended measures, and any residual impacts would be minimal due to the short-term durations of the works. No vibration intensive equipment listed in the NSW <i>Construction Noise and Vibration Guideline</i> (CNVG) are expected to be used for this proposal. As such, the proposal would not result in vibration being experienced by any surrounding properties or infrastructure.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Would operation of the proposal alter the noise environment for sensitive receivers? Following completion of the proposal, there would be no operational change in the noise environment.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Would the proposal result in vibration being experienced by any surrounding properties or infrastructure during operation?	Yes ☐	No ☒

3.6.1. Noise detailed assessment

Criteria

For construction, the background noise level (LA90) was determined by the method described in the *NSW Noise Policy* for Industry (EPA, 2017). The “Energy Average Noise Level” during construction activities, evaluated over a measurement period of 15 minutes. This is the main parameter used to assess the construction noise impacts. The LAeq (15 minute) construction noise objectives are based on an allowance margin above the LA90 background noise levels.

The existing noise conditions of the area would be similar to a typical rural agricultural setting. This may include the use of heavy agricultural machinery and existing operational irrigation infrastructure (diesel pump stations). These are considered to be a common contributors to the existing noise environment. The potential cumulative noise impacts arising from the proposed works have are detailed below.

The Noise Management Level (NML) is determined by the existing noise area R2, which is 55dB(A) for standard hours works and 45dB(A) for night works.

Noise modelling was conducted around the investigation locations, with the areas around these points divided into the following Noise Catchment Areas (NCA) to represent the changes in ambient noise levels and to assess the levels of impact.

Table 3-8 Noise Catchment Areas

Day	
NCA	Description
NCA1 – Highly intrusive (15m)	Noise catchment area directly adjacent to the proposal site with direct line of sight to the construction works and predicted to be exposed to LAeq(15min) construction noise levels >30dB(A) above the applicable construction NML
NCA2 – Moderately intrusive (30m)	Noise catchment area predicted to be exposed to LAeq(15min) construction noise levels that are between 20dB(A) and 30dB(A) above the applicable NML.
NCA3 – Maximum Affected Distance (85m)	Noise catchment area predicted to be the maximum distance from the proposed works where noise level above background may be noticeable but would not require any additional measures for noise mitigation.
Night	
NCA1 – Highly intrusive (35m)	Noise catchment area directly adjacent to the proposal site with direct line of sight to the construction works and predicted to be exposed to LAeq(15min) construction noise levels >30dB(A) above the applicable construction noise management level (NML).
NCA2 – Moderately intrusive (95m)	Noise catchment area predicted to be exposed to LAeq(15min) construction noise levels that are between 30dB(A) and 20dB(A) above the applicable NML.
NCA3 – Clearly audible (220m)	Noise catchment area predicted to be exposed to LAeq(15min) construction noise levels that are between 20dB(A) and 10dB(A) above the applicable NML.
NCA4 – Noticeable (335m)	Noise catchment area predicted to be exposed to LAeq(15min) construction noise levels that are <10dB(A) above the applicable NML.

Potential impacts

Construction

Potential construction noise impacts have been measured from the proposed works maximum area (10m buffer either side of the proposed new pipeline). Noise catchment were identified, the extents of which are outlined in Table 3-8, and displayed in the figures below. Note that vehicle noise from the compound/laydown areas were not modelled, as the vehicle movements to/from the areas would be brief and would not occur in a standard back/forth fashion as with typical works within a road corridor.

Table 3-9 Residential noise estimates for works during standard construction work hours

NCA (Extention from propsoed works area)	NML (dB(A))	NML Exceedance dB(A)	Recommended additional mitigation measures*
Day			
NCA1 (15m)	55	>30	N, PC, RO
NCA2 (30m)	55	20<30	N
NCA3 (85m)	55	Nil	Nil
Night			
NCA1 (35m)	45	>30	N, PC, SN
NCA2 (95m)	45	20<30	N, PC, SN
NCA3 (220m)	45	10<20	N
NCA4 (335m)	45	5<10	N

*AA=Alternative Accomodation, SN=Specific Notifications, N=Notification, PC=Phone Call, RO=Respite Offer, R2=Respite Period 2, DR=Duration Respite

Day Time

As shown in

Figure 3-2 through Figure 3-4 there would be up to 8 sensitive receivers expected to receive noise impacts from construction works undertaken during standard construction hours. Of these receivers:

- 4 receivers are expected to experience highly intrusive noise impacts (>30 dB(A))
- 4 receivers are expected to experience moderately intrusive noise impacts (20<30 dB(A))

The safeguards and mitigation measures set out in Section 3.6.2 would readily mitigate the expected noise impacts. In addition to these measures, the following mitigation measures, as given by the CNET, should be implemented:

- For NCA1
 - Notification (letterbox drop or equivalent) of prior warning of works and potential disruptions can assist in reducing the impact on the community. Notification should be a minimum of five working days prior to the start of works.
 - Phone calls detailing relevant information made to identified/affected stakeholders, who have provided their contact details, within seven calendar days of proposed work.
 - Respite Offers should be considered where there are high noise and vibration generating activities near receivers. The purpose of such an offer is to provide residents with respite from an ongoing impact. This measure is evaluated on a project-by-project basis.
- For NCA2

- Notification (letterbox drop or equivalent)

It should be noted that the noise assessment has been determined based off the noisiest plant in operation with clear line of sight to the receiver. The assessment does not take into consideration existing intervening vegetation, structures, and topography. As such, this provides a worst-case scenario with actual noise impacts expected to be lower than those identified.

Nighttime

As shown in Figure 3-5 through Figure 3-7 there would be up to 37 sensitive receivers expected to receive noise impacts from construction works undertaken outside of the standard working hours. Of these receivers:

- 6 receivers are expected to experience highly intrusive noise impacts (>30 dB(A))
- 5 receivers are expected to experience moderately intrusive noise impacts (20<30 dB(A))
- 9 receivers are expected to experience clearly audible noise impacts (10<20 dB(A))
- 17 receivers are expected to experience noticeable noise impacts (5<10 dB(A))

The safeguards and mitigation measures set out in Section 3.6.2 would readily mitigate the expected noise impacts. In addition to these measures, the following mitigation measures, as given by the CNET, should be implemented:

- For NCA1
 - Specific notification (letterbox or equivalent) to identified stakeholders no later than five days ahead of construction activities. Specific notification provides additional information when relevant and informative to more highly affected receivers.
 - Notification (letterbox drop or equivalent) of prior warning of works and potential disruptions can assist in reducing the impact on the community. Notification should be a minimum of five working days prior to the start of works.
 - Phone calls detailing relevant information made to identified/affected stakeholders, who have provided their contact details, within seven calendar days of proposed work.
 - Due to the short duration of works, other measures such as verification monitoring, respite periods and duration reductions are not considered practical mitigation options as these would extend the overall duration of works and subsequent noise impacts.
- For NCA2
 - Specific notification (letterbox or equivalent) to identified stakeholders no later than five days ahead of construction activities. Specific notification provides additional information when relevant and informative to more highly affected receivers.
 - Notification (letterbox drop or equivalent) of prior warning of works and potential disruptions can assist in reducing the impact on the community. Notification should be a minimum of five working days prior to the start of works.
 - Phone calls detailing relevant information made to identified/affected stakeholders, who have provided their contact details, within seven calendar days of proposed work.
 - Again, other mitigation measures are not considered practical for NCA2
- For NCA3
 - Notification (letterbox drop or equivalent) of prior warning of works and potential disruptions can assist in reducing the impact on the community. Notification should be a minimum of five working days prior to the start of works.
- For NCA4

- Notification (letterbox drop or equivalent) of prior warning of works and potential disruptions can assist in reducing the impact on the community. Notification should be a minimum of five working days prior to the start of works.

It should be noted that the noise assessment has been determined based off the noisiest plant operation with clear line of sight to the receiver. The assessment does not take into consideration existing intervening vegetation, structures, and topography. As such, this provides a worst-case scenario with actual noise impacts expected to be lower than those identified.

Operation

As the proposed works would not result in any permanent structures above natural ground level or change to existing structures, there would be no change in the operational noise or vibration environments.

Note this scenario is calculated as a worst-case situation and it is unlikely that the diesel pumps would be operated outside of the standard working areas, as such the above noise assessment is capturing a worst case scenario.



Figure 3-2 Noise catchment areas – standard construction work hours (a)



Figure 3-3 Noise catchment areas – standard construction work hours (b)



Figure 3-4 Noise catchment areas – standard construction work hours (c)



Figure 3-5 Noise catchment areas – outside standard construction work hours (nighttime) (a)



Figure 3-6 Noise catchment areas – outside standard construction work hours (nighttime) (b)



Figure 3-7 Noise catchment areas – outside standard construction work hours (nighttime) (c)

3.6.2. Safeguards and mitigation measures

- Implementation of the above recommended additional mitigation measures for receivers affected by standard construction work hours (daytime):
 - Notification in the form of letter box drops and/or individual doorknocking for affected receivers in NCA1 and NCA2
 - Within this notification direct contact details for the construction manager would be provided to potential affected receivers.
 - Phone calls for affected receivers in NCA1 if required
 - Respite Offer for affected receivers in NCA1 if required
- Implementation of the above recommended additional mitigation measures for receivers affected by outside of standard construction work hours (nighttime):
 - Notification and specific notification in the form of letter box drops for affected receivers in NCA1 and NCA2
 - Phone calls for affected receivers in NCA1
- Ensuring that noisy plant and equipment are not operated simultaneously where avoidable.
- Switching off plant and equipment when not in use.
- Consider the use of non-tonal reverse beepers and ambient sensitive alarms (that adjust noise output relative to the ambient level) where practicable.
- All employees, contractors and subcontractors are to receive an environmental induction. The induction must at least include:
 - All project specific and relevant standard noise and vibration mitigation measures
 - Relevant licence and approval conditions
 - Permissible hours of work
 - Any limitations on high noise generating activities
 - Location of nearest sensitive receivers
 - Construction employee parking areas
 - Designated loading / unloading areas and procedures
 - Site opening/closing times
 - Environmental incident procedures

3.7. Landscape character and visual amenity

Table 3-10 Landscape character and visual amenity

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Is the proposed work over or near an important physical or cultural element or landscape? (For example, heritage items and areas, distinctive or historic built form, National Parks, conservation areas, scenic highways etc.) As stated in Section 3.3, the nearest non-Aboriginal heritage item is the Fruit Inspectors Residence. As works would be restricted to MI managed land or within the road corridor, there is little risk of impacts to the Fruit Inspectors Residence from the proposed works.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Would the proposal obstruct or intrude upon the character or views of a valued landscape or urban area? (For example, locally significant topography, a rural landscape or a park, a river, lake or the ocean or a historic or distinctive townscape or landmark) The proposed works would not result in the construction of any new structures or features that would obstruct or intrude on the character or views of local landscapes. The works would also be temporary, with no lasting impact after the works are complete.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Would the proposal require the removal of mature trees or stands of vegetation, either native or introduced? Potential trimming or clearing of mature trees could be required for new pipelines. However, do not form part of an important streetscape.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Would the proposal result in large areas of shotcrete visible from the road or adjacent properties?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Would the proposal involve new noise walls or visible changes to existing noise walls?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Would the proposal involve the removal or reuse of large areas of road corridor, landscape, either verges or medians?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Would the proposal involve substantial changes to the appearance of a bridge (including piers, girders, abutments and parapets) that are visible from the road or residential areas?	Yes ☐	No ☒
If involving lighting, would the proposal create unwanted light spillage on	Yes ☐	No ☒

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
residential properties at night (in construction or operation)?		
Would any new structures or features to be constructed, result in over shadowing to adjoining properties or areas?	Yes ☐	No ☒
There would be a small impact to landscape character or visual amenity as a result of the proposed works. This would be temporary and limited to the construction period and would not have any lasting impacts on landscape character or visual amenity following the completion of works.		

3.7.1. Safeguards and mitigation measures

- Contain all work within the boundaries designated on the site plan
- Work areas shall be maintained in an orderly manner
- On completion of the works, all vehicles, construction equipment, materials, and refuse relating to the works shall be removed from the work site(s) and any adjacent affected areas
- All exposed areas shall be stabilised with the excavated topsoil being placed back on site as soon as possible. Remove temporary erosion and sediment controls from the site once landforms have been assessed as stable.

3.8. Air quality and climate change

Table 3-11 Air quality

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Is the proposal likely to result in large areas (>2ha) of exposed soils? The proposed works could require approximately 14.21ha (worst-case scenario) of earthworks if the entirety of the pipeline would be new pipeline constructed adjacent to the existing channel. The final area of disturbance is likely to be significantly less. Disturbed soil would be replaced with backfilling of topsoil likely to occur on completion of works.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Are there any dust-sensitive receivers located within the vicinity of the proposal during the construction period? Depending on the specific location of the proposed works for EA7, soil moisture and weather conditions, there is potential for dust generation resulting in a localised nuisance. The potential impact has been addressed by the proposed safeguards.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Is there likely to be an emission to air during construction? Dust would be produced by the excavations undertaken as part of the proposed works. Similarly, there would be some particulate emissions from the use of plant and equipment. The potential impact from emissions is expected to be low given the works are not in a high-density residential area and areas of exposed soil would be limited. Any residual impacts from emissions would be managed with the appropriate implementation of safeguards listed below.	Yes ☒	No ☐

Table 3-12 Climate change

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Is the proposal located in an area likely to be permanently or tidally inundated in the future or subject to increased duration and intensity of flooding?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Have opportunities for reduced energy consumption during construction and operation been considered. The proposed works will be for a limited time, and as such opportunities for reducing the energy consumption are limited.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Greenhouse gas emissions sources during construction are likely to be largest from: Transporting materials to site.		

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts

- Operation of plant and equipment.

There would be no operational sources of greenhouse gasses arising from the proposed works

3.8.1. Safeguards and mitigation measures

- Works are not to be carried out during strong winds or in weather conditions where high levels of dust or air borne particulates are likely.
- Vegetation or other materials are not to be burnt on site.
- Vehicles and vessels transporting waste or other materials that may produce odours or dust are to be covered during transportation.
- Vehicles and equipment are to be maintained in good working order.
- Measures (including watering or covering exposed areas) are to be used to minimise or prevent air pollution and dust
- Do not leave vehicles idling.

3.9. Traffic and transport

Table 3-13 Traffic and transport

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Is the proposal likely to result in detours or disruptions to traffic flow (vehicular, cycle and pedestrian) or access during construction? Minor traffic disruptions may occur when plant and equipment is transported to the proposed works location, and when construction activities are conducted across Stafford Road and Sidlow Road. . A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) would be prepared and would likely involve speed reductions or short lane closures around work sites. Traffic would remain able to pass work sites and access nearby properties throughout the duration of works. Traffic control measures would be demobilised at the conclusion of each work shift.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Is the proposal likely to result in detours or disruptions to traffic flow (vehicular, cycle and pedestrian) or access during operation? No operational changes would occur once works are complete.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to affect any other transport nodes or transport infrastructure (e.g., bus stops, bus routes) in the surrounding area? Or result in detours or disruptions to traffic flow (vehicular, cycle and pedestrian) or access during operation? No transport nodes, or vehicular, cycle or pedestrian access would be affected during operation, and no changes would be present following completion of the proposal.	Yes ☐	No ☒
The proposed works may have minor impacts on traffic during construction and the delivery of plant equipment, but the proposal would not permanently alter any existing traffic arrangements during operation. Any impacts would be mitigated by the implementation of the below safeguards.		

3.9.1. Safeguards and mitigation measures

- Where possible, current traffic movements and property access are to be maintained during the construction works. Any disturbance is to be minimised to prevent unnecessary traffic delays.
- A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) will be prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines and procedures.

3.10. Socio-economic

Table 3-14 Socio-economic

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Is the proposal likely to impact on local business?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to require any property acquisition? The proposed works would not require any property acquisition; however, access may be required to a number of private lots to undertake the works. Access agreements must be sought by all property owners.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to alter any access for properties (either temporarily or permanently)? Temporary access restrictions may apply where access culverts are removed and replaced with pipeline infrastructure within the same day. MI customer engagement will negotiate timing with affected customers.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Is the proposal likely to alter any on-street parking arrangements (either temporarily or permanently)?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to change pedestrian movements or pedestrian access (either temporarily or permanently)? As outlined in Section 3.9, there may be some temporary traffic, including pedestrian traffic) disruptions on Raccanello Road, Anderson Road, Briggs Road and Twigg Road when construction works are required within the road corridor. There would be no permanent impacts on pedestrian movements.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Is the proposal likely to impact on any items or places of social value to the community (either temporarily or permanently)?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to reduce or change visibility of any businesses, farms, tourist attractions or the like (either temporarily or permanently)? No permanent changes to landscape would arise from the proposed works.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to impact trees planted by a community group, Landcare group or by council or a tree that is a memorial or part of a memorial group e.g., has a plaque?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to impact trees that form part of a streetscape, an avenue	Yes ☐	No ☒

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts

or roadside planting?

3.10.1. Safeguards and mitigation measures

- Any complaints received during the undertaking of the works are to be recorded and addressed within a reasonable time.
- Obtain appropriate landholder consent for works on private land.

3.11. Waste

Table 3-15 Waste

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Is the proposal likely to generate >200 tonnes of waste material (contaminated and /or non-contaminated material)?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to require a licence from EPA?	Yes ☐	No ☒
Is the proposal likely to require the removal of asbestos?	Yes ☐	No ☒
The main waste streams would include small amounts of asphalt and road base, excess soil and excavated material, and small amounts of construction piping material.		

