



Meander Valley Council
Working Together

ORDINARY AGENDA

COUNCIL MEETING

Tuesday 8 February 2022

MEETING CONDUCT

Meetings of Meander Valley Council will be conducted in accordance with Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2020.

1. Council Meetings are currently being undertaken in accordance with the COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2020. Meeting arrangements may change at short or without notice in order to comply with directives issued by the Tasmanian Government.
2. COVID restrictions mean that public attendance at meetings is currently restricted, and that meetings may be held virtually, and individual Councillors may participate remotely via online channels.
3. The current COVID-19 circumstance in Tasmania enables Council to conduct face-to-face meetings at the Council Chambers in Westbury with some restrictions.
4. Council seeks to enable access to Council meetings, while also managing and protecting the health of the public, Councillors and staff. Due to prevailing social distancing and other COVID requirements the following arrangements apply to public attendance:
 - a. Numbers are restricted in the public gallery area of the Council Chamber (denoted by markers on the floor at the rear of the room) to **seven members** of the public (including media or other representatives), with attendance prioritised as follows:
 - o First priority is to any person making representations to the Council, typically on planning applications. If more than seven representors have an interest in an Agenda item, some may be asked to leave the meeting room after their representation to allow others to make their representation to Council.
 - o Second priority is to members of the public. Members of the public are asked to be flexible with their attendance for the entire meeting and when asked, consider vacating the meeting to permit others to attend. If more than seven members of the public register to attend a Council Meeting, priority will be given to those first to register but in line with the order of priority assigned to representors, public and then media.
 - o Third priority is to members of the media.
 - o At the sole discretion of the Chairperson, attendees may be asked to leave the meeting at the conclusion of an Agenda item. Members of the media may be asked to leave the meeting room to allow other higher priority persons to attend.
 - o Where more than seven people are in attendance, the Chairperson may (at their absolute discretion) consent to the Council Chamber doors remaining open to enable additional persons to listen to proceedings.

- b. All persons attending must comply with Council's COVID Safety Plan and the directions of Council officers.
- c. Any member of the public or media is to pre-register their interest in attending with Council's Customer Service Centre by phoning (03) 6393 5300. Council reserves its discretion to refuse or reprioritise entry to anyone not pre-registered.
- d. Immediately on arrival, attendees must check in via the 'Check in TAS" mobile phone application, or by providing their name, address and contact number in the register provided.
- e. To enable those not attending a meeting to review proceedings, Council will, within the limits of available technology, ensure meeting Agendas, Minutes and audio recordings of meetings are available. Information and recordings will be posted on Council's website as soon as practicable after the meeting. Council will not provide individual copies of recordings.

General Standards of Conduct and Behaviour

- 1. Council provides a safe workplace for Councillors, Council staff, visitors and the public and has a zero tolerance policy for all forms of aggression, harassment, bullying, encroachment on personal space, inappropriate gesturing, or discrimination which may be associated with a person's sex, race, disability, or other protected attributes.
- 2. Any person who hinders or disrupts a meeting is liable to a penalty under section 41 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations (2015)*. The Chairperson may also take reasonable steps to remove the person from the meeting or closed meeting, including requesting the assistance of a police officer in removing the person.
- 3. Under the *Work Health and Safety Act (2012)* the General Manager of Council is the person conducting the business of Council and is obligated to provide a safe working environment for staff, Councillors and those attending the workplace. The General Manager may, through the Chairperson or directly, take action to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all persons in attendance.

Access and Inclusion of People with a Disability

Where a person has a disability or requests assistance in accessing or participating in a meeting, Council will make reasonable adjustments to accommodate and support the person's participation in the meeting.

Any needs should be discussed with Council's Customer Service Centre by phoning (03) 6393 5300 as soon as possible before the scheduled day of the meeting.

SECURITY PROCEDURES

At the commencement of the meeting the Chairperson will advise that:

- Evacuation details and information are located on the wall near the entry to Chambers.
- In the unlikelyhood of an emergency evacuation an alarm will sound and evacuation wardens will assist with the evacuation.
- When directed, everyone will be required to exit in an orderly fashion through the front doors and go directly to the evacuation point which is in the car park at the side of the Town Hall.



Meander Valley Council
Working Together

PO Box 102, Westbury,
Tasmania, 7303

Notice is hereby given that an Ordinary Meeting of the Meander Valley Council will be held at the Westbury Council Chambers, 26 Lyall Street, Westbury, on **Tuesday 8 February, 2022, commencing at 3.00pm.**

In accordance with Section 65 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, I certify that with respect to all advice, information or recommendations provided to Council with this agenda:

1. the advice, information or recommendation is given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation; and
2. where any advice is given directly to Council by a person who does not have the required qualifications or experience, that person has obtained and taken into account in that person's general advice, the advice from an appropriately qualified or experienced person.

John Jordan
GENERAL MANAGER

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Agenda for an Ordinary Meeting of the Meander Valley Council to be held at the Council Chambers Meeting Room, 26 Lyall Street, Westbury, on Tuesday 8 February 2022 at 3.00pm.

Business is to be conducted at this meeting in the order in which it is set out in this agenda, unless the Council by Absolute Majority determines otherwise.

PRESENT

APOLOGIES

IN ATTENDANCE

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

(Reference No. 17/2022)

Councillor xx moved and Councillor xx seconded, ***“that the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 18 January 2022, be received and confirmed.”***

COUNCIL WORKSHOPS HELD SINCE THE LAST MEETING

(Reference No. 18/2022)

Date	Items discussed:
Tuesday 1 February 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General Manager’s Performance Review• Rural Kerbside Waste & Recycling Collection• Review of 2020-21 Capital Works Program• Annual Hard Waste Collection Service

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE MAYOR

(Reference No. 19/2022)

20 January 2022

Tamar Estuary Management Taskforce (TEMT) Briefing

26 January 2022

Australia Day Citizenship Ceremony

28 January 2022

COVID Regional Recovery Committee (CRRC) Joint Chairs Catchup

1 February 2022

Council Workshop

3 February 2022

TasWater Quarterly Briefing

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY COUNCILLORS

(Reference No. 20/2022)

Nil.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

(Reference No. 21/2022)

TABLING AND ACTION ON PETITIONS

(Reference No. 22/2022)

PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

General Rules for Question Time

Public question time will continue for no more than thirty minutes for 'questions with notice' and 'questions without notice'.

At the beginning of public question time, the Chairperson will firstly refer to any questions with notice. The Chairperson will ask each person who has a question with notice if they would like to ask their question. If they accept, they will come forward and state their name and where they are from (suburb or town) before asking their question(s).

The Chairperson will then ask anyone else with a question without notice to come forward and give their name and where they are from (suburb or town) before asking their question.

If called upon by the Chairperson, a person asking a question without notice may need to submit a written copy of their question to the Chairperson in order to clarify the content of the question.

A member of the public may ask a Council officer to read their question for them.

If accepted by the Chairperson, the question will be responded to, or, it may be taken on notice as a 'question on notice' for the next Council meeting. Questions will usually be taken on notice in cases where the questions raised at the meeting require further research or clarification. These questions will need to be submitted as a written copy to the Chairperson prior to the end of public question time.

The Chairperson may request a Councillor or Council officer to provide a response. A Councillor or Council officer who is asked a question without notice at a meeting may decline to answer the question.

All questions and answers must be kept as brief as possible. There will be no debate on any questions or answers.

In the event that the same or similar question is raised by more than one person, an answer may be given as a combined response.

If the Chairperson refuses to accept a question from a member of the public, they will provide reasons for doing so.

Questions on notice and their responses will be minuted. Questions without notice raised during public question time and the responses to them will be minuted, with exception to those questions taken on notice for the next Council meeting.

Once the allocated time period of thirty minutes has ended, the Chairperson will declare public question time ended. At this time, any person who has not had the opportunity to put forward a question will be invited to submit their question in writing for the next meeting.

Notes

- Council officers may be called upon to provide assistance to those wishing to register a question, particularly those with a disability or from non-English speaking cultures, by typing their questions.
- The Chairperson may allocate a maximum time for each question, or maximum number of questions per visitor, depending on the complexity of the issue, and on how many questions are anticipated to be asked at the meeting. The Chairperson may also indicate when sufficient response to a question has been provided.
- Limited Privilege: Members of the public should be reminded that the protection of parliamentary privilege does not apply to Local Government, and any statements or discussion in the Council Chamber or any documents produced are subject to the laws of defamation and may be made public or be discoverable under the *Right to Information Act 2009* and other legislation.

PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

(Reference No. 23/2022)

1. PUBLIC QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE – JANUARY 2022

Nil.

2. PUBLIC QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE – FEBRUARY 2022

2.1 Linda Poulton, Westbury

- (a) Does Council have a policy on the circumstances in which it will fund the legal costs of an employee or individual Councillor?

Response from John Jordan, General Manager:

It is appropriate that any decision about Council's liability for a cost of this nature be made on a case-by-case basis, upon receipt of external legal advice as required.

- (b) If there is no policy, how does the Council form a view on whether to fund the legal costs of an employee or individual Councillor?

Response from John Jordan, General Manager:

As noted above, it is appropriate that any decision about Council's liability for a cost of this nature be made on a case-by-case basis, upon receipt of external legal advice as required.

2.2 Christina Macrow, Deloraine

- (a) After years of concern around the nuisance and invasive species of peacocks, what is Council's intention on how to best manage this invasive species which creates a nuisance, and what timeframe is Council looking at to ensure this invasive species does not create a nuisance in any of our townships in the Meander Valley Municipality?

Response from Krista Palfreyman, Director Development and Regulatory Services:

Council has worked to assist Ms Macrow with one specific complaint regarding allegations of nuisance peacocks. As well as engaging directly regarding the complaint, Council has offered its position in writing, and completed an investigation into the alleged nuisance.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE Tas) has general responsibility for invasive species within Tasmania. Peacocks are not listed as an invasive species under current legislation and therefore NRE Tas does not assume a direct role in managing wild peacock populations on private land. NRE Tas has general responsibility for wild animals present on state-owned public land.

Council's long established position is to manage wild peacocks identically to any other wild animal. That is, available Council resources may be allocated to control wild animal numbers only when they are present on either Council-owned or Council-managed land where nuisance levels (as described by legislation) necessitate action.

Where peacocks are owned or kept by a specific landholder, and if there is sufficient evidence of both ownership and nuisance, Council may investigate and consider compliance action regarding the alleged nuisance. It is important to highlight that any compliance action Council may take against an individual will only be invoked (as a matter of fairness, law and good governance) if there is a suitably robust evidence base to justify doing so.

- (b) I have also advised Council of the simple step of introducing a poultry policy to include peacocks and peafowl. Will this be implemented?

Response from Krista Palfreyman, Director Development and Regulatory Services:

There is currently no written policy or by-law in the Meander Valley municipality related to poultry ownership. Ultimately, that is a matter for Councillors as elected representatives to consider from a policy perspective. However, it is noted that a poultry policy would attract the same set of principles and limitation as Council's enforcement of nuisance complaints. That is, Council must have appropriate, reliable evidence that can be tested and proved in Court if necessary before using its statutory powers to undertake compliance action against any private citizen.

3. PUBLIC QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE – FEBRUARY 2022

COUNCILLOR QUESTION TIME

(Reference No. 24/2022)

1. COUNCILLOR QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE – JANUARY 2022

Nil.

2. COUNCILLOR QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE – FEBRUARY 2022

Nil.

3. COUNCILLOR QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE – FEBRUARY 2022

DEPUTATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

(Reference No. 25/2022)

PLANNING AUTHORITY ITEMS

For the purposes of considering the following Planning Authority items, Council is acting as a Planning Authority under the provisions of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.

The following are applicable to all Planning Authority reports:

Strategic/Annual Plan Conformance

Council has a target under the Annual Plan to assess applications within statutory timeframes.

Policy Implications

Not applicable.

Legislation

Council must process and determine the application in accordance with the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPAA) and its Planning Scheme. The application is made in accordance with Section 57 of LUPAA.

Risk Management

Risk is managed by the inclusion of appropriate conditions on the planning permit.

Financial Consideration

If the application is subject to an appeal to the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (General Division – Resource & Planning Stream), Council may be subject to the cost associated with defending its decision.

Alternative Recommendations

Council can either approve the application with amended conditions or refuse the application.

Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

PLANNING AUTHORITY 1

(Reference No. 26/2022)

190 PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD, EXTON

Planning Application: PA\21\0267
Proposal: Extractive Industry (Level 2 Activity – Quarry & Material Handling) – traffic generation
Author: Heidi Goess
Consultant Town Planner

1) Proposal

The Council has received an application for the use and development of an 'Extractive Industry' ('Level 2 Activity' - Quarry and Material Handling) – traffic generation, on land located at 190 Porters Bridge Road, Exton (CT: 157328/1, 157328/2, 157328/3, 157328/4, 157328/5, 39477/1, Reserve Road) - "the site" refer to Figure 1).

Applicant	Walters Contracting Pty Ltd
Property	190 Porters Bridge Road, Exton (CT: 157328/1, 157328/2, 157328/3, 157328/4, 157328/5, 39477/1)
Zoning	Rural Zone
	C3.5.1, P1 Traffic generation at a vehicle crossing, level crossing or new junction
Existing Land Use	Forestry grazing and associated rural activities
Number of Representations	Six
Decision Due (extension granted)	23 February 2021
Planning Scheme:	<i>Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley</i> ("the Planning Scheme")

If approved, the proposal will result in establishing a new quarry and material handling at 190 Porters Bridge Road, Exton. The site is located approximately six kilometres north-east of Deloraine and has not been previously quarried. The operation involves crushing and screening (mechanised/vibratory), blasting, drilling and stockpiling.

The quarry will have product processing capacity of 32,000 cubic metres per annum or 50,000 tonnes.

The extracted material from the quarry is *Jurassic dolerite* which will be crushed and screened into various size aggregates on the site. The screened aggregates will be hauled by truck from the site and distributed to locations off site.

Operating hours

1. Activities associated with the extraction of rock, gravel, sand, clay or minerals, screening and crushing must not be undertaken outside the hours of 7.00am to 5.00pm Monday to Friday, and 8.00am to 4.00pm on Saturday.
2. Loading and transport of processed rocks, ores or minerals may be undertaken between the hours of 6.00am to 5.00pm Monday to Saturday and 7.00am to 4.00pm on Sundays and Statewide public holidays and must not be undertaken outside these hours.

The proposal will generate up to 64 truck movements (32 deliveries) per operating day to and from the site. A crib room and portaloos are also proposed and will be adjacent to the car park to provide amenity for the four employees.

The activity has a lifespan of at least 50 years if production levels are achieved for every year after the activity commences.

The proposed plans of the development are shown on the following pages. Full plans and summary description of the proposal are located in the attachments.

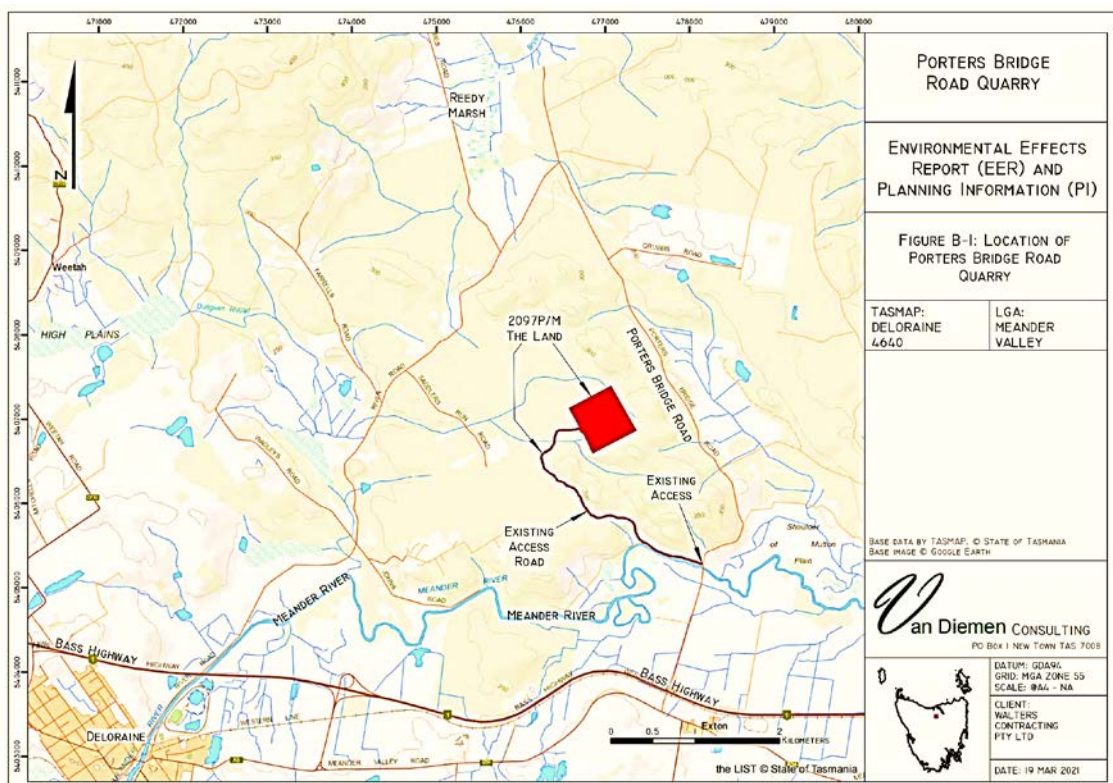


Figure 1: Image showing the location of the site.

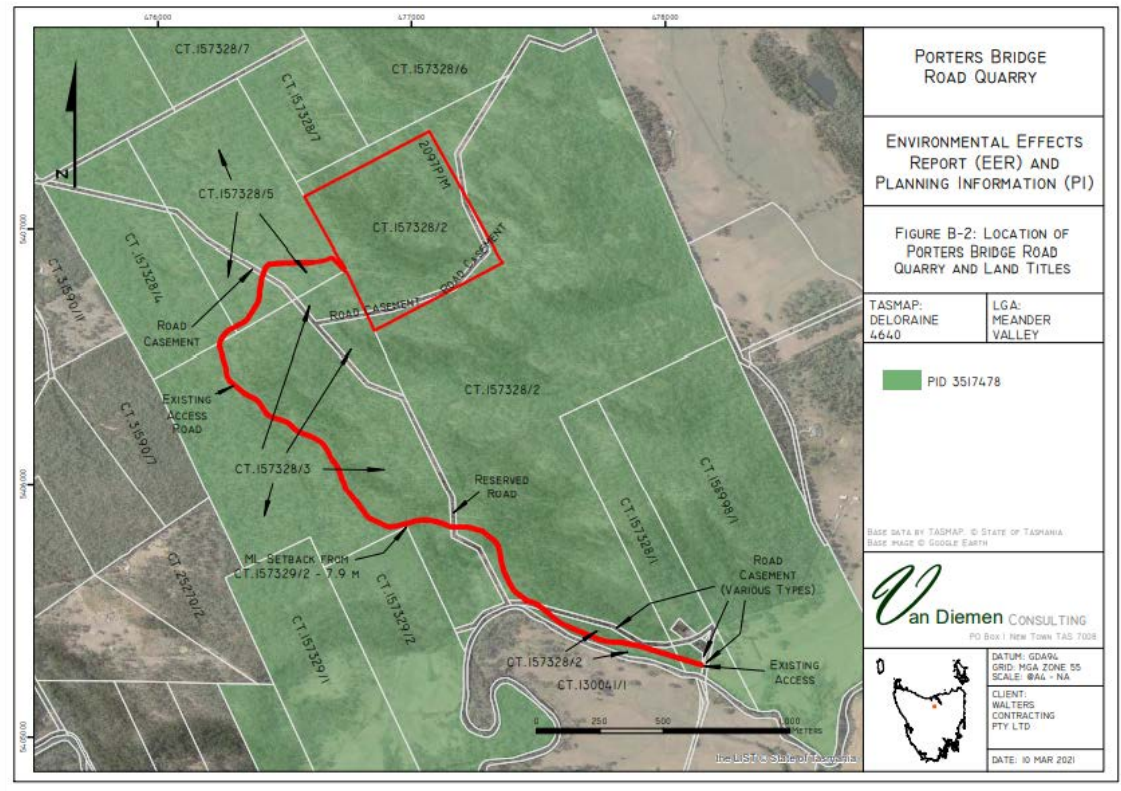


Figure 2: Location of Porters Bridge Road quarry and titles.

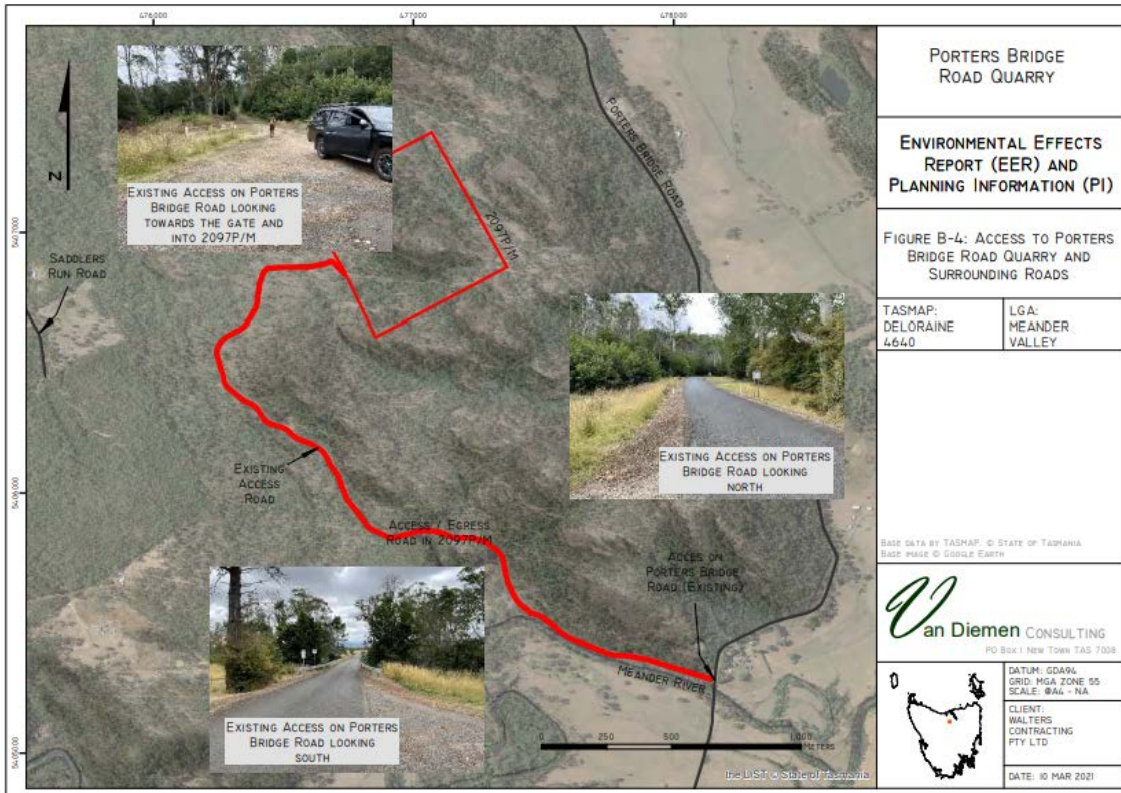


Figure 3: Access to Porters Bridge Road quarry and surrounding roads.

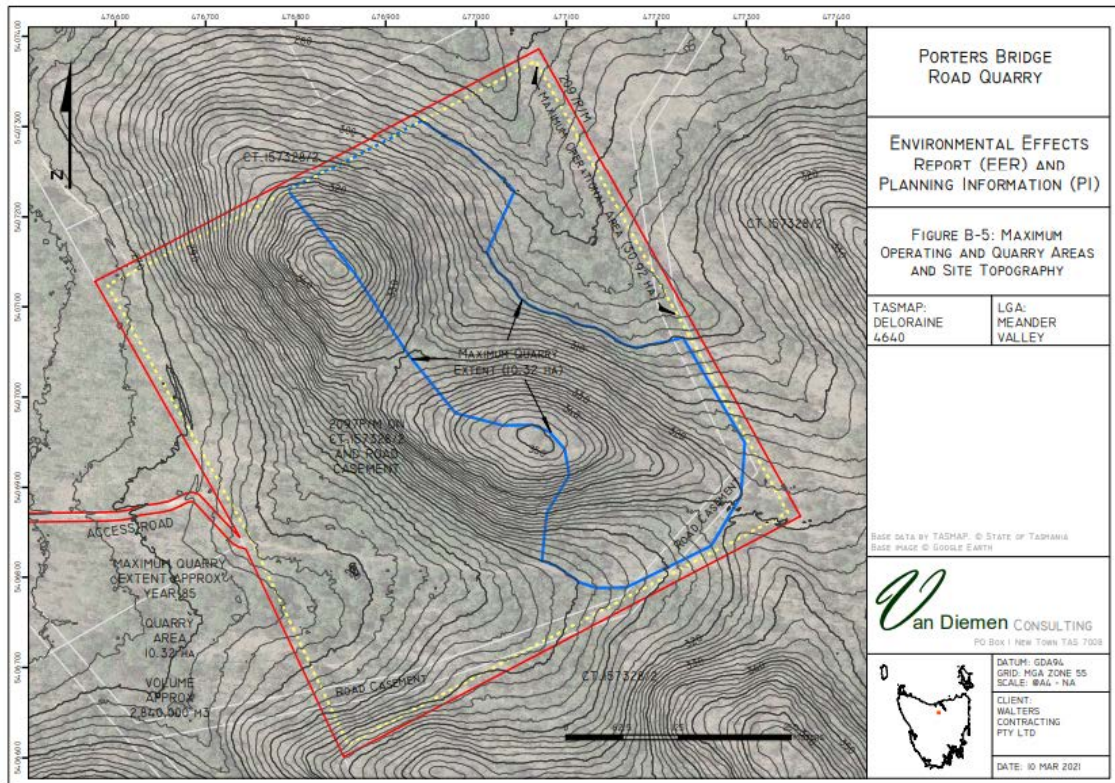


Figure 4: Maximum operating and quarry areas & site topography.

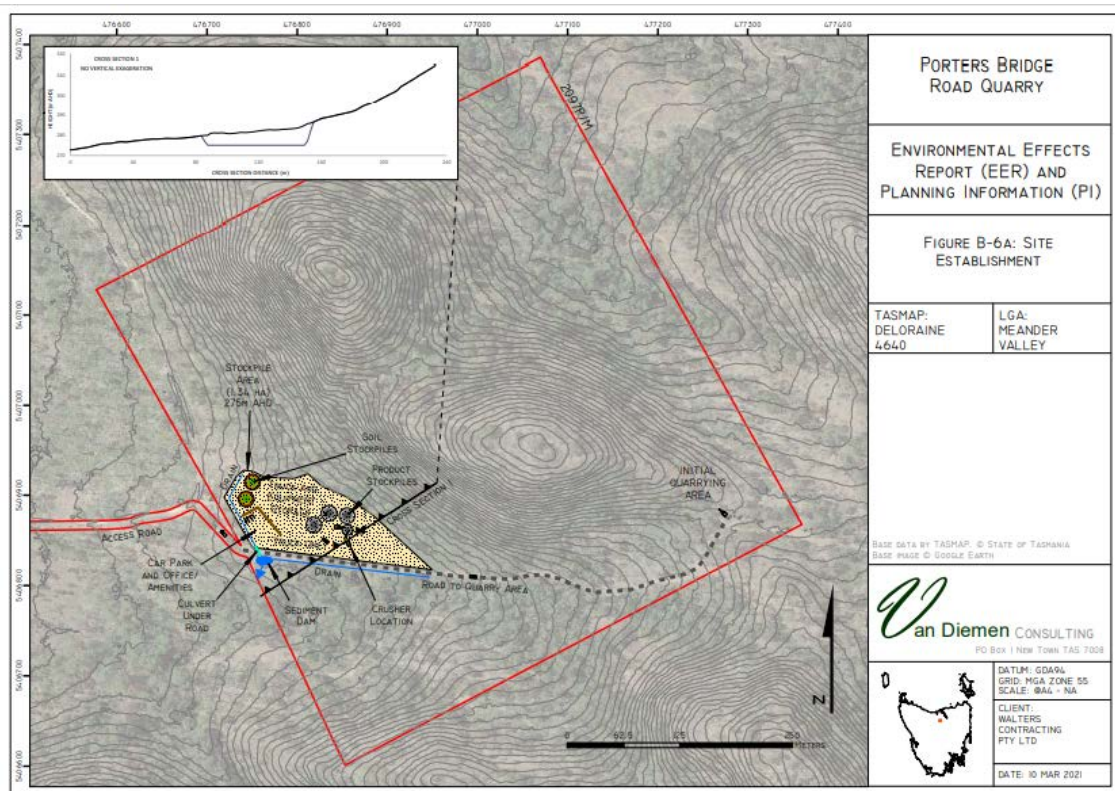


Figure 5: Site establishment.

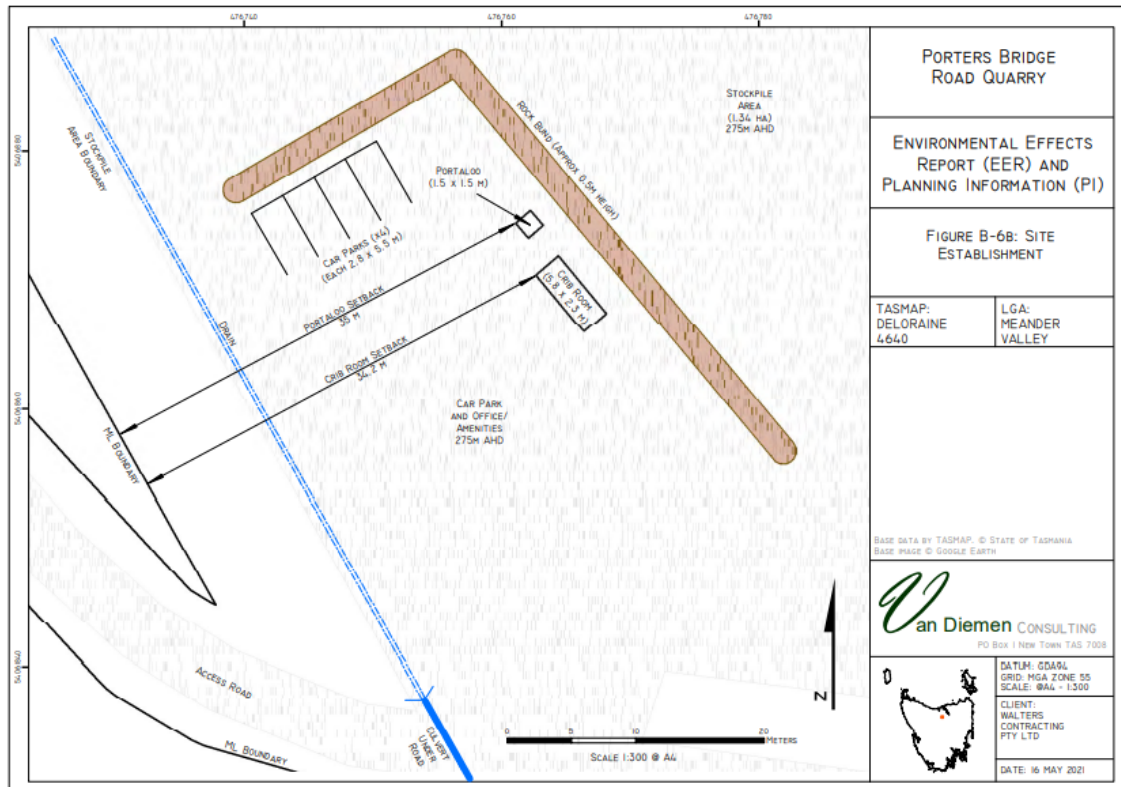


Figure 6: Site establishment.

