Review of Environmental Factors Addendum

NWTH REFA Chlorine Contact Tanks Pipeline and Minor Updates (Growth Package)

Determination

This Review of Environmental Factors Addendum (REFA) assesses potential environmental impacts of the North West Treatment Hub (NWTH) Chlorine Contact Tanks Pipeline (Growth Package). The REFA was prepared under Division 5.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), with Sydney Water both the proponent and determining authority.

The Sydney Water Project Manager is accountable for ensuring the proposal change is carried out as described in this REFA, the NWTH Plant Upgrades and Sludge Transfer Systems (Growth Package)(approved Growth REF 2022) and approved Review of Environmental Factors Addendum – Biosolids Processing and Construction Compound (REFA, 2024). Additional environmental impact assessment may be required if the scope of work or work methods described in this REFA change significantly following determination.

Certification

I certify that I have reviewed and endorsed this REFA and, to the best of my knowledge, it is in accordance with the EP&A Act and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (EP&A Regulation). The proposal change has been considered against matters listed in section 171 (Appendix A) and the guidelines approved under section 170 of the EP&A Regulation. The information it contains is neither false nor misleading.

Prepared by:	Reviewed and endorsed by:	Endorsed by:
Justine Curtis [redacted]enior Environmental Scientist [redacted] Stantec Date: 26/08/25	Sarah Mitchell Senior Environmental Scientist Sydney Water Date: 26/08/25 [redacted]	Tony Martin Senior Project Manager Sydney Water Date: 26/08/25 [redacted]

Decision Statement

The main potential construction environmental impacts of the proposal change include impacts on biodiversity. During operation, it is unlikely that there will be impacts associated with this proposal change. The proposal change will not be carried out in a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value and is not likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats. Therefore, a Species Impact Statement (SIS) and/or Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) is not required.

Given the nature, scale and extent of impacts and implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in this REFA and the approved Growth REF (2022) and approved REFA (2024), the proposal change is unlikely to have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required, and the proposal change may proceed.

Determined by:	[redacted]	Murray Johnson Senior Environment and Heritage Services Manager, Sydney Water Date: 29/08/2025

2. Proposal description

Table 2-1 Proposal need, objectives and consideration of alternatives

Aspect	Relevance to proposal change
Approved REF and REFAs	Review of Environmental Factors – North West Treatment Hub Plant Upgrades and Sludge Transfer System (Growth Package) (July, 2022) Review of Environmental Factors Addendum – North West Treatment Hub Upgrades (Growth Package) – Biosolids Processing and Construction Compound (June, 2024)
Proposal need and objectives	The proposal change is part of the NWTH program. This program is required to meet Sydney Water's main objectives of responding to growth, optimise value for money, improve treatment processes to meet future regulatory requirements, and provide a solution that minimizes impacts on the community and the environment.
Proposal change description and methodology	The approved proposal includes the upgrade of Rouse Hill Water Resource Recovery Facility (WRRF) capacity to 40 ML/d average dry weather flow (ADWF) (additional 14 ML/d) and includes: • liquid treatment amplification with increased recycled water capacity • improved treated water quality • decommissioning of biosolids handling. The proposal change includes the: • installation of a Chlorine Contact Tank (CCT) pipeline via open cut trenching(15 m corridor width) • installation of additional yard piping via open cut trenching to allow the permeate to flow to the UV and super chlorination contact tanks • installation of odour ducts across the WRRF (piling foundation for above ground ducts). To enable construction of the proposal change, an additional 0.08 ha of vegetation clearing and the removal of 31 individual trees is required within the construction footprint. This will include the clearing of trees that may be impacted and within tree protection zone (TPZ) by high voltage feeds into the new Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) switch room and transformers.
Justification for proposal change and consideration of alternatives/options	To determine the most feasible solution to meet the increased capacity objectives, four options were considered for the CCT pipeline. The options assessment included review of the following site conditions: • total length of pipeline • complexity of design including, but not limited to bends, depth, service crossings • interface with/ impact to Sydney Water Operations • vegetation clearing. The first option for the CCT pipeline is the 'do-nothing' option. This is not feasible as the capacity of the existing pipeline from the chlorination tank to