3.11.1. Safeguards and mitigation measures

- Waste material, other than vegetation mulch, is not to be left on site once the works have been completed.
- Resource management hierarchy principles are to be followed (in accordance with the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001):
 - Avoid unnecessary resource consumption as a priority.
 - Avoidance is followed by resource recovery (including reuse of materials, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery).
 - Disposal is undertaken as a last resort.

3.12. Cumulative impacts

Table 3-16 Cumulative impacts

Description of existing environmental and potential impacts		
Are there other projects and developments in the study area which could add to potential impacts in both construction and operation? A search of the Griffith City Council Development Applicant tracker and a search of the NSW Major Project Portal on the 29 May 2025 found no other projects or developments in the wider locality which would add to potential impacts arising from this proposed works. There is the potential that the proposed works in other areas of the broader UCP project would be undertaken concurrently with the proposed works for EA7. While this may constitute some cumulative impacts in relation to traffic and social, the works would be completed over a small timeframe of approximately 6 - 12 weeks. Therefore, the cumulative impacts are expected to be low.	Yes ☐	No ☒

3.12.1. Safeguards and mitigation measures

No additional safeguards are proposed.

4. Summary of proposed safeguards and mitigation measures

This section provides a summary of the site-specific environmental safeguards and management measures identified in described in Section 3 of this MWREF. These safeguards will be implemented to reduce potential environmental impacts throughout construction and operation. Any potential licence and/or approval requirements required prior to construction are also listed.

4.1. Safeguards and mitigation measures

Table 4-1 Summary of proposed safeguards and mitigation measures

Environmental factor	Safeguards	Relevant Section
Biodiversity	Vegetation - Establishing a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) around trees that will be retained but are adjacent to construction works - All fallen timber and deadwood within the proposed works area should be retained or relocated to an adjacent area with the Proposal site. Threatened species and migratory species - Avoiding undergoing works (as far as practical) in Spring or Summer, which is when Southern Bell Frog are most active and the most likely to utilise the irrigation channels. As reasonable, undergo as much works in Autumn and Winter. - If works are to be completed in Spring and Summer; c. a fauna spotter catcher can be on site to confirm if Southern Bell Frog is present, only if a recent, significant rise in water has occurred (a significant flooding event). Or;	Section 3.1

Environmental factor	Safeguards	Relevant Section
	d. If rain events are not significant enough to create a rise in water that would retain water for at least a four-month period (a significant flooding event), no additional mitigation is required - An allowable time of two weeks following dewatering of existing earthen channels or 1-2 days for existing concrete channels would encourage the Southern Bell Frog offsite. - The Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) should include measures to make field staff aware of potential threatened fauna during works and understand the procedures if threatened fauna are detected. Water quality - Install appropriate sediment controls if there are areas of predicted sediment runoff. - Soil stockpiles to be kept away from concentrated waterflow and covered if left for extended periods of time. - Incorporate best management erosion and sediment control practices for the duration of the development. Weeds and pest animals - Ensure appropriate weed and pest controls are included in the CEMP. - Ensure appropriate vehicle and footwear hygiene protocol is included in the CEMP. - Ensuring the vehicle and footwear hygiene is included in site inductions and toolbox talks.	
Aboriginal heritage	- All works must be constrained to the proposed works area. Any activity proposed outside of the current assessment areas should be subject to further assessment. - Wherever possible, all works should be confined to those areas between the road and the channel or within the existing channel alignment. If the proposed works are not able to be undertaken within the previously impacted areas a site inspection will be necessary. - All old growth native trees should be avoided.	Section 3.2

Environmental factor	Safeguards	Relevant Section
	If any items suspected of being Aboriginal in origin are discovered during the work, all work in the immediate vicinity must stop. The find will need to be assessed and if found to be an Aboriginal object must be reported to Heritage NSW. MI is reminded that it is an offence under the <i>NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> to disturb, damage or destroy an Aboriginal object without a valid approval to do so.	
Non-Aboriginal heritage	In the event that any unexpected substantial intact historic archaeological relics of State or local significance are unexpectedly discovered during the proposed works, the following management protocols will be implemented: - Works at that identified heritage location will cease with an appropriate buffer zone of at least 20m to allow for the assessment and management of the find. All site personnel will be informed about the buffer zone with no further works to occur within the buffer zone. - A heritage specialist shall be engaged to inspect and assess the item. - For items determined to be historic relics, work must remain ceased in the affected area and the Heritage Council must be notified in writing. This is in accordance with Section 146 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> (NSW). - Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment may be required prior to the recommencement of work in the area. At a minimum, any find should be recorded by an archaeologist. In the event of discovery of human remain, contact the local police immediately.	Section 3.3
Soil	- Site management will incorporate best management erosion and sediment control practices such as those found in the Department of Housing's "Blue Book" (4th Edition) on erosion and sediment control including: - At the commencement of the works, and progressively during the work install the required erosion control and sediment measures - Regularly inspect erosion and sediment controls, particularly following rainfall. - Maintain a register of inspection and maintenance of erosion control and sediment capture measures, where the duration of works at a single location is more than one shift.	Section 3.4

Environmental factor	Safeguards	Relevant Section
	○ Ensure that machinery leaves the site in a clean condition to avoid tracking sediment onto public roads. ○ In all excavation activities, separate subsoils and topsoils to ensure that they are replaced in their natural configuration to assist revegetation ○ Manage works in consideration of heavy rainfall events ○ Areas of disturbed soil would be rehabilitated promptly and progressively during investigation works. ○ Ensure a spill procedure is in place ● If contaminated areas are encountered during construction, appropriate control measures will be implemented to manage the immediate risks of contamination. All other works that may impact on the contaminated area will cease until the nature and extent of the contamination has been confirmed and any necessary site-specific controls or further actions identified in consultation with relevant government agencies ● Classify all excavated material in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines. Dispose of or reuse material in accordance with its waste classification	
Waterways and water quality	● No dirty water may be released into drainage lines and/or waterways ● Water quality control measures are to be used where relevant to prevent any materials (e.g., concrete, grout, sediment) entering drain inlets or waterways. ● Store any fuels, chemical and hazardous materials in secure, bunded areas and at least 40m from all waterways ● An emergency spill kit will be kept on site at all times. All staff are to be made aware of the location of the spill kit and trained in its use.	Section 3.5
Noise and vibration	● Implementation of the above recommended additional mitigation measures for receivers affected by standard construction work hours (daytime): ○ Notification in the form of letter box drops and/or individual doorknocking for affected receivers in NCA1 and NCA2 ▪ Within this notification direct contact details for the construction manager would be provided to	Section 3.6

Environmental factor	Safeguards	Relevant Section
	potential affected receivers. ○ Phone calls for affected receivers in NCA1 if required ○ Respite Offer for affected receivers in NCA1 if required • Implementation of the above recommended additional mitigation measures for receivers affected by outside of standard construction work hours (nighttime): ○ Notification and specific notification in the form of letter box drops for affected receivers in NCA1 and NCA2 ○ Phone calls for affected receivers in NCA1 • Ensuring that noisy plant and equipment are not operated simultaneously where avoidable. • Switching off plant and equipment when not in use. • Consider the use of non-tonal reverse beepers and ambient sensitive alarms (that adjust noise output relative to the ambient level) where practicable. • All employees, contractors and subcontractors are to receive an environmental induction. The induction must at least include: ○ All project specific and relevant standard noise and vibration mitigation measures ○ Relevant licence and approval conditions ○ Permissible hours of work ○ Any limitations on high noise generating activities ○ Location of nearest sensitive receivers ○ Construction employee parking areas ○ Designated loading / unloading areas and procedures ○ Site opening/closing times ○ Environmental incident procedures	
Landscape character and	• Contain all work within the boundaries designated on the site plan	Section 3.7

Environmental factor	Safeguards	Relevant Section
visual amenity	• Work areas shall be maintained in an orderly manner • On completion of the works, all vehicles, construction equipment, materials, and refuse relating to the works shall be removed from the work site(s) and any adjacent affected areas • All exposed areas shall be stabilised with the excavated topsoil being placed back on site as soon as possible. • Remove temporary erosion and sediment controls from the site once landforms have been assessed as stable.	
Air quality and climate	• Works are not to be carried out during strong winds or in weather conditions where high levels of dust or air borne particulates are likely. • Vegetation or other materials are not to be burnt on site. • Vehicles and vessels transporting waste or other materials that may produce odours or dust are to be covered during transportation. • Vehicles and equipment are to be maintained in good working order. • Measures (including watering or covering exposed areas) are to be used to minimise or prevent air pollution and dust • Do not leave vehicles idling.	Section 3.8
Traffic and transport	• Where possible, current traffic movements and property access are to be maintained during the construction works. Any disturbance is to be minimised to prevent unnecessary traffic delays. • A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) will be prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines and procedures.	Section 3.9
Socio-economic	• Any complaints received during the undertaking of the work are to be recorded and addressed within a reasonable time. • Obtain appropriate landholder consent for works on private land.	Section 3.10

Environmental factor	Safeguards	Relevant Section
Waste	- Waste material, other than vegetation mulch, is not to be left on site once the works have been completed. - Resource management hierarchy principles are to be followed (in accordance with the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001): - Avoid unnecessary resource consumption as a priority. - Avoidance is followed by resource recovery (including reuse of materials, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery). - Disposal is undertaken as a last resort.	Section 3.11
Cumulative impacts	N/A	Section 3.12

4.2. Licensing and approvals

Table 4-2 Summary of licensing and approvals required

Instrument	Requirement	Timing
<i>Water Act 1912 (s10 / s18F)</i>	MI hold and Operating Licence under the <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>, issued by the Ministerial Corporation. The Operating Licence authorises MI to carry out the business of supplying water. As such, a permit under the Water Act is not required.	Prior to start of the activity.
<i>Roads Act 1993</i>	Road Occupancy Licence (ROL) - Approval under Section 138 of the Roads Act from the appropriate road authority prior to works on roads or closures of lanes	Prior to work on roads.
<i>Water Management Regulation 2018</i>	The construction of a water pipe solely for conveying water from one place to another is exempt from water supply approval under the WM Regulation, provided the work is not on waterfront land other than a minor stream. A water supply work approval is not required for the proposal	Prior to start of the activity

5. Summary of impacts

Environmental factor	Potential impacts	Relevant Section	Need for further assessment? (Y/N)
Biodiversity	- No direct impacts to any threatened species are expected, with the exception of threatened birds, such as Grey Falcon, Australasian Bittern and Southern Whiteface, that would use the channel for foraging habitat. However, as birds are more mobile than most species, these impacts are considered negligible - Southern Bell Frog (<i>Litoria raniformis</i>) could potentially use the channel for habitat, and adjacent areas to the channel, as foraging habitat - The ToS found that the proposed development is not likely to have a significant impact on the Southern Bell Frog due to the lack of records within and near the proposed development and the limited habitat suitability that irrigation channels provide for the species - The AoS found that the proposed development is not likely to have a significant impact on the Southern Bell Frog due to the lack of records within and near the proposed development and the limited suitability that irrigation channels provide for the species As such, the overall potential impact of the proposed works on biodiversity would be low.	Section 3.1	N
Aboriginal heritage	- The potential for the proposed work activities in EA7 to disturb Aboriginal heritage objects or sensitive landscape features is low although, it cannot be entirely discounted in those portions of adjacent land that have far less disturbances. - There are no previously recorded AHIMS sites within or in close proximity to the proposed works areas. - The site survey did not identify any Aboriginal heritage items or sites within EA7 or associated compound/laydown areas.	Section 3.2	N

Environmental factor	Potential impacts	Relevant Section	Need for further assessment? (Y/N)
	As such, the overall potential impact of the proposed impacts on Aboriginal heritage would be low.		
Non-Aboriginal heritage	Proposed works are unlikely to impact any non-Aboriginal heritages items or sites.	Section 3.3	N
Soil	- Approximately 14.21ha of earthworks could be required as part of the proposed works. Exposed soil would be limited and temporary during the construction phase, with backfilling to occur on completion of the proposed works. - The risk of soil erosion or sedimentation would be minimal with the incorporation of best management erosion and sediment control practices. As such, the potential impacts to soil as a result of the proposed works would be low.	Section 3.4	N
Waterways and water quality	The proposed works involve the disturbance of soils by way excavation for the new pipelines. These works would pose minimal risk to any nearby waterways, and any impacts would be mitigated outlined. As such, the potential impacts to waterways and water quality as a result of the proposed works would be negligible.	Section 3.5	N
Noise and vibration	- There would be up to 8 sensitive receivers expected to receive noise impacts from construction works undertaken during standard construction hours. Of these receivers: 4 receivers are expected to experience highly intrusive noise impacts (>30 dB(A)) 4 receivers are expected to experience moderately intrusive noise impacts (20<30 dB(A)) - There would be up to 37 sensitive receivers expected to receive noise impacts from construction works undertaken outside standard construction hours. Of these receivers: 6 receivers are within the Highly Intrusive NCA1 5 receivers are within the Moderately Intrusive NCA2 9 receivers are within the Clearly Audible NCA3	Section 3.6	N

Environmental factor	Potential impacts	Relevant Section	Need for further assessment? (Y/N)
	○ 17 receivers are within the Noticeable NCA4 • The noise assessment have been determined based off the noisiest plant operation with clear line of sight to the receiver. The assessment does not take into consideration existing intervening vegetation, structures, and topography. This provides a worst-case scenario with actual noise impacts expected to be lower than those identified. • The duration of the proposed works would be approximately 6 – 12 weeks, and as such the noise impacts would be temporary and within the specified construction hours. • As such, with the implementation of appropriate safeguards and mitigation measures outlined, the potential noise impacts due to the proposed works would be low.		
Landscape character and visual amenity	• There would be a small impact to landscape character or visual amenity as a result of the proposed works. This would be temporary and limited to the construction period and would not have any lasting impacts on landscape character or visual amenity following the completion of works. As such, the potential impacts to landscape character and visual amenity as a result of the proposed works would be low.	Section 3.7	N
Air quality and climate	• The potential impact from emissions is expected to be low given the works are not in a high-density residential area and areas of exposed soil would be limited. Any residual impacts from emissions would be managed with the appropriate implementation of safeguards listed • The proposed works will be for a limited time, and there would be no operational sources of greenhouse gases arising from the proposed works. • As such, the potential impacts to air quality and climate as a result of the proposed works would be low.	Section 3.8	N
Traffic and transport	• The proposed works may have minor impacts on traffic during construction and the delivery of plant equipment, but the proposal would not permanently alter any existing traffic arrangements during	Section 3.9	N

Environmental factor	Potential impacts	Relevant Section	Need for further assessment? (Y/N)
	operation. Any impacts would be mitigated by the implementation of the safeguards and mitigation measures listed. As such, the potential impacts to traffic and transport as a result of the proposed works would be low.		
Socio-economic	- There may be some temporary traffic (including pedestrian traffic) disruptions on roads surround EA7 when construction works are required within the road corridor. There would be no permanent impacts on pedestrian movements. - As such, the potential impacts to socio-economic matters as a result of the proposed works would be low.	Section 3.10	N
Waste	- The main waste streams would include small amounts of asphalt and road base, excess soil and excavated material, and small amounts of construction piping material. - No contaminated waste material and/or the removal of asbestos containing material is likely - As such, the potential impacts to waste as a result of the proposed works would be negligible.	Section 3.11	N
Cumulative impacts	- A search of the Griffith City Council Development Applicant tracker and a search of the NSW Major Project Portal on the 29 May 2025 found no other projects or developments in the wider locality which would add to potential impacts arising from this proposed works. - As such, the potential cumulative impacts as a result of the proposed works would be negligible.	Section 3.12	N

5.1. Need for further assessment?

In considering the proposed works, this assessment has examined and taken into account to the fullest extent possible, all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of that activity as addressed in the MWREF and associated information. At this stage, no further assessment of any of the identified environmental factors is considered warranted.

6. Conclusion

6.1. Justification for the proposed works

While the proposed works would potentially have some environmental impacts, the existing environmental values are well understood, and any potential impact can be ameliorated satisfactorily. It is considered that the proposed works are considered justifiable and acceptable for achieving the objectives of the works through:

- Significantly increasing customer service levels and system capacity
- Increasing regional productivity through water use efficiency
- Providing further security of water supply to towns and industry
- Investing in regional communities through local contractors
- Enhancing socio-economic outcomes by supplying water for urban green spaces, as well as providing the opportunity for local councils to deliver improved infrastructure
- A reduction in mosquito borne diseases
- Enhanced road safety
- Providing water recovery for the Murray Darling Basin through improved water use
- Investment in infrastructure that provides:
 - longer-term outcomes
 - multiple benefits
 - water recovery for the environment
- Underpinning long-term, climate change resilient primary production

6.2. Overall conclusion

This MWREF has been prepared for MI, to assess the construction and operational environmental impacts of the proposed UCP works. The proposed works include 6.1km of UCP modifications for new pipeline with 0.5km of channel to be retained as-is.

This MWREF has been prepared according to the requirements of Part 5 of the EP&A Act, specifying a “duty to consider environmental impact”. It provides a full analysis of all environmental, economic, physical and social implications of the proposal.

The key environmental risks of the works have been identified as biodiversity, Aboriginal heritage and noise and vibration. A range of safeguards have been developed for the potential impacts identified. These would ensure that the negative impacts of the proposed works are avoided, mitigated or minimised as far as practical. With the effective implementation of the safeguards listed in this MWREF the potential impacts of the proposal are considered acceptable and justified and unlikely to generate a significant adverse impact.