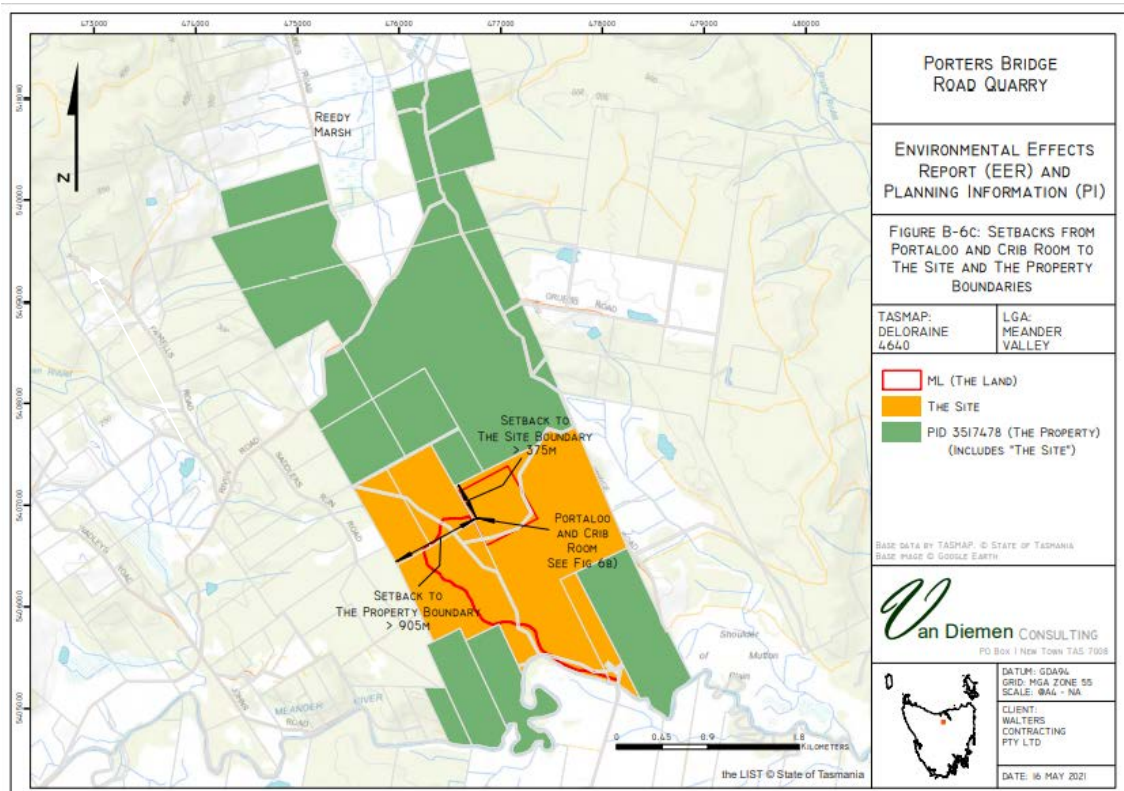


Figure 7: Setbacks from portaloo and crib room to site and property boundaries.

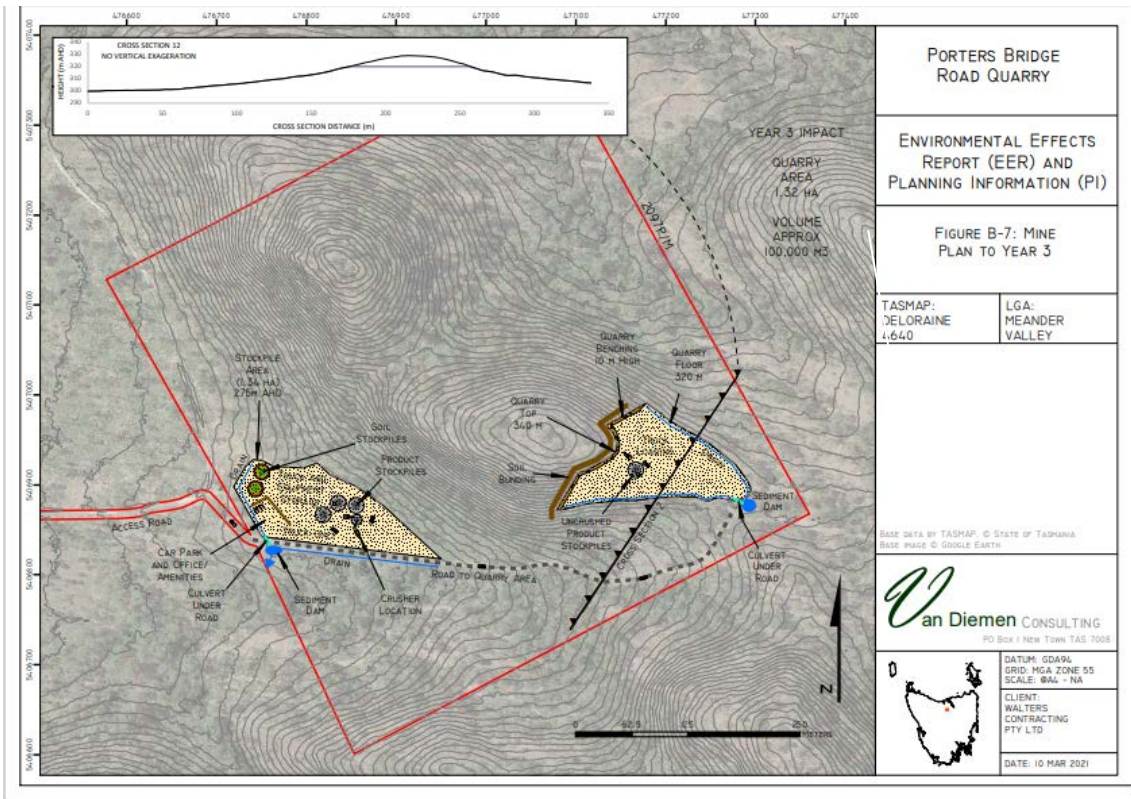


Figure 8: Mine plan to year 3.

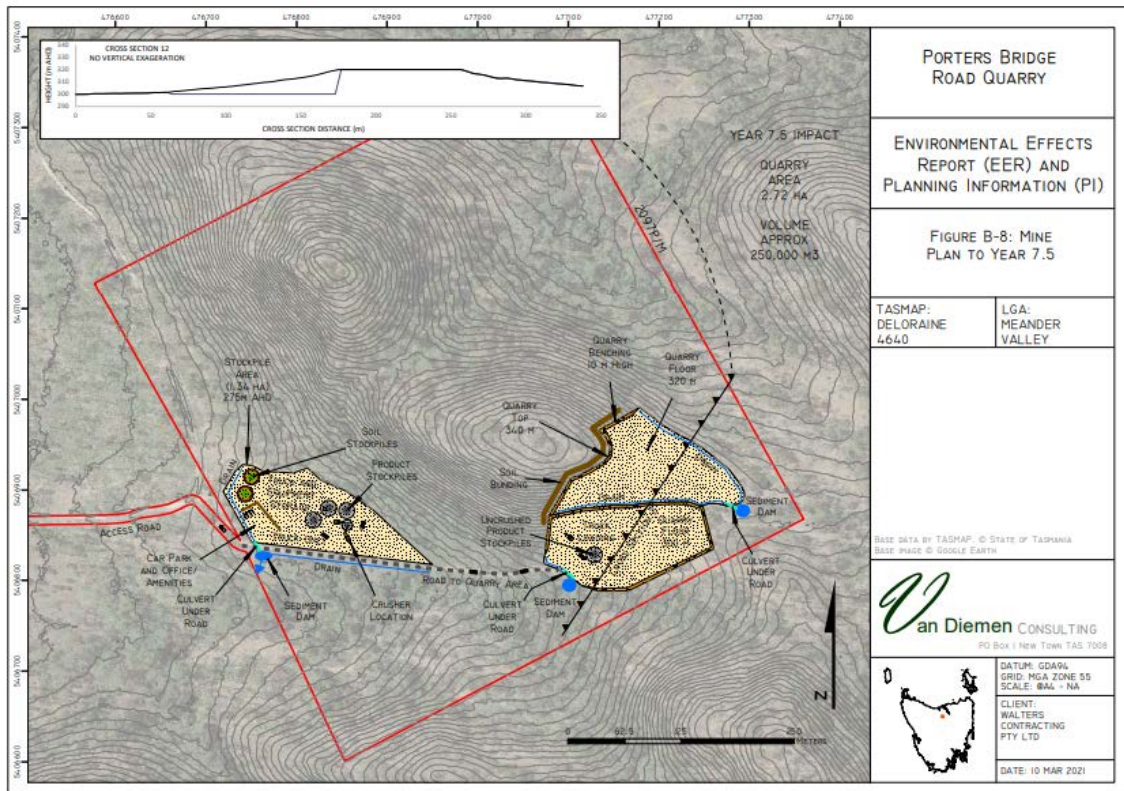


Figure 9: Mine plan to year 7.5.

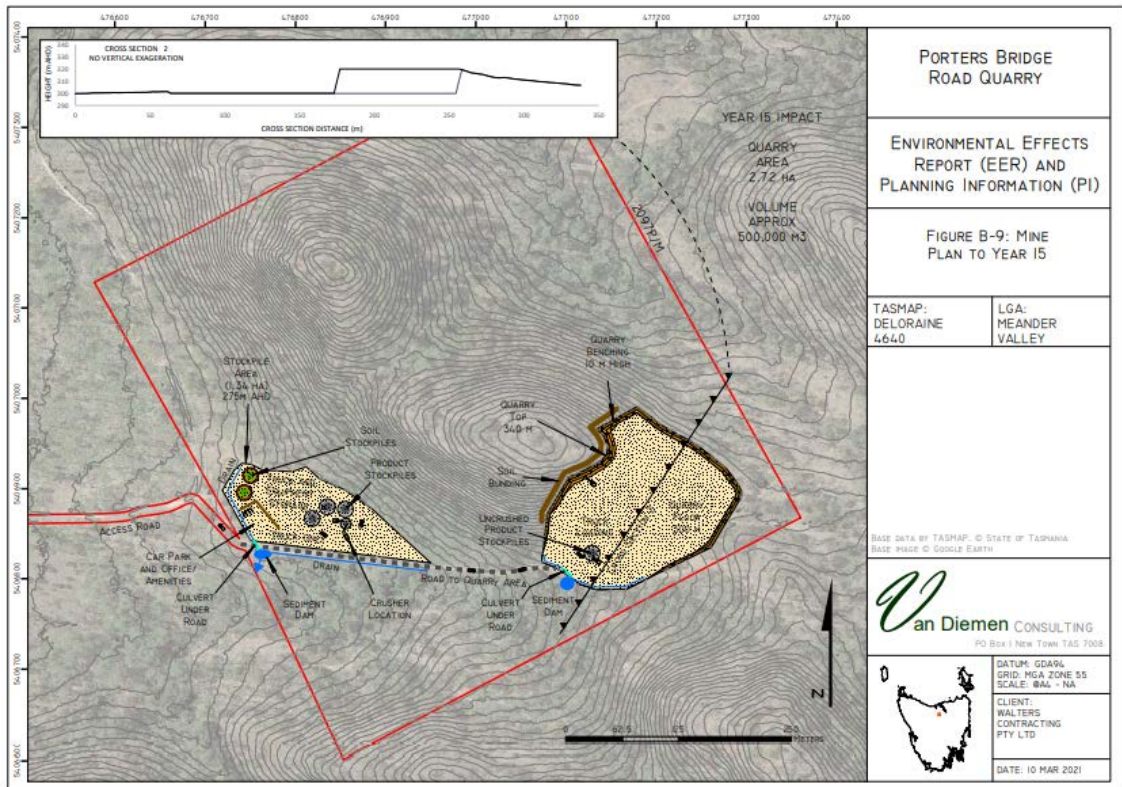


Figure 10: Mine plan to year 15.



Photo 1: Proposed Crib Room.

2) Summary of Assessment

The application proposes the development and operation of a hard rock quarry and material handling, involving extraction, crushing and screening of hard rock (Jurassic dolerite), stockpiling, and loading and distribution by truck to locations off site. Materials will be stockpiled on the site adjacent to the proposed car park.

The Mining Lease 2097/M has been issued under the *Mineral Resources Act 1995* before the application was submitted.

Land Owner Consent for works within the Road Reserve owned by the Council to upgrade an existing driveway was granted on 16 June 2021.

Pursuant to section 52(1A), Crown land consent is not required for an application if a mining lease has been issued under the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995*.

Approval Process

The application was submitted to the Council under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPAA) on 17 May 2021.

The proposed use and development is a 'Level 2 Activity' under clause 5(a)(i) and 6(a)(ii), Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPCA).

5. Extractive Activities

- (a) *Quarries: the extraction of 5,000 cubic metres or more of rock or gravel per year if the extraction –*
 - (i) *is the subject of, or requires, a mining lease under the Mineral Resources Development Act 1995....*

6. Materials Handling

- (a) *Crushing, Grinding or Milling: processing (by crushing, grinding, milling or separating into different sizes by sieving, air elutriation or in any other manner) of –*
 - (i)
 - (ii) *rock, ores or minerals at a rate in excess of 1 000 cubic metres per year.*

The Council referred the application under section 25(1) of the EMPCA to the Board of the Environment Protection Authority (the Board) for assessment under the Act. The application was received by the Board on 17 May 2021.

The Board required an Environmental Effects Report (EER) be prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Board on 8 July 2021.

A draft of the EER was submitted to the Board for review against the guidelines before it was finalised.

The EER was released for public inspection for fourteen days commencing 16 October 2021. An advertisement was placed in The Examiner and on the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) website. The adjoining property owners to the site were notified. The EER was also referred to relevant government agencies for comment. Six representations were received, including one outside of the prescribed time period.

The Board delegated its functions and powers in relation to section 25 of EMPCA to the Executive Director, Environmental Assessments Branch Environment Protection Authority (EAB EPA). The environmental assessment of the application was completed by the EAB EPA.

In accordance with section 25(5)(a) of EMPCA, the Council was notified of the decision on 12 January 2022. The Council is required to include 'Permit Part B Permit Conditions – Environmental No. 10885' in any permit granted by Council for the application under the LUPAA. Permit Part B imposes conditions and restrictions to manage particular environmental impacts from the proposed use and development.

A copy of the Environmental Assessment Report (EAR), completed by the EAB EPA detailing the reasons for requiring the conditions or restrictions in Permit Part B is attached and should be provided to the applicant on completion of the Council's decision. The EAR does not form part of the permit.

On receipt of the EAB EPA decision, the Council must determine the application under section 57(6) of LUPAA within 42 days. The Council can refuse or grant a permit.

The standards of the Planning Scheme which require assessment of the Performance Criteria and the application of Council's discretion to approve or refuse the application are detailed in the Planning Scheme Assessment in Section 6. Please note that the proposal is exempt from the following codes:

Code	Use or Development Exempt from this Code
C7.0 Natural Assets Code	Clause C7.4.1 (b) development assessed as a Level 2 Activity.
C9.0 Attenuation Code	Clause 9.4.1 (b) development assessed as a Level 2 Activity
C15.0 Landslip Hazard Code	Clause 15.4.1 (b) use or development of land for Extractive Industry where a mining lease under the <i>Mineral Resources Development Act 1995</i> is in force, excluding a hazardous use.

If the Council grants a permit, it must:

- not include any other condition or restriction which is inconsistent with Permit Part B, or which extends the operation of, any conditions or restrictions contained in the Permit Part B; and

- notify the Board of its decision to grant or refuse to grant a permit; and
- at the same time as the Council notifies the applicant of its decision on the application, provide the EAR to the applicant, via a link to the EAR in the Council's letter to the applicant, and to anyone who made representations.

These requirements of the Council are to satisfy section 25(8) of the EMPCA.

Overview

- The proposal is for a quarry and material handling at 190 Porters Bridge Road, Exton and is in the use class 'Extractive Industry' which is permitted in the Rural Zone.
- The operation involves crushing and screening (mechanised/vibratory), blasting, drilling and stockpiling.
- The proposed quarry will have a product processing capacity of 32,000 cubic metres per annum or 50,000 tonnes.
- Access is from Porters Bridge Road via an internal driveway to the Mining Lease site. Truck movements up to 64 (32 deliveries) per operating day to and from the site are expected.
- The proposal is a 'Level 2 Activity' as defined by EMPCA and therefore it is assessed under a Discretionary process.
- The application relies on the Performance Criteria P1 of C3.5.1 *Traffic generation at a vehicle crossing, level crossing or new junction*.
- Six (6) representations were received during the advertising period, one was received outside of the advertising period. The representations concerned that the proposed operation of the quarry and material handling will have undesirable impact on:
 - o the local traffic network from truck movements generated to and from the site;
 - o loss of amenity and lifestyle from blasting at the quarry and crushing of aggregates resulting in vibration, noise, reduced water quality;
 - o the water quality of local waterways;
 - o the natural values; and
 - o scenic and landscape values resulting from the visibility of the quarry from public places and roads.
- The application is recommended for approval as it is demonstrated to comply with the applicable standard of the Planning Scheme.
- The application has been assessed under EMPCA and the Executive Director, Environmental Assessments, Environment Protection Authority requires 'Permit Part B Permit Conditions' to be contained in a permit granted by the Council.

3) Recommendation

It is recommended that the application for Extractive Industry (Level 2 Activity – Quarry & Material Handling) on land located at 190 Porters Bridge Road, Exton (CT: 157328/1, 157328/2, 157328/3, 157328/4, 157328/5, 39477/1, Reserve Road), by Walters Contracting Pty Ltd, be APPROVED, generally in accordance with the endorsed plans:

- a) **Van Diemen Consulting, Dated 2 September 2021, Porters Bridge Road Quarry, Exton Environmental Effects Report and Planning Information;**
- b) **Traffic & Civil Services; Dated: April 2021; Traffic Impact Assessment: 2097/PM Quarry, Porters Bridge Road, Exton; and**
- c) **Takarri Engineering, dated September 2021, Porters Bridge Road Quarry environmental noise, ground vibration and air blast overpressure assessment.**

and subject to the following conditions in PART A:

PART A

1. **Prior to the commencement of use, the following must be completed to the satisfaction of Council’s Director of Infrastructure Services:**
 - a) **The existing driveway access must be constructed and sealed in accordance with Tasmanian Standard drawings TSD-R04 and R05. Refer Note 1.**
 - b) **Truck entering (W5-22B) warning signs are to be erected on both Porters Bridge Road approaches 300m in advance of the quarry access in accordance with the findings of the Traffic Impact Assessment. Refer Note 1.**
 - c) **The vegetation in the vicinity of the bridge obscuring site distance to the South of the existing access must be cleared as per the findings of the Traffic Impact Assessment.**
2. **The developer responsible for the activity must comply with the conditions contained in Schedule 2 of Permit Part B, which the Board of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) requires the planning authority to include in the permit, pursuant to section 25(5) of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (attached).**

Notes:

- 1. Prior to any construction being undertaken in the road reserve, separate consent is required by the Road Authority. An Application for Works in Road Reservation form is enclosed. All enquiries should be directed to Council's Infrastructure Department on (03) 6393 5312.**
- 2. Any other proposed development and/or use, including amendments to this proposal, may require a separate planning application and assessment against the Planning Scheme by Council. All enquiries can be directed to Council's Development and Regulatory Services on 6393 5320 or via email: mail@mvc.tas.gov.au.**
3. This permit takes effect after:
 - (a) The 14 day appeal period expires; or
 - (b) Any appeal to the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal is abandoned or determined; or.
 - (c) Any other required approvals under this or any other Act are granted.
4. A planning appeal may be instituted by lodging a Notice of Appeal with the Registry of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. An appeal may be instituted within 14 days of the date the Corporation serves notice of the decision on the applicant. For more information see the Resource and Planning Stream of Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal website www.tascat.tas.gov.au/resource-and-planning/home.
5. This permit is valid for two years only from the date of approval and will thereafter lapse if the development is not substantially commenced. An extension may be granted if a request is received.
6. In accordance with the legislation, all permits issued by the permit authority are public documents. Members of the public will be able to view this permit (which includes the endorsed documents) on request, at the Council Office.
7. If any Aboriginal relics are uncovered during works:
 - (a) All works are to cease within a delineated area sufficient to protect the unearthed and other possible relics from destruction;
 - (b) The presence of a relic is to be reported to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania Phone: (03) 6233 6613 or 1300 135 513 (ask for Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania) Fax: (03) 6233 5555 Email: aboriginal@heritage.tas.gov.au; and
 - (c) The relevant approval processes will apply with state and federal government agencies.

4) Representations

The application was advertised for the statutory 14-day period from 16 October 2021 to 2 November 2021. During the advertising period five representations were received. One representation was received outside the advertising period.

An overview of the representations is set out in Table 1.

	Date Received	Repositor	Issues raised
1	1 Nov 2021	B. & M. Mason	Objection. Impact on road users safety. Noise and vibration – amenity. Natural assets – fauna.
2	1 Nov 2021	J. Leis	Objection Noise and vibration resulting from operation of quarry– amenity. Natural assets – flora and fauna.
3	2 Nov 2021	Mr G. Brown	Objection Impact on breeding of poultry on own property. Noise and vibration resulting from operation of quarry– amenity and building Impact . Natural assets – water quality. Impact on road users safety. Impact on rural lifestyle community.
4	2 Nov 2021	The Environment Association (TEA) Inc	Objection Incorrect information contained in the Environmental Effects Report. Scenic and landscape impact – visibility of quarry and rehabilitation. Noise and vibration resulting from operation of quarry– amenity. Impact natural assets – incorrect priority vegetation mapping relied upon in the application, clearance of vegetation, water quality and fauna. Impact on road users safety. Not consistent with the objectives of the Planning Scheme. Impact on the Private Timber Reserve.
5	2 Nov 2021	E. & N. Bedford	Objection Natural assets – Fauna Impact on a place on the Tasmanian Heritage Register Impact local road safety

6	3 Nov 2021	W. & I. Arthur	Not against local enterprise but concerned with operation of quarry.
			Public notification – Local residents not notified of the proposal.
			Impact on road users safety.
			Impact on natural assets – water quality, fauna, bore Water
			Natural hazards – Landslip Risk, Flooding
			Noise and vibration resulting from operation of quarry– amenity and building Impact

Table 1: Overview of representations.

A summary of the particular concerns raised in the representations is provided below. While the summary attempts to capture the essence of the concerns, it should be read in conjunction with the full representations included in the attachments.

The table is divided into three columns. The first column lists the key concerns and themes raised by representors. The second column identifies which representor raised the concern or theme within their submission by their number. The third column provides a response to the concern or themes raised.

	Concern or Theme	Representation	Response
Vibration and Noise			
1	Several representations are concerned that the operation of the proposal will result in unreasonable noise levels and vibration from the operation of the quarry. The particular concerns raised are as follows: (a) Willowdale Poultry is breeding rare and endangered breeds of poultry for over 30 years. The vibration and blasting (from operation of the quarry) will upset bird laying. Birds are used for educating adult and children of the different breed of fowls;	1, 2, 3, 4 & 6	The Planning Scheme lists the use class 'Extractive Industry' on land zoned Rural as Permitted. However, as the proposal is a 'Level 2 Activity' it is assessed under a Discretionary process. The C9.0 Attenuation Code assesses noise and vibration that may result from a proposal. The Code is not applicable to the assessment of the proposal. The impact of noise and vibration is assessed by the EPA under EMPCA. Planning Permit Part B imposes conditions and restrictions concerning atmospheric, blasting, noise control and operations as a result of the Environmental Assessment undertaken by the EAB

	Concern or Theme	Representation	Response
	<p>(b) Blasting and vibrations (from the quarry operations) may damage building foundations; and</p> <p>(c) The noise and vibration resulting from the operation of the quarry will impact on nearby residential uses.</p>		<p>EPA which included consideration of the representations (recommended condition 2).</p> <p>The proposal has been assessed and is considered to be compliant with the applicable standards of the Planning Scheme as demonstrated in the assessment in Section 6 below.</p>

Natural Assets - Water Quality & Impact on Bore Water

2	<p>Several representations are concerned with the water quality of the waterways, in particular the following points are made:</p> <p>(a) the proposed quarry is at the start of an un-named creek which flows through adjoining properties. The un-named creek provides drinking water to nearby residents as well as poultry, other livestock, wildlife and gardens. Concerned that weather events and accidental spills of oil and fuel resulting from the operation will reduce the water quality.</p> <p>(b) Unnamed tributary streams feed into the Dungiven Rivulet. Concerned that water quality will be compromised, and</p>	3, 4 & 6	<p>The C7.0 Natural Assets Code is not applicable to the assessment as it is a 'Level 2 Activity'.</p> <p>Impact on natural values such as water quality is assessed by the Board under EMPCA. Planning Permit Part B imposes conditions concerning management of stormwater to protect water quality (recommended condition 2).</p> <p>The proposal has been assessed and is considered to be compliant with the applicable standards of the Planning Scheme as demonstrated in the assessment in Section 6 below.</p>
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	Concern or Theme	Representation	Response
	water will no longer be suitable for use by residents and wildlife.		
Natural Assets – Flora and Fauna			
3	<p>The representations are concerned with the protection of threatened species (flora and fauna) and the management of these throughout the life of the quarry is queried.</p> <p>The representations note that the site has species identified which are listed in the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>.</p> <p>Concerned that declared weeds will not be managed. A request that diligence and routine monitoring of weeds during the life of the operation is undertaken to prevent the proliferation of declared weed species.</p> <p>White Bellied Eagles nest in the area will be impacted as a result of the proposal. There are also other species identified in several of the representations raising concerns the impact of the quarry will have on fauna.</p>	1, 2, 4, 5 & 6	<p>The C7.0 Natural Assets Code is not applicable to the assessment as it is a 'Level 2 Activity'.</p> <p>Impact on natural values is assessed by the EAB EPA under EMPC Act. Planning Permit Part B imposes conditions concerning flora and fauna (recommended condition 2).</p> <p>The developer is responsible for applying for any permits required under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>.</p> <p>The proposal has been assessed and is considered to be compliant with the applicable standards of the Planning Scheme as demonstrated in the assessment in Section 6 below.</p>

	Concern or Theme	Representation	Response
	Concerned the assessment of the proposal does not provide information concerning flora and fauna beyond a 5km radius of the quarry.		
Rural Lifestyle Community			
4	The private property owner of the site has subdivided land to create a rural lifestyle community adjacent to the site. The quarry is contrary to the initial intent of the property owner.	3	<p>The Planning Scheme and associated laws do not permit a Planning Authority (Council) to factor this into its decision.</p> <p>The proposal has been assessed and is considered to be compliant with the applicable standards of the Planning Scheme as demonstrated in the assessment in Section 6 below.</p>
Natural Assets – Priority Vegetation, Mapping, Clearance of Vegetation			
5	Claims the priority vegetation extent mapping is not correctly applied in the planning application. Also concerned that fauna mapping is not accurately represented in the application.	4	<p>The C7.0 Natural Assets Code is not applicable to the assessment as it is a 'Level 2 Activity'. The priority vegetation area is not considered in the assessment under the Planning Scheme.</p> <p>Natural values assessment is considered by the EAB EPA under EMPCA. Planning Permit Part B imposes conditions concerning flora and fauna (recommended condition 2).</p> <p>The proposal has been assessed and is considered to be compliant with the applicable standards of the Planning Scheme as demonstrated in the assessment in Section 6 below.</p>

	Concern or Theme	Representation	Response
Public Notification of the Application			
6	Representor was not notified directly by the Council concerning the proposal.	6	The application was advertised in accordance with the requirements of LUPAA. All adjoining landowners were notified. The representor was not an adjoining owner.
Natural Hazards – Landslip Risk			
7	Raises concern with regard to land-slipping and rockslides will result from the quarry operation.	6	<p>The C13.0 Landslip Hazard Code applies to land areas subject a landslip hazard. The Code is not applicable to the assessment where a Mining Lease is has been issued under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1995</i>.</p> <p>The proposal has been assessed and is considered to be compliant with the applicable standards of the Planning Scheme as demonstrated in the assessment in Section 6 below.</p>
Scenic and Landscape Values			
8	The 'Extractive Industry' at the site of the current Mining Lease 2097P/M site targets a couple of Dolerite hills. The site if cleared of forest and woodland would irrevocably scar the landscape when the landscape was viewed from a number of the more elevated public roads and other public places. The scarring will reduce the scenic character of Deloraine and impact tourism.	4	<p>The C8.0 Scenic Protection Code is not applicable to the assessment of the application as it is not identified in the Planning Scheme overlay maps to be in a 'scenic road corridor' or 'scenic protection area'.</p> <p>The proposal has been assessed and is considered to be compliant with the applicable standards of the Planning Scheme as demonstrated in the assessment in Section 6 below.</p> <p>Assessment of the proposal against the <i>Regional Land Use Strategy of Northern Tasmania</i> is also not applicable.</p>

	Concern or Theme	Representation	Response
	Landscape protection is sought in the Regional Land Use Strategy of Northern Tasmania.		
Tasmanian Heritage Register			
9	The representor is concerned that the vibrations from truck movements, in particular truck speed will result in deterioration of residence. This impact is reduced but fully mitigated by the truck's speed, with trucks that do not abide to the posted speed limit of 50kph.	5	<p>The Planning Scheme does not require consideration of a property listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. The site does not contain a heritage item or place.</p> <p>The road speed limit and enforcement of the speed limit is not a Planning Scheme matter.</p> <p>The upgrading of the crossover from Porters Bridge Road and proposed traffic movements to and from the site has been assessed in accordance with C3.0 Road and Railway Assets Code. The application is supported by a Traffic Impact Assessment. The application is assessed to satisfy the applicable Performance Criteria.</p> <p>The proposal has been assessed and is considered to be compliant with the applicable standards of the Planning Scheme as demonstrated in the assessment in Section 6 below.</p>
Incorrect Information in the Environmental Effects Report			
10	Planning Application contains errors and reflects incorrect information. The Planning Application relies on the previous Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013.	4	The application was submitted at the time the Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme was in effect. During the assessment of the proposal the Planning Scheme came into operation. The proposal has addressed both instruments.