Aspect	Relevance to proposal change
	the outfall structure will not accommodate the increasing capacity of the WRRF. The CCT pipeline must be constructed to meet the increasing capacity objectives of the NWTH Growth Project and therefore Option 1 is not feasible. Option 2 assessed the possibility to enlarge the existing pipeline. After reviewing this option, it was deemed unfeasible as it required a larger disturbance footprint, removal of existing vegetation along the current pipeline and extensive shutdown periods to complete the work. The combination of these reasons deemed this option unfeasible. Option 3 was to construct a new outfall structure and associated CCT pipeline. This option would require extensive excavation and result in higher capital costs and greater impacts on the surrounding vegetation. Option 3 was deemed not feasible. Option 4 was to construct a duplicate CCT pipeline next to the existing DN900 pipeline. Due to the existing CCT pipeline in this area as well as other existing services there are no alternate routes that could be considered for the duplicate pipeline. The design aims to limit impacts to existing vegetation as much as possible. Option 4 was deemed feasible and the preferred option. Since completing the optioneering for the proposed CCT pipeline, additional works were identified. The odour ducts and yard piping works are necessary to enable the increased capacity and improved odour management at the Rouse Hill WRRF. As part of these additional works, the design team reviewed and approved the integration of the existing odour control facility to also treat foul air from the new dewatering facility. This solution supports the increased capacity and enhanced odour management objectives at the Rouse Hill WRRF, and requires installation of ducting to connect the dewatering unit to the existing system. The design of the additional services has taken into account the goal of minimising vegetation clearing.
Location and land ownership	Mile End Road, Rouse Hill. The land is owned by Sydney Water and is zoned as E4 General Industrial and SP2 Stormwater Management System.
Site establishment and access tracks	Rouse Hill WRRF will be accessible through the North West Hub Alliance gate at 7 Money Close from Mile End Road. Withers Road will be a secondary option.
Ancillary facilities (compounds)	Ancillary facilities are consistent with those approved in the approved Growth REF (2022) and REFA (2024).
Work hours	Work and deliveries will be scheduled during standard daytime hours: • 7 am to 6 pm, Monday to Friday • 8 am to 1 pm, Saturdays. The proposal change will likely require out of hour works (from ~12am -4am) due to shutdown requirements of the current CCT. Sydney Water's Project Manager, in consultation with Environment Lead at Sydney Water, can approve work outside of standard daytime hours. The approval process is described in the mitigation measures in Section 5.1.3. Works that are required outside of the standard daytime hours will be completed under an Out of Hours Work (OOHW) permit and relevant

Aspect	Relevance to proposal change
	community members notified if required. OOHW may be due to operation requirements or unexpected works, which could include but are not limited to, bad weather days, plant shutdowns, and service relocation.
Proposal change timing	Construction is expected to start by late August to early September 2025 and be completed by late December 2025 or early August 2026.
Operational requirements	The following equipment and operations will be used throughout the construction phase: • excavator • tipper • franna • concrete works • crane • site deliveries • hydro demolition equipment • vac trucks (dry and/or wet) • shoring boxes • compaction equipment • piling rig for duct foundations.