7. Certification, review and decision

This minor works REF provides a true and fair review of the proposal in relation to its potential effects on the environment. It addresses, to the fullest extent possible, all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment as a result of the proposal.

Prepared by:

Signature



Name: Martin Wyburn

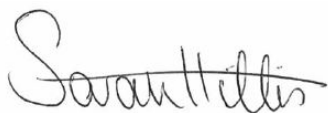
Position: Consultant – Environmental Assessment and Approvals

Company name: NGH – A Fyfe Company

Date: 19/10/2025

Minor works REF reviewed by:

Signature



Name: Sarah Hillis

Position: Regional Lead – Environmental Planning NSW

Company name: NGH – A Fyfe Company

Date: 19/06/2025

Minor Works Review of Environmental Factors

Murrumbidgee Irrigation UCP – Environmental Planning Area 7 – Griffith Yenda

Minor works REF approved by:

Signature

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cindy McDonald". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'C' and 'M'.

Name: Cindy McDonald

Position: Manager - Environmental Planning

Company name: Murrumbidgee Irrigation

Date: 15/08/2025

8. References

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Appendix A Concept plans

Map Scale 1:30,000 @ A3 Size

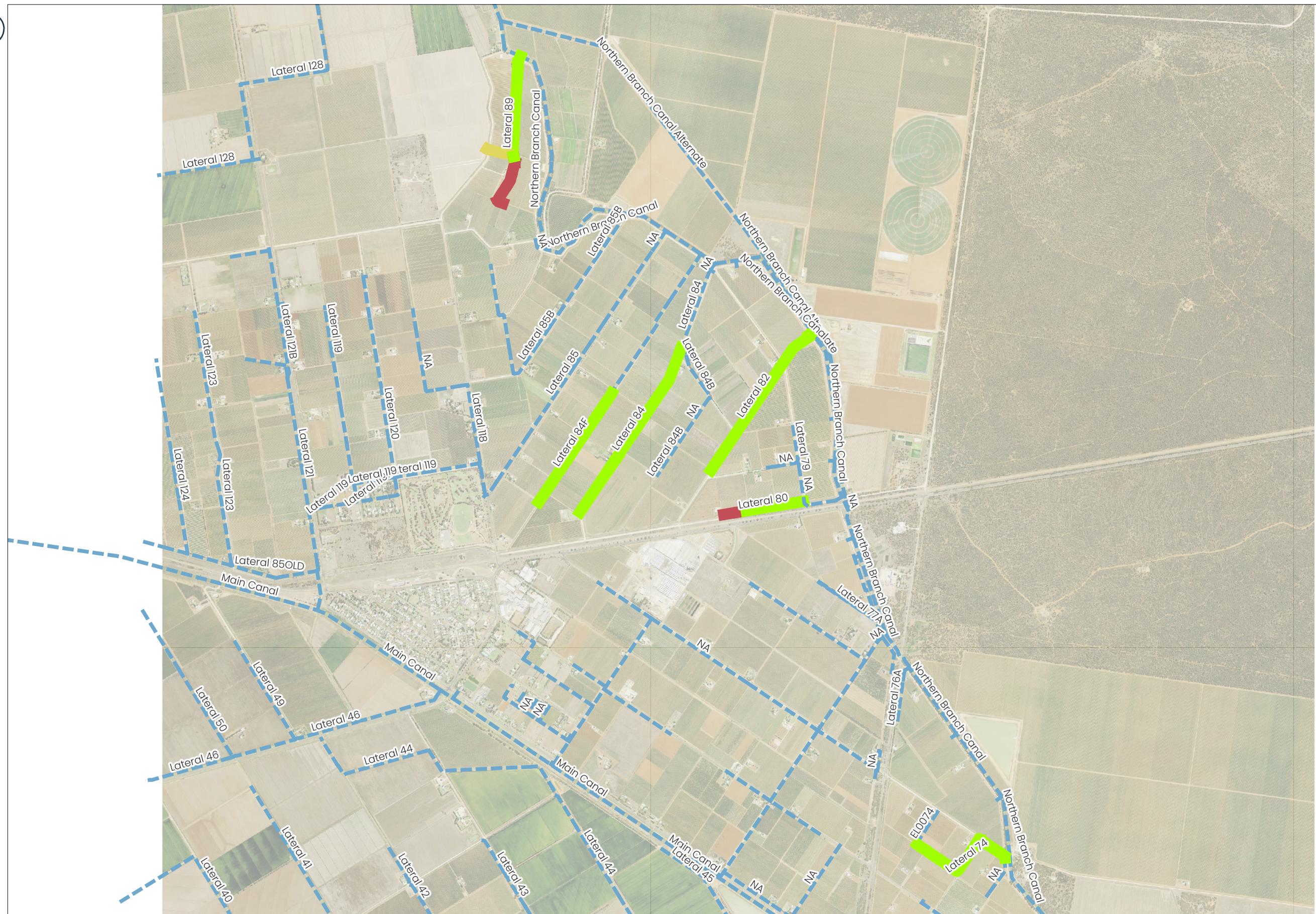
G:\Shared drives\clients\Murrumbidgee Irrigation\Design\Urban Channels Pipeline Project\Design\QGIS\PICT FILE - MI - UCP Project.qgz Environmental - Overview Layout plotted by tomba, 03/11/2025



2,000 m

1,000

0



Legend

- Remove/Decommission
- Convert to drainage channel
- New Pipeline
- Existing Laterals

Appendix B Construction Methodology Types

Summary: Murrumbidgee Irrigation UCP Project is undertaking piping and rationalisation of urban channels, funded as eligible activities under the Resilient Rivers Water Infrastructure Program and will deliver 2,541 ML of Water Entitlement for the environment. The project involves replacing approximately 50 km of aging concrete and earthen urban supply channels in and adjacent to existing channels, as well as 1.4 km of leaking pipeline, with new pipelines. The project also includes rationalisation of 33 escapes, removing and replacing approx. 500 customer outlets, 2 new pump stations, road and rail crossings and a reconfiguration of the network creating greater water delivery efficiency.

Purpose: Outline approach to the MI UCP Project construction methods for the purpose of guiding the Environmental Planning & Approval Consultants in the desktop assessment. Specifically helping the environmental consultants to determine the extent of disturbance that will take place during the project.

Types of Construction:

1. New pipeline - to be constructed within the specified new alignment.
2. Convert existing channels to new pipeline - new pipeline to be constructed within or beside the existing channel;
3. Remove and/or decommission existing channel - remove concrete channel and backfill channel to natural ground level.
4. Install new drainage channel - construct new channel at a single location - Yenda.
5. Retain-as-is, no construction.
6. Underboring to be utilised in sensitive areas where surface access is unavailable.

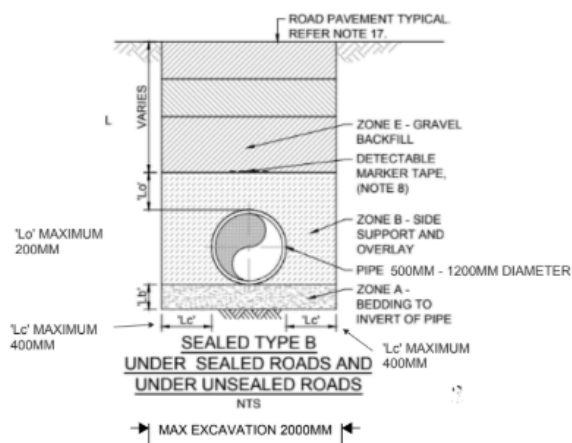
TYPE A UNPAVED AREAS

NTS

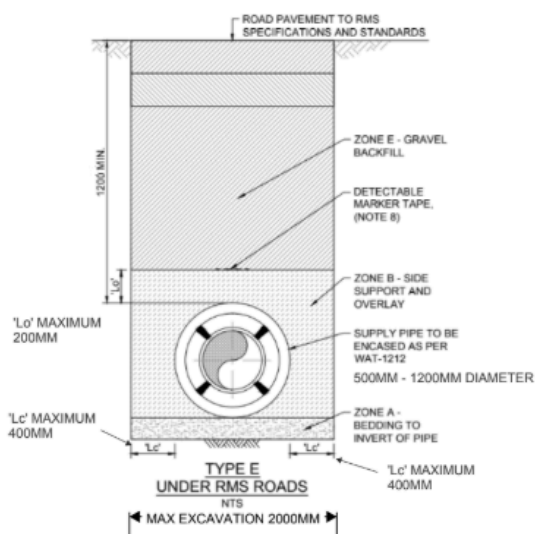
MAX EXCAVATION 2000MM

Labels in diagram:

- ZONE D - TOPSOIL, 75 MOUNDING OVER TRENCH IN UNPAVED AREAS
- 700 MIN PVC-M
- 600 MIN GRP VARIES
- DETECTABLE MARKER TAPE, (NOTE 8)
- ZONE C - NORMAL BACKFILL
- PIPE 500MM - 1200MM DIAMETER
- ZONE B - SIDE SUPPORT AND OVERLAY
- ZONE A - BEDDING TO INVERT OF PIPE
- L'c MAXIMUM 400MM

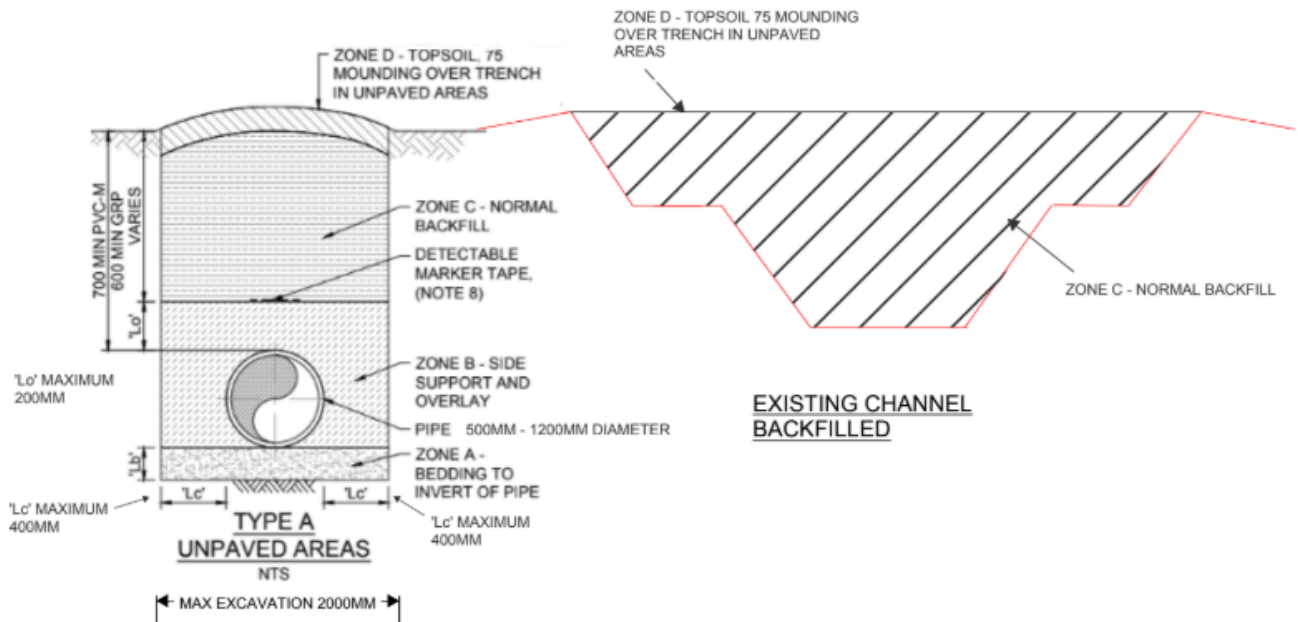


TYPES A, B & E STANDARD TRENCH DETAILS				
PRESSURE CLASS AND MATERIAL	NOMINAL DIAMETER DN	MINIMUM CLEARANCE 'Lc'	MINIMUM OVERLAY 'Lo'	MINIMUM BEDDING 'Lb'
PN6 PVC	DN150 AND SMALLER	100	100	75
	DN200	150	150	100
	DN250			
	DN300			
	DN375	200	150	100
	DN450	350	150	150
	DN500	400	150	150
PN9 PVC	DN150 AND SMALLER	100	100	75
	DN200	150	150	100
	DN250			
	DN300			
	DN375	200	150	100
	DN450	300	150	150
	DN500			
PN6 SN10,000 GRP	DN600	300	150	150
	DN675			
	DN750			
	DN900			
	DN1000	350	200	150
	DN1100			
	DN1200			

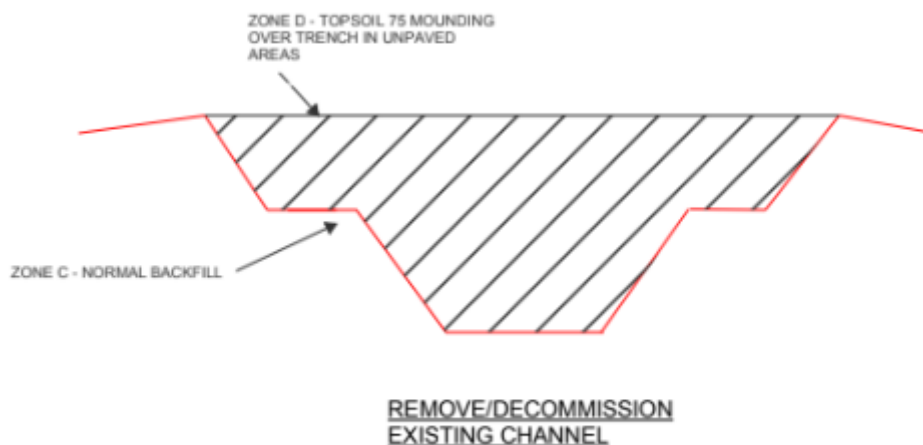


TRENCH BACKFILL MATERIALS SCHEDULE	
TYPE	DESCRIPTION
ZONE A	BEDDING - BEDDING SAND PARTICLE SIZE AND GRADING LIMITS AS PER AS2566.2 APPENDIX G, COMPACT TO A DENSITY INDEX OF AT LEAST 80% IN NON-TRAFFICABLE AREAS AND 70% IN TRAFFICABLE AREAS. REFER TO NOTE 6.
ZONE B	SIDE SUPPORT AND OVERLAY - MATERIAL AND COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS EQUAL TO BEDDING.
ZONE C	NORMAL BACKFILL - TRENCH SPOIL FREE OF STONES LARGER THAN 100mm, COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95% STANDARD MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY RATIO IN ROAD VERGES AND 90% ELSEWHERE. LIFT THICKNESS AS PER NOTE 6.
ZONE D	TOP SOIL - SURFACE LAYER OF SOIL CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER PREVIOUSLY STRIPPED PRIOR TO TRENCHING, UNCOMPACTED.
ZONE E	GRAVEL BACKFILL - CRUSHED ROCK CLASS 2 SUB-BASE MATERIAL WITH PLASTICITY INDEX LESS THAN 12, 100% PASSING 19 SIEVE AND 6-20% 0.075 SIEVE. COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95% STANDARD MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY RATIO IN LAYERS NOT EXCEEDING 300.
PAVEMENT	PAVEMENTS FOR ROADS, TRACKS, FOOTPATHS OR DRIVEWAYS EITHER EXISTING (TO BE REINSTATE) OR PROPOSED. PAVEMENT REINSTATEMENT TO MATCH EXISTING CONDITION APPEARANCE AND FUNCTIONALITY OR BETTER.

Construction Type 2 - Convert Existing Channel to New Pipeline



Construction Type 3 - Remove and/or Decommission Existing Channel



Construction Type 4 - Install New Drainage Channel

A new drainage channel is to be constructed at Yenda. A pipeline for this drainage channel is to be constructed by digging the earth through farmers channel and pipework as per the Construction Type 1 mentioned above. The excavation depths to which the drain is going to be constructed depends on the design outcome. This drainage pipeline runs west from the end of lateral 89 into MI's existing drainage next to Twigg Road.

Construction Type 5 - Retain-as-is

Retain existing pipeline.

Construction Type 5 - Underboring

Underboring to be utilised in sensitive areas where surface access is unavailable and/or impacts being avoided.

General Notes:

For the construction types from 1 to 4 the machinery used would be excavators of varying sizes as per the location which governs the allowable or practical size of excavators that can be used.

HDPE welding machines shall be used for different welding sizes. Pipes would be strung and welded. The welded pipes are then lowered into the excavated trenches. Bedding material shall be laid before the pipe is laid at the bottom of the pit. Where we have outlets and other fittings like valves, air valves, isolation valves involved Tee's or specific will be welded on to the pipe as per the design specifications.

All the pipelines to be constructed will run across different roads. These will be sleeved into existing MI's culverts if the design allows. New envelopers or other sleeving materials are to be constructed if the design does not allow to use the existing culvert infrastructure. There are two rail crossings where the pipelines must be sleeved or constructed in a different way if design does not allow using existing culverts under these rail lines.

Appendix C Database searches



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 05-Mar-2025

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	5
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	4
Listed Threatened Species:	36
Listed Migratory Species:	8

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	16
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	3
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)		[Resource Information]
Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Banrock station wetland complex	500 - 600km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Fivebough and tuckerbil swamps	10 - 20km upstream from Ramsar site	In buffer area only
Hattah-kulkyne lakes	300 - 400km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Riverland	400 - 500km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
The coorong, and lakes alexandrina and albert wetland	600 - 700km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Weeping Myall Woodlands	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species	[Resource Information]
Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act. Number is the current name ID.	