	Concern or Theme	Representation	Response
			The proposal has been assessed and is considered to be compliant with the applicable standards of the Planning Scheme as demonstrated in the assessment in Section 6 below.
Local Road Safety			
11	<p>Several representations are concerned with the traffic generation from the proposed quarry and road user safety, in particular the concerns are as follows:</p> <p>(a) the truck movements generated from the operation of the quarry will be excessive and will create an unsafe local road network;</p> <p>(b) the use of West Parade, River Road, and Porters Bridge Road route to and from the development site as proposed should not be allowed;</p> <p>(c) the safety of cyclists or the recreational users of the road network is not considered by proposal. The transportation of material (to and from the quarry) in the spring and summer months will coincide with people endeavouring to improve their health and wellbeing;</p> <p>(d) the sight distances for trucks and trailer type trucks entering onto</p>	1 to 6	<p>The Infrastructure Department reviewed the representations received from the advertising period. The location of the access and Porters Bridge Road pavement conditions were re-inspected.</p> <p>The Porters Bridge Road up to the single lane bridge is showing signs of pavement failure in locations however, this is due to current conditions and loading. It is not considered reasonable for the applicant to be conditioned to upgrade the bridge structure/s or road pavement.</p> <p>The road pavement measures 5.50m sealed width in this location. The Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) provided by Traffic & Civil Services noted a 6.0m seal. Council's asset system indicates 5.5m seal and 6.5m pavement on all between the culverts and Meander Valley Road. This section would be equivalent to a S3 code sealed rural road (TSD-R02), and again, there is not an issue with this in terms of the higher percentage of commercial vehicles from the proposal that will use this road. The sight distance is adequate, and there is pull over space should it be required for vehicles passing quarry trucks, or trucks from forestry</p>

	Concern or Theme	Representation	Response
	<p>Porters Bridge Road from the Crown Road Reserve roadway/laneway on the north side of the single-lane narrow Porters Bridge, over the Meander River, currently is insufficient and will create traffic conflict;</p> <p>(e) the entry proposed (to the quarry) is very close to the bridge. The bridge could be made wider but it is the view that this will not solve all issues. Object to the quarry project having to force a bridge upgrade;</p> <p>(f) the West Parade, River Road and Porters Bridge Road route includes road sections that are of a significantly lesser performance and safety standards than the Meander Valley Road access with sections of less than 6m sealed width, sections with minimal or no gravel shoulders, landslips and sections of vertical drop offs into the Meander River;</p> <p>(g) the route also passes through the Train Park area of West Parade where the perpendicular parking creates many near</p>		<p>operations or the other quarry that uses Porters Bridge Road for that matter.</p> <p>The TIA does not indicate any crash data as a result of vehicle collision.</p> <p>Sight distance at the access will be improved through removal of veg at the bridge. Installation of signage will also mitigate risks due to advance notice to motorists. When travelling in a southerly direction toward the access, the comfortable speed around the left hand bend was 60 km/h which provides adequate stopping distance to any trucks exiting the site and travelling south.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Department was satisfied with the TIA.</p> <p>The concerns of the representors are noted in terms of additional truck traffic on the road, and amenity may be impacted in terms of travelling speed and the need to pass heavy vehicles more often. However, the issues have been adequately addressed by the TIA, and there is no evidence that safety will be adversely impacted.</p> <p>The upgrading of the crossover from Porters Bridge Road and proposed traffic movements to and from the site has been assessed in accordance with C3.0 Road and Railway Assets Code. The application is supported by a Traffic Impact Assessment. The application is</p>

	Concern or Theme	Representation	Response
	<p>misses that can't be counted;</p> <p>(h) object to the "No Overtaking or Passing" to be removed as recommended by the Traffic Impact Assessment prepared by Traffic & Civil Services.</p> <p>(i) Porters Bridge on Porters Bridge Road to be not 'fit for purpose' and the volume of additional heavy traffic, some 64 truck and trailer movements daily, for the next 50 years. The proposed use will endanger the safety of road users and there is no adequate solution.</p>		assessed to satisfy the applicable Performance Criteria.
Rehabilitation of the Quarry Site			
12	Rehabilitation of the site should be better provided for the life of the quarry.	4	Rehabilitation of the site is a matter assessed by the EAB EPA. Planning Permit Part B imposes conditions concerning the management of the site.
Council conflict of Interest			
13	Council has a conflict of interest as it is likely to benefit from the proposal.	4	<p>Council has no conflict of interest. Decisions on future purchasing will be made in accordance with the Code of Tendering and Contracts.</p> <p>An independent planning consultant prepared the assessment and recommendation for the Council.</p>
Natural Hazard - Flooding			
14	Potential flooding of the road network at Porters Bridge Road surrounding	4	The Porters Bridge Road is subject to flooding. If Porters Bridge Road was inundated by water, the operation of

	Concern or Theme	Representation	Response
	the quarry raised.		the quarry would halt until flood waters receded and the road inspected to be safe for use.
	Private Timber Reserve		
15	The proposal will reduce and compromise a sizeable portion of the Private Timber Reserve.	4	There is no specific clause which requires consideration of the Private Timber Reserve in the Planning Scheme. The proposal has been assessed and is considered to be compliant with the applicable standards of the Planning Scheme as demonstrated in the assessment in Section 6 below.

5) Consultation with State Government and other Authorities

The application was referred to the Environment Protection Authority. Refer to Summary of Assessment (refer to "Approval Process" heading).

The application was assessed under EMPCA and the EPA's Executive Director, Environmental Assessments requires 'Permit Part B Permit Conditions' to be contained in a permit granted by the Council. Refer to Attachments.

6) Scheme Assessment

Use Class: Extractive Industry (Level 2 Activity – Quarry and Material Handling).

Performance Criteria

C3.0 Road and Railway Assets Code
C3.5.1 Traffic generation at a vehicle crossing, level crossing or new junction
Objective <i>To minimise any adverse effects on the safety and efficiency of the road or rail network from vehicular traffic generated from the site at an existing or new vehicle crossing or level crossing or new junction.</i>

Performance Criteria P1

Vehicular traffic to and from the site must minimise any adverse effects on the safety of a junction, vehicle crossing or level crossing or safety or efficiency of the road or rail network, having regard to:

- (a) any increase in traffic caused by the use;*
- (b) the nature of the traffic generated by the use;*
- (c) the nature of the road;*
- (d) the speed limit and traffic flow of the road;*
- (e) any alternative access to a road;*
- (f) the need for the use;*
- (g) any traffic impact assessment; and*
- (h) any advice received from the rail or road authority.*

Response

Vehicular traffic to and from the site must minimise any adverse effects on the safety of the vehicle crossing or safety or efficiency of the road network. The application is supported by a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) by Traffic & Civil Services Pty Ltd. The TIA is relied upon for the assessment of the application against the Performance Criteria P1.

The assessment has regard to:

(a) any increase in traffic caused by the use;

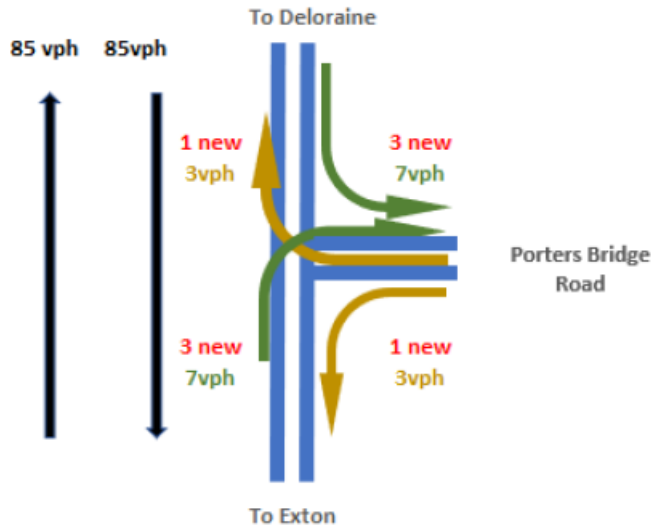
The TIA on page 27 has determined that the current access has minimal traffic activity due to the native forest silviculture activities and access required by the property owner to carry out maintenance and security.

The proposal is expected to generate 64 vehicle movements to and from the site per day. The vehicles (trucks) generating the majority of vehicle movements will be longer than 5.5m. Access to and from the site will be via the crossover from Porters Bridge Road to the site.

The vehicle movements generated from the proposal equates to four trucks per hour which is equivalent to a gross peak traffic activity of 8 vehicle movements per hour. Figure 11 is an excerpt from the TIA, showing the projected vehicle movements per hour on to Porters Bridge Road and Meander Valley Road from the proposed use and development in 2031.

Figure 39 - Projected Meander Valley Road / Porters Bridge Road Peak Hr traffic 2031

AM Peak - 2031 With Development



PM Peak - 2031 With Development



Figures in red due to the proposal.

Figure 11: Proposed vehicle movements per hour.



Figure 12: Mining Lease 1994 P/M showing access to Porters Bridge Road.

The TIA also considers the impact of the existing Mining Lease 1994P/M contained on a separate title, CT:157328/6 and CT:157328/7 (refer to Figure 12) which is provided with access from Porters Bridge Road.

The TIA has assessed and identified the local road network to include:

- Bass Highway/Meander Valley Road connections;
- Meander Valley Road;
- Meander Valley Road/Porters Bridge Road junction; and
- Porters Bridge Road, including Porters Bridge and Quarry access.

The increase in traffic is assessed to be small, however, several improvements of the affected roads and junctions are recommended on page 49 and 50 of the TIA. These are as follows:

- Truck warning signs to be installed on Meander Valley Road approaches to the junction of Meander Valley Road/Porters Bridge junction, Exton;
- Clearing of sight line looking right from William Street junction, Westbury along Meander Valley Road;

- Retrofit of Truck access to rural property as per LGAT Standard Drawing TSD-R05-v1 with 7m trafficable width at Porters Bridge Road/Quarry Lease 2097 P/M access;
- Clearing of sight line looking right from the access towards Porters Bridge;
- Truck warning signs on Porters Bridge Road approaches to the Quarry Lease 2097 P/M access junction; and
- Replace 'No Overtaking or Passing' sign on both approaches on Porters Bridge Road.

In accordance with the TIA, conditions are recommended for inclusion in the permit if the Council grants approval.

(b) the nature of the traffic generated by the use;

The TIA advises on page 50:

Traffic generated will be truck and trailer combinations to some 19m in length and some light vehicle activity due to staff.

(c) the nature of the road

The TIA advises that,

Most of the road network utilised by the proposal is part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network and considered fit for purpose i.e. Bass Highway, Meander Valley Road west of Exton on ramp to the Bass Highway, and William Street, Westbury.

The TIA has assessed the nature of the roads impacted by the proposal. The assessment in the TIA is reproduced from pages 50 to 51.

General Access roads include Porters Bridge Road and Meander Valley Road (3.4km East of Exton to William Street) and are considered as follows:

Porters Bridge Road

- *Characteristic sealed road width of 6m*
- *Bass Hwy Overpass with trafficable width of 7.5m with 26m B Double load bearing capacity (SM 600 Design Loading)*
- *Slab linked culvert structure with 7m trafficable width*
- *Porters Bridge with trafficable road width of 5.0m with 26m B Double load bearing capacity (SM 600 Design Loading). This is signed as a one lane bridge as the trafficable width is less than 5m and there is a high estimated percentage of commercial traffic i.e. > 30%.*

Meander Valley Road (3.4km East of Exton to William Street, Westbury)

This state road is considered for purpose for General Access.

Meander Valley Road/William Street intersection, Westbury

This intersection is part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double network for vehicles moving between north and east of the intersection. 19m truck and trailer movements between the Western and Northern legs of the intersection are accommodated by the existing intersection layout.

(d) the speed limit and traffic flow of the road.

The TIA identifies all speed limits of the roads impacted by the proposal. The TIA confirms the following on page 51:

The existing speed limits are considered appropriate. Existing traffic activity levels on the impacted roads is low and the traffic generated by the proposal is low. There are no traffic capacity issues.

(e) any alternative access to a road;

The TIA on page 51 advises:

There is no viable alternative access. River Road provides an alternative route for light vehicles but is not considered viable for heavy vehicles as they would be directed through the Deloraine CBD which is inappropriate.

(f) the need for the use;

The TIA on page 51 advises:

The use is required to allow supply for product to market from the 2097 P/M mining lease.

(g) any traffic impact assessment; and

The TIA finds no reason to disallow the proposal due to traffic impacts due to the proposal.

(h) any advice received from the rail or road authority.

The TIA advises that no rail infrastructure is impacted by the proposal.


The TIA has concluded on page 60, that *the proposed development should operate safely and efficiently on Porters Bridge Road at the quarry access and at the junction with Meander Valley Road subject to implementation of the recommendations. Based on the findings of this report the proposed development is supported on traffic grounds.*

The proposed development is considered consistent with the Objective of the clause and satisfies the Performance Criteria.

Applicable Standards

A brief assessment against all applicable Acceptable Solutions of the applicable zone and codes is provided below.

20.0 Rural Zone								
Scheme Standard	Comment	Assessment						
20.3 Use Standards								
20.3.1 Location and Intensity								
A1	The use class is Extractive Industry and this is listed as permitted in the Use Table. The proposal is not for a Discretionary use.	Not Applicable						
A2	As above.	Not Applicable						
A3	As above.	Not Applicable						
A4	As above.	Not Applicable						
20.4 Development Standards for Building and Works								
20.4.1 Building Height								
A1	The application proposes to provide amenities. Amenities on the site will be in the crib room and a portaloos will be provided.	Complies						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Building</th> <th>Height</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Portaloos</td> <td>2.5m high</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crib Room</td> <td>2.3m high</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Building	Height	Portaloos	2.5m high	Crib Room	2.3m high
	Building		Height					
	Portaloos		2.5m high					
Crib Room	2.3m high							

	 <p>Photo 2: Crib room elevation.</p> <p>The buildings do not have a height more than 12m.</p>	
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20.4.2 Setbacks		
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A1	<p>A minimum of setback of 5m from boundaries is required by the Acceptable Solution.</p> <p>The setbacks are greater than 5m from all title boundaries.</p>	Complies
A2	<p>The application does not propose a sensitive use.</p> <p>A crib room and toilet are not sensitive use.</p>	Not Applicable

20.4.3 Access for new dwellings		
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A1	The application is not for a dwelling.	Not Applicable
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20.5 Development Standards for Subdivision		
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20.5.1 Lot Design		
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A1	The application is not for subdivision.	Not Applicable
A2	As above	Not Applicable

Codes

C2 Parking and Sustainable Transport Code		
Scheme Standard	Comment	Assessment
C2.5.1 Car parking numbers		
A1	In Table C2.1 Parking Space	Complies

	Requirements, the use class Extractive Industry requires one space per two employees. Two car parking spaces are required for a workforce of four employees. Figure B-6B: Site Establishment included in the Environmental Effects Report confirms that four spaces are proposed.	
C2.5.2 Bicycle parking numbers		
A1	Table C2.1 does not require bicycle parking.	Complies
C2.5.3 Motorcycling parking numbers		
A1	Four car parking spaces. Table C2.4 does not require any motorbike parking for less than 20 parking spaces required for the use.	Complies
C2.5.4 Loading bays		
A1	Clause C2.5.4 is not applicable to the use class 'Extractive Industry' as per clause C2.2.3.	Not Applicable
C2.5.5 Number of car parking spaces within the General Residential Zone and Inner Residential zone		
A1	The site is zoned Rural. Clause C2.5.5 is not applicable to the use class 'Extractive Industry' as per clause C2.2.4.	Not Applicable
C2.6.1 Construction of parking areas		
A1	The parking, access ways, manoeuvring and circulation areas spaces: (a) constructed with a durable all weather pavement; (b) will be appropriately drained; (c) not applicable as the site is in the Rural Zone.	Complies
C2.6.2 Design and layout of parking areas		
A1.1	(a) (i) the internal driveway, circulation area and parking area will have a gradient in accordance with the Australian Standard AS 2890 Parking facilities, Parts 1-6. (ii) Vehicles can enter and exit in a forward direction.	Complies

	<p>(iii) The proposal provides an access width of 3m with passing bays, which satisfies Table C2.2 requirement.</p> <p>(iv) Parking spaces are proposed to be 2.6m wide by 5.4m long which satisfies Table C2.3.</p> <p>(v) Manoeuvring space exceeds a width of 6.4m and satisfies Table C2.3.</p> <p>(vi) Will have a vertical clearance of not less than 2.1m.</p> <p>(vii) The parking areas will be delineated by clear physical means.</p> <p>(b) Complies with Australian Standard AS 2890 Parking facilities, Parts 1-6.</p>	
A1.2	No parking provided for disabled person.	
C2.6.3 Number of accesses for vehicles		
A1	No new accesses proposed. To use an existing access.	Complies
A2	The site is not in the Central Business Zone or a pedestrian priority street.	Not Applicable
C2.6.4 Lighting of parking within the General Business Zone and Central Business Zone		
A1	The land is zoned Rural.	Not Applicable
C2.6.5 Pedestrian access		
A1.1	The use does not require more than 10 car parking spaces.	Not Applicable
A1.2	As above.	
C2.6.6 Loading bays		
A1	The Quarry product loading areas comply with AS 2890.2-2002.	Complies
A2	As above.	Not Applicable
C2.6.7 Bicycles parking and storage facilities within the General Business Zone and Central Business Zone		
A1	The land is zoned Rural.	Not Applicable
A2	As above.	Not Applicable
C2.6.8 Siting of parking and turning areas		
A1	The property is zoned Rural. The clause refers to other zones.	Not Applicable

A2	As above	Not Applicable
C2.7.1 Parking precinct plan		
A1	The property is not within a parking precinct.	Not Applicable

C3 Road and Railway Assets Code		
Scheme Standard	Comment	Assessment
C3.5 Use Standards		
C3.5.1 Traffic generation at a vehicle crossing, level crossing or new junction		
A1.1	Not applicable.	Relies on Performance Criteria
A1.2	No consent given by road authority; TIA provided by Traffic & Civil Services.	
A1.3	Not applicable.	
A1.4	The proposal will generate 64 movements. Vehicles will have a length greater than 5.5m and therefore will generate more than five vehicle movements per day.	
A1.5	Vehicles can enter and exit in a forward direction.	
C3.6 Development Standards for Building or Works		
C3.6.1 Habitable Buildings for Sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area		
A1	Not a sensitive use.	Not Applicable
C3.7 Development Standards for Subdivision		
C3.7.1 Subdivision for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area		
A1	The application is not a subdivision.	Not Applicable

Internal Referrals

Infrastructure Services advise that the risk to the Council infrastructure is moderate due to the crossover upgrade required and additional fully laden vehicle traffic to Council's road and bridge.

The following three conditions and note are recommended for inclusion.

Condition (1)

The existing driveway access must be constructed and sealed in accordance with Tasmanian Standard drawings TSD-R04 and R05 to the satisfaction of the Director Infrastructure Services. Refer Note 1.

Condition (2)

Truck entering (W5-22B) warning signs are to be erected on both Porters Bridge Road approaches 300m in advance of the quarry access in accordance with the findings of the Traffic Impact Assessment, to the satisfaction of the Director Infrastructure Services. Refer Note 1.

Condition (3)

The vegetation in the vicinity of the bridge obscuring site distance to the South of the existing access must be cleared as per the findings of the Traffic Impact Assessment to the satisfaction of the Director Infrastructure Services.

Vegetation must be removed to ensure adequate sight distance.

Note (1)

Prior to any construction being undertaken in the road reserve, separate consent is required by the Road Authority. An Application for Works in Road Reservation form is enclosed. All enquiries should be directed to Council's Infrastructure Department on 6393 5312.

Conclusion

It is considered that the application for Extractive Industry (Level 2 Activity – Quarry and Material Handling) – traffic generation on land at 190 Porters Bridge Road, Exton is acceptable in the Rural Zone and is recommended for approval.

DECISION:

APPLICATION FORM

PLANNING PERMIT

Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993

- Application form & details **MUST** be completed **IN FULL**.
- Incomplete forms will not be accepted and may delay processing and issue of any Permits.

OFFICE USE ONLY

Property No:	<input type="text"/>	Assessment No:	<input type="text"/>	-	<input type="text"/>	-	<input type="text"/>
DA\	<input type="text"/>	PA\	<input type="text"/>	PC\	<input type="text"/>		

- Is your application the result of an illegal building work? Yes No Indicate by ✓ box
- Have you already received a Planning Review for this proposal? Yes No
- Is a new vehicle access or crossover required? Yes No

PROPERTY DETAILS:

Address:	<input type="text"/>	Certificate of Title:	<input type="text"/>
Suburb:	<input type="text"/>	Lot No:	<input type="text"/>
Land area:	<input type="text"/>		<i>m² / ha</i>
Present use of land/building:	<input type="text"/>		<i>(vacant, residential, rural, industrial, commercial or forestry)</i>

- Does the application involve Crown Land or Private access via a Crown Access Licence: Yes No
- Heritage Listed Property: Yes No

DETAILS OF USE OR DEVELOPMENT:

- Indicate by ✓ box
- | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building work | <input type="checkbox"/> Change of use | <input type="checkbox"/> Subdivision | <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | |

Total cost of development (inclusive of GST): \$ *Includes total cost of building work, landscaping, road works and infrastructure*

Description of work:

Use of building: (main use of proposed building – dwelling, garage, farm building, factory, office, shop)

New floor area: m² New building height: m

Materials: External walls: Colour:

Roof cladding: Colour:

PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY, EXTON

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT AND PLANNING INFORMATION

APPLICANT: WALTERS CONTRACTING PTY LTD

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- Attachment 1 Land Title
- Attachment 2 Traffic Impact Assessment
- Attachment 3 Further Information of existing site and surrounds
 - Natural Values Assessment
- Attachment 4 Natural Values Atlas Report
- Attachment 5 Porters Bridge Road Quarry
Environmental noise, ground vibration and air blast overpressure assessment

DEFINITION OF TERMS/ABBREVIATIONS

DA	Development Application
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
EMPCA	<i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i>
EMPCS	Environmental Management and Pollution Control System objectives to be found in Schedule 1 of EMPCA
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
Interim Scheme	Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013
(the) Land	The land described as the Development Area in Figures B-1 and B-2
LUPAA	<i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i>
ML	Mining Lease 2097P/M
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• listed threatened species and communities• listed migratory species• Ramsar wetlands of international importance• Commonwealth marine environment• world heritage properties• national heritage places• the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park• nuclear actions• a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.
MRT	Mineral Resources Tasmania
MVC	Meander Valley Council
PSG's	Project Specific Guidelines issued by the EPA in July 2021
Quarry	Porters Bridge Road Quarry (ML 2097P/M)
QCP	<i>Tasmanian Quarry Code of Practice 2017</i>
RMPS	Resource Management and Planning System objectives to be found in Schedule 1 of EMPCA
Tasmanian Planning Scheme	Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley

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Document Status

REV	Author	Review	Date
1	R Barnes C McCoull	R Barnes	3-4-2021
1	R Barnes C McCoull	D Tangney, Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	13-4-2021
2	R Barnes C McCoull	R Barnes	13-4-2021
2	R Barnes C McCoull	D Tangney, Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	13-4-2021
2	R Barnes C McCoull	Meander Valley Council (lodged)	13-4-2021
3	R Barnes C McCoull	R Barnes	14-5-2021
3	R Barnes C McCoull	D Tangney, Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	16-5-2021
3	R Barnes C McCoull	Meander Valley Council (resubmitted)	17-5-2021
4	R Barnes C McCoull	D Tangney, Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	11-7-2021
4	R Barnes C McCoull	EPA	
5	R Barnes C McCoull	D Tangney, Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	11-8-2021
5	R Barnes C McCoull	EPA	2-9-2021

PREFACE

FUNCTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT AND PLANNING INFORMATION

The Environmental Effects Report (EER) and planning information documentation has been prepared to support a Development Application by Walters Contracting Pty Ltd for the development and use of a hard-rock quarry north of Exton.

This EER follows the Project Specific Guidelines issued by the EPA in July 2021 and provides information on -

1. the present environment of the quarry, including such matters as zoning, land use, flora, fauna, soils, and climate. It also describes the proposed quarry operation activities in detail, the potential emissions sources, and the development timetable; and on
2. each of the potential environmental issues associated with the quarry and details of the mitigation measures to address each issue.

The EER and Planning Information document contains the following components –

- | | |
|--------|--|
| Part A | <i>Proponent information</i> to the proposed development/activity including details of the proponent and activity location. |
| Part B | <i>Proposal Description</i> including details of the volume extracted, extraction process, machinery, and equipment to be used and timeframe for the activity. |
| Part C | <i>Existing environment</i> information including climatic (temperature, rainfall, wind), catchment, geological and biodiversity information. |
| Part D | <i>Potential environmental impacts and their management</i> including an assessment of each relevant impact, its likelihood of occurrence, mitigation measures and net impact. |
| Part E | <i>Decommissioning and rehabilitation</i> details as the mine plan is implemented and the process of closure if the quarry permanently closed prior to full extraction. |
| Part F | <i>A summary of the proposed management measures</i> for the activity to avoid or mitigate potential environmental impacts from the activity. |
| Part G | <i>Stakeholder and community consultation</i> conducted prior to the advertising of the application. |
| Part H | <i>Planning information</i> for use by the Planning Authority, in this case the Meander Valley Council, in assessing the development and use against the requirements of the Interim Scheme and Tasmanian Planning Scheme. |
| Part I | <i>Conclusion</i> about the proposed activity. |
| Part J | <i>References</i> cited in the EER. |
| Part K | <i>Attachments</i> referenced in the EER. |

PART A – PROPONENT INFORMATION

Name of proponent	Walters Contracting Pty Ltd
Registered address of proponent	11 East Goderich Street Deloraine TAS 7304
Postal address of proponent	PO Box 257 Deloraine TAS 7304
ACN Number	131 840 652
Contact person's details	Mr Doug Tangney Project Manager, Walters Contracting Pty Ltd 03 6362 3782, 0458 710 098 admin@walterscontracting.net doug@walterscontracting.net
Consultant engaged to prepare EER	Van Diemen Consulting Pty Ltd Dr Richard Barnes PO Box 1 New Town 7008 0438 588 695 rwbarnes73@gmail.com

PART B - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

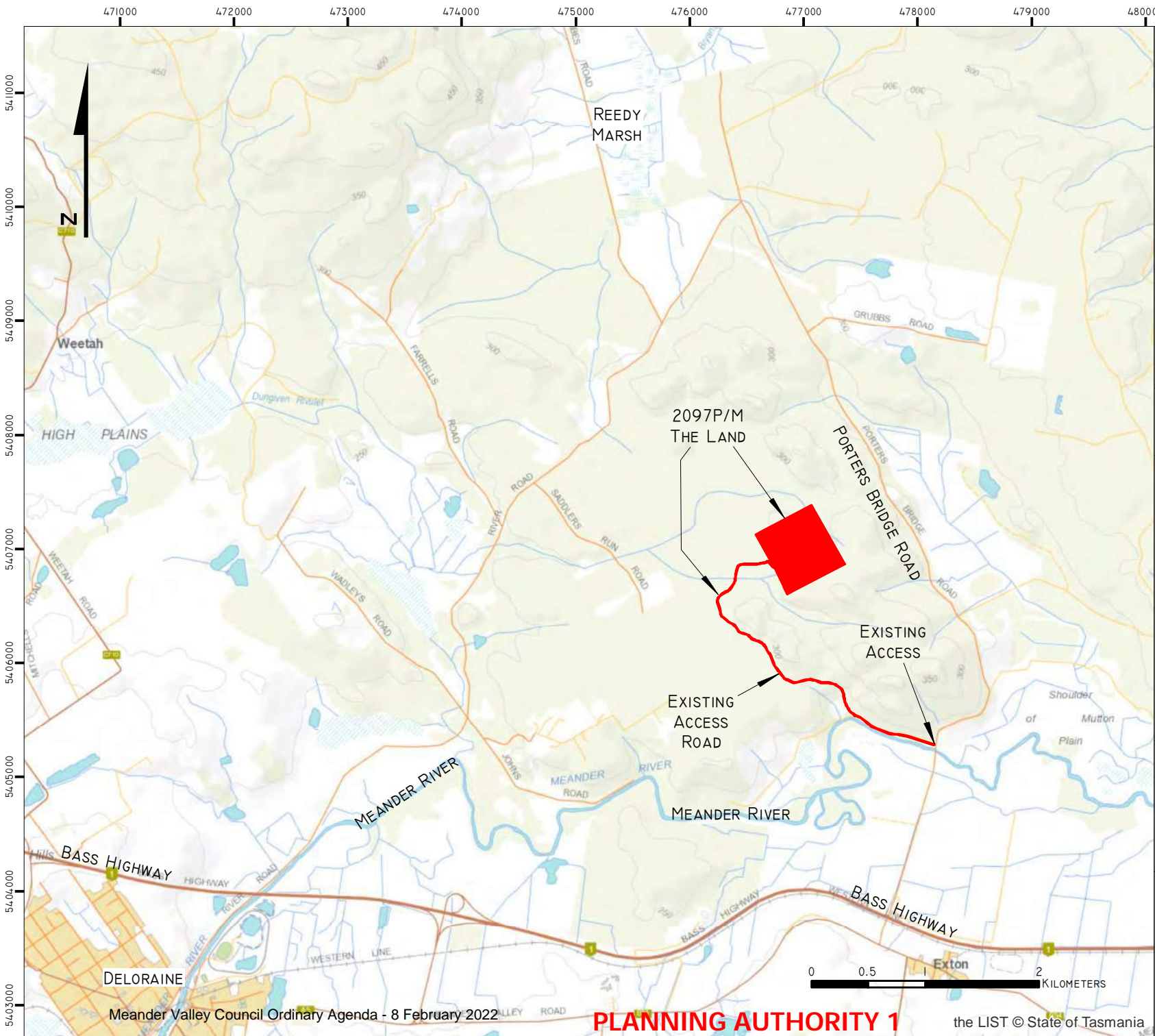
B.1 DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