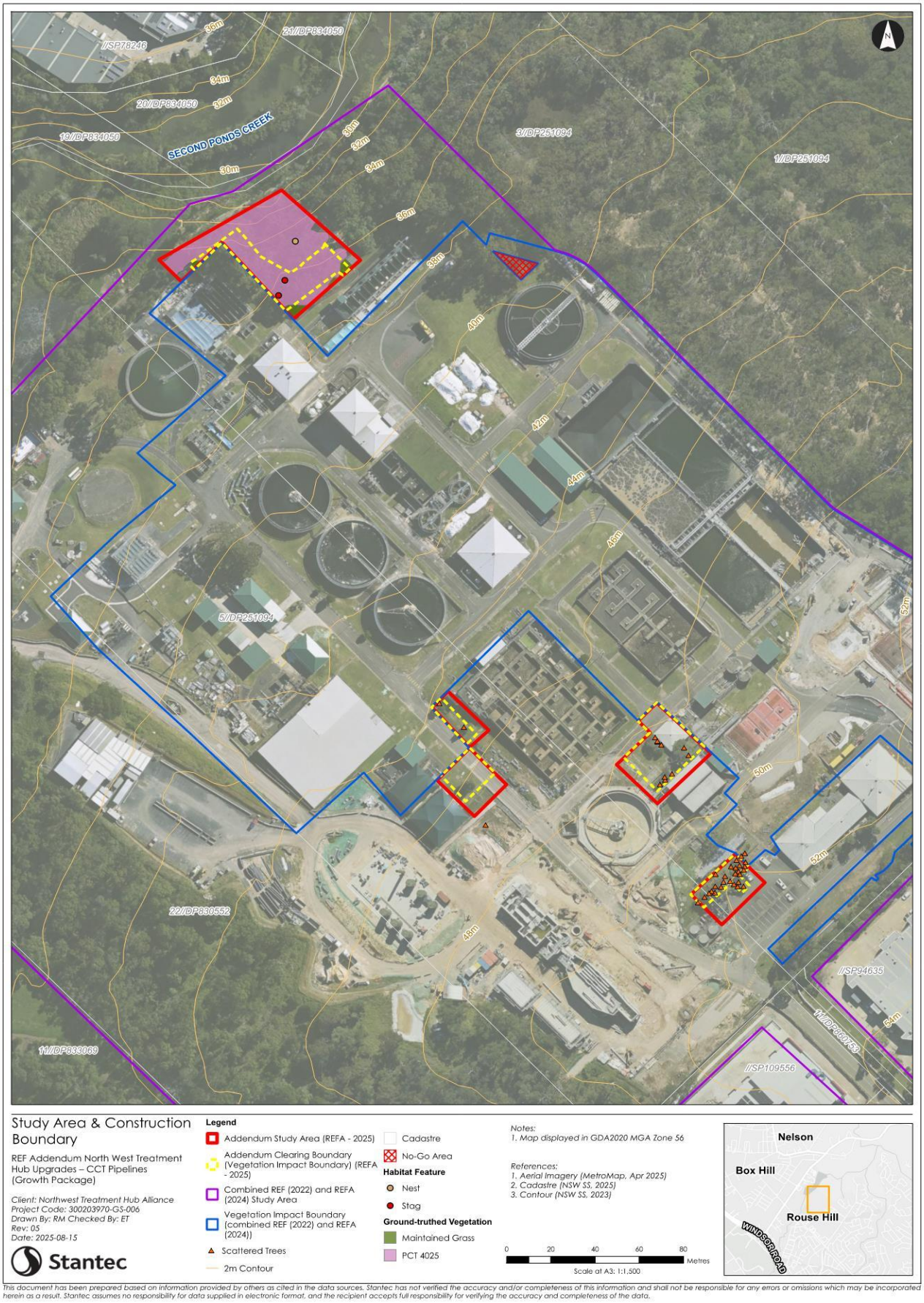

Figure 1: Study Area and Construction Boundary

Figure 2: Locality Map

3. Consultation

There are no additional consultation matters above those already assessed in the approved Growth REF (2022) and REFA (2024).

4. Legislative requirements

Additional legislative requirements above those already assessed in the approved Growth REF (2022) and REFA (2024) are detailed in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2.

Sydney Water is the proponent and determining authority under the EP&A Act. The proposal change does not require development consent and is not classified as state significant infrastructure. We have assessed this proposal change under Division 5.1 of the EP&A Act. This REFA has concluded that the proposal change is unlikely to have a significant impact on the environment.

The following environmental planning instruments (Table 4-1) and legislation are relevant to the proposal change. All other legislative requirements remain unchanged and are detailed in the approved Growth REF (2022) and REFA (2024).

Table 4-1 Environmental planning instruments relevant to the proposed change

Environmental Planning Instrument	Relevance to proposal change
The Hills Shire Local Environmental Plan 2019 (596 LEP)	The proposal change is located on land zoned Infrastructure (Stormwater Management System) (SP2) and General Industry (E4).
State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (TISEPP)	Section 2.126(2) of the TISEPP permits development by or on behalf of a public authority for sewerage treatment plants without consent on any land in a prescribed zone. The proposal change involves development in relation to a sewerage treatment plant and is in land zoned Infrastructure and General industry, which is considered a 'prescribed zone'. As Sydney Water is a public authority, the proposal change is permissible without consent.