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (eastern), Eastern Major Mitchell's Cockatoo, Pink Cockatoo (eastern) [82926]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern) [67093]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pedionomus torquatus Plains-wanderer [906]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Polytelis swainsonii Superb Parrot [738]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Bidyanus bidyanus Silver Perch, Bidyan [76155]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Galaxias rostratus Flathead Galaxias, Beaked Minnow, Flat-headed Galaxias, Flat-headed Jollytail, Flat-headed Minnow [84745]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Macquaria australasica Macquarie Perch [66632]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
FROG			
Crinia sloanei Sloane's Froglet [59151]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Litoria raniformis Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Nyctophilus corbeni Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat [83395]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
PLANT			
Austrostipa metatoris [66704]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Austrostipa wakoolica [66623]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Lepidium aschersonii Spiny Peppercress [10976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lepidium monoplocoides Winged Pepper-cress [9190]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Pomaderris cocoparrana [21898]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Swainsona murrayana Slender Darling-pea, Slender Swainson, Murray Swainson-pea [6765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

REPTILE			
Aprasia parapulchella Pink-tailed Worm-lizard, Pink-tailed Legless Lizard [1665]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species	[Resource Information]		
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Breeding likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Cocoparra	National Park	NSW	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]	
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- [-Natural history museums of Australia](#)
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- [-Other groups and individuals](#)

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact us](#) page.

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Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

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Row Labels	Sum of Number Individuals
A spear-grass	600
Austral Pillwort	
Australasian Bittern	429
Australian Bustard	13
Australian Painted Snipe	56
Barking Owl	31
Black Falcon	132
Black-breasted Buzzard	2
Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	19
Black-tailed Godwit	157
Blue-billed Duck	1540
Blue-winged Parrot	96
Brolga	1490
Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	778
Bush Stone-curlew	32
Chariot Wheels	
Chestnut Quail-thrush	57
Claypan Daisy	17000
Cocoparra Pomaderris	4585
Common Greenshank	1732
Corben's Long-eared Bat	10
Curlew Sandpiper	319
Curly-bark Wattle	5075
Diamond Firetail	373
Dusky Woodswallow	604
Eastern Grass Owl	6
Eastern Osprey	2
Flame Robin	102
Fleshy Minuria	
Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass	

Freckled Duck	2649
Gang-gang Cockatoo	2
Gilbert's Whistler	77
Grey Falcon	6
Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)	3327
Grey-headed Flying-fox	10
Holly-leaf Grevillea	
Inland Forest Bat	9
Koala	1439
Lanky Buttons	5998000
Large-eared Pied Bat	
Latham's Snipe	129
Little Eagle	128
Little Lorikeet	
Little Pied Bat	8
Magpie Goose	7591
Mallee Worm-lizard	5
Malleefowl	103
Masked Owl	3
Mossgiel Daisy	
Painted Honeyeater	470
Pied Honeyeater	108
Pine Donkey Orchid	9353
Pink Cockatoo	798
Pink-tailed Legless Lizard	
Plains-wanderer	495
Red Darling Pea	5
Red Knot	3
Red-lored Whistler	1
Regent Honeyeater	6
Regent Parrot (eastern subspecies)	

Sand-hill Spider Orchid	224
Scarlet Robin	11
Shy Heathwren	153
Silky Swainson-pea	1029
Slender Darling Pea	6629
Sloane's Froglet	1
Small Scurf-pea	1
South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	650
South-eastern Hooded Robin	183
Southern Bell Frog	2167
Southern Myotis	23
Southern Scrub-robin	11
Southern Whiteface	972
Speckled Warbler	532
Spiny Peppercreess	250
Spotted Harrier	169
Spotted-tailed Quoll	1
Square-tailed Kite	7
Squirrel Glider	3
Squirrel Glider in the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area	3
Stripe-faced Dunnart	1
Superb Parrot	7115
Swift Parrot	126
Turquoise Parrot	210
Varied Sittella	328
Velvet Thread-petal	
Western Blue-tongued Lizard	
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	226
White-browed Treecreeper population in Carrathool local gover	42
White-fronted Chat	857
White-throated Needletail	676

Winged Peppercross	904
Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	5
(blank)	7
Grand Total	6083481

Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Report

This report is generated using the Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold (BMAT) tool. The BMAT tool is used by proponents to supply evidence to your local council to determine whether or not a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) is required under [the Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 \(Cl. 7.2 & 7.3\)](#).

The report provides results for the proposed development footprint area identified by the user and displayed within the blue boundary on the map.

There are two pathways for determining whether a BDAR is required for the proposed development:

1. Is there Biodiversity Values Mapping?
2. Is the 'clearing of native vegetation area threshold' exceeded?

Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Report

Date of Report Generation		02/07/2025 3:25 PM
1. Biodiversity Values (BV) Map - Results Summary (Biodiversity Conservation Regulation Section 7.3)		
1.1	Does the development Footprint intersect with BV mapping?	no
1.2	Was <u>ALL</u> BV Mapping within the development footprint added in the last 90 days? (dark purple mapping only, no light purple mapping present)	no
1.3	Date of expiry of dark purple 90 day mapping	N/A
1.4	Is the Biodiversity Values Map threshold exceeded?	no
2. Area Clearing Threshold - Results Summary (Biodiversity Conservation Regulation Section 7.2)		
2.1	Size of the development or clearing footprint	4,463,920.0 sqm
2.2	Native Vegetation Area Clearing Estimate (NVACE) (within development/clearing footprint)	247,526.8 sqm
2.3	Method for determining Minimum Lot Size	LEP
2.4	Minimum Lot Size (10,000sqm = 1ha)	200,000 sqm
2.5	Area Clearing Threshold (10,000sqm = 1ha)	5,000 sqm
2.6	Does the estimate exceed the Area Clearing Threshold? (NVACE results are an estimate and can be reviewed using the Guidance)	yes
REPORT RESULT: Is the Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) Threshold exceeded for the proposed development footprint area? (Your local council will determine if a BDAR is required)		yes

What do I do with this report?

- If the result above indicates the BOS Threshold has been exceeded, your local council may require a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report with your development application. Seek further advice from Council. An accredited assessor can apply the Biodiversity Assessment Method and prepare a BDAR for you. For a list of accredited assessors go to: <https://customer.lmbc.nsw.gov.au/assessment/AccreditedAssessor>.
- If the result above indicates the BOS Threshold has not been exceeded, you may not require a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report. This BMAT report can be provided to Council to support your development application. Council can advise how the area clearing threshold results should be considered. Council will review these results and make a determination if a BDAR is required. Council may ask you to review the area clearing threshold results. You may also be required to assess whether the development is “likely to significantly affect threatened species” as determined under the test in Section 7.3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
- If a BDAR is not required by Council, you may still require a permit to clear vegetation from your local council.
- If all Biodiversity Values mapping within your development footprint was less than 90 days old, i.e. areas are displayed as dark purple on the BV map, a BDAR may not be required if your Development Application is submitted within that 90 day period. Any BV mapping less than 90 days old on this report will expire on the date provided in Line item 1.3 above.

For more detailed advice about actions required, refer to the Interpreting the evaluation report section of the [Biodiversity Values Map Threshold Tool User Guide](#) .

Review Options:

- If you believe the Biodiversity Values mapping is incorrect please refer to our [BV Map Review webpage](#) for further information.
- If you or Council disagree with the area clearing threshold estimate results from the NVACE in Line Item 2.6 above (i.e. area of Native Vegetation within the Development footprint proposed to be cleared), review the results using the [Guide for reviewing area clearing threshold results from the BMAT Tool](#).

Acknowledgement

I, as the applicant for this development, submit that I have correctly depicted the area that will be impacted or likely to be impacted as a result of the proposed development.

Signature: _____

(Typing your name in the signature field will be considered as your signature for the purposes of this form)

Date: _____

02/07/2025 03:25 PM

Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool

The Biodiversity Values (BV) Map and Threshold Tool identifies land with high biodiversity value, particularly sensitive to impacts from development and clearing.

The BV map forms part of the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme threshold, which is one of the factors for determining whether the Scheme applies to a clearing or development proposal. You have used the Threshold Tool in the map viewer to generate this BV Threshold Report for your nominated area. This report calculates results for your proposed development footprint and indicates whether Council may require you to engage an accredited assessor to prepare a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) for your development.

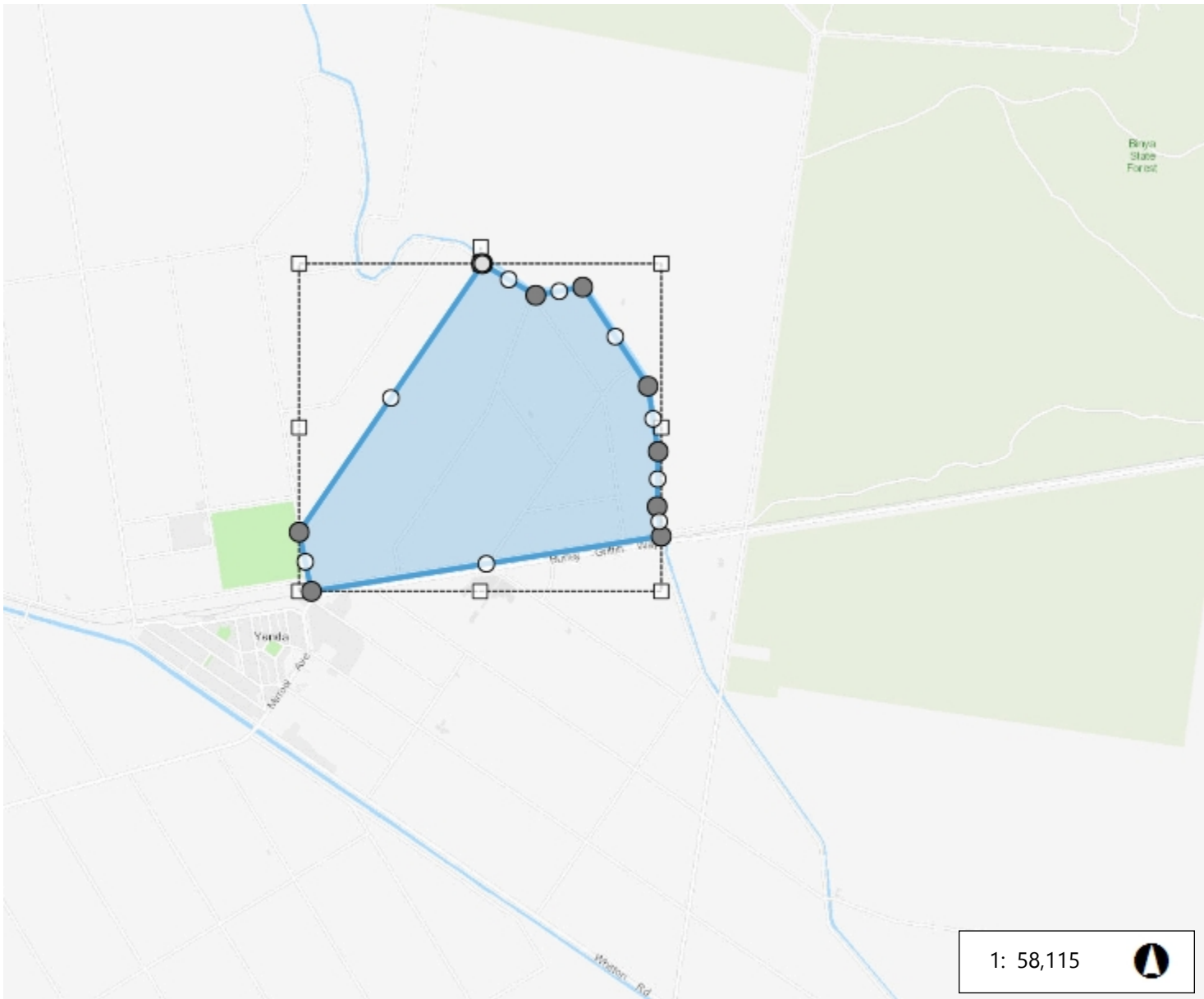
This report may be used as evidence for development applications submitted to councils. You may also use this report when considering native vegetation clearing under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 - Chapter 2 vegetation in non-rural areas.

What's new? For more information about the latest updates to the Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool go to the updates section on the [Biodiversity Values Map webpage](#).

Map Review: Landholders can request a review of the BV Map where they consider there is an error in the mapping on their property. For more information about the map review process and an application form for a review go to the [Biodiversity Values Map Review webpage](#).

If you need help using this map tool see our [Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool User Guide](#) or contact the Map Review Team at map.review@environment.nsw.gov.au or on 1800 001 490.

Biodiversity Values Map



2,952.2 0 1,476.11 2,952.2 Metres

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

Legend

-  Biodiversity Values that have been mapped for more than 90 days
-  Biodiversity Values added within last 90 days
-  Native Vegetation Area Clearing Estimate (NVACE)
-  Development area selected by proponent

02/07/2025 03:25 PM

1: 58,115



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.

Imagery © Airbus DS/Spot Image 2016

© NSW Department of Customer Service, Basemaps 2019

© NSW Department of Planning and Environment

The results provided in this tool are generated using the best available mapping and knowledge of species habitat requirements.

This map is valid as at the date the report was generated. Checking the [Biodiversity Values Map viewer](#) for mapping updates is recommended.

Priority weeds for the Riverina

Note: this region includes the local council areas of Bland, Carrathool (lower), Coolamon, Cootamundra-Gundagai, Griffith, Hay (lower), Hilltops (western), Junee, Leeton, Lockhart Shire Council, Murrumbidgee (upper), Narrandera, Snowy Valleys (upper), Temora and Wagga Wagga.

[Select another region](#)

Weed	Duty
All plants	General Biosecurity Duty <i>All pest plants are regulated with a general biosecurity duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise any biosecurity risk they may pose. Any person who deals with any plant, who knows (or ought to know) of any biosecurity risk, has a duty to ensure the risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable.</i>
<u>Aaron's beard prickly pear</u> <i>Opuntia leucotricha</i>	Prohibition on certain dealings <i>Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.</i>
<u>African boxthorn</u> <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Prohibition on certain dealings <i>Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.</i>
<u>Alligator weed</u> <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Prohibition on certain dealings <i>Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.</i>
<u>Alligator weed</u> <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Biosecurity Zone The Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone is established for all land within the state except land in the following regions: Greater Sydney; Hunter (but only in the local government areas of City of Lake Macquarie, City of Maitland, City of Newcastle or Port Stephens). <i>Within the Biosecurity Zone this weed must be eradicated where practicable, or as much of the weed destroyed as practicable, and any remaining weed suppressed. The local control authority must be notified of any new infestations of this weed within the Biosecurity Zone</i>

Alligator weed

Alternanthera philoxeroides

Regional Recommended Measure

Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Griffith City Council has issued a General Biosecurity Direction to the entirety of Barren Box Storage and Wetland and its riparian areas. A link to the direction is above under More Information.

Anchored water hyacinth

Eichhornia azurea

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Athel pine

Tamarix aphylla

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Bellyache bush

Jatropha gossypifolia

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Bitou bush

Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp.
rotundata

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Bitou bush

Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp.
rotundata

Biosecurity Zone

The Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone is established for all land within the State except land within 10 kilometres of the mean high water mark of the Pacific Ocean between Cape Byron in the north and Point Perpendicular in the south.

Within the Biosecurity Zone this weed must be eradicated where practicable, or as much of the weed destroyed as practicable, and any remaining weed suppressed. The local control authority must be notified of any new infestations of this weed within the Biosecurity Zone

Black knapweed

Centaurea x moncktonii

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Black willow

Salix nigra

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Black willow

Salix nigra

Regional Recommended Measure

Core infestation areas: Snowy Valleys Council, Cootamundra - Gundagai Regional Council, Wagga Wagga City Council.
Exclusion zone: All of Riverina except identified core infestation areas.

Within exclusion zone: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value.

Blackberry.

Rubus fruticosus species aggregate

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the *Rubus fruticosus* species aggregate have this requirement, except for the varieties Black Satin, Chehalem, Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Murrindindi, Silvan, Smooth Stem, and Thornfree

Blind cactus

Opuntia rufida

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Boneseed

Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp.
monilifera

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Boneseed

Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp.
monilifera

Control Order

Boneseed Control Zone: Whole of NSW

Boneseed Control Zone (Whole of NSW): Owners and occupiers of land on which there is boneseed must notify the local control authority of new infestations; immediately destroy the plants; ensure subsequent generations are destroyed; and ensure the land is kept free of the plant. A person who deals with a carrier of boneseed must ensure the plant (and any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and immediately notify the local control authority of the presence of the plant.

Boxing glove cactus

Cylindropuntia fulgida var. *mamillata*

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Bridal creeper

Asparagus asparagoides

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

***this requirement also applies to the Western Cape form of bridal creeper**

Bridal veil creeper

Asparagus declinatus

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Broomrapes

Orobanche species

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

All species of Orobanche are Prohibited Matter in NSW, except Clover broomrape, Orobanche minor and Australian broomrape, Orobanche cernua var. australiana.