B.1.1 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

<p>New activity Figures B-1 to B-4</p>	<p>The application is for a new activity; an extractive Industry at 190 Porters Bridge Road, Exton.</p> <p>The following Certificates of Title apply –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39477/1 – Council • 157328/1, 157328/2, 157328/3, 157328/4, 157328/5 – private freehold (PID3517478) • Reserved Road – The Crown <p>A Planning Permit is required under the LUPA Act, and a planning application has been lodged with the Planning Authority.</p> <p>The Land upon which the activity (including carting) is to occur is spatially defined in Figure B-2.</p> <p>The physical extraction of rock (clearing vegetation and topsoil, drilling, blasting, crushing, screening, stockpiling, and loading) will only occur in that portion of the Land depicted in Figure B-3. The remainder of the Land is for carting only.</p>
<p>Material to be extracted</p>	<p>The material to be extracted is Jurassic dolerite which will be crushed/screened into variously sized aggregates.</p> <p>The activity has a lifespan of at least 50 years if full production levels are achieved every year from the commencement of the activity.</p>
<p>Maximum extraction quantity</p>	<p>50,000 tonnes per annum (equivalent is 32,000 cubic metres per annum). Loose bulk density ratio is 1.6.</p> <p>Material is likely to be transported in greater volumes in spring and summer which coincide with peak roadwork activities.</p>
<p>Maximum Extraction Area Figure B-5</p>	<p>The Maximum Extraction Area from where rock will be drilled and blasted is about 10.3 hectares in size and occurs predominantly on the north-eastern slopes of small hills within the northern-most portion of the Mining Lease.</p> <p>No rock extraction and associated activities (drilling, blasting, or crushing/screening) would occur in the ‘access strip’ of the Mining Lease</p>
<p>Maximum processing quantity</p>	<p>Crushing/screening of up to 50,000 tonnes per annum (equivalent is 32,000 cubic metres per annum). Loose bulk density ratio is 1.6.</p>

<p>Material extraction and processing</p>	<p>Extraction and processing would be undertaken in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal/harvesting of vegetation • Clearing over burden with an excavator or dozer • Drill and blast based on a pattern designed by blast contractor (1-3 blasts per annum) • Crush material using crusher (jaw) • Screen material (mechanised/vibratory) • Stockpile material • Loading into trucks with a wheel loader
<p>Transport Figure B-4</p>	<p>During early operations there will be minimal movements per day associated with drilling/blasting equipment and an excavator to tidy the access road and clear vegetation off the landing areas.</p> <p>Once operations increase and crushing/screening occurs, traffic movements would increase including light vehicles, machinery, and haulage trucks. The traffic movements per year would be relative to market demand and distribution. Truck <i>movements</i> would be up to 64 per operating day (32 truck deliveries).</p> <p>All traffic would enter and exit from Porters Bridge Road. Outward movements would use Meander Valley Road to access the Bass Highway or delivery site. The local road network is suitable for the traffic movements and size of vehicles (see Traffic Impact Assessment, Attachment 2).</p>
<p>Stockpiling Figure B-6</p>	<p>The materials expected to be stockpiled on site are -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7mm/10mm/20mm aggregate • 20mm Base A • 40mm Subbase • 65mm Class 4 • 40/75 drainage aggregate • 100mm aggregate • Gabion Rock • Armour rock <p>Other products as required to meet market demand.</p>
<p>Area of disturbance</p>	<p>The area of disturbance, without rehabilitation, would be 5 hectares.</p>

<p>Major equipment</p>	<p>The equipment likely to be used at some stage (ie not all the below listed equipment would be used concurrently) of the quarry operation is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crusher / vibratory screen • Wheel Loader • Excavator • Dozer D9N • Drill rig • Off-road haul truck • Transport trucks (medium combination truck & trailer) • 15,000L capacity water cart truck • Light vehicles for worker transport
<p>Infrastructure Figures B-6 to B-9</p>	<p>An existing road/track into the extraction area will be used to access the Quarry. The road was installed for logging, so it was built to the Forest Practices Code standard for heavy haulage truck access but has become a bit overgrown and roadside drains infilled with leaf litter and sediment. Maintenance activities will be conducted on the road to improve culverts, table drains and the road surface (e.g., pothole filling).</p> <p>A Stockpile Area will be established where crushing/screening and stockpiling of finished material will initially occur (Figure B-6). Truck loading and turning will also occur in Stockpile Area. As the Quarry Floor becomes enlarged (see Figure B-8), crushing and screening, and loading of trucks may occur there as well as the Stockpile Area.</p> <p>Bunding of topsoil will occur around the perimeter of the Quarry Face to direct surface water flows away from the active extraction area.</p> <p>Drains, and culverts will be installed to manage surface water flows. A sediment pond will be constructed at both the Stockpile Area and the Quarry Face with discharge to the nearest watercourse.</p> <p>A portaloo (approximately 1 x 1 m in floor dimension and 2.5 m tall) will be provided at the Quarry, with the location shown in Figure B- 6B.</p> <p>A mobile crib room will be installed at the Stockpile Area for use by site workers with the location shown in Figure B- 6B. The crib room is 5.8 m long, 2.3 m wide and 2.3 m high. The crib room will be used to store paperwork and safety equipment and the first aid station.</p>
<p>Proposal timeline</p>	<p>It is anticipated that the activity will commence in the second quarter of the 2021-22 financial year (i.e., October to December 2021).</p>
<p>Operating hours</p>	<p>0600 – 1700 Monday to Saturday 0700-1600 Sundays and Statewide public holidays</p>



PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

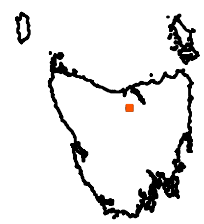
FIGURE B-1: LOCATION OF PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

TASMAP:
DELORAINE
4640

LGA:
MEANDER VALLEY

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

Van Diemen CONSULTING
PO Box 1 New Town TAS 7008



DATUM: GDA94
GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A4 - NA

CLIENT:
WALTERS
CONTRACTING
PTY LTD



PORTERS BRIDGE
ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
REPORT (EER) AND
PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-2: LOCATION OF
PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD
QUARRY AND LAND TITLES

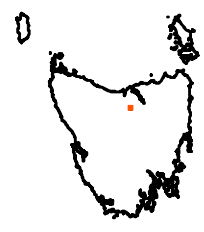
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4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

 PID 3517478

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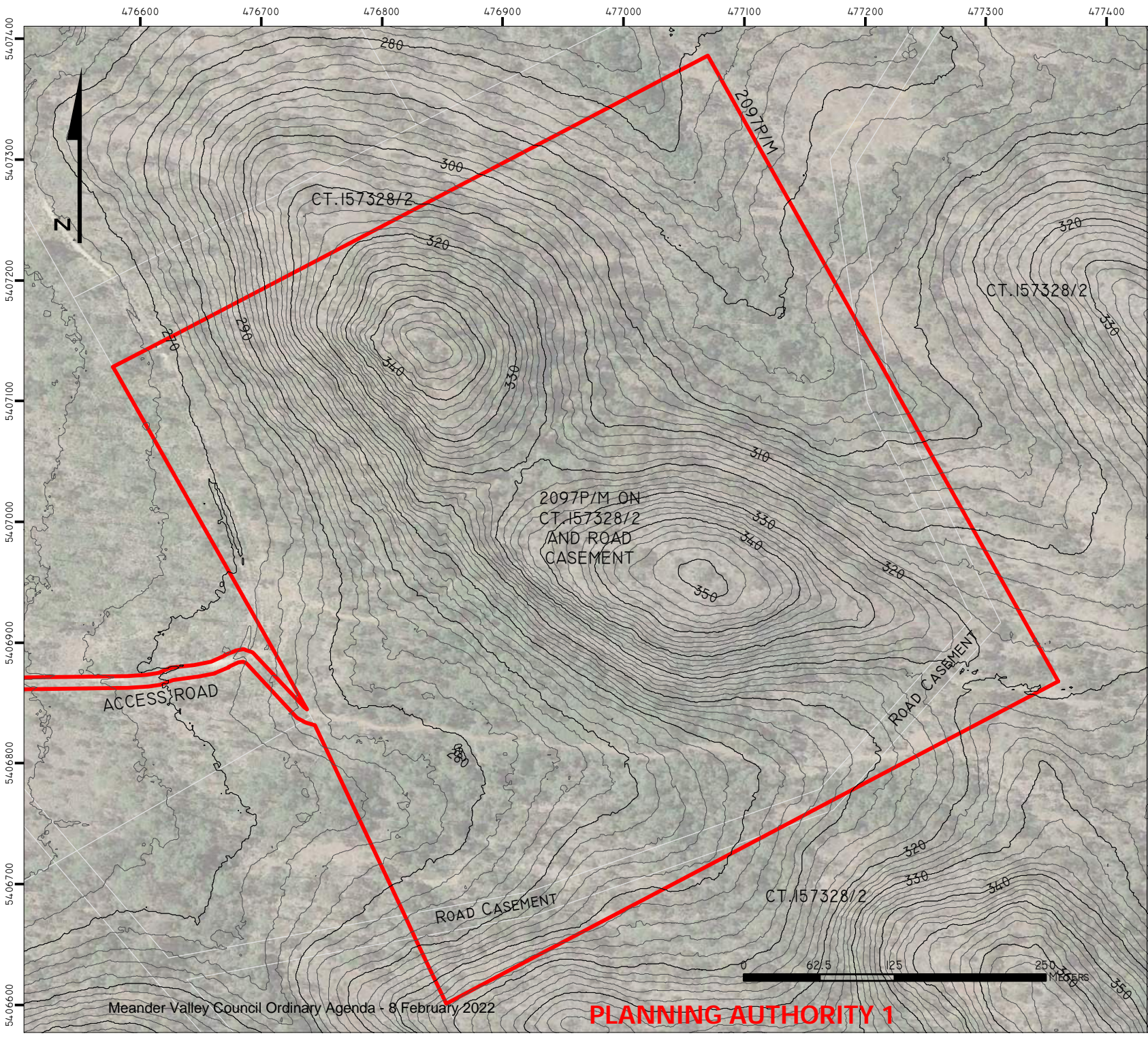
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PORTERS BRIDGE
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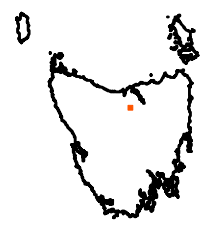
FIGURE B-3: TOPOGRAPHY (AHD)
AT THE PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD
QUARRY DEVELOPMENT AREA

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5405000



EXISTING ACCESS ON PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD LOOKING TOWARDS THE GATE AND INTO 2097P/M

SADDLERS RUN ROAD

N



EXISTING ACCESS ON PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD LOOKING NORTH



EXISTING ACCESS ON PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD LOOKING SOUTH

EXISTING ACCESS ROAD

ACCESS / EGRESS ROAD IN 2097P/M

ACCES ON PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD (EXISTING)

MEANDER RIVER

0 250 500 1,000 METERS

PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD

2097P/M

PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

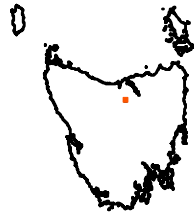
FIGURE B-4: ACCESS TO PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY AND SURROUNDING ROADS

TASMAP: DELORAINE 4640

LGA: MEANDER VALLEY

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BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

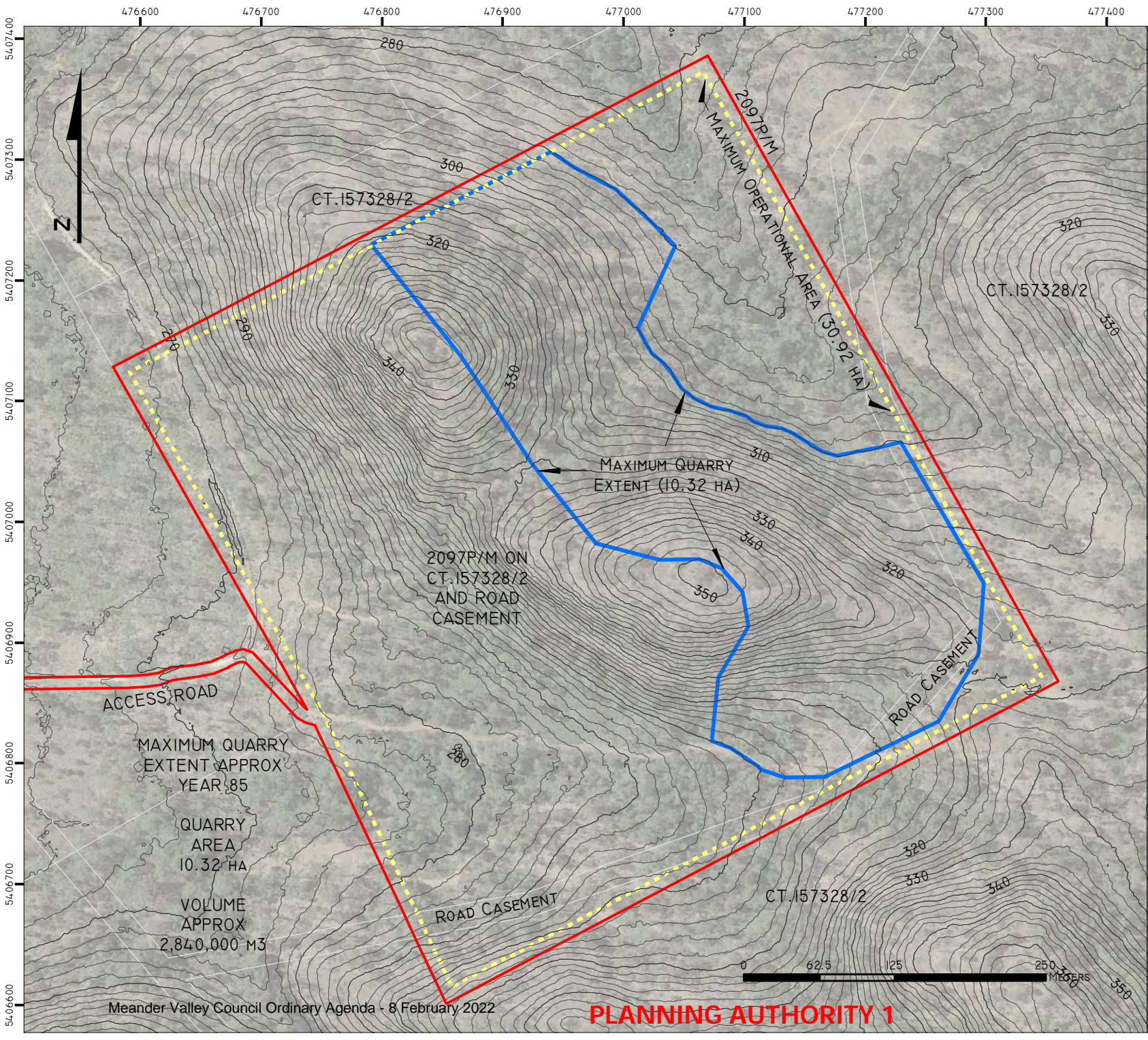
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PO Box 1 New Town TAS 7008



DATUM: GDA94
GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A4 - NA

CLIENT: WALTERS CONTRACTING PTY LTD

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DATE: 10 MAR 2021



PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

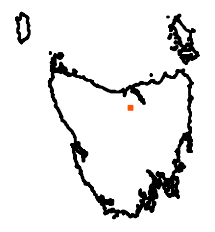
FIGURE B-5: MAXIMUM OPERATING AND QUARRY AREAS AND SITE TOPOGRAPHY

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4640

LGA:
MEANDER VALLEY

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
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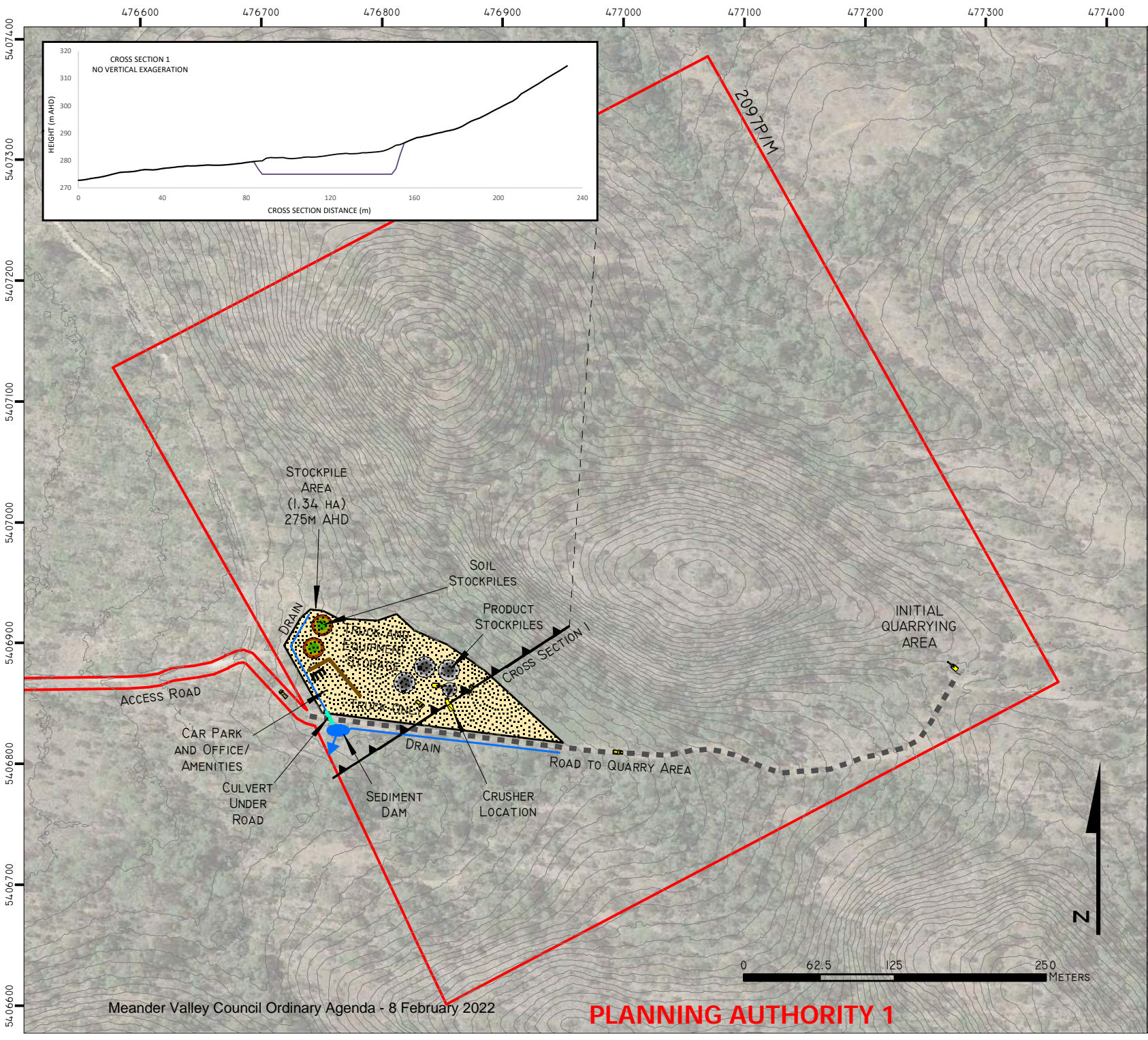
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GRID: MGA ZONE 55
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CONTRACTING
PTY LTD

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DATE: 10 MAR 2021



PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

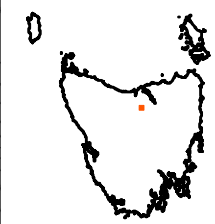
FIGURE B-6A: SITE ESTABLISHMENT

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER VALLEY

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

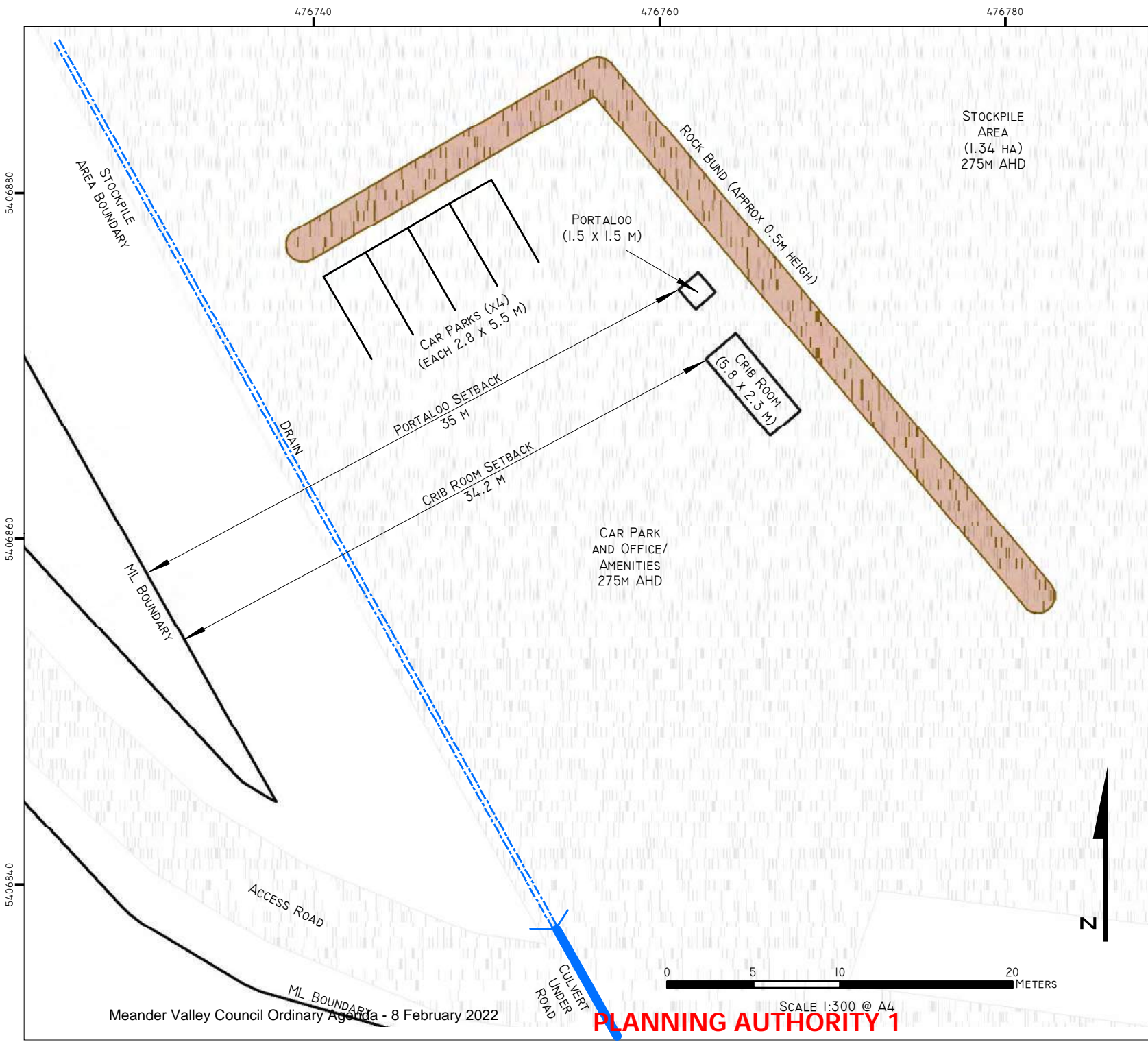
an Diemen CONSULTING
PO Box 1 NEW TOWN TAS 7008



DATUM: GDA94
GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A4 - NA

CLIENT:
WALTERS CONTRACTING PTY LTD

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DATE: 10 MAR 2021



PORTERS BRIDGE
ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
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PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

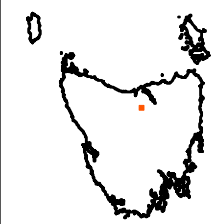
FIGURE B-6B: SITE
ESTABLISHMENT

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

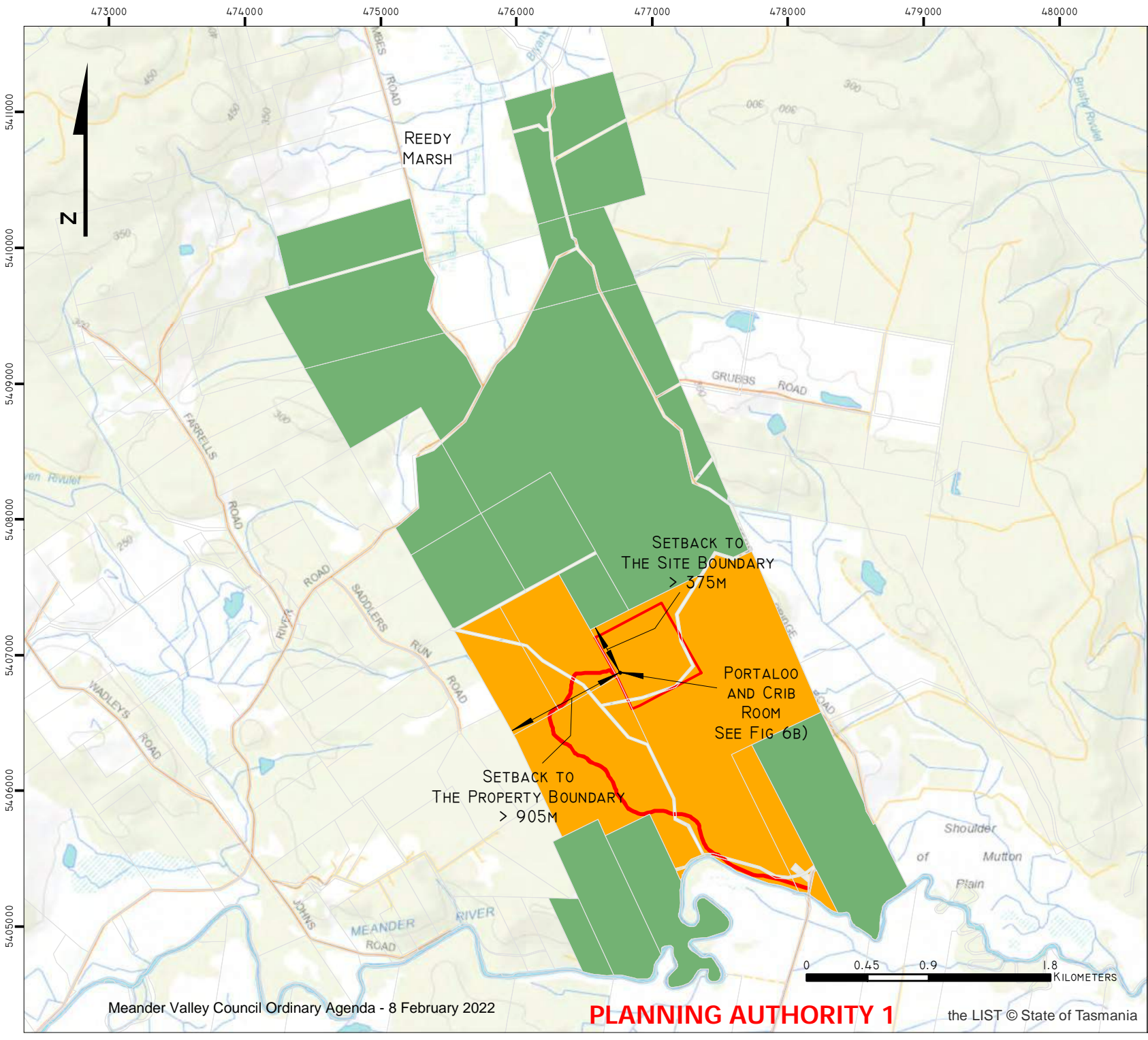
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PO Box 1 NEW TOWN TAS 7008



DATUM: GDA94
GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A4 - 1:300

CLIENT:
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PORTERS BRIDGE
ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
REPORT (EER) AND
PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-6C: SETBACKS FROM
PORTALOO AND CRIB ROOM TO
THE SITE AND THE PROPERTY
BOUNDARIES

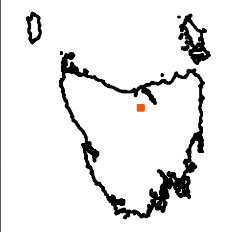
TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

- ML (THE LAND)
- THE SITE
- PID 3517478 (THE PROPERTY)
(INCLUDES "THE SITE")