Table 4-2 Consideration of key environmental legislation

Legislation	Relevance to proposal	Permit or approval	Timing and responsibility
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)*	A Flora and Fauna Assessment was carried out for the REFA (Appendix D). The impact of the proposal change on threatened entities has been assessed in Section 5 of the REFA. No significant impacts are expected for any BC Act listed entity and therefore, a Species Impact Statement (SIS) is not required. No significant impacts are expected for any EPBC Act listed entity and therefore, a referral to the Australian Government Minister for the Department of the Environment is not required.	NA	NA
Water Act 1912/ Water Management Act 2000	Investigations indicate that groundwater may need to be dewatered for the proposal change. It is unlikely that more than 3 ML/yr will be dewatered. A Water Supply Works Approval (WSWA) will be required. Extraction volumes will be confirmed during detailed design.	WSWA	Pre-construction, contractor.

5. Environmental assessment

Rouse Hill WRRF is located about 30 km northwest of the Sydney CBD, within The Hills Shire local government area (LGA). The WRRF site is situated within an industrial area with residential houses located 200 m northwest and southeast. Second Ponds Creek flows adjacent to the site, and the proposal change is located 10 m from key fish habitat. The proposal change study area lies within land with one known Plant Community Type (PCT) 4025 and impacts 31 native planted trees. The proposal change involves clearing 0.08 ha of PCT 4025. Some noise impacts are associated with the proposal change as well as minor ground disturbance and waste generation.

The environmental impacts checklist (SWEMS0019.01) was considered for the proposal change. Table 5-1 includes only the changed environmental aspects and Table 5-2 lists relevant/ additional mitigation measures. All other environmental impacts in the approved Growth REF (2022) and REFA (2024) remain the same and will be incorporated into the contractor's Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

Table 5-1 Review of environmental aspects

Aspect	Potential additional impacts
Flora and fauna	The proposal change would require the removal an additional 0.08 ha of PCT 4025: Cumberland Red Gum Riverflat Forest (previously PCT 835) and 31 native trees (refer Section 5.1 below).
Heritage	The Rouse Hill WRRF: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence conducted by Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC, 2024) was reviewed. No impact is anticipated within the study area.
Noise and vibration	A complex cutover is required for this pipeline. There is a pit that will be formed and poured on the outlet structure. The shutdown for the current CCT can only take place outside of standard hours (from about 12 am to 4 am) when flows are lowest on this pipeline and for a maximum of 4 hours. There will be OOHW required for the cutover works as well as potentially large pumps to bypass the pipeline while tie in works are completed. It is anticipated that there will be little to no impact on sensitive receivers due to the location of the work and mitigation measures proposed within this REFA and the previous REFA (2024) .

All other environmental aspects and safeguards (as relevant) remain the same as detailed in the approved Growth REF (2022) and REFA (2024).

The amended flora and fauna aspect has been assessed below, including the original safeguards from the approved Growth REF (2022) and REFA (2024) (as relevant), as well as new safeguards (noted in bold).

5.1 Flora and Fauna

A Flora and Fauna Assessment Report (FFA) was completed by Stantec in July 2025 (Appendix D – Flora and Fauna sment). The FFA focused on determining whether there are potential impacts from the proposal change on terrestrial and/ or aquatic biodiversity and if so, whether appropriate mitigation is required.

The assessment included a desktop review of background documents relating to the study area and a flora and fauna survey of the addendum study area on the 9 April and 26 June 2025. This desktop review includes review of past reports, including the Growth REF (2022) and REF-A (2024).