Brown-spined Hudson pear

Cylindropuntia tunicata

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Bunny ears cactus
Opuntia microdasys

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Cabomba
Cabomba caroliniana

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Cane cactus
Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the Austrocylindropuntia genus have this requirement

Cane needle grass
Nassella hyalina

Regional Recommended Measure

Eradication zone: whole region except for the containment zone of Wagga Wagga City Council

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Cape broom
Genista monspessulana

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Cape broom
Genista monspessulana

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Cat's claw creeper
Dolichandra unguis-cati

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Chicken dance cactus
Opuntia schickendantzii

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Chilean needle grass
Nassella neesiana

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Chilean needle grass
Nassella neesiana

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Chinese violet
Asystasia gangetica

Control Order

Owners and occupiers of land on which there is Chinese violet must notify the local control authority for the area if the Chinese violet is part of a new infestation on the land, destroy all Chinese violet on the land ensuring that subsequent generations of Chinese violet are destroyed; and keep the land free of Chinese violet. A person who deals with a carrier of Chinese violet must ensure the plant (and any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and immediately notify the local control authority of the presence of the plant on the land, or on or in a carrier.

Climbing asparagus
Asparagus africanus

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Climbing asparagus fern
Asparagus plumosus

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Common pear
Opuntia stricta

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Coolatai grass

Hyparrhenia hirta

Regional Recommended Measure

Core infestation areas: Cootamundra - Gundagai Regional Council, Exclusion zone: All of Riverina except identified core infestation areas.

Within exclusion zone: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value.

Creeping pear

Opuntia humifusa

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Eurasian water milfoil

Myriophyllum spicatum

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Eve's needle cactus

Austrocylindropuntia subulata

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the Austrocylindropuntia genus have this requirement

Fireweed

Senecio madagascariensis

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Fireweed

Senecio madagascariensis

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Flax-leaf broom

Genista linifolia

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Foxtail fern

Asparagus densiflorus

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Frogbit

Limnobium laevigatum

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

All species of Limnobium are Prohibited Matter

Gamba grass

Andropogon gayanus

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Gorse

Ulex europaeus

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Gorse

Ulex europaeus

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Green cestrum

Cestrum parqui

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found.

Grey willow

Salix cinerea

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Grey willow

Salix cinerea

Regional Recommended Measure

Core infestation areas: Snowy Valleys Council, Cootamundra - Gundagai Regional Council, Wagga Wagga City Council.

Exclusion zone: All of Riverina except identified core infestation areas.

Within exclusion zone: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value.

Ground asparagus

Asparagus aethiopicus

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Hawkweeds - Hieraciums

Hieracium species

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

All species in the genus *Hieracium* are Prohibited Matter except for *Hieracium murorum* (wall hawkweed).

Hawkweeds - Pilosellas

Pilosella species

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

All species in the genus *Pilosella* are Prohibited Matter

Horsetails

Equisetum species

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Hudson pear

Cylindropuntia pallida

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Hydrocotyl

Hydrocotyle ranunculoides

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Hymenachne

Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Jumping cholla

Cylindropuntia prolifera

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the *Cylindropuntia* genus have this requirement

Karoo acacia

Vachellia karroo

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Kidney-leaf mud plantain

Heteranthera reniformis

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

King devil hawkweed

Pilosella piloselloides

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

All species in the genus *Pilosella* are Prohibited Matter

Klein's cholla

Cylindropuntia kleiniae

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the *Cylindropuntia* genus have this requirement

Kochia

Bassia scoparia

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Excluding the subspecies *trichophylla*

Koster's curse

Clidemia hirta

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Lagarosiphon

Lagarosiphon major

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Lantana

Lantana camara

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Madeira vine

Anredera cordifolia

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Mesquite

Prosopis species

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the genus *Prosopis* have this requirement

Mesquite

Prosopis species

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Mexican feather grass

Nassella tenuissima

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Miconia

Miconia species

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

All species of *Miconia* are Prohibited Matter in NSW

Mikania vine

Mikania micrantha

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

***all species in the genus *Mikania* are Prohibited Matter in NSW**

Mimosa

Mimosa pigra

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Mother-of-millions

Bryophyllum species

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Mouse-ear hawkweed

Pilosella officinarum

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

All species in the genus *Pilosella* are Prohibited Matter

Orange hawkweed

Pilosella aurantiaca

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

All species in the genus *Pilosella* are Prohibited Matter

Parkinsonia

Parkinsonia aculeata

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Parkinsonia

Parkinsonia aculeata

Control Order

Parkinsonia Control Zone: Whole of NSW
Parkinsonia Control Zone (Whole of NSW): Owners and occupiers of land on which there is parkinsonia must notify the local control authority of new infestations; immediately destroy the plants; ensure subsequent generations are destroyed; and ensure the land is kept free of the plant. A person who deals with a carrier of parkinsonia must ensure the plant (and any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and immediately notify the local control authority of the presence of the plant.

Parthenium weed

Parthenium hysterophorus

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Parthenium weed

Parthenium hysterophorus

Prohibition on certain dealings

The following equipment must not be imported into NSW from Queensland: grain harvesters (including the comb or front), comb trailers (including the comb or front), bins used for holding grain during harvest operations, augers or similar for moving grain, vehicles used to transport grain harvesters, support vehicles driven in paddocks during harvest operations, mineral exploration drilling rigs and vehicles used to transport those rigs, unless set out as an exception in Division 5, Part 2 of the Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) 2017

Pencil cactus

Cylindropuntia leptocaulis

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the *Cylindropuntia* genus have this requirement

Perennial ground cherry

Physalis longifolia

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Pond apple

Annona glabra

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Prairie ground cherry

Physalis hederifolia

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Prickly acacia

Vachellia nilotica

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Prickly pears - *Austrocylindropuntias*

Austrocylindropuntia species

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the *Austrocylindropuntia* genus have this requirement

Prickly pears - Cylindropuntias

Cylindropuntia species

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the *Cylindropuntia* genus have this requirement

Prickly pears - Opuntias

Opuntia species

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

For all *Opuntia* species except for *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Indian fig).

Ragwort

Senecio jacobaea

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Riverina pear

Opuntia elata

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Rope pear

Cylindropuntia imbricata

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the *Cylindropuntia* genus have this requirement.

Rubber vine

Cryptostegia grandiflora

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Sagittaria

Sagittaria platyphylla

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Sagittaria

Sagittaria platyphylla

Regional Recommended Measure

Eradication whole of region except for Griffith.

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Salvinia

Salvinia molesta

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Salvinia

Salvinia molesta

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Scotch broom

Cytisus scoparius subsp. *scoparius*

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Scotch broom

Cytisus scoparius subsp. *scoparius*

Regional Recommended Measure

Core infestation areas: Snowy Valleys Council. Exclusion zone: All of Riverina except identified core infestation areas. *Within exclusion zone: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value.*

Senegal tea plant

Gymnocoronis spilanthoides

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Serrated tussock

Nassella trichotoma

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Serrated tussock

Nassella trichotoma

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Siam weed

Chromolaena odorata

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Silverleaf nightshade

Solanum elaeagnifolium

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Smooth tree pear

Opuntia monacantha

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Snake cactus

Cylindropuntia spinosior

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the *Cylindropuntia* genus have this requirement

Snakefeather

Asparagus scandens

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Spongeplant

Limnobia spongia

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

All species of *Limnobia* are Prohibited Matter

Spotted knapweed

Centaurea stoebe subsp. *micranthos*

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Tiger pear

Opuntia aurantiaca

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Tropical soda apple

Solanum viarum

Control Order

Tropical Soda Apple Control Zone: Whole of NSW

Tropical Soda Apple Control Zone (Whole of NSW): Owners and occupiers of land on which there is tropical soda apple must notify the local control authority of new infestations; destroy the plants including the fruit; ensure subsequent generations are destroyed; and ensure the land is kept free of the plant. A person who deals with a carrier of tropical soda apple must ensure the plant (and any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and immediately notify the local control authority of the presence of the plant on the land, or on or in a carrier.

Velvety tree pear

Opuntia tomentosa

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Water caltrop

Trapa species

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

All species in the *Trapa* genus are Prohibited Matter in NSW

Water hyacinth

Eichhornia crassipes

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Water hyacinth

Eichhornia crassipes

Biosecurity Zone

The Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone applies to all land within the State, except for the following regions: Greater Sydney or North Coast, North West (but only the local government area of Moree Plains), Hunter (but only in the local government areas of City of Cessnock, City of Lake Macquarie, MidCoast, City of Maitland, City of Newcastle or Port Stephens), South East (but only in the local government areas of Eurobodalla, Kiama, City of Shellharbour, City of Shoalhaven or City of Wollongong).

Within the Biosecurity Zone this weed must be eradicated where practicable, or as much of the weed destroyed as practicable, and any remaining weed suppressed. The local control authority must be notified of any new infestations of this weed within the Biosecurity Zone

Water lettuce

Pistia stratiotes

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Water poppy

Hydrocleys nymphoides

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

Water soldier

Stratiotes aloides

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Wheel cactus

Opuntia robusta

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

Willows

Salix species

Prohibition on certain dealings

Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.

All species in the *Salix* genus have this requirement, except *Salix babylonica* (weeping willows), *Salix x calodendron* (pussy willow) and *Salix x reichardtii* (sterile pussy willow)

Witchweeds

Striga species

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

All species in the *Striga* genus are Prohibited Matter in NSW, except the native *Striga parviflora*

Yellow burrhead

Limncharis flava

Prohibited Matter

A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries

Yellow waterlily

Nymphaea mexicana

Regional Recommended Measure

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. Notify local control authority if found. Your local biosecurity weeds officer can help to identify, advise on control, and how to remove this weed.

The content provided here is for information purposes only and is taken from the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and its subordinate legislation, and the Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans (published by each Local Land Services region in NSW). It describes the state and regional priorities for weeds in New South Wales, Australia.

An Excel version of the NNTR is available [here](#).

Further information about the NNTR is available.

Tribunal file no.	
Federal Court file no.	
Short name	
Case name	
State or Territory	ALL v
Registered Native Title Body Corporate*	
Representative A/TSI body area	
Local government area	Griffith City Council
Determination type	ALL v
Legal process	ALL v
Determination outcome	ALL v
Determination date between	calendar and calendar
Sort by	Determination date v Search >

*Please note: current contact details for the Registered Native Title Body Corporate are available from the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations www.oric.gov.au

Your search returned **3** matches.

Short name	Case name	Legal process	Determination date	Outcome
Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council	Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council v Attorney General of New South Wales	Unopposed	12/05/2023	Native title does not exist
Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council	Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council v Attorney General of New South Wales	Unopposed	16/10/2020	Native title does not exist
Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council	Griffith Local Aboriginal Land Council v Attorney-General of New South Wales	Unopposed	04/12/2017	Native title does not exist



View Results By: **Map** A-Z ↕ Statutory list

CLEAR SPATIAL RESULTS

← Local Environmental Plan (25) ≡

Heritage Name: Old cheese factory
LGA: GRIFFITH
LALC: GRIFFITH
Listing No: I21
Gazette Date: 21/03/2014

📍 **Fruit inspectors residence** > ...**Local Environmental Plan**

Heritage Name: Fruit inspectors residence
LGA: GRIFFITH
LALC: GRIFFITH
Listing No: I24
Gazette Date: 21/03/2014

📍 **Yoogali Club** > ...**Local Environmental Plan**

Heritage Name: Yoogali Club
LGA: GRIFFITH
LALC: GRIFFITH
Listing No: I26
Gazette Date: 21/03/2014

📍 **Griffith High School** > ...**Local Environmental Plan**

Heritage Name: Griffith High School
LGA: GRIFFITH
LALC: GRIFFITH
Listing No: I13
Gazette Date: 21/03/2014

📍 **St Albans Anglican Cathedral and Hall** > ...

Displaying 1 - 25 (Total: 25)

◀◀ Page 1 of 1 ▶▶

Layers

Local Environmental Pl...

DPE Base...



1:500

1km



Tools

Appendix D Construction Noise Estimator Tool (CNET)

Please pick from drop-down list in orange cells

Noise area category		R2
RBL or LA90 Background level (dB(A))	Day	45
	Evening	40
	Night	35
LAeq(15minute) Noise Mangement Level (dB(A))	Day	55
	Day (OOHW)	50
	Evening	45
	Night	40
Noisiest plant		Concrete pump
Is there line of sight to receiver?		Yes

Distanced Based Assessment (Noisiest Plant)

Steps for Assessment:

- Schedule noisy works to occur in standard hours where possible or before 11pm and implement Standard Measures.
- Select the representative noise area category. The worksheet titled 'Representative Noise Environ.' provides a number of examples to help select the noise area category.
- Select the noisiest plant. If not found in drop-down list, refer to 'Source List' and select a representative plant with equivalent sound power level.
- Is there line of sight to receiver? Select the appropriate scenario from the drop down list.
Identify and implement standard mitigation measures where feasible and reasonable. Include any shielding implemented as part of the standard mitigation measures by changing the selection in the 'Is there line of sight to receiver' drop-down list. Solid barriers can be in the form of road cutting, timber lapped and capped fence, shipping container, site office, etc. Substantial solid barriers are barriers greater than 5 metres in height or multiple rows of houses or a sound barrier specifically designed to mitigate construction noise. Please note that vegetation and trees are not considered to be a form of solid barrier and any gaps would compromise the acoustic integrity of the solid barrier.
- Determine if there are any receivers (both residential and non-residential receivers) within the affected distance for each relevant time period. Consider background LA90 noise measurements to check assumption in Step #2 if:
(a) there are many affected receivers and the impact duration at any one receiver is more than 3 weeks; or
(b) there are a few affected receivers and the impact duration at any one receiver is more than 6 weeks.
Note that consideration needs to be given to the construction staging plan when determining impact duration.
- Identify if there are any receivers within the additional mitigation measures distances and identify feasible and reasonable measures at each receiver.
- Where night works are involved, identify sleep disturbance affected distance.
- Document the outcomes of these steps.
(Note that suitable noise management levels for other noise-sensitive businesses not identified in the Construction and Maintenance Noise Estimator should be investigated on a project-by-project basis. Please contact a Transport for NSW noise specialist for more information)

Abbreviation	Measure
N	Notification
SN	Specific notifications
PC	Phone calls
IB	Individual briefings
RO	Respite offer
R1	Respite period 1
R2	Respite period 2
DR	Duration respite
AA	Alternative accommodation
V	Verification

Note that spot check verification of noise levels and individual briefings are not required for projects with less than 3 weeks impact duration

Residential receiver			LAeq(15minute) noise level above background (LA90)												LAeq(15minute) 75 dB(A) or greater (Highly affected)			Sleep disturbance L _{Amax} 65 dB(A)
			5 to 10 dB(A)			10 to 20 dB(A)			20 to 30 dB(A)			> 30 dB(A)						
			Noticeable			Clearly audible			Moderately intrusive			Highly intrusive						
			Measures	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measures	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measures	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measures	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))				
Undeveloped green fields, rural areas with isolated dwellings	Day	85																
	Day (OOHW)	130				N, R1, DR	85	55	N, R1, DR	30	65	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	15	75	N, PC, RO	15	75	
	Evening	185				N, R1, DR	130	50	N, R1, DR	50	60	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	25	70	N, PC, RO	15	75	
	Night	270	N	270	40	N, R2, DR	185	45	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	85	55	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	30	65	N, PC, RO	15	75	50
	Highly Affected	15																
Developed settlements (urban and suburban)	Day	95																
	Day (OOHW)	145				N, R1, DR	95	55	N, R1, DR	35	65	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	15	75	N, PC, RO	15	75	
	Evening	220				N, R1, DR	145	50	N, R1, DR	55	60	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	25	70	N, PC, RO	15	75	
	Night	335	N	335	40	N, R2, DR	220	45	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	95	55	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	35	65	N, PC, RO	15	75	55
	Highly Affected	15																
Propagation across a valley / over water	Day	105																
	Day (OOHW)	175				N, R1, DR	105	55	N, R1, DR	40	65	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	15	75	N, PC, RO	15	75	
	Evening	280				N, R1, DR	175	50	N, R1, DR	65	60	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	25	70	N, PC, RO	15	75	
	Night	445	N	445	40	N, R2, DR	280	45	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	105	55	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	40	65	N, PC, RO	15	75	65
	Highly Affected	15																

Non-residential receiver				LAeq(15minute) noise level above NML									LAeq(15minute) 75 dB(A) or greater (Highly affected)		
Undeveloped green fields, rural areas with isolated dwellings				Standard hours			<10 dB(A)			10 to 20 dB(A)					
				Period	NML	Affected distance (m)	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))
Classroom at schools and other educational institutions				Day	55	85				N	30	65	N, PC, RO	15	75
Hospital wards and operating theatres				Day	65	30							N, PC, RO	15	75
Place of worship				Day	55	85				N	30	65	N, PC, RO	15	75
Active recreation				Day	65	30							N, PC, RO	15	75
Passive recreation				Day	60	50				N	25	70	N, PC, RO	15	75
Industrial premise				Day	75	15							N, PC, RO	15	75
Offices, retail outlets				Day	70	25							N, PC, RO	15	75

			LAeq(15minute) noise level above NML											
OOHW			< 5 dB(A)			5 to 15 dB(A)			15 to 25 dB(A)			> 25 dB(A)		
Period	NML	Affected distance (m)	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))
Hospital wards and operating theatres	Evening	65	30			N, R1, DR	25	70	N, R1, DR	8	80	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	3	90
	Night	65	30	N	30	65	N, R2, NR	25	70	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	8	80	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	3
Place of worship	Evening	55	85			N, R1, DR	50	60	N, R1, DR	25	70	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	8	80
	Night	55	85	N	85	55	N, R2, NR	50	60	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	25	70	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	8
Active recreation	Evening	65	30			N, R1, DR	25	70	N, R1, DR	8	80	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	3	90
Passive recreation	Evening	60	50			N, R1, DR	30	65	N, R1, DR	15	75	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	5	85
Industrial premise	Evening	75	15			N, R1, DR	8	80	N, R1, DR	3	90	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	1	100
	Night	75	15	N	15	75	N, R2, NR	8	80	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	3	90	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	1
Offices, retail outlets	Evening	70	25			N, R1, DR	15	75	N, R1, DR	5	85	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	2	95
	Night	70	25	N	25	70	N, R2, NR	15	75	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	5	85	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	2