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

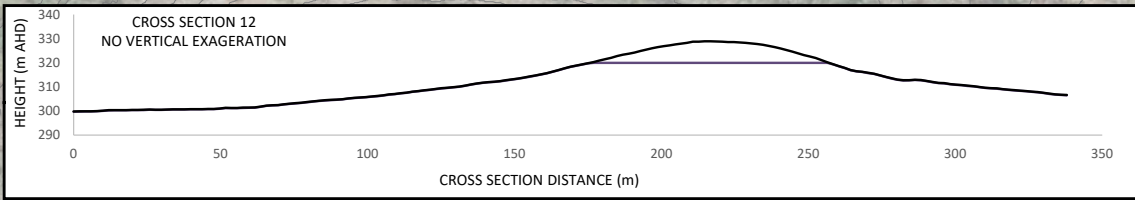
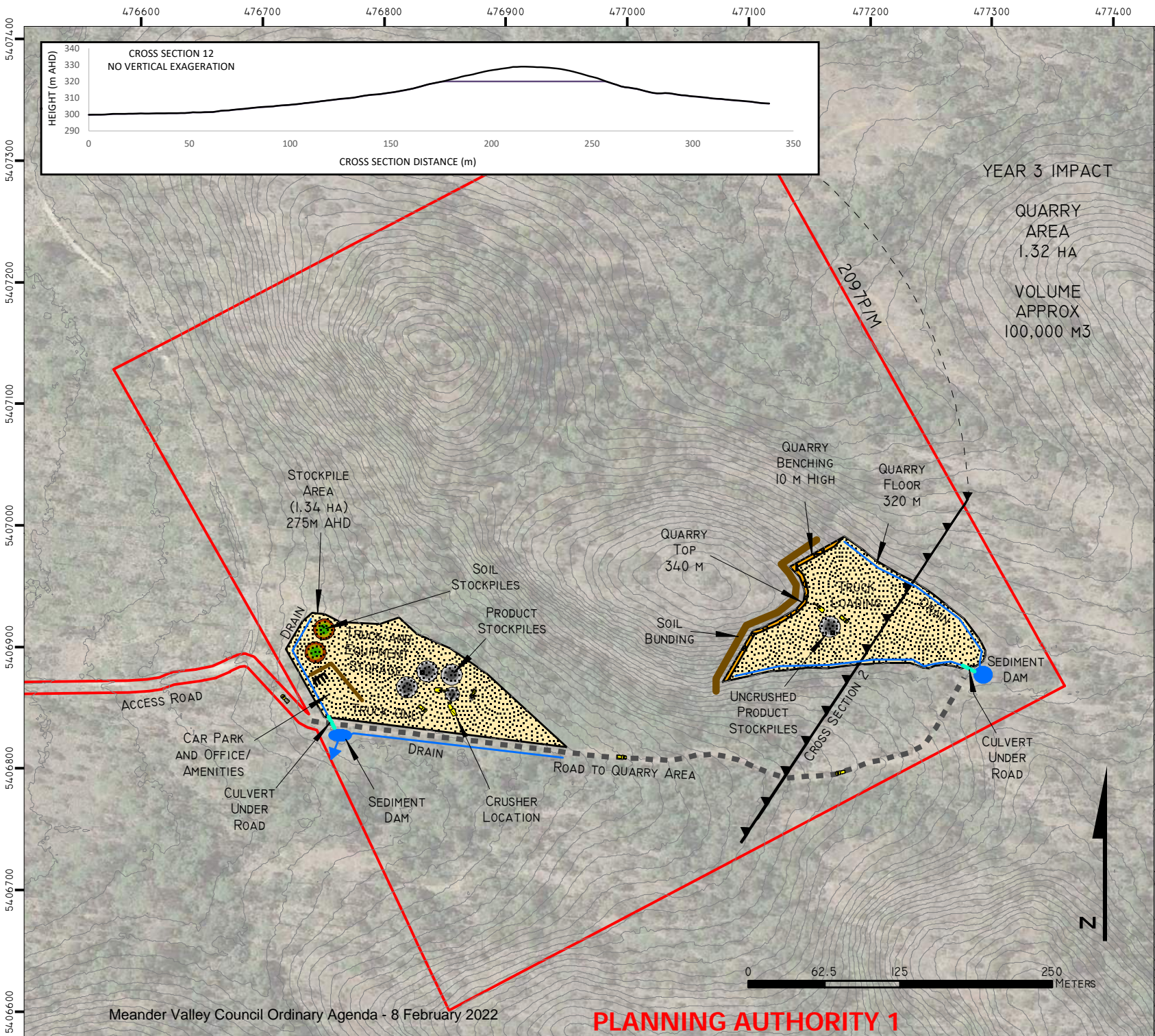
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GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A4 - NA

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PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-7: MINE PLAN TO YEAR 3

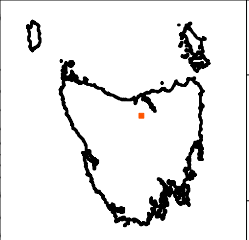
TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER VALLEY

YEAR 3 IMPACT
QUARRY AREA
1.32 HA
VOLUME APPROX
100,000 M3

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

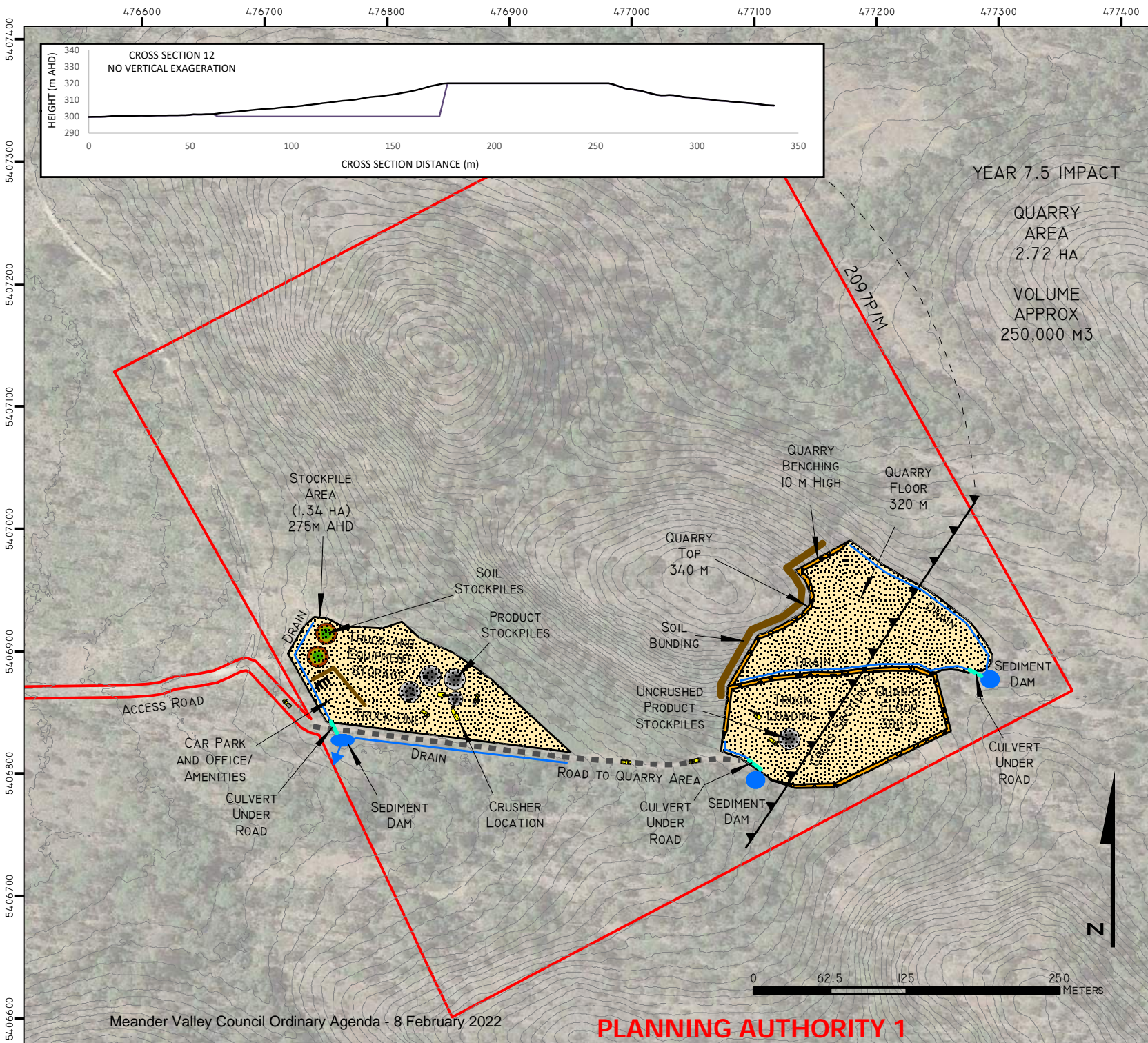
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DATUM: GDA94
GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A4 - NA

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DATE: 10 MAR 2021



PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

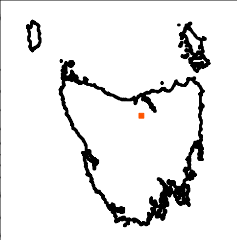
FIGURE B-8: MINE PLAN TO YEAR 7.5

TASMAR:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER VALLEY

BASE DATA BY TASMAR. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

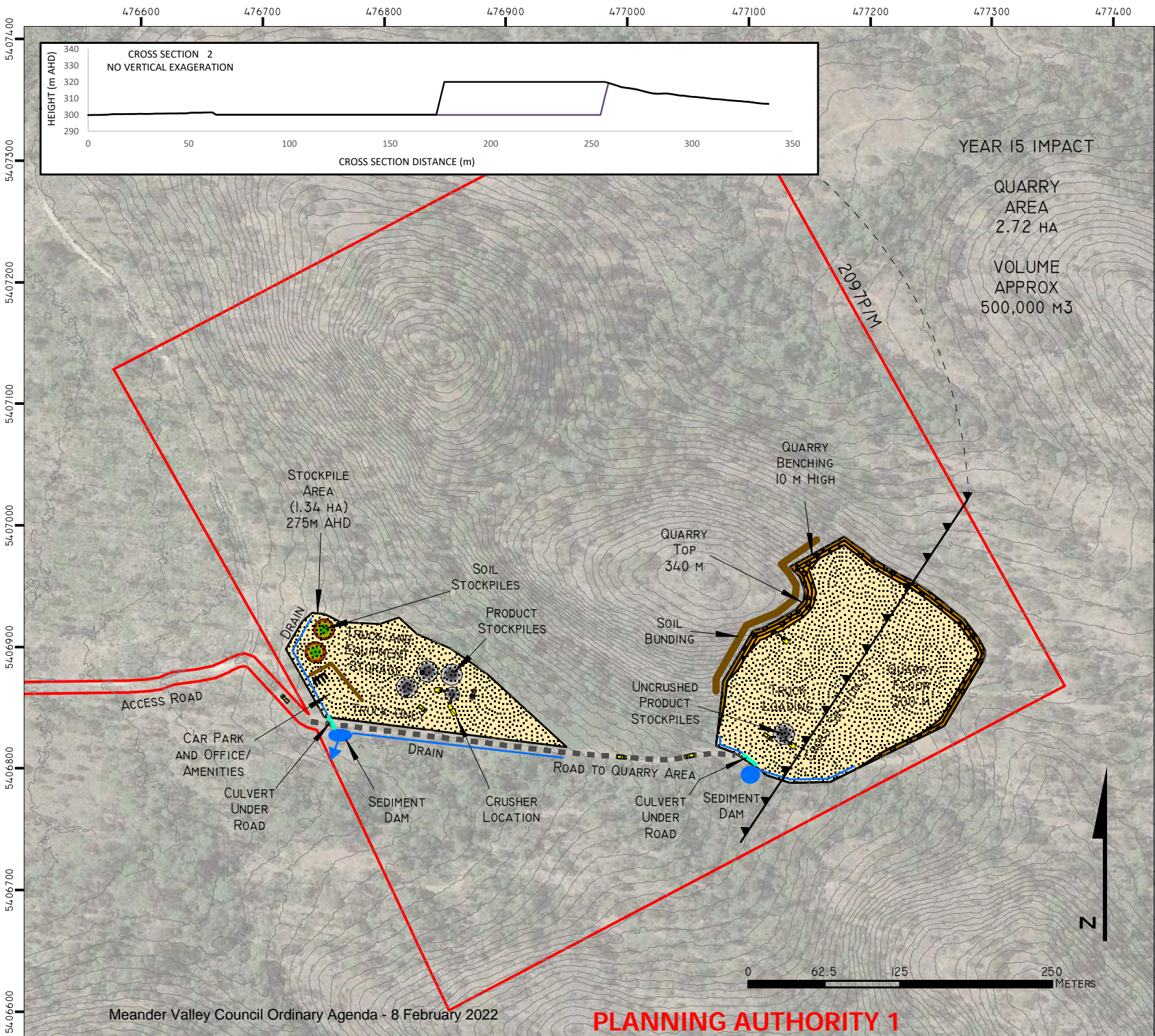
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 GRID: MGA ZONE 55
 SCALE: @A4 - NA

CLIENT:
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PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-9: MINE PLAN TO YEAR 15

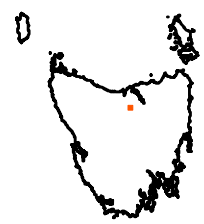
TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER VALLEY

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B.1.2 LOCATION AND PLANNING CONTEXT

<p>Location and Access Figures B-1 and B-4</p>	<p>The address for the activity is –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 190 Porters Bridge Rd Exton TAS 7304 <p>Access is from Porters Bridge Road with road connections to the Bass Highway via Meander Valley Road.</p>
<p>The Land Figures B-1 and B-2</p>	<p>The Mining Lease 2097P/M</p>
<p>Land Titles Figure B-2</p>	<p>The following Certificates of Title apply –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39477/1 – Council • 157328/1, 157328/2, 157328/3, 157328/4, 157328/5 – private freehold (PID3517478) • Reserved Road – The Crown
<p>Land zoning¹ and tenure Figures B-12A and B-12B Figures B-10A and B-10B</p>	<p>The Land is private freehold other than Crown Land. An informal reserve on other public land occurs to the north of the access from Porters Bridge Road (Figure B-12B).</p> <p>Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Resource Zone <p>Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Zone
<p>Use Class and Permissibility</p>	<p>The activity is consistent with the Extractive Industry² Use Class.</p> <p>The Extractive Industry is a Discretionary Use because it is a Level 2 activity.</p>
<p>Mining Lease Figures B-1 and B-2</p>	<p>2097P/M</p>
<p>Mining Lease area</p>	<p>33.3 hectares (including the ‘access strip’ through to Porters Bridge Road</p>

¹ The application considers both the *Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013* and the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley*.

² means use of land for extracting or removing material from the ground, other than Resource development, and includes the treatment or processing of those materials by crushing, grinding, milling, or screening on, or adjoining the land from which it is extracted. Examples include mining, quarrying, and sand mining.

B.1.3 RATIONALE FOR PROPOSAL AND ALTERNATIVES

<p>Rationale</p>	<p>Dolerite bedrock is suitable to produce aggregates for use in various products for roadworks, and other construction works.</p> <p>The Quarry provides a large resource of dolerite bedrock that can be readily accessed from a highway (Bass Highway) to provide a centralised location for the delivery of material to customers including Local Councils, State Government agencies, private enterprises, and private landowners.</p> <p>The Quarry will complement the other quarry assets owned and operated by the Proponent.</p>
<p>Alternatives</p>	<p>Several sites in the area around Porters Bridge Road were examined.</p> <p>This site was selected because it provides a high-quality product, there is existing formed access via forestry standard roads/tracks, there are few local natural values of significance, and the landowner has agreed to the Mining Lease.</p>

B.1.4 DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING SITE AND SURROUNDS

<p>Land Use</p>	<p>The current land use is forestry (native forest silviculture) and some livestock grazing. Surrounding land use is agriculture (mainly livestock grazing, forestry), conservation (private reserves), rural residential and other extractive industries.</p>
<p>Topography Figures B-3, B-15A-C</p>	<p>The main portion of the Land where extraction activities are to occur is formed by two dolerite hills with a small saddle between them. The hills are generally aligned north-west to south-east and have steep south-west facing slopes.</p> <p>Drainage lines occur south and north-east of the Maximum Extraction Area. An existing track between the Stockpile Area and the Quarry Face adjacent to a drainage line will be maintained/reinstated but this will be buffered by 10 m of native vegetation.</p>
<p>Climate</p>	<p>Mean annual rainfall: 927 mm</p> <p>Mean February max.-min. temperature: 22.5 °C, 8.7 °C</p> <p>Mean July max.-min. temperature: 10.4 °C, 0.9 °C</p> <p>Refer to Attachment 2 for further details.</p>

<p>Geology Figure B-14</p>	<p>The basement geology is Jurassic dolerite which outcrops as the hills in the Porters Bridge Road region. The flats associated with the Meander River valley system are Quaternary alluvium deposits.</p>
<p>Soils</p>	<p><i>Kd - Krasnozems on dolerite</i>³ Ferrosol. Deep red or brown rocky clayey soils developed on Jurassic Dolerite on moderately steep (10-32%) hillslopes. The two main occurrences of these soils are north east of Deloraine and south east of Meander. Slopes are generally moderate to steep, and rock outcrop is common.</p>
<p>Hydrology Figures B-15A to C</p>	<p>Two minor un-named tributaries occur in the main section of the Mining Lease to the south and north-east of the Maximum Extraction Area. All drainage from the Mining Lease eventually reports to the Meander River. A sediment pond will be constructed at both the Stockpile Area and the Quarry Face (Figures B-9 and B-15C) with discharge to the nearest watercourse.</p>
<p>Natural Values Figures B-16A to B-20B</p>	<p>A summary of detailed natural value information in Attachment 3 is provided here: Forest types and other land use categories in the Land are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on dolerite • <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland • Extra Urban Miscellaneous (access road) • Regenerating cleared land <p>Forest types bordering the existing access road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on dolerite • <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland • <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> grassy forest and woodland • <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> wet forest <p>Threatened flora species (in or within 500 metres of the Land):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> (curved riceflower) – r/- <p>Threatened fauna species (within 500 metres):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aquila audax ssp. fleayi</i> (wedge-tailed eagle) - nest <p>Threatened fauna species (range boundaries):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i> (tussock skink) • <i>Aquila audax ssp. fleayi</i> (wedge-tailed eagle)

³ QUAMBY SOIL REPORT. Reconnaissance Soil Map Series of Tasmania. A Revised Edition by Stacey Spanswick & Peter Zund. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment. Tasmania. 1999 of Divisional Report 9/58 Quamby By K.D Nicolls C.S.I.R.O Division of Soils, Adelaide, 1959.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> ssp. <i>castanops</i> (masked owl (Tasmanian))• <i>Litoria raniformis</i> (green and gold frog)• <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> ssp. <i>maculatus</i> (spotted-tailed quoll)• <i>Perameles gunnii</i> (eastern barred bandicoot)• <i>Lathamus discolor</i> (swift parrot)• <i>Galaxias fontanus</i> (swan galaxias)• <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> (grey goshawk)• <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> (Tasmanian devil)• <i>Prototroctes maraena</i> (Australian grayling)• <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> (white-bellied sea-eagle)• <i>Catadromus lacordairei</i> (three-lined beetle)
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476000

477000

478000

PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-10A: ZONE MAP - MEANDER VALLEY INTERIM PLANNING SCHEME 2013

TASMAP:
DELORAINE
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH



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26.0 RURAL RESOURCE

13.0 RURAL LIVING

ML SETBACK FROM
CT.157329/2 - 7.9 M

(IN SAME OWNERSHIP - SEE FIG B-2)

CT.157329/2

2097P/M

0 250 500 1,000 METERS

5407000

5406000

5405000

N

476000

477000

478000

BACKGROUND FROM
TPS-ZONES-MEANDER-VALLEY-LPS

PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-10B: ZONE MAP - TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME

TASMAP:
DELORAINE
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

RURAL

RURAL

AGRICULTURE

RURAL LIVING

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH



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DATE: 10 MAR 2021

0 250 500 1000 METERS

476000

477000

478000

PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B11A: OVERLAY MAP - MEANDER VALLEY INTERIM PLANNING SCHEME 2013

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

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BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH



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DATUM: GDA94
GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A4 - NA

CLIENT:
WALTERS
CONTRACTING
PTY LTD

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DATE: 10 MAR 2021

5407000

5406000

5405000

N

2097 P/M

ML INTERSECTS
I13.PHT
PRIORITY HABITAT
ONLY

I13.PHT
PRIORITY HABITAT

I13.PHT
PRIORITY HABITAT

I13.FLD
FLOOD PRONE AREAS

I13.FLD
FLOOD PRONE AREAS

0 250 500 1,000 METERS

476000

477000

478000

BACKGROUND FROM
TPS-CODES-MEANDER-VALLEY-LPS-VOLUME-1


PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)


FIGURE B-IIB: OVERLAY MAP - TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME

Legend

Bushfire-Prone Areas Code

 Bushfire-prone areas

Flood-Prone Hazard Areas Code

 Flood-prone areas

5407000

5406000

5405000

2097PM

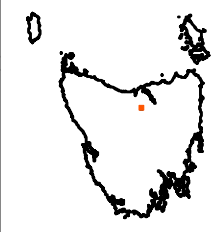
TASMAP:
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LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

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0 250 500 1000 METERS

476000

477000

478000

BACKGROUND FROM
TPS-CODES-MEANDER-VALLEY-LPS-VOLUME-2

PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B11C: OVERLAY MAP - TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

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GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A4 - NA

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Legend

Natural Assets Code

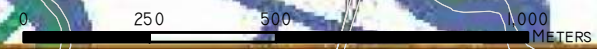
-  Waterway and coastal protection area
-  Priority vegetation area

5407000

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5405000

2097PM



476000

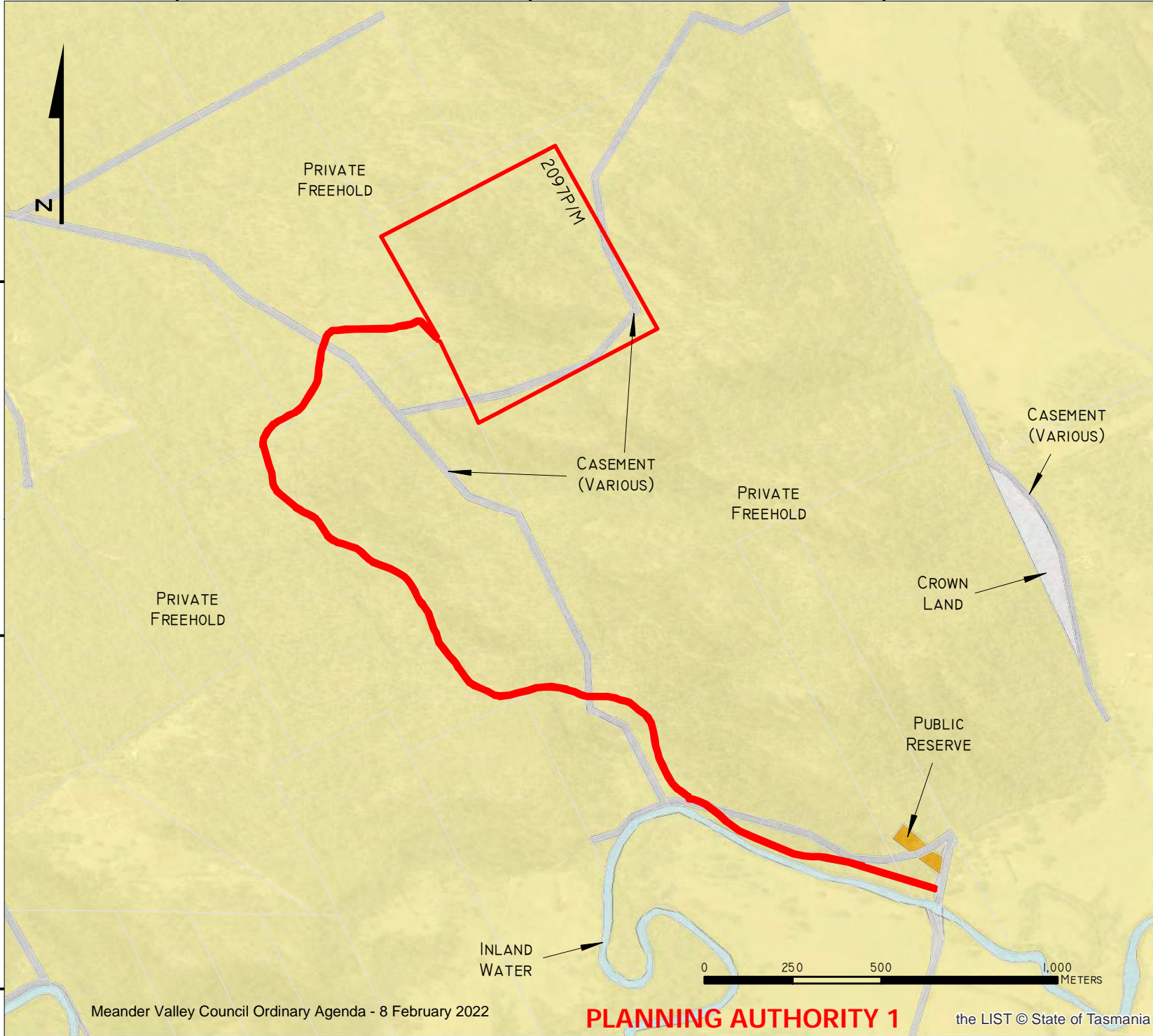
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5407000

5406000

5405000



PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-12A: LAND TENURE CLASSIFICATION AROUND PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER VALLEY

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BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

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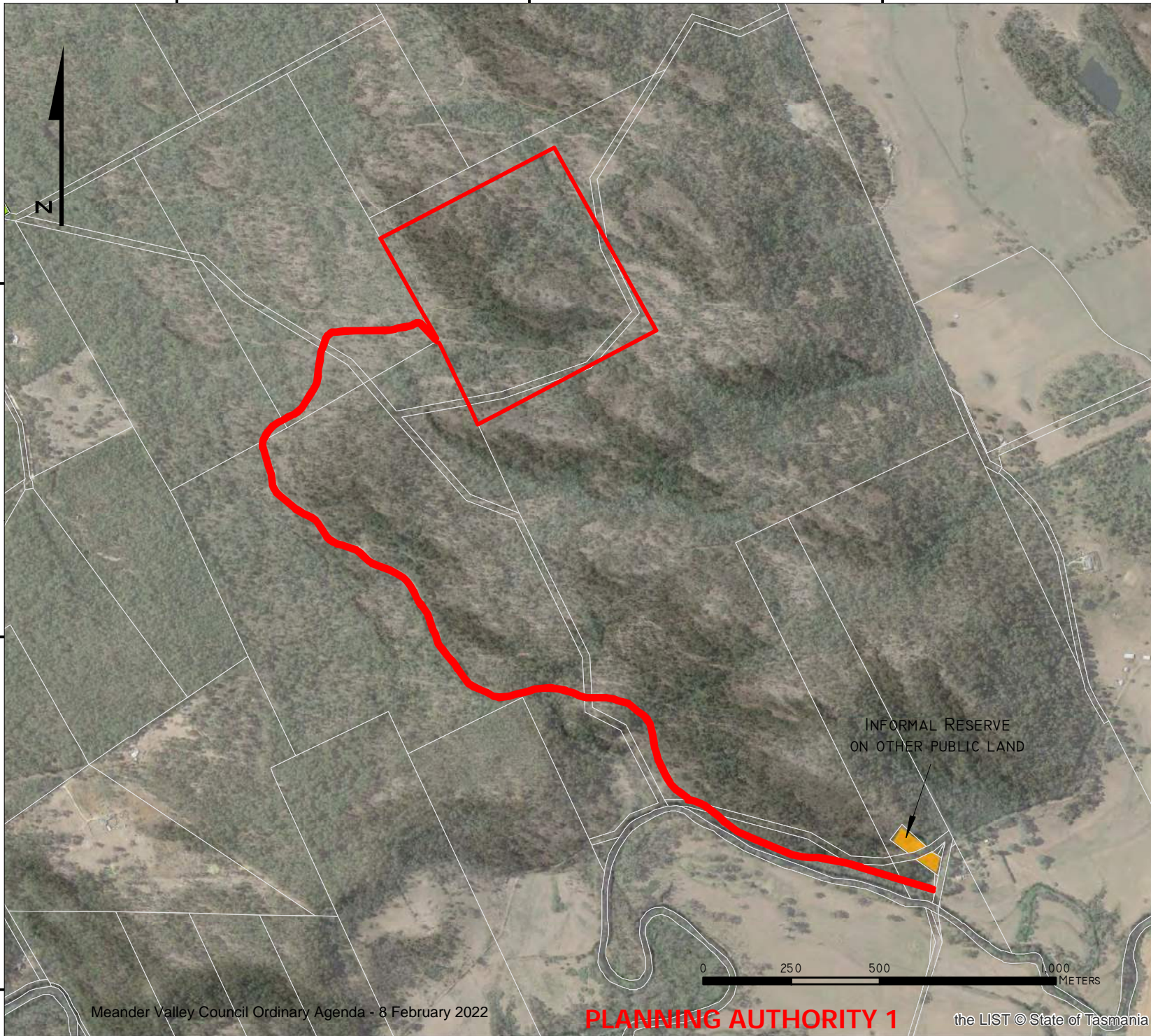
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5405000



PORTERS BRIDGE
ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
REPORT (EER) AND
PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-12B: PUBLIC AND
PRIVATE RESERVES AROUND
PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD
QUARRY

TASMAP:
DELORAINE
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

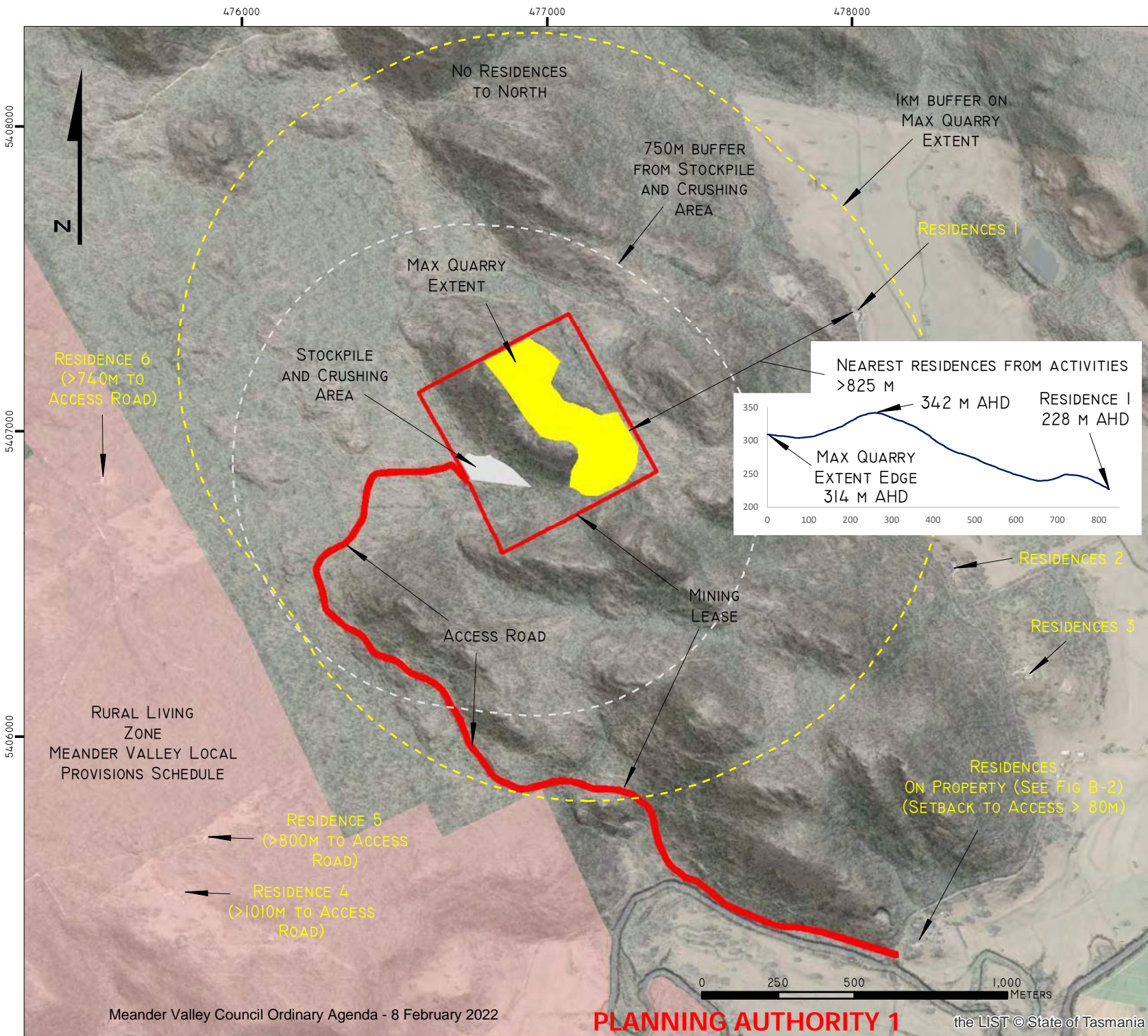
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PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