5.1.1 Existing Environment

The extents of each vegetation type located within the study area are given in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Existing Plant Community Type (PCT) within the proposal change study area

Vegetation Type	PCT	Associated TEC	Amount within proposal change study area	Amount within clearing boundary
PCT 4025 (previously PCT 835)	Cumberland Red Gum Riverflat Forest	• Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest- listed critically endangered under the BC Act • River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions- listed endangered under the BC Act • Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion- listed critically endangered under EPBC Act • River-flat eucalypt forest on coastal floodplains of southern New South Wales and eastern Victoria- listed critically endangered under the EPBC Act.	0.21 ha	0.08 ha
Scattered trees	N/A	N/A	40 scattered trees	31 scattered trees
Exotic lawn	N/A	N/A	0.01 ha	<0.01 ha
		Total	0.22 ha and 40 scattered trees	0.08 ha and 31 scattered trees

Desktop searches identified 74 threatened species known or predicted to occur within the 5 km locality from the study area. The threatened species included 22 birds, two fish, three frogs, nine mammals, two reptiles, one snail and 35 flora species. No threatened species were detected within the addendum study area during

the field survey. Of the identified species 3 threatened species were determined to have at least a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the addendum study area. These are identified in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Threatened entities identified as a 'moderate' or higher likelihood of occurrence.

Name	BC Act	PBC Act	Source and Number of Sightings	Likelihood of Occurrence
Nodding Geebung (*Persoonia nutans)*	E	E	PMST-M BioNet-70	Moderate
Cumberland Plain Land Snail (*Meridolum corneovirens)*	E	-	BioNet-35	Moderate
Dural Land Snail (*Pommerhelix duralensis)*	E	E	PMST-K BioNet-16	Moderate

5.1.2 Potential Impacts

The proposal change would result in the removal of an additional 0.08 ha of PCT 4025, a BC Act and EPBC Act listed TEC, which includes 2 stag trees, and 31 native scattered trees within the WRRF. REFA (2024) previously identified 0.05 ha of PCT 4025 TEC for removal. In total, the works will lead to the removal of 0.13 ha of PCT 4025. Updated assessments of significance were completed for this total area (see Appendix 3), concluding that, with appropriate management and mitigation measures in place, the removal is unlikely to result in a significant impact on the TEC.

Three threatened species, including Nodding Geebung (*Persoonia nutans)*, Cumberland Plain Land Snail (*Meirdolum corneovirens)* and Dural Land Snail (*Pommerhelix duralensis)* were considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the addendum study area. Further assessments of significance determined that the proposal change was unlikely to cause a significant impact on these species, given the appropriate management and mitigation recommendations are adhered to.

This vegetation and stag trees would be offset with non-statutory biodiversity offsets in accordance with Sydney Water's Biodiversity Offset Guide (SWEMS0019.13), requiring native revegetation/bushland restoration of 0.24 ha of vegetation. About 93 trees would also be required to be offset for impacts on native scattered trees outside of mapped PCTs (refer Figure 1).

5.1.3 Mitigation Measures

Construction

The following is a consolidated list of mitigation measures from the approved Growth REF (2022) and REFA (2024) and new ones from this REFA (**noted in bold**):

- Potentially affected residents will be notified prior to any tree removal.
- Offset residual impacts to native vegetation and trees in accordance with the Biodiversity Offset Guideline.
- Prepare site restoration management plans.
- All workers are provided with an environmental induction prior to starting construction activities on site. Tool box talks will cover biodiversity values of the site, protection measures to protect

biodiversity during construction, ID characteristics of threatened species that may be encountered and instructions not to handle fauna species.