Non-residential receiver				LAeq(15minute) noise level above NML									LAeq(15minute) 75 dB(A) or greater (Highly affected)		
Developed settlements (urban and suburban)				Standard hours			<10 dB(A)			10 to 20 dB(A)					
				Period	NML	Affected distance (m)	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))
Classroom at schools and other educational institutions				Day	55	95				N	35	65	N, PC, RO	15	75
Hospital wards and operating theatres				Day	65	35							N, PC, RO	15	75
Place of worship				Day	55	95				N	35	65	N, PC, RO	15	75
Active recreation				Day	65	35							N, PC, RO	15	75
Passive recreation				Day	60	55				N	25	70	N, PC, RO	15	75
Industrial premise				Day	75	15							N, PC, RO	15	75
Offices, retail outlets				Day	70	25							N, PC, RO	15	75

			LAeq(15minute) noise level above NML												
OOHW			< 5 dB(A)			5 to 15 dB(A)			15 to 25 dB(A)			> 25 dB(A)			
Period	NML	Affected distance (m)	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	
Hospital wards and operating theatres	Evening	65	35			N, R1, DR	25	70	N, R1, DR	8	80	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	3	90	
	Night	65	35	N	35	65	N, R2, NR	25	70	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	8	80	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	3	90
Place of worship	Evening	55	95				N, R1, DR	55	60	N, R1, DR	25	70	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	8	80
	Night	55	95	N	95	55	N, R2, NR	55	60	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	25	70	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	8	80
Active recreation	Evening	65	35				N, R1, DR	25	70	N, R1, DR	8	80	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	3	90
Passive recreation	Evening	60	55				N, R1, DR	35	65	N, R1, DR	15	75	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	5	85
Industrial premise	Evening	75	15				N, R1, DR	8	80	N, R1, DR	3	90	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	1	100
	Night	75	15	N	15	75	N, R2, NR	8	80	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	3	90	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	1	100
Offices, retail outlets	Evening	70	25				N, R1, DR	15	75	N, R1, DR	5	85	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	2	95
	Night	70	25	N	25	70	N, R2, NR	15	75	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	5	85	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	2	95

Propagation across a valley / over water	Standard hours			LAeq(15minute) noise level above NML						LAeq(15minute) 75 dB(A) or greater (Highly affected)		
	Period	NML	Affected distance (m)	<10 dB(A)			10 to 20 dB(A)					
				Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))
Classroom at schools and other educational institutions	Day	55	105				N	40	65	N, PC, RO	15	75
Hospital wards and operating theatres	Day	65	40							N, PC, RO	15	75
Place of worship	Day	55	105				N	40	65	N, PC, RO	15	75
Active recreation	Day	65	40							N, PC, RO	15	75
Passive recreation	Day	60	65				N	25	70	N, PC, RO	15	75
Industrial premise	Day	75	15							N, PC, RO	15	75
Offices, retail outlets	Day	70	25							N, PC, RO	15	75

			LAeq(15minute) noise level above NML												
OOHW			< 5 dB(A)			5 to 15 dB(A)			15 to 25 dB(A)			> 25 dB(A)			
Period	NML	Affected distance (m)	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	Measure	Within distance (m)	Mitigation level (dB(A))	
Hospital wards and operating theatres	Evening	65	40			N, R1, DR	25	70	N, R1, DR	10	80	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	3	90	
	Night	65	40	N	40	65	N, R2, NR	25	70	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	10	80	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	3	90
Place of worship	Evening	55	105				N, R1, DR	65	60	N, R1, DR	25	70	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	10	80
	Night	55	105	N	105	55	N, R2, NR	65	60	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	25	70	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	10	80
Active recreation	Evening	65	40				N, R1, DR	25	70	N, R1, DR	10	80	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	3	90
Passive recreation	Evening	60	65				N, R1, DR	40	65	N, R1, DR	15	75	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	5	85
Industrial premise	Evening	75	15				N, R1, DR	10	80	N, R1, DR	3	90	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	1	100
	Night	75	15	N	15	75	N, R2, NR	10	80	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	3	90	AA, N, PC, SN, R2, DR	1	100
Offices, retail outlets	Evening	70	25				N, R1, DR	15	75	N, R1, DR	5	85	N, R1, DR, PC, SN	2	95
	Night	70	25				N	25	70	N, R2, NR	15	75	N, PC, SN, R2, DR	5	85

Appendix E Community and agency consultation



To whom it may concern,

RE: Murrumbidgee Irrigation Urban Channels Pipeline (UCP) Project

Murrumbidgee Irrigation (MI) is one of the largest private irrigation companies in Australia. Located within the Murray-Darling Basin in southern central NSW, MI services over 3,093 landholdings, owned by over 2,300 shareholder customers within an area of 378,911 hectares. MI's core business is the delivery of water through an extensive integrated supply and drainage network.

The Murrumbidgee Irrigation Urban Channels Pipeline (UCP) Project is proposing to undertake piping and rationalisation of urban channels, funded as eligible activities under the Resilient Rivers Water Infrastructure Program and will deliver 2,541ML of Water Entitlement for the environment. The project involves replacing approximately 50 kilometres (km) of aging concrete and earthen urban supply channels in and adjacent to existing channels, as well as 1.4km of leaking pipeline, with new pipelines. The project also includes rationalisation of 33 escapes, removing and replacing approximately 500 customer outlets, 2 new pump stations, road and rail crossings and a reconfiguration of the network creating greater water delivery efficiency.

MI has engaged NGH to prepare an environmental assessment for the proposed works, which would be completed in the form of Minor Works Review of Environmental Factors (MWREF). The MWREF will be completed in accordance with Division 5.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), taking into account the requirements of Section 171(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (EP&A Reg) (previously Clause 228 Factors of the EP&A Regulation 2000).

The UCP Project within Griffith City Council has been divided into 8 Environmental Areas (EA's) for the purpose of the planning, environmental assessments and approvals. Refer Appendix A for GCC Environmental Assessment Areas Mapped.

As per Section 2.10 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (TISEPP), MI must consult with GCC as the proposed works are likely to impact council related infrastructure or services.

Table 1 GCC managed land impacted by the UCP Project and Planned Construction

Enviro Planning Areas & Laterals	Impacts on GCC managed Land	Planned Construction Year
EA1 - Griffith Lateral 92	Yes	2025
EA2 - Griffith Other Laterals	Yes	2026
EA3 - Griffith West	Yes	2026
EA5 - Beelbangara	Yes	2025
EA6 - Bilbul	Yes	2025
EA7 - Yenda	Yes	2025
EA8 - Lateral 253	Yes	2026

Appendix B – H details the impacts to specific locations

Construction methodologies:

The construction approaches proposed are:

- New pipeline - to be constructed within the specified new alignment.
- Convert existing channels to new pipeline - new pipeline to be constructed beside the existing channel (up to 2m in depth).
- Remove and/or decommission existing channel - remove concrete channel and backfill channel to existing ground level.
- Install new drainage channel - construct new channel at a single location - Yenda.
- Infrastructure may also be retained as-is.
- New pipeline will be constructed using under boring at Mirrool Creek - Lateral 253 to reduce the impacts on the waterway

For all construction types, excavators of varying sizes will be used depending on the proposed works. HDPE welding machines would be employed for different welding sizes. The pipes would be strung and welded and then lowered into the excavated trenches. Before laying the pipes at the bottom of the pit, bedding material would be placed.

Where outlets and other fittings are involved, they would be welded onto the pipes according to design specifications. All pipelines to be constructed will run across



different roads and will be sleeved into existing MI culverts if the design permits. If the design does not allow the use of existing culvert infrastructure, the existing culverts would be removed, and pipes would be laid by open trenching through the Council managed roads.

For the purposes of the MWREF's, and to allow for maximum flexibility in design, the four construction types identified, and any areas of development that are still to be confirmed, will be assessed as 'new pipeline' to capture impacts in a worst-case scenario. The final development impact areas are likely to be reduced in nature.

As stated above, MI is required to consult with GCC as part of the MWREF process. MI is seeking Council's comment on the proposed works in relation to the potential impact on GCC managed land.

If you have any questions, please contact

- Avinash Gurram avinash.gurram@mirrigation.com.au or 0457 035 582.

We would be pleased to discuss any aspect of this project with you further.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Steven Porter", followed by a long horizontal line.

Steven Porter

General Manager – Asset Performance and Delivery



Appendix A – GCC Environmental Areas Assessed Maps















Appendix B – Environmental Area 1 – Griffith Lateral 92

The planned works for EA1 include approximately 14.75km of UCP modifications consisting of mainly new pipeline with 2.66km being retained as is.

While the majority of the proposed works falls within land managed by MI, the proposed works also fall within the road corridor of Sidlow Road and Stafford Road, identified as managed by GCC.

The proposed works are:

- Not located within mapped flood prone land
- Not located on mapped bushfire prone land
- Not located within or adjacent to local heritage areas
- Not located within land zoned C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, or adjacent to a national park.

Appendix C – Environmental Area 2 – Griffith Other Laterals

The planned works for EA2 include approximately 4.81km of UCP modifications consisting of mainly new pipeline with 0.44km being retained as is.

While some areas of the proposed works fall within land managed by MI, the proposed works also fall within the following road corridors, which are identified as managed by GCC:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| • Gardiner Road | • Holt Road |
| • Mackay Avenue | • Watkins Avenue |
| • Pilloni Road | • Ray Road |
| • Oakes Road | • Kidman Way |
| • Eipper Road | • Thorne Road |
| • Bishop Road | • Crook Road |
| • Old Willbriggie Road | • Overs Road |
| • Irving Place | • Bridge Road |

The proposed works are:

- Not located within mapped flood prone land
- Located on mapped bushfire prone land – Category 2 Vegetation
- Not located within or adjacent to local heritage areas



- Not located within land zoned C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, or adjacent to a national park.

Appendix D – Environmental Area 3 – Griffith West Laterals 101, 102J and 104

The planned works for EA3 include approximately 1.78km of UCP modifications consisting of mainly new pipeline.

While some areas of the proposed works fall within land managed by MI, the proposed works also fall within the following road corridors, which are identified as managed by GCC:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| • Butler Road | • Middleton Avenue |
| • Walla Avenue | • Spence Road |

The proposed works are:

- Not located within mapped flood prone land
- Not located on mapped bushfire prone land
- Not located within or adjacent to local heritage areas
- Not located within land zoned C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, or adjacent to a national park.

Appendix E – Environmental Area 5 - Beelbangera

The planned works for EA5 include approximately 1.73km of UCP modifications consisting of mainly new pipeline.

While the majority of the proposed works falls within land managed by MI, the proposed works also fall within the road corridor of Davis Street, Rankins Springs Road and Noble Street.

The proposed works are:

- Not located within mapped flood prone land
- Not located on mapped bushfire prone land
- Located adjacent to the Beelbangera Public School LEP heritage listed item #11
- Not located within land zoned C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, or adjacent to a national park.

Appendix F – Environmental Area 6 – Griffith Other Laterals

The planned works for EA6 include approximately 2.81km of UCP modifications consisting of mainly new pipeline.

While some areas of the proposed works fall within land managed by MI, the proposed works also fall within the following road corridors, which are identified as managed by GCC:

- Triaca Road
- Bilbul Road
- Forner Street
- Cooper Road
- Ferguson Street
- Whelan Street

The proposed works are:

- Not located within mapped flood prone land
- Not located on mapped bushfire prone land
- Not located within or adjacent to local heritage areas
- Not located within land zoned C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, or adjacent to a national park.

Appendix G – Environmental Area 7 – Yenda Laterals

The planned works for EA7 include approximately 7.01km of UCP modifications consisting of mainly new pipeline.

While some areas of the proposed works fall within land managed by MI, the proposed works also fall within the following road corridors, which are identified as managed by GCC:

- Wood Road
- Northern Brach Canal Road
- Simpson Road
- Anderson Road
- Raccanello Road
- McDonough Road
- McClure Road
- Briggs Road
- Twigg Road.

The proposed works are:

- Located within mapped flood liable land
- Not located on mapped bushfire prone land



- Not located within or adjacent to local heritage areas
- Not located within land zoned C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, or adjacent to a national park.

Appendix H – Environmental Area 8 – Griffith Lateral 253

The planned works for EA8 include approximately 1.28km of UCP modifications consisting of mainly new pipeline.

While the majority of the proposed works falls within land managed by MI, the proposed works also fall within the road corridor of Bowditch Road.

The proposed works are:

- Located within mapped flood liable land – Mirrool Creek
- Not located on mapped bushfire prone land
- Not located within or adjacent to local heritage areas
- Not located within land zoned C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, or adjacent to a national park.

Appendix F Biodiversity Assessment

F.1 Test of Significance

- Southern Bell Frog (*Litoria raniformis*) - Endangered

BC Act test of significance

Response
(a) whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction
Southern Bell Frog is usually found among vegetation within or at the edges of permanent water such as slow flowing streams, swamps, lagoons and lakes. In disturbed areas it also commonly occurs in artificial waterbodies such as farm dams, irrigation channels, irrigated rice crops and disused quarries, particularly where natural habitat is no longer available (DSE, 2012). Favoured sites frequently have a large proportion of emergent, submerged and floating vegetation, and slow-flowing or still water (Cth DCCEEW, 2024). The southern bell frog is divided into two lineages: the temperate southern lineage and the semi-arid northern lineage. The Project Area occurs in the northern part of the species range, hence, may be part of the semi-arid northern lineage, though the distribution limits for this species lineages is not yet resolved (Cth DCCEEW, 2024). Suitable habitat in the Development Footprint is aquatic habitat, consisting of open concrete irrigation channels (approximately 40cm high and 40cm wide), with limited fringing vegetation. The Southern Bell Frog breeds in the warmer months (September to April) following a rise in water levels (OEH, 2023). Mating occurs on the edge of, or within, permanent waterbodies, flooded plains, and creek pools, in areas with extensive growth of either emergent or submerged vegetation (Cth DCCEEW, 2024). Egg clusters are laid on the water surface or up to 50 cm below it and rapidly sink. The irrigation channel in the Development Footprint is unlikely to have permanence of water (still waterbody) for a duration long enough (at least four to 12 months) to allow a tadpole to fully develop into an adult, therefore, is unsuitable as breeding habitat for the Southern Bell Frog. There are no nearby water courses or waterbodies that connect with the area EA7 irrigation channels. The utilisation of this habitat by the Southern Bell Frog for breeding would also be limited by the lack of preferred vegetative cover e.g. emergent, submerged or floating plants. The proposed activity is not likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of this species such that a viable local population would be placed at risk of extinction

Response
(b) in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity: i. is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or ii. is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction
n/a
(c) in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community: i. the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and ii. whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and iii. the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality.
i. Aquatic habitat in the project area consists of approximately 137.49 ha of irrigation channel and fringing vegetation. The proposal will reduce the area of occupancy of the Southern Bell Frog by removing 137.49 ha irrigation channels. ii. The aquatic habitat in the form of irrigation channels (in area EA7) would be fragmented by the proposed works with some existing concrete irrigation channels being converted to pipelines. The replacement of the irrigation channels with pipelines would reduce available water habitat for this species, however, is unlikely to fragment an existing population due to the mobility of this species. iii. The aquatic habitat occurs in the form of an open air, shallow (approximately 40cm deep) concrete-based irrigation channel (impermeable and lacking aquatic vegetation except where concrete is damaged) with ephemeral water and fringing vegetation. These channels with limited preferred habitat provide limited breeding and foraging habitat (Cth DCCEEW, 2024). The surrounding terrestrial habitat is already disturbed with a history of agricultural use and urban development in the Project Area. There are no BioNet records of the Southern Bell Frog within the Project Area (area EA7). Irrigation channels in area EA7 do not connect to primary habitat, such as Murrumbidgee River. It is unlikely that irrigation channels are being used as dispersal/recolonisation routes between the Murrumbidgee River and other permanent water bodies. Upgrading irrigation channels to pipelines will modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability of habitat, however, as the present irrigation channels are low quality habitat they are not considered to be important for the long-term survival of this species in the locality.
(d) whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly).

Response
The proposed development is not directly or indirectly within any areas of outstanding biodiversity value mapped land. The closest areas of mapped biodiversity value are 3km southeast of the proposed development on Mirrool Creek.
(e) whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.
Weeds and Pests As outlined above, the habitat is already in a disturbed state and can be accessed by people, vehicles, farm animals and pest animals, with existing weed species within bordering vegetation of the irrigation channel. The proposal would not introduce or exacerbate harmful species into the area of the Southern Bell Frog habitat. Disease The Southern Bell Frog is susceptible to Chytridiomycosis, which is an infectious disease caused by amphibian chytrid fungus (<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>) (DSE, 2012). The fungus can be transferred through soil, therefore, there is a risk of the fungus being carried onto the site through contaminated machinery and footwear. To prevent the spread of the amphibian chytrid fungus, it is recommended that a hygiene protocol is followed. With these protocols followed, the proposal is unlikely to introduce a disease to the Project Area that would cause the Southern Bell Frog to decline. Climate change As the Southern Bell Frog is a habitat generalist, it is less likely to be impacted by effects of climate change (Cth DCCEE, 2024). However, the effects of (chytridiomycosis caused by the chytrid fungus increases mortality rates of infected Southern Bell Frog. Climate change has the potential to exacerbate the impacts of chytridiomycosis.
Conclusion There would be impacts to potentially suitable habitat for the Southern Bell Frog within the project area, however due to the following: • there is a lack of records indicating a lower likelihood of occupation. • concrete irrigation channels, with restricted fringing terrestrial and aquatic vegetation, provide limited breeding and foraging habitat for the Southern Bell Frog • there are no areas of important habitat in the Project Area • no important populations would be impacted. The impacts to this species are not considered to be significant.