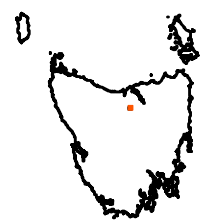
FIGURE B-13: NEAREST RESIDENCES FROM ACTIVITIES AT THE PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER VALLEY

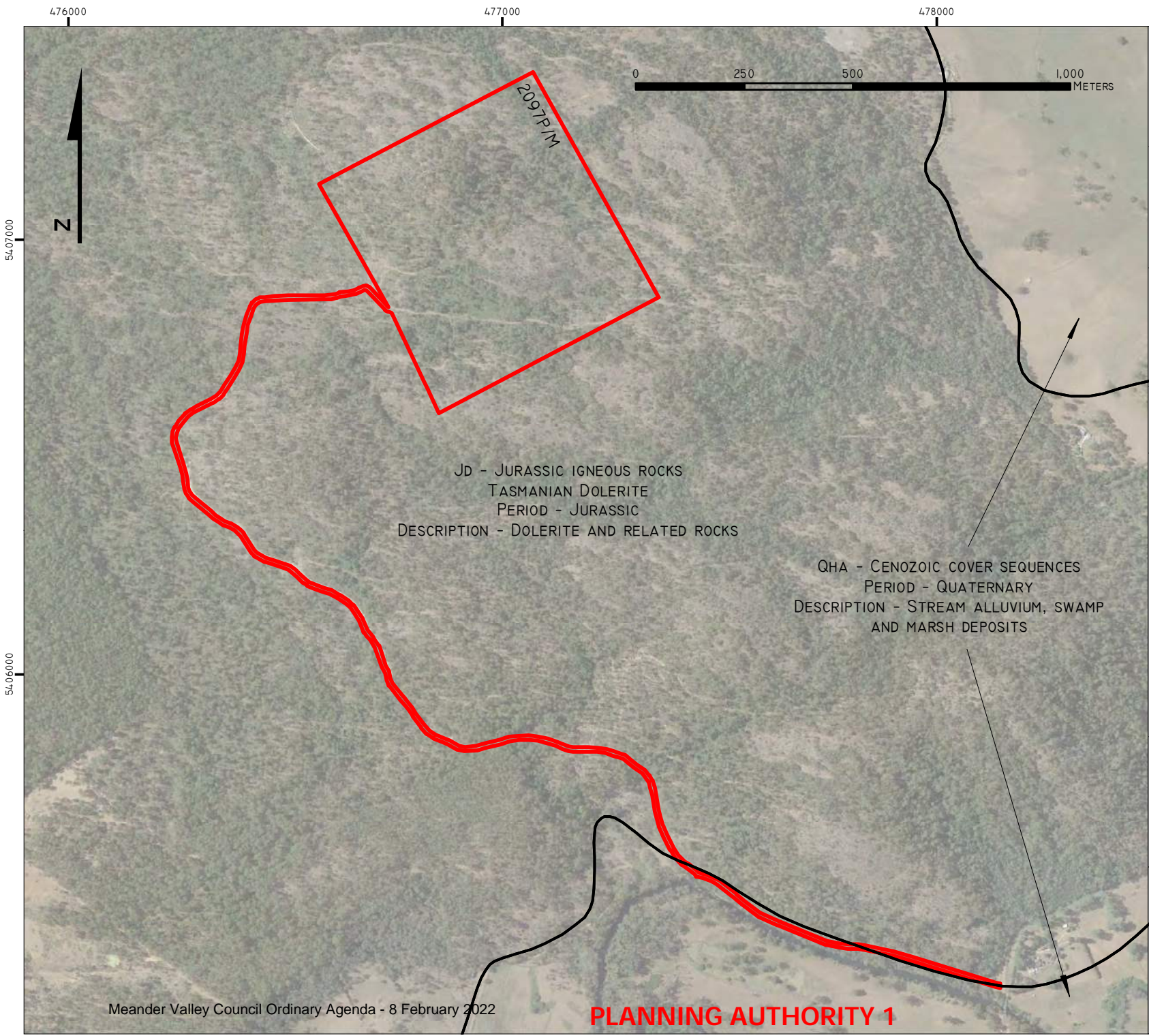
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Jd - JURASSIC IGNEOUS ROCKS
 TASMANIAN DOLERITE
 PERIOD - JURASSIC
 DESCRIPTION - DOLERITE AND RELATED ROCKS

QHA - CENOZOIC COVER SEQUENCES
 PERIOD - QUATERNARY
 DESCRIPTION - STREAM ALLUVIUM, SWAMP
 AND MARSH DEPOSITS

PORTERS BRIDGE
 ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
 REPORT (EER) AND
 PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

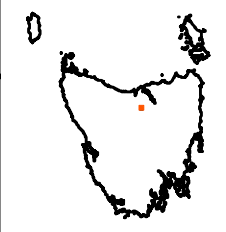
FIGURE B-14: GEOLOGICAL BEDROCK
 (MRT - SCALE 1:25,000) IN
 AND AROUND THE MINING LEASE

TASMAP:
 DELORAINE
 4640

LGA:
 MEANDER
 VALLEY

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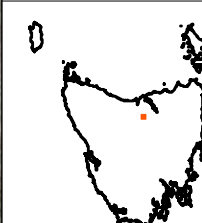
FIGURE B-15A: EXISTING REGIONAL DRAINAGE LINES AND CATCHMENTS

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

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BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

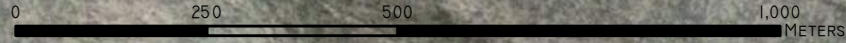
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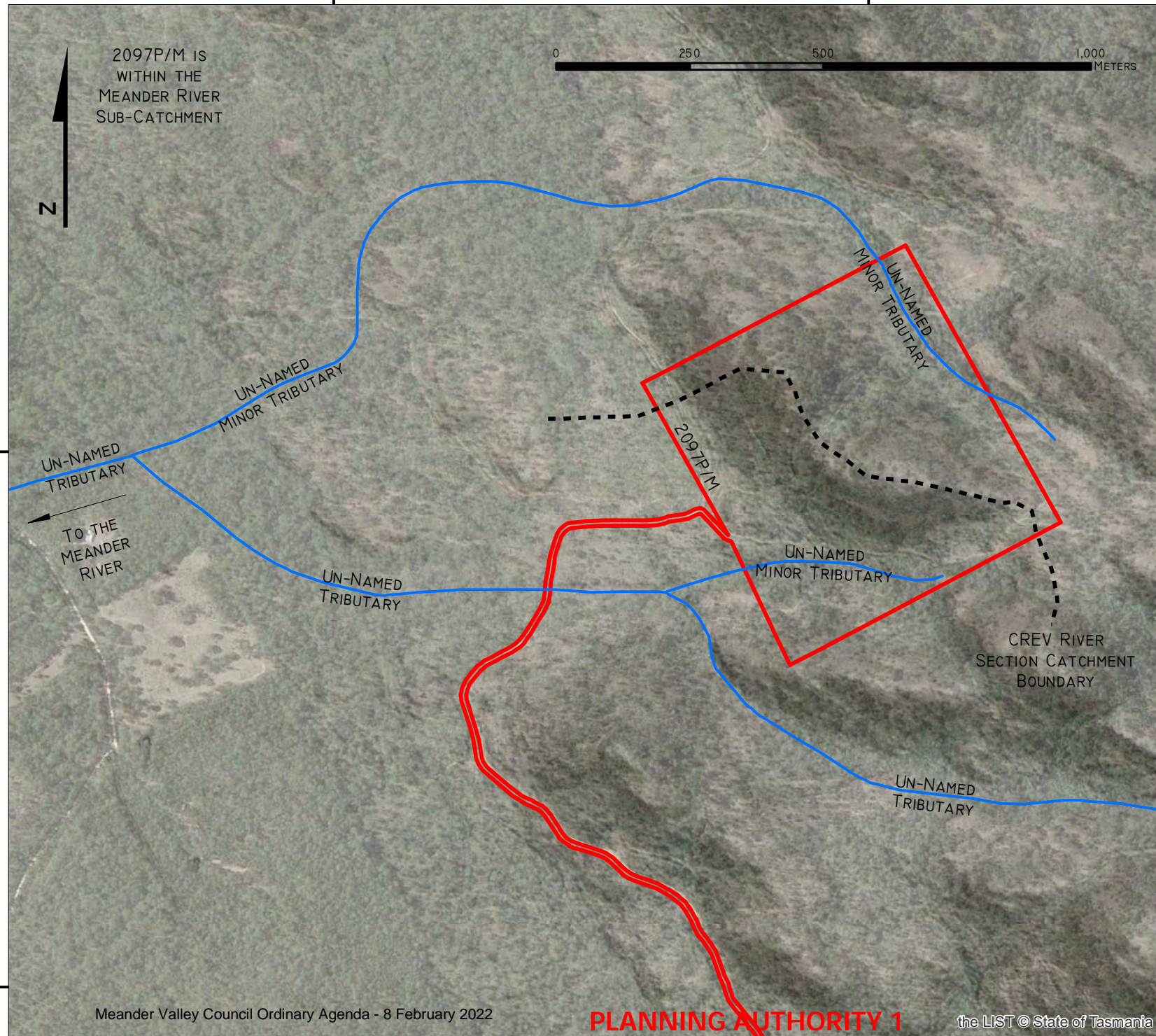
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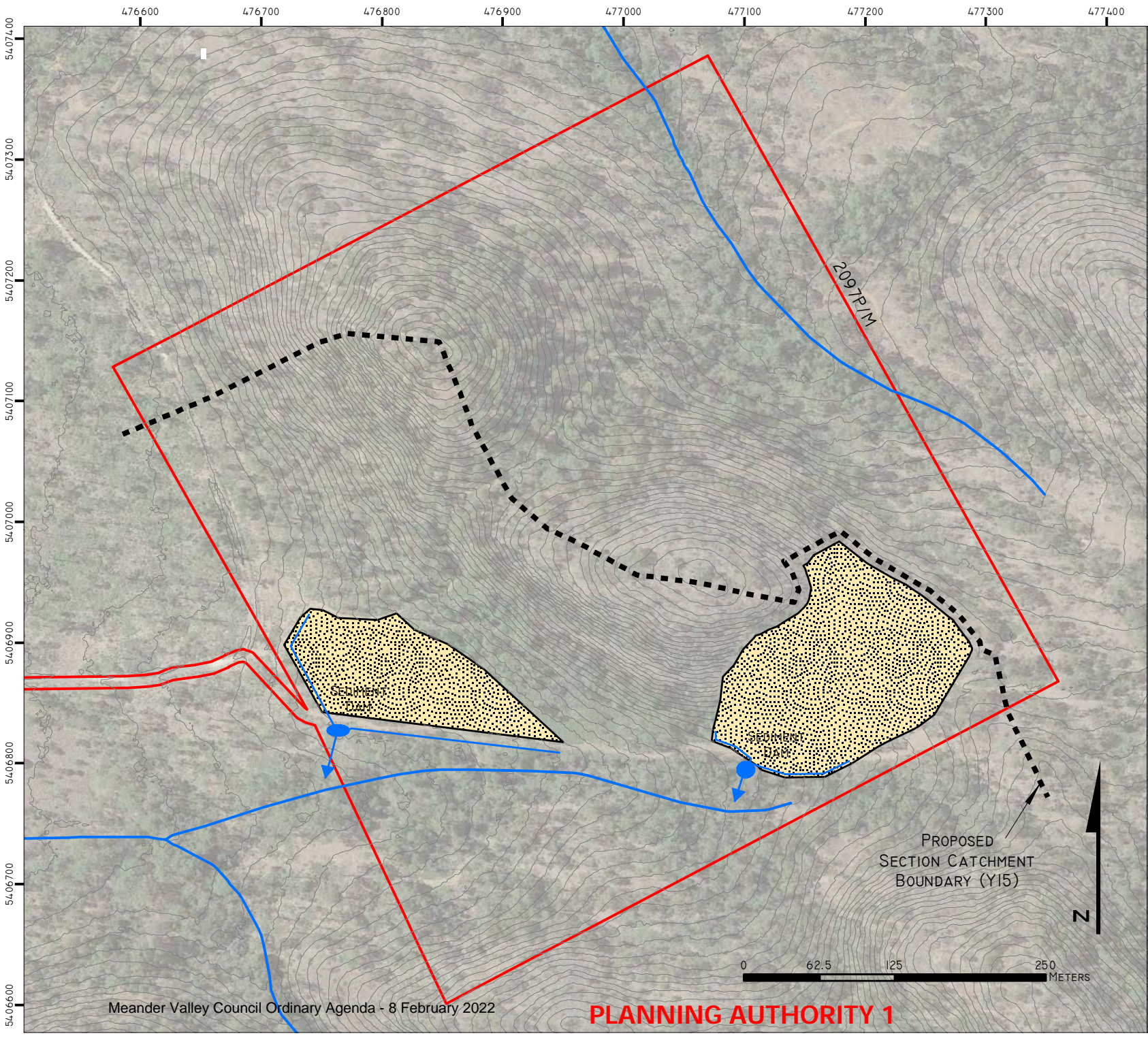


2097P/M IS
WITHIN THE
MEANDER RIVER
SUB-CATCHMENT

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PORTERS BRIDGE
ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
REPORT (EER) AND
PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

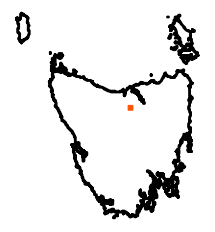
FIGURE B-15B: PROPOSED
REGIONAL DRAINAGE LINES
AND CATCHMENTS (YEAR 15)

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
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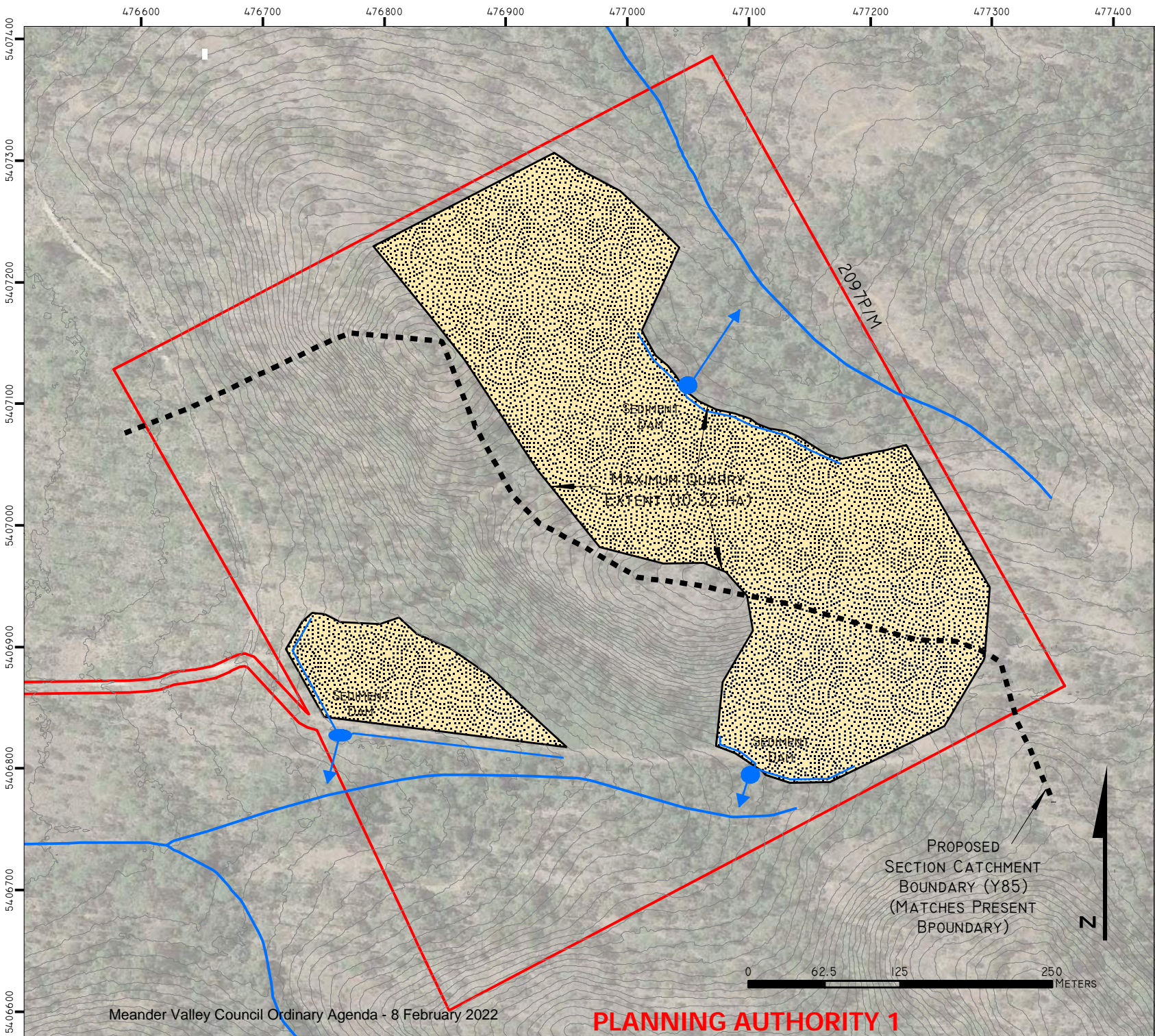
an Diemen CONSULTING
PO Box 1 New Town TAS 7008



DATUM: GDA94
GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A4 - NA

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DATE: 10 MAR 2021



PORTERS BRIDGE
ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
REPORT (EER) AND
PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

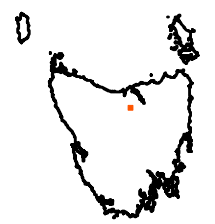
FIGURE B-15C: PROPOSED
REGIONAL DRAINAGE LINES
AND CATCHMENTS (AT
MAXIMUM QUARRY EXTENT)

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

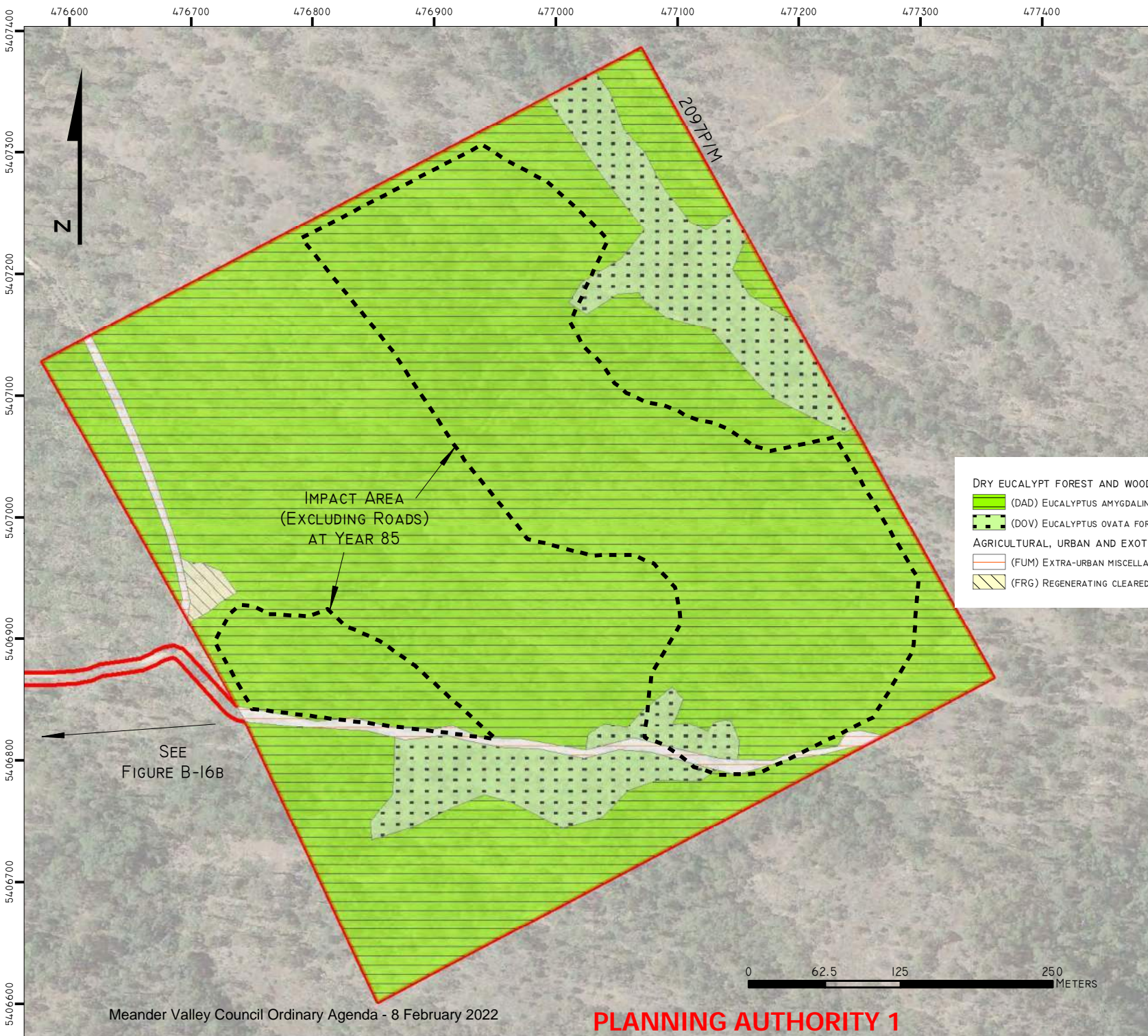
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PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-16A: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES (TASVEG 3.0) IN THE PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

TASMAP: DELORAINÉ 4640	LGA: MEANDER VALLEY
------------------------------	------------------------

- DRY EUCALYPT FOREST AND WOODLAND**
- (DAD) EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA FOREST AND WOODLAND ON DOLERITE - 29.05 HA (IMPACT 11.31 HA)
 - (DOV) EUCALYPTUS OVATA FOREST AND WOODLAND - 3.44 HA (IMPACT 0.25 HA)
- AGRICULTURAL, URBAN AND EXOTIC VEGETATION**
- (FUM) EXTRA-URBAN MISCELLANEOUS - 0.58 HA
 - (FRG) REGENERATING CLEARED LAND - 0.13 HA

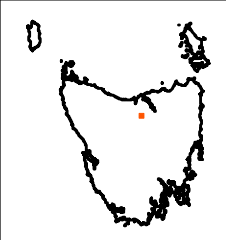
NOTE
 DOV - E. OVATA FOREST AND WOODLAND (E/CR)
 DAD - E. AMYGDALINA FOREST (-/-)

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V

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(DOV) EUCALYPTUS OVATA
FOREST AND WOODLAND

EXISTING
ROAD
END

SEE
FIGURE B-16A

2097P1M

EXISTING
ACCESS
ROAD

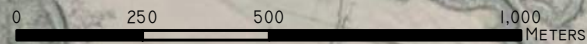
REMAINDER OF ACCESS
ROAD IS (DAD) EUCALYPTUS
AMYGDALINA FOREST AND
WOODLAND ON DOLERITE

(WVI) EUCALYPTUS
VIMINALIS WET FOREST

(DVG) EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS
GRASSY FOREST AND WOODLAND

(WVI) EUCALYPTUS
VIMINALIS WET FOREST

EXISTING
ROAD
START



PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-16B: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES (TASVEG 3.0) ALONG THE PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY ACCESS

TASMAR:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

NOTE

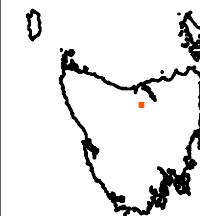
- WVI - E. VIMINALIS WET FOREST (E/-)
- DOV - E. OVATA FOREST AND WOODLAND (E/CR)
- DAD - E. AMYGDALINA FOREST (-/-)
- DVG - E. VIMINALIS GRASSY FOREST (-/-)

SECTION OF EXISTING ROAD GOING THROUGH
THREATENED NATIVE FOREST

BASE DATA BY TASMAR. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH



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PIMELEA CURVIFLORA VAR. GRACILIS (R/-)
(OBSERVED)

2097P/M

PIMELEA CURVIFLORA VAR. GRACILIS (R/-) (NVA RECORDS)



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PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

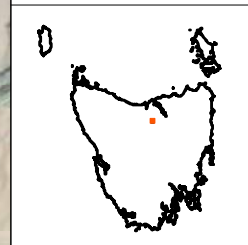
FIGURE B-17: KNOWN (NVA) AND OBSERVED THREATENED FLORA AT THE PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

TASMAP:
DELORAINE
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

BASE DATA BY TASMAP. © STATE OF TASMANIA
BASE IMAGE © GOOGLE EARTH

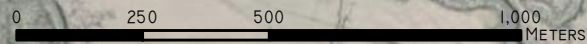
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GRID: MGA ZONE 55
SCALE: @A4 - NA

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DATE: 10 MAR 2021



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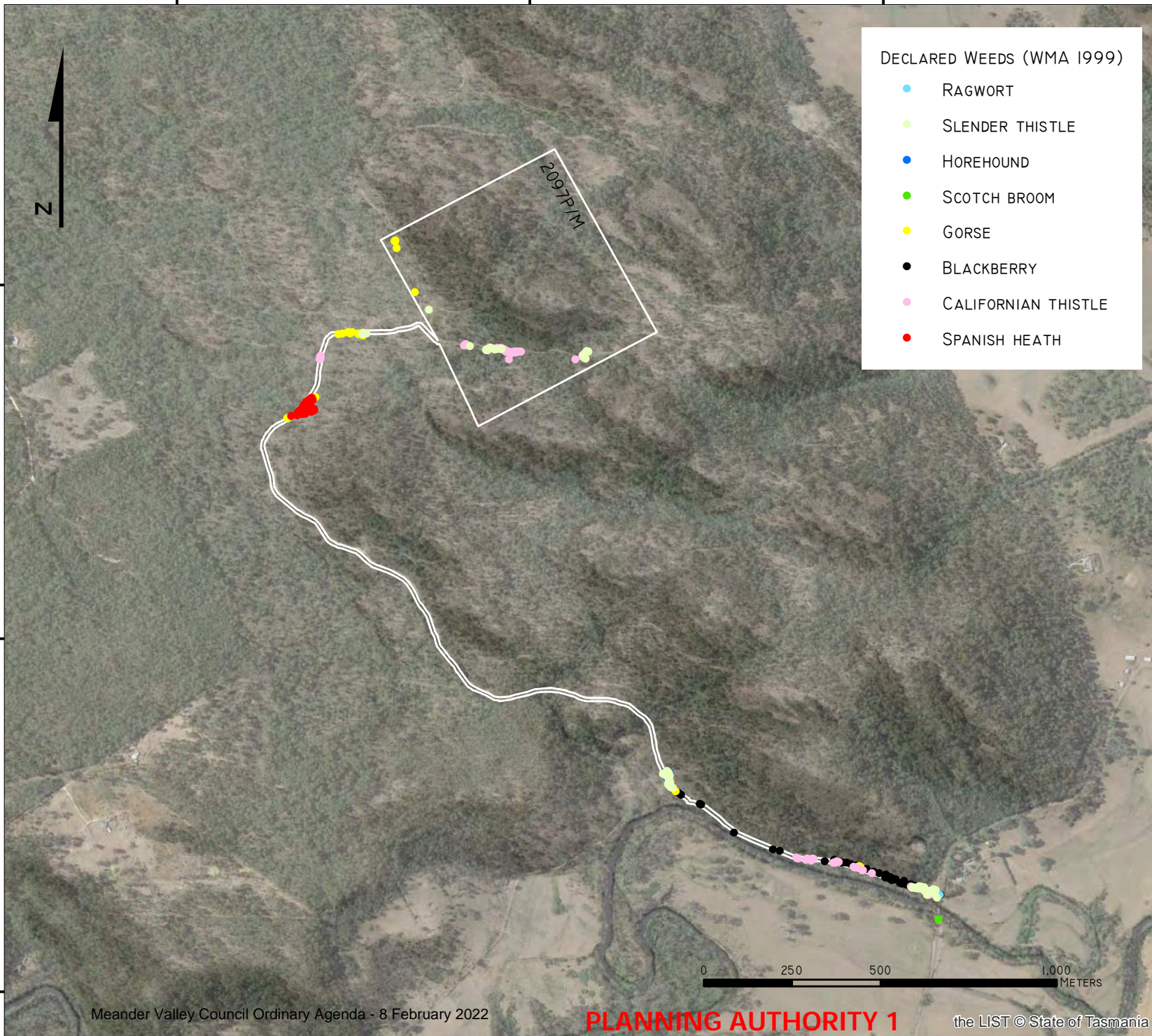
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- DECLARED WEEDS (WMA 1999)
- RAGWORT
 - SLENDER THISTLE
 - HOREHOUND
 - SCOTCH BROOM
 - GORSE
 - BLACKBERRY
 - CALIFORNIAN THISTLE
 - SPANISH HEATH

PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

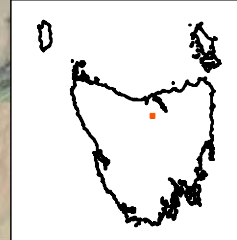
FIGURE B-18A: DECLARED WEEDS (WMA 1999) (OBSERVED) IN AND AROUND THE PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

TASMAP:
DELORAINE
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

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DATE: 10 MAR 2021

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ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS

- FRANCHET'S COTONEASTER
- EUPHORBIA
- GREAT MULLEIN
- HEMLOCK
- WILD TEASEL
- BLUE PERIWINKLE
- SYCAMORE

PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-18B: ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS (WMA 1999) (OBSERVED) IN AND AROUND THE PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

TASMAP:
DELORAINE
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

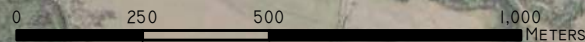
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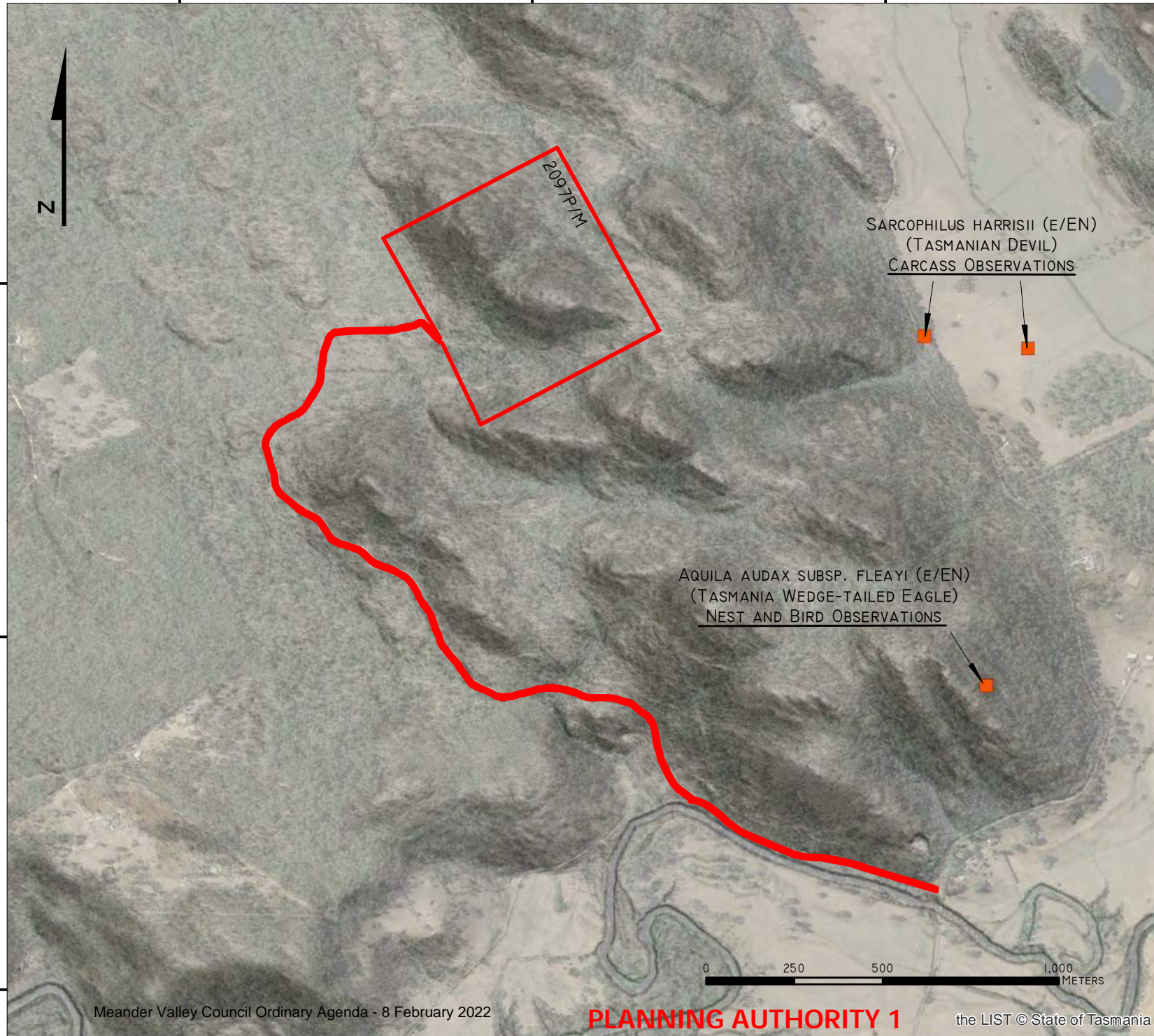
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PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-19: NVA RECORDS (THREATENED FAUNA) AROUND THE PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

TASMAP:
DELORAINE
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

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PORTERS BRIDGE
ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
REPORT (EER) AND
PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

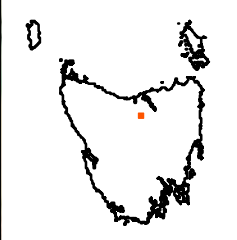
FIGURE B-20A: NEAREST KNOWN
(NVA) RAPTOR NESTS TO
THE PORTERS BRIDGE
ROAD QUARRY

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

BASE DATA BY TASMAP, © STATE OF TASMANIA
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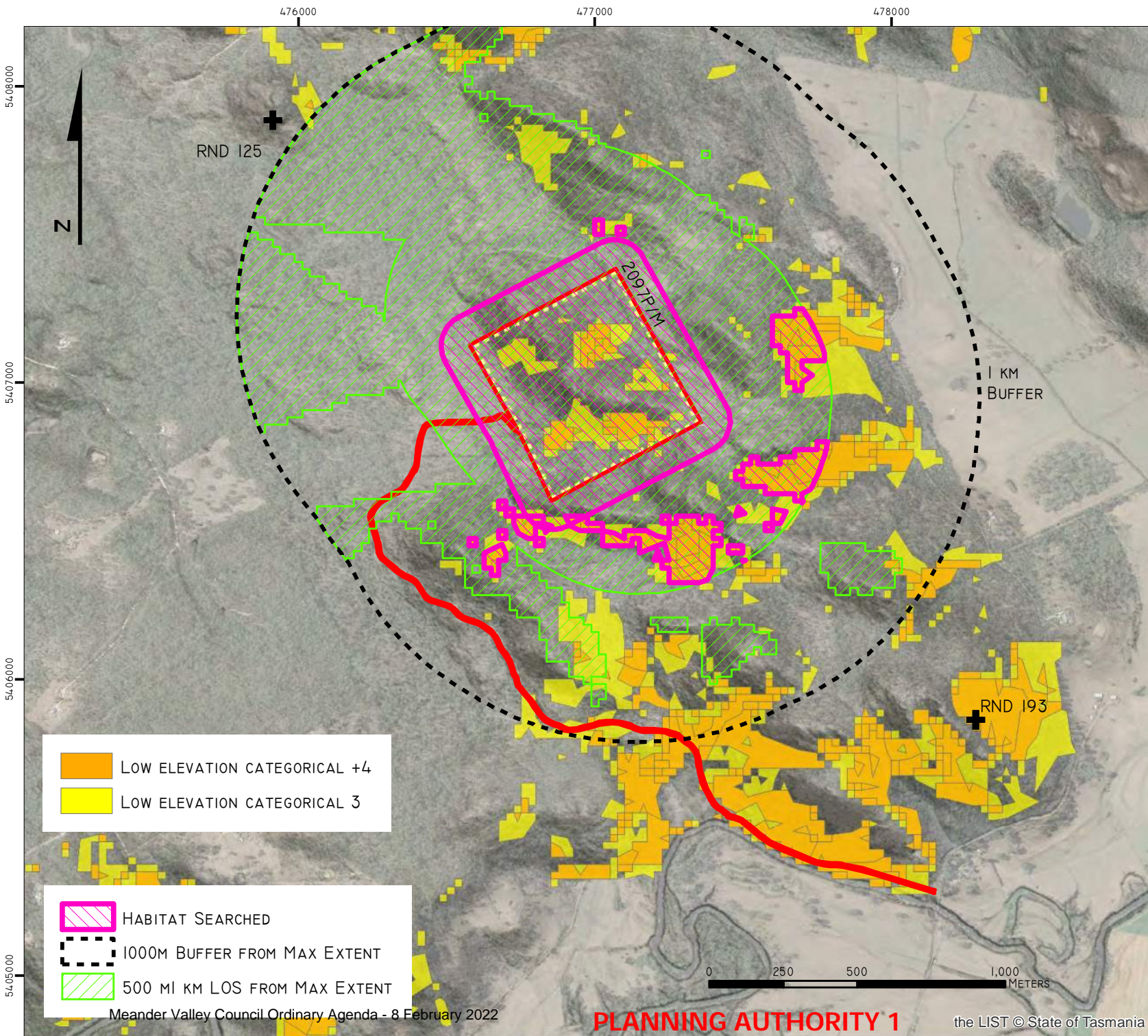
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PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-20B: AREAS EAGLE NEST SEARCHED NEAR PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY (AUG 2021)

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER VALLEY

NOTES

NO NESTS WERE RECORDED DURING THE SURVEY AND EAGLE ACTIVITY WAS NOT OBSERVED IN SEARCH AREAS.

EAGLES WERE OBSERVED ABOVE RND 193

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DATE: 1 SEPT 2021

PLANNING AUTHORITY 1

the LIST © State of Tasmania

- LOW ELEVATION CATEGORICAL +4
- LOW ELEVATION CATEGORICAL 3
- HABITAT SEARCHED
- 1000M BUFFER FROM MAX EXTENT
- 500 M LOS FROM MAX EXTENT

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N

SADDLERS
RUN ROAD

EXISTING
ACCESS
ROAD

PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD

2097P/M

ACCES ON
PORTERS BRIDGE
ROAD (EXISTING)

MEANDER RIVER

0 250 500 1,000 METERS

PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS REPORT (EER) AND PLANNING INFORMATION (PI)

FIGURE B-21: PASSING BAY AREAS
ON THE ACCESS ROAD TO PORTERS
BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY

TASMAP:
DELORAINÉ
4640

LGA:
MEANDER
VALLEY

● PASSING BAYS

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DATE: 10 MAR 2021

B.2 SITE LAYOUT AND DEVELOPMENT

B.2.1 LAYOUT

The layout of the Quarry is shown in Figures B-6 to B-9, with the Maximum Extraction Area shown in Figure B-5.

Road/Access

An existing road/track into the extraction area will be used to access the Quarry. The road was installed for logging, so it was built to the Forest Practices Code standard for heavy haulage truck access but has become a bit overgrown and roadside drains infilled with leaf litter and sediment. Maintenance activities will be conducted on the road to improve culverts, table drains and the road surface (e.g., pothole filling).

There are existing pull-over areas (passing bays – see Figure B-21) along the existing road to facilitate the passing of trucks and light vehicles.

Stockpiled product

A Stockpile Area will be established where crushing/screening and stockpiling of finished material will initially occur (Figure B-6). Truck loading and turning will also occur in Stockpile Area. As the Quarry Floor becomes enlarged (see Figure B-8), crushing and screening, and loading of trucks may occur there as well as at the Stockpile Area.

Stockpiled soil/overburden

Soil and overburden (if any) will be stored separately in bunds around the Quarry to (i) facilitate the reduction in noise emissions beyond the quarry and (ii) to ensure it remains ‘clean’ for use in future rehabilitation works.

Sediment pond and associated drainage

Drains, and culverts will be installed on access roads to manage surface water flows. Drains will be installed around the Quarry Floor and Stockpile Area where necessary to direct surface waters that may be polluted by sediment to ponds for treatment prior to discharge to the environment.

A sediment pond will be constructed at both the Stockpile Area and the Quarry Face with discharge to the nearest watercourse (e.g., Figure B-9).

At some stage as more area is quarried and given the Maximum Extraction Area in Figure B-5, an additional sediment pond will need to be constructed on the northern side of the hills to capture and treat stormwater from open areas (see Figure B-15C).

Amenities

A crib room (portable) and portaloos would be made available at the Quarry (Figure B-6B). The crib room has no kitchen or water connections (i.e., there are no plumbing fixtures).

The dimensions of the crib room and window/door locations are shown in the image below. The colour of the crib room is the same, with comparable signage, of the unit that will be installed at the Quarry. The crib room is 2.3 m wide.



B.2.2 EXTRACTION (MINE) PLAN

The extraction program from initial establishment to year 3 are shown in Figure B-6 to B-7. Cross sections are provided in those figures.

B.2.3 EXTRACTION METHODS

The quarrying operation would include the following activities:

- surface site preparation by soil removal and stockpiling,
- excavation, ripping and drilling and blasting,
- rock (blasted or otherwise) removal by means of an excavator/dozer,
- crushing and screening (mechanised/vibratory) of rock to reduce material size,
- stockpiling of material (crushed and uncrushed) in the Stockpile Area and Quarry Floor,
- loading trucks with wheel loader from stockpile area in Quarry, and the
- transport of materials by truck with/without trailer.

Drilling and blasting will be carried out by qualified and insured blast contractors. The contractors will carry out each drill and blast in consultation with the Proponent to ensure the following tasks occur:

- drilling is carried out as specified by a blast contractor,
- noise and vibration standards are met (both drilling and blasting activities),

- blasting activities are safe and meet all workplace health and safety requirements; and
- blasting is adequate for rock fragmentation for extraction by excavator and crushing.

Blast fractured rock will be removed using an excavator and loaded into the hopper of a crusher. Crushed and screened (using a vibrating screen adjacent to the crushing unit) material will be stockpiled. Stockpiles will be created within the pit which will be identified with labels (e.g., sub-base, 40 mm gravel). The Quarry will operate on a need basis with trucks loaded using a front loader.

Measures to be applied during the preparation and implementation of a blast include –

Storage and handling of explosives

The transportation, storage and handling of explosives is conducted by the blast contractor in accordance with the Australian Explosives Code (1999), the Australian Code for the transport of explosives by road and rail (Third edition - 2009) and Australian Standard 2187 Explosives – Transport, storage, and Use (parts 1 and 2).

Risk assessment and auditing

The blast contractor is responsible for conducting a risk assessment and safety audit of the Quarry as part of each blast. This includes the drilling of the holes for explosives, handling explosives, operation of detonation devices and the safe detonation of the charges. Walters Contracting Pty Ltd or their delegated agent will receive a copy of the risk assessment and associated documentation that supports the placement of drill holes, levels of explosives used and the detonation devices.

Noise/vibration blast monitoring program

Measurements of air blast overpressure and peak particle velocity will be carried out by the blast contractor in accordance with the methods set down in *Technical basis for guidelines to minimise annoyance due to blasting overpressure and ground vibration*, Australian and New Zealand Environment Council, September 1990. The noise/vibration test results collected by the blast contractor will be securely held by the Proponent or their delegated agent for 5 years from the date of the blast. If the blasting noise limits and/or vibrations as specified in the permit are exceeded, the EPA Director will be notified within 24 hours of the blasting event.

Incident Reporting

The blast contractor is responsible for reporting to Police/Fire any incident that requires their involvement or attendance at the Quarry.

B.3 QUARRY CODE OF PRACTICE

The Quarry Code of Practice (QCP) was developed by the Environment Protection Authority to further the objectives of Tasmania's Resource Management and Planning System, which seeks to provide for sustainable development of Tasmania's resources.

The QCP comprises elements for both the proposed use and development of land for extractive purposes as well as ongoing environmental management. The sections of the code are not in themselves legally enforceable. They are intended to encourage operators to achieve good environmental performance without the need to resort to legislative enforcement mechanisms.

B.3.1 PURPOSE

The QCP is not a Code of Practice for the purposes of Sections 23A(4) and 102(2)(d) of EMPCA, which refer to Codes of Practice made and approved in accordance with EMPCA regulations. Rather, the QCP documents acceptable environmental guidelines for quarrying to:

- promote industry self-regulation,
- provide information for planning authorities on the assessment and control of quarries under LUPAA and EMPCA,
- provide the basis for uniform planning scheme standards,
- further the objectives of Tasmania's Resource Management and Planning System, which seeks to provide sustainable development of Tasmania's resources,
- assist in compliance with the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995* (MRDA) and provide an assessment standard for mining leases,
- increase general community awareness about environmental management within the industry, and
- assist operators in the operation and rehabilitation of quarries.

B.3.2 ADOPTION OF THE CODE BY PROPONENT

The acceptable standards of the QCP will be adopted by the proponent where they are relevant to the activity and alternative arrangements not described in this document. For example, operating hours are outside those recommended in the QCP. Standard measures to be adopted from the QCO include for example, bench height, width and form, drainage control measures, sediment pond sizing and location, and stripping and stockpiling of topsoil for future use in rehabilitation (to native vegetation like the surrounds).

B.3.3 COMPLAINTS REGISTER

In accordance with the principles of the QCP, an on-site complaints response procedure (Complaints Register) will be established and used for the activity. All complaints of relevance to the management of the Quarry will be recorded in the Complaints Register. Details of investigation and actions undertaken in relation to each complaint will also be recorded in the register. The Register would be provided to the EPA and/or Council upon request.

B.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION, STANDARDS, COES OF PRACTICE AND GUIDELINES

The Proponent will conduct the quarry operations in compliance with relevant legislation, policies, codes of practice, and standards.

Legislation includes –

- *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPCA)
- *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*

- *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995*
- *Road and Jetties Act 1935*
- *State Policies and Projects Act 1993*
- *Local Government (Highways) Act 1982*
- *Nature Conservation Act 2002*
- *Forest Practices Act 1985 and Forest Practices Regulations 2017*

State Policies (made under the *State Policies and Projects Act 1993*) include –

- State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997
- State Coastal Policy 1996
- State Policy of the Protection of Agricultural land 2009

Relevant regulations made under EMPCA include –

- *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (General) Regulations 2017*
- *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Noise) Regulations 2016*

Relevant Environment Protection Policies (EPP's)

EPPs are designed specifically to give effect to the objectives of EMPCA and define environmental objectives with programs to achieve them. The following EPPs have been made:

- Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004
- Environment Protection Policy (Noise) 2009

Guidelines include –

Document/Name	Focus/Content	Publisher
Tasmanian Quarry Code of Practice, 3 rd Edition, May 2017	Provides detailed guidelines for the quarry industry covering planning through to site rehabilitation.	Tasmanian EPA (2017)
Decommissioning & Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) A guideline for the Tasmanian mining industry	A guideline for the preparation of a decommissioning and rehabilitation plan for the Tasmanian mining industry.	Tasmanian EPA (2011)
Bunding and Spill Management Guidelines	Provides guidance on best practice environmental management to operators of activities likely to store and handle environmentally hazardous substances.	Tasmanian EPA (2015)

Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania.	These guidelines establish a standard for washdown and a guide to prescribing its application where codes of practice or other environmental management plans are not in place.	DPIPWE (2015)
Forest Practices Code 2020	Provides a practical set of guidelines and standards for the management of forest practices	Forest Practices Authority, 30 Patrick Street, Hobart
MINE REHABILITATION Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry	Provides guidance on best practice environmental management for rehabilitation and mine closure planning, implementation, and monitoring.	Australian Government (2016)

PART C – POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The following sections describe and assess the potential environmental impacts that may be caused by the activity for themes and the mitigation measures to be applied to minimise the risk of causing environmental nuisance.

C.1 AIR QUALITY

The primary air emission associated with quarry operations is dust. Dust can be a nuisance to neighbours and may be a safety hazard to quarry employees. Generally, according to the QCP the emission of visible dust should be confined within the boundary of the premises, except in remote areas where the effects beyond the site may not cause an environmental nuisance or harm.

There are already sources of dust emissions in the surrounding landscape, including agricultural uses (ploughing, cropping, harvesting), gravel roads, forestry related activities and other quarry activities.

C.1.1 POTENTIAL DUST SOURCES FROM QUARRY ACTIVITY

Potential sources of dust from the quarry operation are:

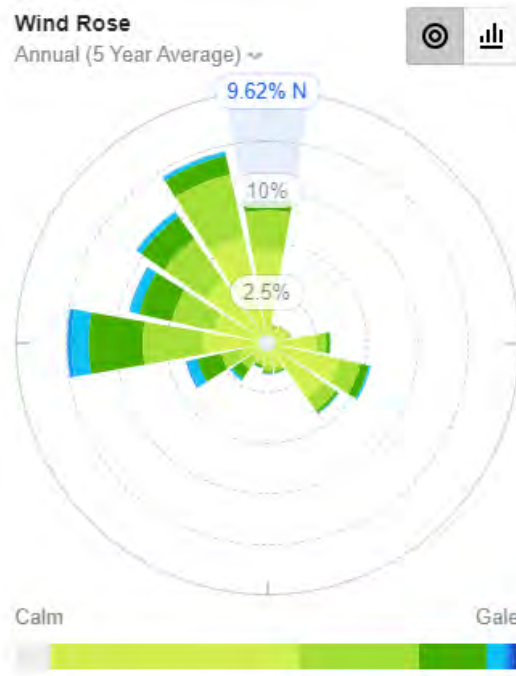
- Blasting, drilling, and ripping of rock during dry windy conditions (especially in the summer months),
- The stripping and stockpiling of topsoil (limited as the amount of topsoil is low),
- The movement of rock and gravel by machinery within the quarry and to the stockpile area,
- Crushing and/or vibratory screening of rock material,
- Road (gravel) use in and out of the quarry, and
- Stockpiled gravel and fines.

The most likely source of dust is from road use (Quarry internal roads and the access road through to Porters Bridge Road) and the act of crushing and screening material.

C.1.2 POTENTIAL DUST IMPACTS

The nearest sensitive uses are dwellings identified in Figure B-13. The closest residence to the point of extraction is north-west of the Quarry. Wind direction is predominantly from the west to north-west which would carry any dust emitted by the activity eastwards and southwards, back into the Land.

The access into the Land (being the Mining Lease) is to the west of dwellings near Porters Bridge Road (a sealed road). The access is tree-lined, being native forest with well-developed midstorey and understorey layers. Native vegetation continues from the access along the full length of the road into the point of extraction and associated Stockpile Area. Dust generated by the use of the unsealed road is expected to be of low volume and localised in its spread given the low speed of trucks using the road and low dust potential of the road surface material (both existing and the material to be used to improve the road surface). Dust emitted onto native vegetation is unlikely to have any material or long-lasting impact given the high rainfall experienced by the area.



The effect of dust on agricultural activities, even from additional truck movements along the access road, is unlikely to have any significant effect to crop yield or pasture growth.

C.1.3 MITIGATION MEASURES

According to the Acceptable Standard in the QCP⁴, dust should not normally be visible crossing the boundary of the premises. The QCP does concede that environmental factors, such as wind conditions, may on occasion, make the retention of all visible dust on the site impossible. In such cases, the operator must take all reasonable actions to ensure that the emission of dust from the premises is minimised.

Roads within the boundary of the premises must be watered or sealed when necessary or when directed by the approval authority, to minimise environmental nuisance. Trucks must utilise effective dust control measures such as tarpaulins, load dampening when travelling by public roads and carrying loads containing a significant quantity of material that passes a 4-millimetre sieve.

Generally, dust produced by the operation of the quarry or by transport, crushing and screening plant must be effectively controlled to the satisfaction of the approval authority.

⁴ 7.5.2 Acceptable standard.

Crusher and screens

Standard industry practice for dust control, which will be applied at the activity, is to dampen material prior to crushing and/or to utilise the installed sprayers on the output chute to minimise dust emissions from an otherwise dry product⁵.

The modern mobile crushers to be used at the Quarry have sprayers installed and there is a water source available – water from the sediment basin or the use of a dedicated water tanker – to operate these dust suppression measures whilst crushing.

Stockpiles

The direction of the prevailing winds and the placement of the stockpile on the site was a key consideration for the design, layout and location considered during the planning stage. Trees will be retained to act as windbreaks with embankments of topsoil also utilised to shield stockpiles and working areas from prevailing winds.

General dust suppression measures

General measures that will be used to suppress dust if it does occur in substantial volumes that may cause environmental harm (e.g., during periods of strong northerly and/or north-westerly winds in summer) include the following industry standard environmental practices for quarries⁶:

- Watering of internal roads as required during dry and windy conditions (unlikely to be needed given the low vehicle speeds, low dust generating material used on the road surface and adjacent native vegetation to limit spread to localised areas),
- Retention of vegetation along the access road corridor where possible,
- Use of sprayers on crusher/screen units to minimise dust emissions (water sourced from the sediment basin or a dedicated water tanker),
- Retention of native vegetation around the quarry working area to reduce the likelihood of strong winds liberating fine particles into the air,
- Covering of trucks with tarpaulins and/or load dampening, and
- Minimising the geographic extent of areas of exposed soil.

Water supply and availability for dust suppression measures

Water can be accessed from the on-site sediment pond or via a dedicated water tanker that accesses water from the town supply.

⁵ Management Measure 1. Standard industry practice for dust control, which will be applied at the activity, is to dampen material prior to crushing and/or to also have installed sprayers on the output chute to minimise dust emissions from an otherwise dry product.

⁶ Management Measure 2. General measures to manage dust include watering of internal roads as required during dry and windy conditions, retention of vegetation along the access road corridor where possible, retention of native vegetation around the quarry working area to reduce the likelihood of strong winds liberating fine particles into the air, covering of trucks with tarpaulins and/or load dampening and minimising the geographic extent of areas of exposed soil.

C.2 WATER QUALITY (SURFACE, DISCHARGE AND GROUNDWATER)

C.2.1 EXISTING DRAINAGE

Two minor un-named tributaries occur in the main section of the Mining Lease and flow to the west and north-west of the Maximum Extraction Area (Figure B-15A). All drainage from the extraction point in the Mining Lease eventually reports to Dungiven Rivulet via these two minor un-named tributaries. Water passes through about 5.5 kms of waterway prior to reporting at the Meander River to the south-west of the Maximum Extraction Area.

The immediate receiving watercourse environment from the proposed sediment ponds is slightly modified, being native forest that has been logged but with streamside reserves established (i.e., 10m wide SSRs required by the Forest Practices Code). Watercourses are generally intact native vegetation but are in some locations affected by tracks and roads that cross them and impacts from fire and drought.

The access road itself crosses a few minor drainage depressions and is adjacent to the Meander River where it commences at Porters Bridge Road. There are existing culverts and roadside drains installed along the road (as required by the Forest Practices Code) that were established when the native forest on the property was harvested.

C.2.2 SOURCES AND IMPACTS OF SEDIMENT ON WATER QUALITY

Open disturbed areas without vegetation or other form of erosion control measure have the potential to cause sediment to be washed into the water column which may eventually report to watercourses in and distant to the Land. Intense or sustained periods of rainfall (e.g., storms) have the greatest potential to liberate sediment more quickly and in greater volumes. The extent of bare ground or erosive surfaces will be kept to a minimum.

The surface of the access road from Porters Bridge Road is unsealed (gravel surface). Being a gravel road, it has the potential to contaminate stormwater with sediment. The access road has been built to Forest Practices Code standards because it has been used, and will likely again be used, for native forest silviculture on the property (including the Land). The access road is sufficiently wide or has passing bays present for trucks and other vehicles to pass. Like any gravel road, there will be some maintenance now and ongoing to ensure drains are kept unblocked and that culverts are working. The erosion/sedimentation risk profile of the existing road, which is very low, will be comparable to that of the Quarry activity.

C.2.3 SEDIMENT PONDS AND DRAINS

Controlling surface water ingress

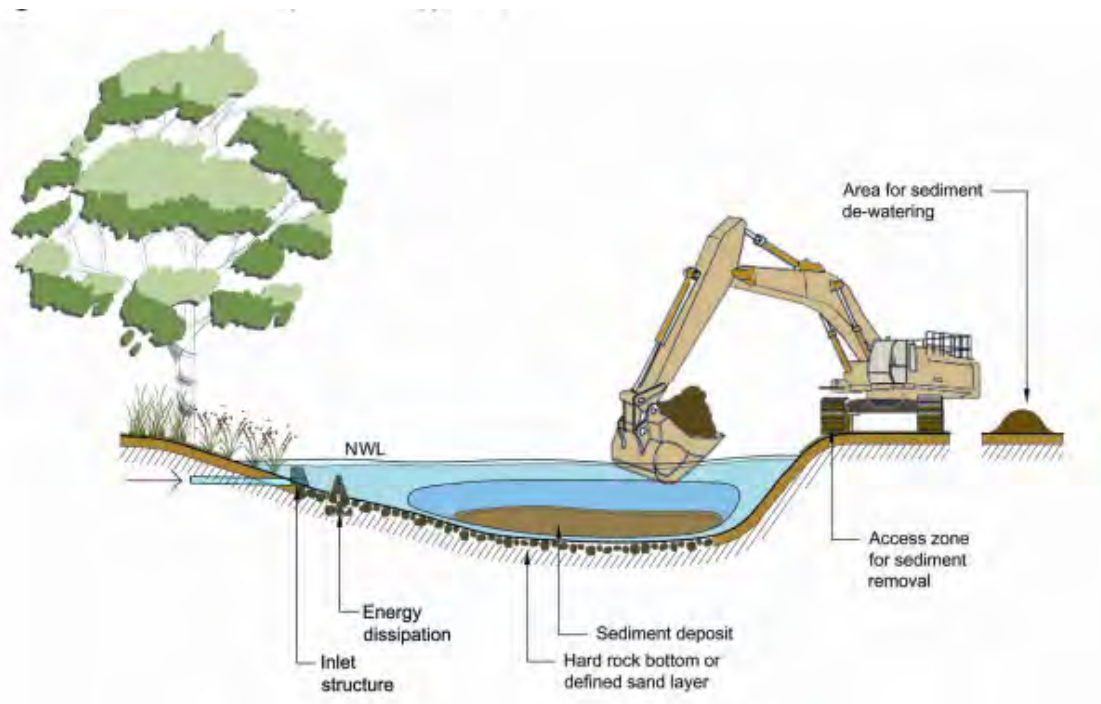
Concentrated surface flows would be kept out of disturbed bare soil areas and other sediment generating situations by minimising stormwater ingress. Measures to achieve this include the installation of perimeter drains, cut-off drains and bunding. Topsoil and overburden are useful for bund creation as they can be readily vegetated and reused later in rehabilitation works.

Managing stormwater that could contain sediment

Water from disturbed areas that may be contaminated with sediment would be directed to one of the sediment ponds shown in Figures B-6 to B-9 and Figures B-15B and C. The capture of surface water from disturbed areas would enable sediment to settle out prior to that water then discharging to the environment.

Sediment ponds/basins will be constructed at the Stockpile Area and the Quarry Face (Figures B-9 and B-15C). Discharge from the sediment ponds will be through existing native vegetation prior to reaching a natural watercourse.