- Physically delineate vegetation to be cleared and/or protected/retained on site and install appropriate signage prior to works commencing.
- Protect trees in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 4970-2009 for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites. Do not damage tree roots unless absolutely necessary, and engage a qualified arborist where roots > 50 mm may be impacted within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ).
- All additional stockpile and compound areas are to be located within existing cleared areas and existing access tracks and will be rehabilitated at the end of construction. Temporary storage of materials including pipe lengths is to occur in cleared, previously disturbed areas and not within TPZs.
- Inspect vegetation for potential fauna prior to clearing or trimming. If fauna is present, or ecological assessment has determined high likelihood of native fauna present, including removal of hollow-bearing trees, engage a licenced ecologist to inspect and relocate fauna before works.
- **For vegetation outside the study area, trimming or clearance cannot proceed without written authorisation from the Sydney Water Project Manager (in consultation with Environmental Representative).**
- If native fauna is encountered on site, stop work and allow the fauna to move away un-harassed. Engage a licenced ecologist if assistance is required to move fauna.
- All hollow-bearing trees are to be removed in a two-stage process:
  - Stage 1: All surrounding vegetation to be cleared and grubbed
  - Stage 2: 24 to 48 hours later (or in accordance with approval documentation) the hollow- bearing trees are to be inspected by an ecologist. If resident fauna is observed, the hollow section is to be lowered to the ground and the animal allowed to move on of its own volition. If injured, the fauna to be taken to a WIRES carer or appropriate veterinarian for care.
- Minimise vegetation clearance and disturbance, including impacts to standing dead trees and riparian zones. Where possible, limit clearing to trimming rather than the removal of whole plants.
- If native fauna is encountered on site, stop work and allow the fauna to move away un-harassed Engage a licenced ecologist if assistance is required to move fauna.
- Stop work immediately and notify the Sydney Water Project Manager if any threatened species (flora or fauna) is discovered during the works. Work will only recommence once the impact on the species has been assessed and appropriate control measures provided.
- Monitor and record vegetation clearance and provide to Sydney Water in accordance with SWEMS0015.26.
- To prevent spread of weeds:
  - vehicles to be clean of mud and debris
  - wrap straw bales in geo-fabric to prevent seed spread.
- Manage biosecurity in accordance with:

- Biosecurity Act 2015 (see NSW Weedwise), including reporting new weed infestations or invasive pests
- contemporary bush regeneration practices, including disposal of sealed bagged weeds to a licenced waste disposal facility.

- Excess generated green waste must not be stockpiled for long periods. Any temporary stockpiles must be located away from waterways or drainage lines.
- Pre-clearance inspections for Dural Land Snail and Cumberland Plain Land Snail in 'high quality habitat' within PCT 724, PCT 849, PCT 4025 (previously 835), PCT 1081, PCT 1395, PCT 3616, PCT 3321, PCT 3320 and **PCT 4025** as determined by project ecologist. High quality habitat is defined as areas with low levels of ground disturbance, with a moderate to high litter cover of bark, leaves and logs / woody debris, or grass clumps. If found, snails to be relocated to adjacent retained habitats by licenced ecologist.
- **Specific pre-clearance surveys would be undertaken for Nodding Geebung (*Persoonia nutans*).**
- E**rosion and sediment control measures within 20m of waterbodies (including sediment fencing) should be implemented, monitored and maintained as part of an Erosion and Sediment Management Plan.**

Operation

- Maintenance of any restored areas will occur for two (2) years to help stablise the areas, establish native plant species and manage weeds.
- PEMPs will be updated to reflect new site layouts and landscaping.

6. Conclusion

Sydney Water has prepared this REFA to assess the potential environmental impacts of NWTH Upgrades (Growth Package) - CCT pipeline. This program is required to meet Sydney Water's main objectives of respond to growth, optimise value for money, develop an adaptable solution, implement a sustainable solution and minimise service disruption. This proposal change was required due to the increased capacity objective of the North West Treatment Hub Growth Program.

The main potential additional construction environmental impacts of the proposal change include impacts to biodiversity due to the additional clearing of vegetation required during construction. Given the nature, scale and extent of impacts and implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in this REFA and the approved Growth REF (2022) and REFA (2024), the proposal change is unlikely to have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required under Division 5.1 of the EP&A Act.

This REFA considers how the proposal change aligns with the principles of ESD. The proposal change will result in positive long-term environmental improvements. The proposal change will not result in the degradation of the quality of the environment and will not pose a risk to the safety of the environment.

Appendix A – Section 171 checklist

Requirements in addition to the approved Growth REF (2022) and REFA (2024) are considered in the table below.