F.2 Assessment of Significance

- Southern Bell Frog (*Litoria raniformis*)

Vulnerable species

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

(a) lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population

Southern Bell Frog is usually found among vegetation within or at the edges of permanent water such as slow flowing streams, swamps, lagoons and lakes. In disturbed areas it also commonly occurs in artificial waterbodies such as farm dams, irrigation channels, irrigated rice crops and disused quarries, particularly where natural habitat is no longer available (DSE, 2012). Favoured sites frequently have a large proportion of emergent, submerged and floating vegetation, and slow-flowing or still water (Cth DCCEE, 2024).

The Southern Bell Frog prefers to breed during spring and summer triggered by flooding or a significant rise in water levels. The species has been known to breed anytime from early spring through to late summer/early autumn (Sept to April) following a rise in water levels (OEH, 2023). Tadpoles require standing water for at least 4 months for development and metamorphosis to occur but can take up to 12 months to develop.

The Conservation Advice (2024) for the southern bell frog mentions that in the Murray River floodplain, this species has been documented moving several kilometres between waterbodies along drainage lines or other low-lying areas.

The presence of the Southern Bell Frog in the Project Area has been assumed based on local records within 30 km of the Development Footprint near Darlington Point on the floodplains of the Murrumbidgee River (these records are from around 2003), and the presence of potentially suitable habitat in the form of earthen and concrete irrigation channels. These channels are used for irrigation in spring and summer.

Suitable habitat in the Development Footprint is aquatic habitat, consisting of open concrete irrigation channels (approximately 40cm high and 40cm wide), with limited fringing vegetation. Species polygons have been determined by applying a 350 m buffer to the habitat (irrigation channels) as per the Significant impact guidelines (DEWHA, 2009), resulting in an impact area of 4422.71 ha for the Southern Bell Frog.

The criteria of an 'Important Population' of the species is outlined in the EPBC Act Policy Statement for the species (DEWHA 2009a, 2009b):

'Much of the habitat for *L. raniformis* has been isolated or fragmented, restricting the opportunity for important population processes such dispersal and colonisation. As such, any viable population is considered to be an important population for the persistence and recovery of the species. For this species, a viable population is one which is not isolated from other populations or waterbodies, such that it has the opportunity to interact with other nearby populations or has the ability to establish new populations when the suitability or availability of waterbodies changes. Interaction with nearby populations and colonisation of newly available waterbodies occurs via the dispersal of individual frogs across suitable habitat.'

While this species is known to utilise irrigation channels (DSE, 2012) the present channels are concrete based hence have minimal vegetation present (only occur on the edge of the channels and where channels are cracked), there is isolation of potential populations due to urbanisation. There are also no local records of this species. Given this any population present is not considered to be a viable population, and therefore, not an 'important population'.

With regards to a 'non-important population' that may occur the irrigation channels present are not likely to be suitable breeding habitat as the channels are narrow and shallow so cannot be inundated with water

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:
and are not considered deep enough for breeding habitat. This along with when the water levels are increased a flow would likely be maintained to enable reaching irrigation crops. This is unsuitable for any tadpoles that may be in the water as they require a still waterbody for at least 4 months. Any present Southern Bell Frog population may be impacted directly by reduced water availability due to channels replacement with pipes, and/or indirectly by reduced water quality from erosion, runoff, dust and pollution in channels that would be retained. Preclearance for this species is recommended to enable relocation.
(b) reduce the area of occupancy of an important population
Any potential population present is not considered to be an ‘important population’, therefore, the area of occupancy would not be reduced. Aquatic habitat in the Project Area consists of the 1966.86 ha of irrigation channel. Proposal will reduce the area of occupancy in the local area of any non-important Southern Bell Frog populations by removing 1966.86 ha irrigation channels. Given this species is potentially present a preclearance protocol is recommended to enable relocation where needed.
(c) fragment an existing important population into two or more populations
Any potential population present is not considered to be an ‘important population’, therefore fragmentation of one would not occur. For the potential population present the irrigation channel (in area EA7) proposed works would reduce the available aquatic habitat with some existing open concrete irrigation channels being converted to pipelines, however, the shallow open concrete irrigation channels provide limited breeding and foraging habitat (Cth DCCEEW, 2024). Irrigation channels in area EA7 do not connect to primary habitat, such as the Murrumbidgee River, therefore, it is unlikely that irrigation channels are being used as dispersal/recolonisation routes between the Murrumbidgee River and other permanent water bodies.
(d) adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

Habitat critical to the survival of a species may occur but is not limited to habitat identified in a recovery plan for the species or ecological community as habitat critical for that species or ecological community; and/or habitat listed on the Register of Critical Habitat maintained by the minister under the EPBC Act (Cth DCCEEW, 2024).

The Conservation Advice (2024) states the following under the heading ‘Habitat critical to the survival’:

‘Areas with deep water (>1.5 m) that support a dense cover (30–40 % coverage) of submergent and floating vegetation, while also providing for extensive vegetated and/or rocky margins in the shallows, are required to support all life-stages. Critically, water needs to be available over the breeding season (September–February) (DELWP 2017). Vegetation protects all life-stages from predation, with tall emergent vegetation such as reeds and rushes providing protection for adults, while submerged and floating attached vegetation protects eggs and tadpoles (Wassens 2008; DELWP 2017). Warmer shallow areas increase productivity by accelerating vegetation

growth and providing an abundance of invertebrate prey items and quickens tadpole development (Heard et al. 2015). As well as providing refugia from predators, grass and shrub cover on the banks provides habitat for prey items (see Activity, dispersal and diet section). However, banks choked with vegetation prevent dispersal, which is critically important for survival (see Threats). Habitat critical to survival varies between the two lineages of the southern bell frog...Frogs from the semi-arid northern lineage are reliant on large wetland complexes, consisting of

a network of ephemeral waterbodies adjacent to permanent waterbodies, which act as a refuge during drought (Wassens et al. 2008, 2010). Frog presence is correlated with increasing aquatic vegetation complexity and flooding frequency (Wassens et al. 2008, 2010). For both lineages, movement between breeding sites or from refuge habitat is critical for maintaining genetic diversity and allowing temporal variation in habitat use and/or

recolonisation of sites following local extinction (DEWHA 2009; Turner et al. 2022b). Connective habitat includes wet areas, such as riverbanks, wetlands, drainage lines, swales, and other periodically damp areas, as well as grassy open areas (DSG 2015). Terrestrial foraging habitat is often open and contains flowering plants, tussocks, grasses, and foliage (DSG 2015). This vegetation may be near breeding habitat or some distance away, with frogs found up to 500 m from the nearest waterbody. Terrestrial vegetation, along with fallen logs and ground debris surrounding waterbodies provide essential shelter sites as well as over-wintering habitat.’

While the irrigation channels provide water during the breeding season and there is foraging habitat surrounding the waterbody there is a lack of emergent, submergent and floating habitat due to it being a concrete base, the irrigation channels are approximately 40cm deep and there were no deep water bodies (>1.5m) seen during the site visit or visible on aerial imagery or EPI mapping within 500m of the irrigation channels. Given this the Project Area is not a part of critical habitat for the Southern Bell Frog. The proposed works would not adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of this species.

(e) disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:
An ‘important population’ is not considered to be present, as such the breeding cycle is not considered to be disrupted. The Southern Bell Frog breeds in the warmer months (September to April) following a rise in water levels (OEH, 2023). Mating occurs on the edge of, or within, permanent waterbodies, flooded plains, and creek pools, in areas with extensive growth of either emergent or submerged vegetation (Cth DCCEW, 2024). Egg clusters are laid on the water surface or up to 50 cm below it and rapidly sink. The irrigation channel in the Development Footprint is unlikely to have permanence of water for a duration long enough (at least four to 12 months) to allow a tadpole to fully develop into an adult, and is only up to approximately 40cm deep, therefore, is unsuitable as breeding habitat for the Southern Bell Frog that may occur. There are no nearby water courses or waterbodies that connect with the area EA7 irrigation channels.
(f) modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline
The proposed development would remove up to approximately 1966.86 ha of aquatic habitat that this species may utilise. Most of the open channels would be converted to pipelines and the channels backfilled. The surrounding terrestrial habitat is disturbed with a history of agricultural use and urban development. While the irrigation channels and adjacent vegetation have potential to be habitat this species has the ability to move 1km in 24 hours (DCCEW, 2012) and has been documented to travel several kilometres in the Murray River floodplain (Wassens (2005), in DCCEW 2024). Given the above and that the present irrigation channels have limited habitat suitability for breeding the proposed development is not predicted to modify, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.
(g) result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species’ habitat
As outlined above, the habitat is already in a disturbed state and can be accessed by people, vehicles, farm animals and pest animals. The proposal would not introduce or exacerbate harmful species into the area of the Southern Bell Frog habitat.
(h) introduce disease that may cause the species to decline, or
The Southern Bell Frog is susceptible to Chytridiomycosis, which is an infectious disease caused by amphibian chytrid fungus (<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>) (DSE, 2012). The fungus can be transferred through soil, therefore, there is a risk of it being carried onto the site through contaminated machinery and footwear. To prevent the spread of the amphibian chytrid fungus, it is recommended that a hygiene protocol is followed. With this protocol followed the proposed works are unlikely to introduce a disease to the Project Area that would cause the Southern Bell Frog to decline.
(i) interfere with the recovery of the species

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

Currently, a national recovery plan has been adopted for the Southern Bell Frog (DSE, 2012). The species' conservation advice lists the key threats as (Cth DCCEEW, 2024):

- Human Disturbance (e.g., direct mortality and stress/encroachment from human activities)
 - Habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation
 - Altered hydrology
 - Pollution
- Disease – animal pathogens (chytridiomycosis caused by the chytrid fungus)
- Competition and predation by introduced invasive fish species.
- Habitat damage by livestock
- Predation from foxes
- Climate change (temperature increase, extreme weather events e.g. cyclones, droughts)
 - Increase in drought frequency/severity
 - Increase in fire frequency/severity

The proposal would not exacerbate the threats of fragmentation, disease, predation by foxes, and climate change (see above). To decrease impact to potential populations, present several mitigation measures would be put in place. These include:

- Clear physical demarcation of boundary between retained and cleared areas
- Weed control and hygiene protocol
- Sediment and erosion controls.
- Avoiding undergoing works (as far as practical) in Spring or Summer, which is when Southern Bell Frog are most active and the most likely to utilise the irrigation channels. As reasonable, undergo as much works in Autumn and Winter.
- If works are to be completed in Spring and Summer;
 - A fauna spotter catcher to be on site to confirm if Southern Bell Frog is present, only if a recent, significant rise in water has occurred (a significant flooding event or increased irrigation supply needed). Or;
 - If rain events are not significant enough to create a rise in water- enough that would retain water for at least a four-month period (a significant flooding event), no additional mitigation is required
- An allowable time of two weeks following dewatering of existing earthen channels, or 1-2 days for existing concrete channels would encourage the Southern Bell Frog offsite.

With these mitigation measures in place, the proposal is unlikely to interfere with the recovery of the Southern Bell Frog or to cause significant adverse impacts on the species.

Conclusion

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

The Southern Bell Frog would have impacts to approximately 137.49 ha of potentially suitable habitat within the project area. Due to the following:

- the Project Area is not considered to contain critical habitat
- the Project Area is not considered to have an important population
- there is a lack of records indicating a lower likelihood of occupation.
- the irrigation channels are shallow, and concrete based
- the irrigation channels' vegetation is restricted to fringing terrestrial habitat which provides limited breeding habitat for the Southern Bell Frog.

The proposed works impacts to this species are not considered to be significant.

Appendix G Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment

Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment – Area 7

This brief report has been drafted in keeping with the sequence of steps identified in the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (OEH 2010). The Code of Practice provides a stepped approach to determine if an activity is likely to cause harm to an Aboriginal object, as defined by the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. The steps follow a logical sequence of questions, the answer to each question determines the need for the next step in the process. The Code of Practice sets out the steps which the Proponent is required to take in order to:

- Identify whether Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in the works area; and
- Determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects.

Each question follows the relevant steps outlined in the Code of Practice.

This assessment reviews the proposed Area 7 works at Yenda, about 10km east of Griffith in the Riverina of NSW.

Step 1.

Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?

The proposed works engage with water reticulation systems owned and operated by Murrumbidgee Irrigation. The water reticulation system includes pipes, tunnels, canals, pumping stations and related electricity infrastructure and dosing facilities.

The Area 7 Project Area works at Yenda that are subject to this assessment will be undertaken for the water reticulation system include the excavation and construction of a new section of pipeline in six separate locations between Briggs Road and Twigg Road, between Wood Road and Pomroy Road, south of Raccanello Road, on McClure Road, McDonough Road and Cemetery Road in the Griffith Local Government Area (LGA). There are also sections of channels marked to be removed or decommissioned along Cemetery Road and between Briggs Road and Twigg Road. The new pipeline activities will entail substantial ground disturbance however, there are pre-existing channels located along all Area 7 alignments. Laydown areas are also located along all locations within Area 7.

No previously recorded culturally modified trees or old growth mature native trees are located within the Area 7 Project Area. Although there are some trees visible within the satellite imagery in the Project Area they are unlikely to be old growth trees unlikely to be culturally modified trees, however it is not clear from the satellite imagery. The satellite imagery appears to show relatively young trees with a dense canopy that are therefore unlikely to be native. Therefore, culturally modified trees are unlikely be impacted by the works.

As ground disturbance is confirmed the next step in the due diligence process is required.

Step 2a.

Search the AHIMS database and use any other sources of information of which you are already aware.

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) provides a database of previously recorded Aboriginal heritage sites in NSW although it is not conclusive evidence of the presence or absence of Aboriginal heritage sites. On 18th March 2025, a search of the AHIMS database was undertaken over an area of approximately 800 km² centred on the Project Area. The AHIMS Client Service ID was 986125.

There were 115 Aboriginal sites, and no declared Aboriginal Places recorded within the search area. Sites located in the area include artefact scatters and modified trees.

There are no Aboriginal sites recorded within or in close proximity to the Project area (Figure 1). The closest recorded site is 2.7km to the south of the Project Area. The site is an artefact scatter on Mirrool Creek which is a 6th order Strahler stream .

Other heritage register searches were also undertaken to identify any items or places in proximity to the proposed work areas. The NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI), includes items on the State Heritage Register (SHR) and items listed by state agencies and the local Government, to identify any items currently listed within or adjacent to the work areas. The SHI database also includes declared Aboriginal Places in NSW. A search of the SHI database was conducted, which revealed there are no declared Aboriginal Places within the Griffith LGA. The nearest listed item on the Local Environmental Plan (LEP) was the Fruit Inspector's Residence in Yenda located approximately 850m to the north of the Project Area This site is not listed for Aboriginal significance.

Environmental Context

The study area is positioned within the broader Murrumbidgee River floodplain and part of the Murrumbidgee Depression Plains. The base geology comprises quaternary alluvial plains with numerous circular depressions interpreted as either high floodplains or low terraces with relief to 10m. Deposits consist of grey to brown clays and clay loams with linear patterns of sandy prior streams (DECC 2002). Griffith has some elevated terrain that consists of Late Devonian sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone and pebbly sandstone as part of the Cocoparra Group (Pogson 1974). The presence of conglomerate and pebbly sandstone is likely to have provided a source of stone material for Aboriginal people for flaking, as there is rarely stone material found on the flood deposits of the Murrumbidgee.

There is no topographic variation within the landscape, with the area considered very flat, apart from the ridge forming Scenic Hill at Griffith and the Cocoparra Range (approximately 3km to the northwest of the Project Area). There is no discernible variation in the elevation from one part of the Area 7 project area to another.

The Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme was approved by the NSW Government in 1906 and the first farms established in the area about 1916. The establishment of the irrigation scheme led to development of the region through construction of irrigation channels, either by constructing new ones or channelising existing creek lines and construction of banks and levees. The scale of the development and the subsequent division of the landscape into irrigation bays required extensive earthworks, including clearing and levelling of the ground surface.

The Area 7 channels Project Area is located on the outskirts of Yenda which is located approximately 10km east of Griffith. The Project Area consists of a number of small pastoral holdings between Yenda and the Cocoparra Range. The Project Area is comprised of unsealed roads which pre-existing channels along the length of the alignment.

Overall, the proposal area would be categorised as highly disturbed through construction and maintenance of the channels, roads and housing and associated services. Some of the channels area adjacent to active agricultural areas, however, channels are not located within all parts of the Project Area.

Archaeological Context

The Griffith area is within an area identified as part of the Wiradjuri language group. This is an assemblage of many small clans and bands speaking a number of similar dialects (Howitt 1996, Tindale 1974, MacDonald 1983, Horton 1994). The Wiradjuri language group was the largest in NSW prior to European settlement. The

borders were however, not static, they were most likely fluid, expanding and contracting over time to the movements of smaller family or clan groups. Boundaries ebbed and flowed through contact with neighbours, the seasons and periods of drought and abundance.