Section 171 checklist	This REFA findings
Any environmental impact on the ecosystems of the locality	There will be vegetation clearing associated with construction of the proposal change. However impacts are on the edge of vegetation communities and in heavily modified areas. This means that impacts will not increase fragmentation or put local populations or habitats at risk of extinction. The proposal change will improve treatment processes to maintain and improve waterway health and associated ecosystems.
Any reduction of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific or other environmental quality or value of the locality	Temporary construction impacts will seek to avoid vegetated areas. Rehabilitation and revegetation will take place following vegetation removal in areas that cannot be avoided in accordance with the Sydney Water Biodiversity Offset Guideline.
Any impact on the habitat of any protected animals (within the meaning of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*)	The impacted TEC provides habitat for a broad range of animals, including many that are dependent on trees for food, nesting or roosting. However potential habitat impacts have been minimised through the implementation of mitigation measures.
Any endangering of any species of animal or plant or other form of life, whether living on land, in water or in the air	The proposal change will not be endangering any species of animal, plant or other form of life, whether living on land, in water or in the air. ToS and SIC assessments were conducted on threatened species likely to occur at the proposal change site. The assessments show that this proposal change does not have a significant impact on these species and therefore does not endanger any of the species.
Any long-term effects on the environment	The proposal change will not have long-term impacts on the environment but will have a long-term benefit by providing a reliable and modern wastewater service for the area.
Any degradation of the quality of the environment	The proposal change will not cause the degradation of the quality of the environment. The proposal change is consistent with the approved Growth REF (2022) and REFA (2024) and will improve the quality of treated wastewater discharges.

Appendix B – Consideration of Ecologically Sustainable Development

There are no ESD consideration in addition to those covered in the approved Growth REF (2022).

Appendix C – Consideration of TISEPP consultation

TISEPP section	Yes	No
Section 2.10, council related infrastructure or services – consultation with council		
Will the work:		
Potentially have a substantial impact on stormwater management services provided by council?		✓
Be likely to generate traffic that will strain the capacity of the road system in the LGA?		✓
Connect to, and have a substantial impact on, the capacity of a council owned sewerage system?		✓
Connect to, and use a substantial volume of water from a council owned water supply system?		✓
Require temporary structures on, or enclose, a public space under council's control that will disrupt pedestrian or vehicular traffic that is not minor or inconsequential?		✓
Excavate a road, or a footpath adjacent to a road, for which the council is the roads authority, that is not minor or inconsequential?		✓
Section 2.11, local heritage – consultation with council		
Is the work likely to affect the heritage significance of a local heritage item, or of a heritage conservation area (not also a State heritage item) more than a minor or inconsequential amount?		✓
Section 2.12, flood liable land – consultation with council		
Will the work be on flood liable land (land that is susceptible to flooding by the probable maximum flood event) and will works alter flood patterns other than to a minor extent?		✓
Section 2.13, flood liable land – consultation with State Emergency Services		
Will the work be on flood liable land (land that is susceptible to flooding by the probable maximum flood event) and undertaken under a relevant provision*, but not the carrying out of minor alterations or additions to, or the demolition of, a building, emergency works or routine maintenance? * (e) Div.14 (Public admin buildings), (g) Div.16 (Research/ monitoring stations), (i) Div.20 (Stormwater systems)?		✓
Section 2.14, development with impacts on certain land within the coastal zone– council consultation		
Is the work on land mapped as coastal vulnerability area and inconsistent with a certified coastal management program?		✓
Section 2.15, consultation with public authorities other than councils		
Will the proposal be on land adjacent to land reserved under the *National Parks and*		✓

TISEPP section	Yes	No
Wildlife Act 1974 or land acquired under Part 11 of that Act*? If so, consult with DPE (NPWS).*		
Will the proposal be on land in Zone C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves or on a land use zone that is equivalent to that zone? *If so, consult with DPE (NPWS).*		✓
Will the proposal include a fixed or floating structure in or over navigable waters? *If so, consult TfNSW.*		✓
Will the proposal be on land in a mine subsidence district within the meaning of the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*? *If so, consult with Subsidence Advisory NSW.*		✓
Will the proposal be on land in a Western City operational area specified in *the Western Parkland City Authority Act 2018*, Schedule 2 and have a capital investment value of $30 million or more? *If so, consult the Western Parkland City Authority*.		✓
Will the proposal clear native vegetation on land that is not subject land (ie non-certified land)? *If so, notify DPE at least 21 days prior to work commencing. (Requirement under s3.24 Chapter 3 Sydney Region Growth Centres - of the SEPP (Precincts – Central River City) 2021).*		✓

Appendix D – Flora and Fauna Assessment