European settlers started arriving in the district in the 1830s, after the explorer Oxley passed through the region in 1817. At this point the Aboriginal population was in decline, due to disease such as small pox and influenza as well as dispossession from traditional lands and acts of violence against the Aboriginal people meant there was great social upheaval and partial disintegration of the traditional way of life. This meant that access to traditional resource gathering and hunting areas, religious life and marriage links and access to sacred ceremonial sites were disrupted or destroyed.

However, despite these disruptions, Aboriginal people continued maintain their connections to sites and the land in the early days of European settlement. Where Aboriginal people were taken to places like Warangesda, a mission established near Darlington Point in 1880, people were able to maintain at least some form of association with country and tell traditional stories and Wiradjuri people continue to have a strong connection to their land.

There have been a number of archaeological surveys conducted within the Griffith area or broader region that assist in development of models of Aboriginal site location. A summary of these reports relevant to the current area is provided in Table 1 below.

A large number of Aboriginal heritage sites have been recorded within the Cocoparra Range but unfortunately there is no synthesis of reports available that provide more information as to how the range might have been used.

Table 1 Summary of previous archaeological assessments.

Project	Relevant Findings	Relevance to Area 1
Gollan 1982 Griffith to Darlington Point transmission line	Recorded artefact scatters on either side of Mirrool Creek, a stone quarry on Whitton Road. Artefacts were found within an eroded section of the northern bank of the creek. The artefacts were siliceous fine grained flakes and quartz flakes. The area was not considered to contain PAD.	6.5km southwest of the Project Area.
Barber 1998 Lake Wyangan subdivision Barber 2000 Lake Wyangan subsurface testing.	Recorded three artefact scatters and isolated find, two site on a lunette. 35 artefacts recovered. 12 hand excavated test pits and 8 machine test pits excavated on the lunette and another 13 hand test pits and 3 mechanical test pits on an elevated sand ridge. One artefact was recovered with four surface finds. Silcrete was dominant material (64%) followed by quartz and quartzite (11%) with lesser numbers of other materials.	17.5km west of the Project Area
2011 Oz Ark	Two isolated artefacts in a ploughed paddock including a silcrete flake and a possible flaked	20km south west, shows artefacts

Project	Relevant Findings	Relevance to Area 1
McWilliams Winery expansion, Hanwood	cobble. A scatter of three silcrete flaked artefacts was also recorded in a table drain.	found in disturbed contexts.
NGH 2017a North Branch Canal	No sites located in these areas, within floodplain environment along channel.	Immediately adjacent to portions of the Project Area.
NGH 2017b East Mirrool Creek and Brays Dam escape structures	No sites located in these areas, within floodplain environment.	10km west of the Project Area
NGH 2021 Store Creek Cocoparra National Park	Extensive artefact scatters located at Store Creek entrance comprising 82 artefacts and a scarred tree. On a section of Mailmans Gap fire trail, 100 stone artefacts were recorded.	Store Creek about 11.5km north and Mailmans Gap Trail about 26km north.

After considering the results of these and other archaeological assessments in the region, it is possible to provide a model of Aboriginal site location to predict the potential of finding different types of sits in the region.

Table 2 Summary of predictive model.

Site Type	Description	Potential
Artefact scatters	Artefact scatter sites can range from two artefacts to high-density concentrations containing hundreds of stone artefacts. The size of these sites usually correlates with proximity to sources of fresh water.	Low potential to occur where there is significant ground disturbance which has occurred during the construction and maintenance of the existing channels and roads. Given the disturbances of the area remnant low density scatters would likely be displaced and not located in their original context.
Isolated artefacts	These sites consist of a single artefact and usually represents accidental discard or disposal. Can occur anywhere.	Potential to occur anywhere however given the disturbance of areas any isolated finds would likely be displaced and not located in their original context. May be remnants of larger sites now destroyed.
Modified Trees	Trees that have undergone cultural modification. These require the presence of mature native trees and are likely to be concentrated along major waterways and	Potential to occur within areas where there are remnant mature native trees, and dead or fallen mature

Site Type	Description	Potential
	around swamps or depression areas.	trees.
Burials	Ancestral Aboriginal burials are generally found in elevated sandy contexts or in association with rivers and major creeks.	Unlikely to occur due to historic disturbances of the channels and roads as well as the absence of elevated sandy landforms or major creeks within the area.
Hearth/Ovens	Are identified by burnt clay used for heat retainers. Some are recorded in the district in association with resource locations. Hearths are generally considered to be limited, one-off use or perhaps reused only a few times and generally contain smaller concentrations of heat retainers. Ovens/mounds are considered to represent larger features, reused frequently over time, often extending over a larger area and can include other material such as bone.	Unlikely to occur due to historic disturbances, none have been recorded in the immediate area.
Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs)	Potential subsurface deposits of archaeological material.	PADs have potential to occur in areas that are likely to have reasonable subsurface deposits in archeologically sensitivity landforms which are relatively undisturbed. While this feature has been recorded in the region the level of existing disturbance of the areas adjacent to the road suggests that this site type is unlikely to occur.

Understanding the landscape context of the proposed work areas assists in building an archaeological predictive model of the area and assist to identify local resources which may have been utilised by Aboriginal people. This information can then potentially be used in predicting the nature of Aboriginal occupation across the landscapes within and adjacent to the proposed work areas. Factors that are typically used to inform the archaeological potential of landscapes include the presence or absence of resources that would have been utilised by Aboriginal people including water, animal and plant foods, stone and other resources.

Based on the outline of previous results in the region, and the assessment of the types and location of sites, it is possible that artefact type sites (scatter and isolated finds) and scarred trees may occur adjacent to the Area 7 channels.

Step 2b.

Are activities proposed in areas where landscape features indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (Code of Practice)* outlines a range of landscape features that have higher potential to contain Aboriginal objects. It is also necessary to consider whether there are landscape features of undisturbed land that may contain Aboriginal objects. These include land that is:

- within 200m of water;
- located within a sand dune system;
- located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland;
- located within 200m below or above a cliff face, or
- within 20m of a cave, rock shelter or cave mouth.

The proposed works are located approximately 3km west of the Cocoparra Range which is a significant topographic landform change in an otherwise flat landscape. Multiple Aboriginal heritage sites have been recorded within the range including artefact scatters and modified trees. Mirrool Creek is located approximately 2.5km south of the Project Area. The topography in the Project Area is flat with very little elevation change across the area even at distance from major waterways. Although the Project Area is outside the 200m buffer that is listed within the *Due Diligence Code of Practice* as a more sensitive area for Aboriginal sites to occur, there is still potential for sites to occur some distance away especially considering the uniform topographic landscape and findings from previous surveys.

Although the Project Area has also been disturbed through excavation for existing channels the area may have contained isolated artefacts or artefact scatters in the past.

Impact avoidance

Step 3. Can any AHIMS listed objects, or landscape features be avoided?

There are no known Aboriginal heritage sites within the proposed works area. There is some potential to limit the risk of impacting unrecorded Aboriginal archaeological objects if present, through managing the work program in those areas where sites have potential to occur. The program of work is varied however, and where previous works already exist the channels themselves cannot now be realigned or avoided. The construction of the channels has resulted in considerable disturbance from earthworks and the proposed expansion cannot be relocated to another area.

There are no identifiable landscape features within Area 7 that would be considered as having high archaeological potential, however the proximity of the area to the Cocoparra Range and Mirrool Creek increases the probability of Aboriginal objects or archaeological potential to occur. This would assume a low level of disturbance, but the location of the channels and roads within Yenda has significantly increased the level of disturbance.

The proposed works are shown in detail in Figure 2.

Desktop Assessment

The assessment of the project impacts on Aboriginal heritage was undertaken at a desktop level utilising the results of the background setting information including AHIMS results and aerial imagery and street view imagery publicly available in consideration of the type of activity proposed.

There is a proposal to replace the current channels with a new pipeline in all sections within Area 7 with the exception those areas labelled as “remove or decommission”. There are also multiple laydown areas within Area 7. The following table outlines the assessment of each portion in relation to the potential for Aboriginal heritage items to occur.

Table 3 Summary assessment of works at Area 7.

Location	Description	Conclusion
Starting at the Northern Branch Canal and extending south for approximately 1.2km. From the middle of this alignment another section heads west for 210m to Twigg Road. Two laydown areas south of the Northern Branch Canal: 16m x 4m, 15m x 17m.	This section of new pipeline starts at the Northern Branch Canal and continues south for approximately 860m following an existing channel within a pastoral holding. From here a section of pre-existing canal approximately 380m long is to be removed or decommissioned. Approximately 780m south of the Northern Branch Canal a section of pre-existing channel approximately 210m long terminating at Twigg Road will be removed or decommissioned. A laydown area is located here next to the new pipeline. This area has been disturbed through previous channel construction. Two laydown areas are also proposed between the Northern Branch Canal and Briggs Road. Both areas appear to have been disturbed through the canal construction and are low lying and swampy.	Very low potential for Aboriginal heritage to occur along the alignment for the pipeline or within the laydown areas as they appear to have been disturbed previously.
Approximately 1km of new pipeline is proposed between Edge Road and McClure Road. A laydown area is proposed on the northern side of Raccanello Road 19m x 89m. A second laydown area is proposed 690m south of Raccanello Road on the new pipeline alignment 83m x	An existing channel lies within the alignment for the new pipeline proposed for this location. The channel runs in between multiple pastoral holdings. A laydown area is located approximately 260m from the southern extent of the new pipeline alignment. The laydown area is proposed on the eastern side of the pipeline which appears to have been disturbed through previous channel construction. A laydown area is also located at the northern end of the alignment on the northern side of Raccanello Road. This area has been	Very low potential to occur within the alignment or within the laydown areas due to previous impacts from channels.

Location	Description	Conclusion
11m.	extensively disturbed through channel building with an existing channel located next to the laydown area.	
Approximately 1.5km along McClure Road. Laydown area on the corner of McClure Road and Anderson Road 45m x 63m.	The new pipeline proposed along McClure Road is located within an area that contains a pre-existing channel. The pipeline is located along an unsealed road with pastoral holdings on either side. There are few trees and no old growth native trees present. The laydown area is located on a corner between two unsealed roads with an existing channel on the eastern side of Anderson Road and the southern side of McClure road. There are spoil heaps present and fallen trees. The ground surface appears to be uneven.	Very low potential to occur within the alignment or within the laydown areas due to previous impacts from channels.
Approximately 1.38km of new pipeline starting at the Northern Branch Canal in the north and continuing south along McDonough Road. Laydown area 1: Northern Branch Canal Road 15m x 26m. Laydown Area 2: On the corner of McDonough Road and Simpson Road 5m x 96m Laydown Area 3: On the corner of Anderson Road and McDonough Road 137m x 315m	The proposed new pipeline follows an existing channel along the length of the alignment on McDonough Road. The road is unsealed and is surrounded by pastoral holdings. Laydown Area 1 is located between the Northern Branch Canal and the Northern Branch Canal Road. This location appears to have been disturbed through road and canal building and is low lying and swampy. Laydown Area 2 is located in an area disturbed through channel and road construction. Laydown Area 3 is located within a cleared paddock. There is evidence of previous channels within the paddock, fencing and plough lines. The site was previously used as a vineyard. There is an existing channel on the northern side of McDonough Road bordering the laydown area.	Very low potential to occur within the alignment or within the laydown areas due to previous impacts from channels.
Approximately 650m along Cemetery Road. Laydown area at the corner of Simpson Road and Cemetery Road 10m x 120m	The proposed new pipeline follows Cemetery Road for approximately 465m. At this point the existing channel will be removed or decommissioned to a length of approximately 190m. The proposed new pipeline also follows an existing open channel. The proposed laydown area is located between the existing channel and the unsealed road.	Very low potential to occur within the alignment or within the laydown areas due to previous impacts from channels.
Approximately 240m starting	The proposed new pipeline alignment follows	Very low potential to occur

Location	Description	Conclusion
from the junction of Northern Branch Canal Road and Wood Road before heading south within private property for 300m then west for 390m. Laydown Area 1: located on the corner of Northern Branch Canal Road and Wood Road 14m x 40m. Laydown Area 2 is located at the western end of the alignment 70m x160m.	pre-existing channels between the channels and an unsealed road. The alignment is surrounded by pastoral holdings and is partially located within one. Laydown area 1 is located next to a planted field and is bordered by channels and unsealed roads. Laydown Area 2 is located within a previously planted field bordered by channels and unsealed roads.	within the alignment or within the laydown areas due to previous impacts from channels.

In accordance with the process outlined in the Code of Practice this assessment has found that the potential for the proposed work activities at Area 7 to disturb Aboriginal Heritage objects or sensitive landscape features is low. There are no previously recorded AHIMS sites within or in close proximity to the Project Area. Although it has been shown in the region that the landform on which the Project Area is located has some potential to contain Aboriginal objects, the level of disturbance reduces the degree of potential of any in situ cultural material or deposits being present.

Therefore, as there is low potential for Aboriginal objects to occur in the Project Area the proposed works may proceed with caution subject to the following recommendations.

Recommendations

The proposed work can proceed with caution with the following recommendations:

1. All works must be constrained to the assessed areas. Any activity proposed outside of the current assessment areas should be subject to further assessment.
2. Wherever possible, all works should be confined to those areas between the road and the channel.
3. Any old growth native trees that may be encountered within the Project Area should be avoided.
4. If any items suspected of being Aboriginal in origin are discovered during the work, all work in the immediate vicinity must stop. The find will need to be assessed and if found to be an Aboriginal object must be reported to Heritage NSW.

The Proponent is reminded that it is an offence under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* to disturb, damage or destroy an Aboriginal object without a valid approval to do so.

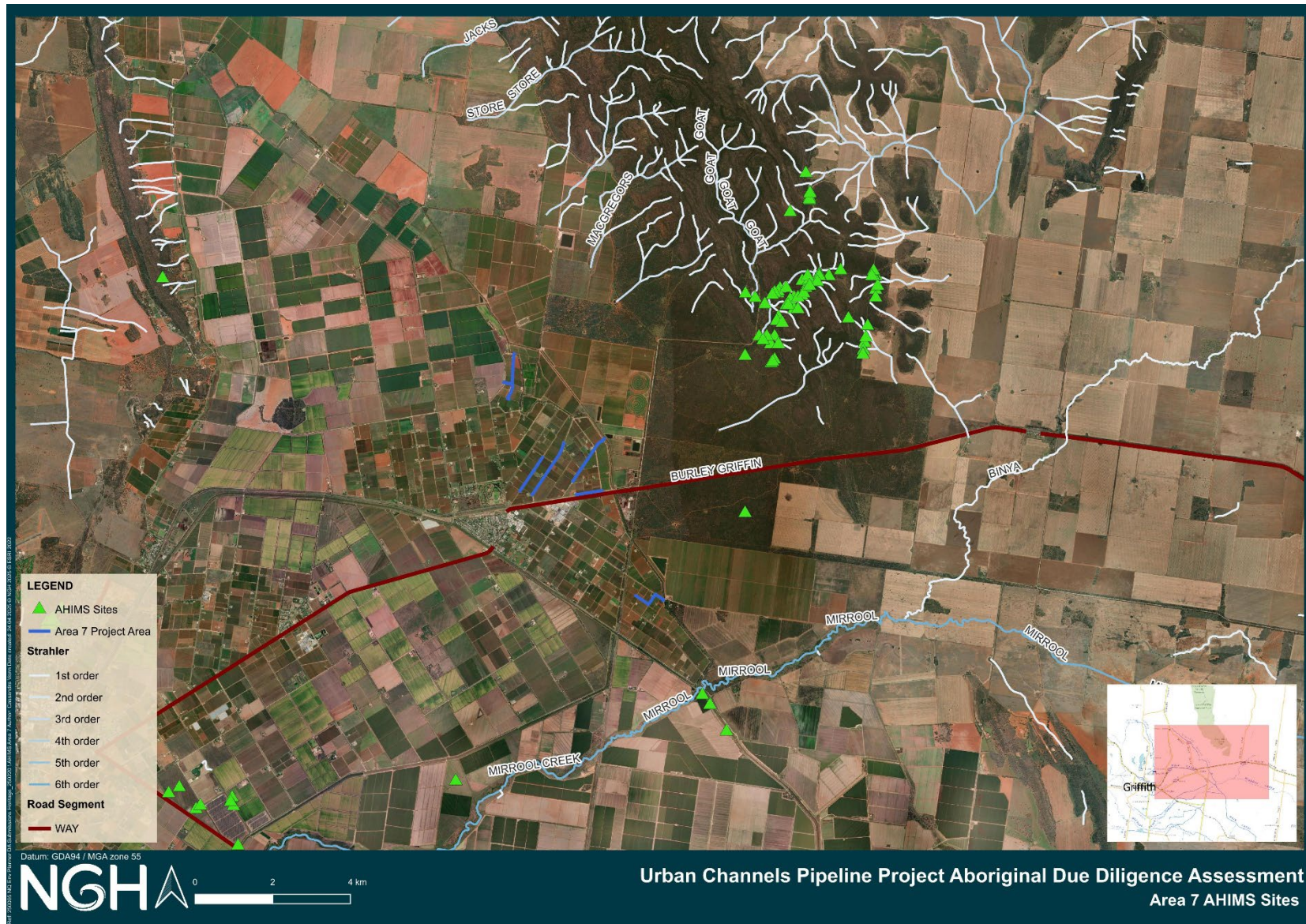


Figure 1. AHIMS sites located within proximity to Area 7.



Figure 2 Detail of proposed work in Area 7.

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