Sediment ponds should be constructed to have an inlet and associated energy dissipation structure (rocks) and an access zone which machinery can use to cleanout the basin/pond as sediment accumulates. The following image depicts a standard design to illustrate how access and an inlet can be provided to a sediment pond/basin.



Source: WSUD Engineering Procedures for Stormwater Management in Tasmania 2012.

Size and cleanout rates of sediment ponds

For the purposes of this stormwater runoff analysis to appropriately size ponds, the Porters Bridge Road Quarry was treated as two catchment area (the Quarry and the Stockpile Area). The Quarry area was further divided into two distinct temporal catchment areas (based on quarry stages) to determine stormwater generating volumes:

- Extent at year 0 to 3
- Extent at year 3 to 15

T_c (travel time of the overland flow path) has been calculated using the Bransby Williams formula using

inputs from Figures B-6 and B-7.

$$T_c = 91L / (A0.1 * Se0.2)$$

Tc values are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Time of concentration calculations

Catchment	Area A (ha)	Flow Line L (km)	Fall	Equal area Se (m/km)	Time of concentration Tc (min)
Stockpile Area	1.34	0.25	12	48	10
Quarry to Y3	1.32	0.22	20	91	8
Quarry to Y15	2.72	0.3	40	133	9

Intensity is derived from the Intensity Frequency Duration chart for centre of the quarry from the Bureau of Meteorology website (BOM, 2020) using the estimated Tc as the duration value. A 1 in 20-year reoccurrence event curve is used.

The runoff coefficient for this land will be at the mid end of the scale (0.35). Flow rate (Q) is calculated using the following formula:

$$Q = (C * I * A) / 360$$

Flow rates are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Flow rate calculation

Catchment	Coefficient of runoff C	Intensity of rain event I (mm/hr)	Catchment Area A (ha)	Flow rate Q (m3/s)
Stockpile Area	0.35	56.5	1.34	0.074
Quarry to Y3	0.35	59.6	1.32	0.076
Quarry to Y15	0.35	63.1	2.72	0.167

The sediment retention pond from both the quarry and stockpile/crushing area will discharge into vegetated land. All drainage eventually reports to the Meander River near Humphreys Bridge.

Table 3 shows the required retention basin areas, design surface areas and design capacities. Design surface areas are based on maximum retention requirements (or shortest flow Line L (km)) to provide

an adequate factor of safety.

Table 3. Required surface area compared to actual surface area

Catchment	Flow rate Q (m ³ /s)	Retention Basin Area from WSUD Fig 3.2 (m ²)	Design pond surface area (m ²)	Design pond capacity (m ³) (1 m deep)
Stockpile Area	0.074	35	35 (10m x 3.5m)	35
Quarry to Y3	0.076	35	70 (12m x 6m)	70
Quarry to Y15	0.167	70	70 (12m x 6m)	70

Design clean-out frequencies are calculated assuming a general storage of 50% of total capacity. Desired clean out frequency (Fr (yrs)) is calculated using the below formula and assumes a sediment loading rate (Lo) of 5m³/ha/yr which has been accepted by the EPA for similar quarries.

$$St = A \times R \times Lo \times Fr \text{ or}$$

$$Fr = St / (A \times R \times Lo)$$

The sediment retention pond for the Quarry Face has a minimum clean out frequency of 2.9 years after year 3. To provide an adequate factor of safety this basin should be cleaned out every 1 to 2 years depending on sediment capture. The sediment retention pond for the Stockpile Area has a minimum clean out frequency of 2.9 years.

Discharge locations of overflow from the ponds is into vegetated zones to remove fine suspended sediment prior to water entering the nearest watercourse.

Table 4. Desired cleanout frequency

Assume storage is 50% of total capacity					
Catchment	Capture efficiency (R)	Contributing catchment, A (ha)	Storage Volume St (m ³)	Sediment loading rate Lo (m ³ /ha/yr)	Desired clean out frequency (Fr (yrs))
Stockpile Area	0.9	1.34	17.5	5	2.9
Quarry to Y3	0.9	1.32	35	5	5.9
Quarry to Y15	0.9	2.72	35	5	2.9

C.2.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

Measures available to prevent and/or manage sediment loss from the Quarry and associated access road include for example the minimisation of areas of disturbance; minimisation of stormwater ingress and sediment mobilisation through the use of perimeter drains, cut-off drains and bunding; sediment basins or stilling areas to capture entrained sediment; and swales, rock filters, wetlands, or vegetated discharge zones to remove fine suspended sediment.

The Quarry will be managed to –

- (i) ensure pollutants which may cause environmental nuisance and/or harm do not enter the water system; and
- (ii) the proper treatment of stormwater occurs prior to discharge from the site of extraction via the existing drainage network, cut-off drains and sediment ponds.

Given sediment release from the activity can be managed via drains and sediment ponds, there is likely to be negligible impact to the receiving environment. There is also unlikely to be any cumulative effects to the receiving environment.

The below aspects of the site and the Quarry can be summarised for water management practices:

- No chemicals, fuels or oils will be stored within the pit overnight, and refuelling of equipment will be carried out using a mobile tanker towed by a vehicle and spill bunding⁷;
- Cut-off drains and drains around and internal to the Quarry will be maintained and additional drains constructed where required to direct catchment runoff around the Quarry⁸,
- Access road drains, culverts, spoon-drains, and other water shedding devices will be checked quarterly and maintained as required to minimise sediment release into stormwater⁹,
- Sediment accumulation rates in the sediment ponds will be monitored and the maintenance program revised as required – conducted quarterly. Accumulated sediment will be reused as part of the saleable product or for application onto disused areas as part of site rehabilitation¹⁰.

⁷ Management Measure 3. No chemicals, fuels or oils will be stored within the pit overnight and refuelling of equipment will be carried out using a mobile tanker towed by a vehicle and spill bunding.

⁸ Management Measure 4. Cut-off drains and drains around and internal to the Quarry will be maintained and additional drains constructed where required to direct catchment runoff around the Quarry.

⁹ Management Measure 5. Access road drains, culverts, spoon-drains and other water shedding devices will be checked quarterly and maintained as required to minimise sediment release into stormwater.

¹⁰ Management Measure 6. Sediment accumulation rates in the sediment ponds will be monitored (at least quarterly) and the maintenance program revised as required. Accumulated sediment will be reused as part of the saleable product or for application onto disused areas as part of site rehabilitation.

C.3 NOISE EMISSIONS

C.3.1 BACKGROUND

The Quarry includes activities that have the potential to cause noise and vibration emissions beyond the boundaries of the Land. Such activities include drilling and blasting, crushing/screening and carting material within and from the Quarry.

The Quarry location was chosen in part to maximise distances to sensitive receptors, including dwellings (existing), land use zones where residential use is permitted (e.g., Rural Living zone) and raptor nests (wedge-tailed eagles).

The topography of the Land which contains the Maximum Extraction Area and Stockpile Area relative to the mining extraction plan provides topographic shielding to areas south through north-west. The Stockpile Area was specifically designed to be low in the landscape, so noise generated by the activity passes through native vegetation over a large distance prior to reaching any dwelling or residential zone.

C.3.2 EXISTING LANDSCAPE NOISE SOURCES

Noise sources in the landscape surrounding the land where the activity will occur have been identified as follows:

- farm machinery on the property and adjacent properties,
- forestry related activities (native forest and plantation silviculture) including the user of tree felling machinery, chainsaws, trucks and loaders, planting machinery to plough, fertilise and replant tubestock,
- nearby Creswell's Quarry,
- vehicles and trucks using nearby roads,
- winds in shelterbelts and remnant trees, and
- bird and insect life.

C.3.3 QUARRY POTENTIAL EMISSION SOURCES

The major noise sources from the Quarry have been identified as follows:

- drill rig operation and associated blasting operations,
- clearing vegetation and stripping/stockpiling of soil and overburden into bunds using an excavator,
- ripping, crushing, and screening of rock into aggregate, and the
- use of ancillary equipment; excavators, crushers, screens (vibratory/mechanised), loader, and
- truck movements.

Blasting is often considered a high noise emitting activity that persists for considerable time. Blasting has the objective of breaking/fracturing rock into manageable size particles (may be 2 x 2 m) so they can be then further processed in crusher/screen units.

C.3.4 SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Dwellings

The Porters Bridge Road area is characterised by open agricultural land with intermittent dwellings and sheds, plantation estate for silvicultural practices (mainly hardwood), native forest estate (often managed for silvicultural pursuits) and occasional residential use in a bushland setting.

One dwelling exists within a 1,000 m distance applied to the edge of the Stockpile Area and Maximum Extraction Area (Figure B-13). This dwelling is not in the ownership of the entity to whom a compensation agreement exists for the Mining Lease.

The table below provides distances to single sensitive receptors relevant to the Quarry and some comments about the potential for noise nuisance.

Feature and comments	Distance (m)
<p>Single dwelling (existing) on property nearest to access road (80 m from access road off Porters Bridge Road) -</p> <p>Only light vehicles and trucks would be using the access road at its closest point to this dwelling, there would not be any extractive activities conducted. A speed limit of 20km/hr will be imposed, when combined with the low gradient of the road engine noise will be limited to low levels. Traffic noise will be intermittent and variable and given the distance between the access and the dwelling it is unlikely to cause an environmental nuisance.</p>	740
<p>Single dwelling (existing) in other ownership nearest to quarry activities (MEA¹¹) marked as Residence 1 on Figure B-13.</p> <p>The dwelling is east of the Quarry and the intervening hills provide topographic shielding to it. Given the topographic shielding and distance between source and receptor it is unlikely that noise (including drilling and blasting) would cause an environmental nuisance.</p>	>815 m
<p>Two dwellings (existing) owned by owner of the Land nearest to the junction of access road and Porters Bridge Road.</p> <p>The dwellings are located east of Porters Bridge Road, and north of the access into the Quarry from Porters Bridge Road. The dwellings are already subject to road/traffic noise. Traffic noise is intermittent and variable, and given the distance is unlikely to cause environmental nuisance.</p>	>80

¹¹ Maximum Extraction Area

Rural Living Zone

The Schemes (Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013 and Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley) have the Rural Living¹² zone identified to the west of the Land (Figures B-10A and B).

Rural Living zoned land is nearest to the existing Access Road (7.9 m) on relatively flat ground at its south-western extent (Figure B-13). The adjoining Certificates of Title 157329/2 (Figure B-10A) and 157329/1 are owned by the same entity that owns the land upon which the Mining Lease occurs – a compensation agreement is in place with the owner as required by the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995*.

Certificates of Title 157329/2 and 157329/1 are only partly covered by a 1,000 m distance applied to the edge of the Stockpile Area and Maximum Extraction Area.

C.3.5 NOISE AND VIBRATION MODELLING

Tarkarri Engineering was commissioned Van Diemen Consulting on behalf of Walter Contracting Pty Ltd to conduct an environmental noise, ground vibration and air blast overpressure assessment as part of an Environmental Effects Report in relation to the establishment and operation of the Porters Bridge Road Quarry, Exton.

Environmental noise modelling of quarry operations (i.e. extraction, carting, crushing, loading and transporting off site) showed compliance with *Quarry Code of Practice* limit of 45 dBA for works within standard hours as defined by the code (i.e. 0700 to 1900 hrs Monday to Friday and 0800 to 1600 hrs Saturdays. For works proposed at the quarry outside of the standard hours (i.e. 0600 to 0700 weekdays, 0700 to 0800 and 1600 to 1700 hrs Saturdays, 0700 hrs to 1600 hrs Sundays and statewide Public holidays) the quarry would only conduct loading and carting of crushed and screened materials.

Activities conducted within standard QCP operating hours

The predicted noise emission results presented in section 3.4 of Attachment 5 indicate that noise emission levels from the quarry during standard Quarry Code of Practice hours¹³ are unlikely to generate excessive noise impact such that noise nuisance would occur.

The predicted levels are generally more than 5 dB below the criterion limit of 45 dBA when adjusted for intrusive noise characteristics. The most impacted receiver is R1 approx. 80 m from the quarry access road entry and noise levels from operations at this location are controlled by truck traffic on the access road to the quarry, predicted noise levels remain below the criterion limit. Given this, the potential for noise nuisance is considered very low and no additional mitigation measures are provided.

Loading and carting out of standard QCP operating hours

Loading and carting material is proposed to occur within the full potential operating period - 0600 - 1700 Monday to Saturday and 0700-1600hrs Sundays and Statewide public holidays. All other

¹² Rural Living is a zone where residential use, including a single dwelling, is a primary objective of land use.

¹³ Monday to Friday 0700 to 1900hrs, Saturday 0800 to 1600hrs

activities (crushing, screening, loading, clearing topsoil etc.) will occur within the standard QCP hours of Monday to Friday 0700 to 1900hrs, Saturday 0800 to 1600hrs.

Modelling of carting and loading outside the standard QCP hours by Tarkarri Engineering (Attachment 5) demonstrated that it is possible to conduct such works and maintain noise emission levels at sensitive locations below the Night (the period 2200 to 0700 hrs inclusive) criterion of 35 dBA under the code.

Loading of crushed and screened materials outside of standard Quarry Code of Practice hours was considered in the model with the results suggesting that noise levels lower than the night criterion limit of 35 dBA are possible. At this level noise impact would be unlikely to be unreasonable. However, to achieve this management structures would need to be put in place to ensure the following occurs and impact remains low, particularly at receiver R1:

- Only one truck allowed on the access road at a time during out of hours works.
- Low engine revs to be utilised, as far as practically possible, particularly on the first 800 m of the road along the banks of the Meander River (section of road shared with Johns Rd)
- Parking up to wait for access to the quarry is not done near the entrance to the quarry access road.

Air blast overpressure and ground vibration

The Tarkarri Engineering predicted air blast overpressure levels don't exceed 115 dB.

The predicted ground vibration levels from the 'average' OSMRE regression by Tarkarri Engineering are well below the 5 mm/s limit and are also below 5 mm/s under the 'upper bound' OSMRE regression. The predicted ground vibration levels from the 'average' OSMRE regression are below the regulatory goal level of 2 mm/s and only exceed at receiver R4 under the 'upper bound' OSMRE regression by 0.3 mm/s.

C.3.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures associated with crushing, screening, transporting of material and drill/blast are as follow: -

- Blasting is only to occur Monday to Friday 1000 to 1400 hrs¹⁴,
- Trucks using the Access Road near the Rural Living zone (100 m either side of the nearest point of the road to the zone) would travel at no more than 10 km/hr and avoid using engine brakes¹⁵,

¹⁴ Management Measure 7. Blasting is only to occur Monday to Friday 1000 to 1400 hrs

¹⁵ Management Measure 8. Trucks using the Access Road near the Rural Living zone (100 m either side of the nearest point of the road to the zone) would travel at no more than 10 km/hr and avoid using engine brakes.

- Trucks using the Access Road within 100 m of its junction with Porters Bridge Road should avoid using engine brakes unless they are required for safety or an emergency¹⁶, and
- Prior to loading and carting occurring outside the standard QCP operating hours¹⁷ a **Noise management plan**¹⁸ for out of hours loading and carting works will be developed and will include the following as a minimum:
 - Roles and responsibilities for quarry personnel.
 - Step by step process for accessing quarry outside to standard hours.
 - Communication protocols for managing truck access to the quarry.
 - Map with clearly marked park up area to be used when waiting for access to quarry (away from residential locations).
 - Noise monitoring protocols at receiver R1¹⁹ to demonstrate compliance and to assist with improving management.
 - Protocols for communication with the resident of receiver R1 to provide notification of upcoming out of hours works.

C.4 WASTE

The activity will not generate Controlled waste, nor will it generate rock/soil/overburden 'solid wastes' as all of the material excavated will be used in the product sold or for the rehabilitation of benches, slopes etc. Machinery related 'solid wastes', such as oil filters, will generally not be produced as machinery servicing will not occur in the quarry (except for emergency repairs or service requirements).

¹⁶ Management Measure 9. Trucks using the Access Road within 100 m of its junction with Porters Bridge Road should avoid using engine brakes unless they are required for safety or an emergency.

¹⁷ Monday to Friday 0700 to 1900hrs, Saturday 0800 to 1600hrs

¹⁸ Management Measure 10. Prior to loading and carting occurring outside the standard QCP operating hours a Noise management plan for out of hours loading and carting works will be developed and will include the following as a minimum:

- Roles and responsibilities for quarry personnel.
- Step by step process for accessing quarry outside to standard hours.
- Communication protocols for managing truck access to the quarry.
- Map with clearly marked park up area to be used when waiting for access to quarry (away from residential locations).
- Noise monitoring protocols at receiver R1 to demonstrate compliance and to assist with improving management.
- Protocols for communication with the resident of receiver R1 to provide notification of upcoming out of hours works.

¹⁹ It should be noted that receiver R1 is owned and occupied by the landowner on which the Porters Bridge Road Quarry is located. A Compensation Agreement between the owner (and resident of R1) and Walters Contracting giving permission for Walters Contract to extract materials from the quarry land is in place. As such, it is not expected that the resident of R1 would object to management of out of hours works (i.e. outside standard QCP operating hours).

C.4.1 MATERIAL SOURCES

Machinery related ‘solid wastes’, such as oil filters, will generally not be produced as machinery servicing will not occur in the quarry (except for emergency repairs or service requirements). Crushing consumables, such as screens, will be removed from the Quarry as they are replaced.

C.4.2 MITIGATION MEASURES

The below aspects of the site and the activity can be summarised for waste management practices:

- No machinery servicing, except for emergency repairs or service requirements, will be conducted within the quarry. Wastes generated from machinery repairs will be disposed of in an appropriate bin near the entrance to the quarry for future disposal at a permitted refuse disposal site²⁰; and
- Waste generated by workers from general refuse (e.g., lunch wrappers) at the quarry will be collected in waste bins provided on-site for general refuse. These will be emptied at least once per fortnight and the material disposed of at a permitted refuse disposal site²¹, and
- Redundant crushing consumables (e.g., cones, screens, miscellaneous parts) will be returned to the Deloraine yard for disposal/recycling.

C.5 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

The storage, handling and transport of dangerous goods, explosives and dangerous substances must comply with the requirements of relevant State Acts and any regulations.

C.5.1 MATERIAL SOURCES

Fuel and oil will be used in the quarry to operate and maintain functional machinery. There will be no permanent built storage of fuels, oils, lubricants, or any other environmentally hazardous goods in the quarry.

Chemicals for weed spraying will be used (but not stored) in the quarry. They will be handled, used, and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer’s directions and relevant regulations.

C.5.2 MITIGATION MEASURES

The below aspects of the site and the activity can be summarised for dangerous and/or hazardous good management practices:

²⁰ Management Measure 11. No machinery servicing, except for emergency repairs or service requirements, will be conducted within the quarry. Wastes generated from machinery repairs will be disposed of in an appropriate bin near the entrance to the quarry for future disposal at a permitted refuse disposal site.

²¹ Management Measure 12. Waste generated by workers from general refuse (e.g., lunch wrappers) at the quarry will be collected in waste bins provided on-site for general refuse. These will be emptied at least once per fortnight and the material disposed of at a permitted refuse disposal site.

- Weed spraying chemicals will be handled, used, and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and relevant regulations²²;
- When in the Quarry, fuel and oil containers will be contained in double skinned/bunded pods fitted with a trigger hose with automatic shut off function to avoid a large spillage. They will be located at least 10 m from any drain or sediment pond and will be bunded (moveable bunds) to a capacity at least 1.5 times the volume of the container²³; and
- One hydrocarbon spill kit will be stored at the quarry to use in the event of a spillage. Staff will be trained in how to use the kit and the kit will be replaced as and when required²⁴.

C.6 NATURAL VALUES

C.6.1 BACKGROUND

The Natural Values identified through site surveys are reported in Attachment 3.

C.6.2 VEGETATION

Most of the native vegetation in the Land has been silviculturally harvested and is now in a regrowth/mixed age forest structure.

One native vegetation community listed on Schedule 3A (Threatened native vegetation communities) of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* occurs in the Survey Area – *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (DOV).

Mitigation Measures

- A suitably qualified person will mark the boundary of the *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (DOV) with the Maximum Extraction Area in the field to define the activity boundary prior to any operations near that area. Temporary exclusion fencing and signage ('Exclusion Zone – Do Not Enter') will be installed by the operator, staff advised of the area through the site induction process to prevent as far as possible any accidental incursion of machinery and vehicles, and those areas also shown on the site map²⁵.

²² Management Measure 13. Weed spraying chemicals will be handled, used, and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and relevant regulations.

²³ Management Measure 14. When in the Quarry, fuel and oil containers will be contained in double skinned/bunded pods fitted with a trigger hose with automatic shut off function to avoid a large spillage. They will be located at least 10 m from any drain or sediment pond and will be bunded (moveable bunds) to a capacity at least 1.5 times the volume of the container.

²⁴ Management Measure 15. One hydrocarbon spill kit will be stored at the quarry to use in the event of a spillage. Staff will be trained in how to use the kit and the kit will be replaced as and when required.

²⁵ Management Measure 16. A suitably qualified person will mark the boundary of the *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (DOV) with the Maximum Extraction Area in the field to define the activity boundary prior to any forest/tree removal from that area. Temporary exclusion fencing and signage ('Exclusion Zone – Do Not Enter') will be installed by the operator, staff advised of the area through the site induction process to prevent as far as possible any accidental incursion of machinery and vehicles, and those areas also shown on the site map.

C.6.3 THREATENED FLORA SPECIES

One species listed on the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* will be disturbed/taken by the Quarry activity – curved riceflower, *Pimelea curviflora*, listed as Rare. Approximately 75 plants will be taken by the activity based on the plant numbers within the Maximum Extraction Area.

At least 120 plants on the south-west facing slopes of the hills in the main portion of the Land will be undisturbed by the Quarry, in addition to other locations near the Access Road (NVA records).

A Permit to Take will be sought from the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) to take up to 75 the curved riceflower (*Pimelea curviflora*) plants²⁶.

C.6.4 THREATENED FAUNA SPECIES

Tasmanian devil, eastern quoll, and spotted-tailed quoll

These species are known to occur in the region and may occur sporadically on the Land given they are territorial and have large home ranges.

The following management approach will be applied for **dens and potential dens**²⁷ –

- Areas to be cleared of vegetation for Quarry activities should first be surveyed by a suitably qualified person to identify if dens or woodpiles supporting dens are present. The pre-clearance surveys must be completed by a suitably qualified person(s) and any dens or suspected dens removed via a procedure approved by the EPA, and
- If dens or potential dens are observed or suspected during operations a 50 m no machinery buffer will be applied to the den or suspected den and expert advice sought.

The following management approach will be applied for **internal road use and maintenance**²⁸ –

²⁶ Management Measure 17. A Permit to Take will be sought from the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment to take up to 75 curved riceflower (*Pimelea curviflora*) plants.

²⁷ Management Measure 18. Tasmanian devil, eastern quoll, and spotted-tailed quoll. The following management approach will be applied for **dens and potential dens** –

- Areas to be cleared of vegetation for Quarry activities should first be surveyed by a suitably qualified person to identify if dens or woodpiles supporting dens are present. The pre-clearance surveys must be completed by a suitably qualified person(s) and any dens or suspected dens removed via a procedure approved by the EPA, and
- If dens or potential dens are observed or suspected during operations a 50 m no machinery buffer will be applied to the den or suspected den and expert advice sought.

²⁸ Management Measure 19. Tasmanian devil, eastern quoll, and spotted-tailed quoll. The following management approach will be applied for **internal road use and maintenance** –

- Undertake education and awareness training for drivers accessing the Quarry,
- Limit internal road speed to 20 km/hr from dusk to dawn,
- Liaise with drivers to identify high-risk road sections (i.e., areas where animals or often seen by drivers) and install advisory signage, and
- Where practicable, and noting relevant controls and identified high-risk areas, clear vegetation on roadsides (at least 3m from road edge) in high-risk areas to enhance view field for drivers.

- Undertake education and awareness training for drivers accessing the Quarry,
- Limit internal road speed to 20 km/hr from dusk to dawn,
- Liaise with drivers to identify high-risk road sections (i.e., areas where animals or often seen by drivers) and install advisory signage,
- Where practicable, and noting relevant controls and identified high-risk areas, clear vegetation on roadsides (at least 3m from road edge) in high-risk areas to enhance view field for drivers.

Masked Owl

No trees were observed in the Land which have hollows that could support a nest. Trees outside the Land, such as further to the north of the Land, and along the Meander River to the west, support larger (many paddock) trees which could support a nest. Roosting habitat (mainly native cherry – *Exocarpos cupressiformis*) is present along the drainage lines in the south and north-west of the Land portion where rock is to be extracted. Native cherry trees that occur on the south-west facing slope of the main section of the Land could be used as a roost site, but these are in an area designated for no extraction activities.

While no impact to the species is anticipated, the following management measures will be applied in case a nest tree is observed/found given the longevity of the project²⁹ –

- **Potential roost trees** be checked for any signs of occupation (presence of owls, regurgitated pellets or feathers) and tapped firmly (hammer or heavy stick) to see if a bird is flushed, prior to removal. Roosting habitat and methods to identify it are provided in *Fauna Technical Note No. 17: Identifying masked owl habitat*.
- During construction works and/or vegetation clearing, if **potential nesting habitat** is identified, it is recommended that a 150m buffer be maintained around a potential nest/roost tree or further investigations are undertaken to confirm if the tree is a nest tree.

Wedge-tailed eagle

There are two known nests near the Land, to the north-west and south-east of the Maximum Extraction Area (Figure B-20A). Some of the DPIPWE/FPA modelled nesting habitat for the species was searched in February 2021 but no nests found. Figure B-20B identifies the habitat searched with no nests found.

²⁹ Management Measure 20: Masked Owl. While no impact to the species is anticipated, the following management measures will be applied in case a nest tree is observed/found given the longevity of the project – **Potential roost trees** be checked for any signs of occupation (presence of owls, regurgitated pellets or feathers) and tapped firmly (hammer or heavy stick) to see if a bird is flushed, prior to removal. Roosting habitat and methods to identify it are provided in *Fauna Technical Note No. 17: Identifying masked owl habitat*. During construction works and/or vegetation clearing, if **potential nesting habitat** is identified, it is recommended that a 150m buffer be maintained around a potential nest/roost tree or further investigations are undertaken to confirm if the tree is a nest tree.

C.6.5 GEOCONSERVATION SITES

The Land does not contain nor is it nearby any Geoconservation Site.

C.6.6 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999

The project is very unlikely to require approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* because no significant impact is expected to occur upon Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) or upon Commonwealth land. Therefore, the Proponent does not intend to refer the action to the Commonwealth for assessment under the EPBC Act.

C.7 WEEDS, PESTS AND PATHOGENS

C.7.1 MATERIAL SOURCES AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Six plant species listed as a Declared Weed on the *Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999* or as a Weed of National Significance on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* were recorded on the Land -

- blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*);
- Spanish broom (*Cytisus scoparius*);
- Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*);
- Canary broom (*Genista monspessulana*);
- Californian or spreading thistle (*Cirsium arvense*); and
- slender thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*).

Other pasture and environmental weeds were also recorded sporadically across the Land, often in association with cattle ‘camps’ and fencelines –

- spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*);
- blue butterfly bush (*Psoralea pinnata*);
- capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*);
- variegated thistle (*Silybum marianum*); and
- briar rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*).

Weeds have the potential to contaminate the gravel supplied from the quarry which may cause fresh outbreaks to occur at locations distant to the quarry.

C.7.2 MITIGATION MEASURES

Weed and Pathogen Management Plan

A Weed and Pathogen Management Plan will be developed and implemented as part of the quarry operation. The plan will be guided by the *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines* -

Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, 2015)³⁰.

The objectives of the Weed and Pathogen Management Plan (WPMP) will be based on the following:

- record and map the occurrence of weeds within the Lease, with a focus on those areas actively being quarried;
- identify and implement management measures within the Lease to –
 - minimise the risk of spreading propagules of weeds within the Lease and to locations outside the Lease;
 - control and/or eradicate weeds where practicable;
 - ensure that rehabilitation works are not compromised by the occurrence or growth of weeds; and to
 - minimise the risk of introducing soil-borne pathogens into the Lease.
- monitor and review the results of on-ground actions as required; and to
- establish a mechanism to review the plan, including its objectives and implementation.

The objectives, responsibilities, and management actions of the WPMP will need to adapt to new information about the site as it becomes available. The WPMP will be reviewed as required with revised versions provided to the Environment Protection Authority for approval.

Weed Spraying Program

A Weed Spraying Program will be developed using the document - 'Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015). *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania* - and in consultation with a weed spraying contractor who will implement the program³¹. The program will be reviewed each year and updated as new information about the occurrence of weeds in the quarry become available.

Clean Machinery Policy

Transport trucks and light vehicles pose less risk to the transportation of weed propagules if they remain on the hard surface of the roads and the gravel loading area and that these areas are managed to exclude weeds. The highest risk of transporting propagules into the quarry is from heavy machinery, such as excavators, as these can carry large clods of dirt and mud in which seed propagules

³⁰ Management Measure 21. A Weed and Pathogen Management Plan will be developed and implemented as part of the quarry operation guided by the Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, 2015).

³¹ Management Measure 22. A Weed Spraying Program will be developed in consultation with a weed spraying contractor who will implement the program.

can be lodged. Heavy machinery will be brought into the quarry in a clean condition; free of weed propagules, clods of dirt and vegetative matter³². Suitable washdown facilities exist at Deloraine.

C.8 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF TRAFFIC

The potential impacts from traffic movements on dust generation and noise emissions (and proposed mitigation measures where they are considered necessary to mitigate the risks) are provided in section C.1 (Air Quality), C.3 (Noise Emissions) and C.6 (Natural Values) respectively.

C.9 MONITORING

The Proponent will monitor the following parameters during operational phases of the Quarry.

C.9.1 AIR EMISSIONS

If dust is observed to be creating a nuisance, the Proponent will use dust suppression techniques until such time as the adverse weather conditions subside³³.

C.9.2 SEDIMENT TRAPS AND SEDIMENT PONDS

Sediment traps installed with Quarry infrastructure, such as the Stockpile Area, will be monitored to ensure the total capacity of the impoundments are not reduced by more than half. If accumulated sediment is excessive, the affected trap will be cleared out and the spoil set aside with overburden to be blended with merchantable product or used in rehabilitation works³⁴.

The settling ponds will be monitored for water clarity and will be cleared of accumulated silt prior to a non-operational period to allow a suitable period for the disturbed silt to settle again at the bottom of the ponds.

Additional measures are described at Section C.2 WATER QUALITY (SURFACE, DISCHARGE AND GROUNDWATER).

C.10 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

It is the aim of Walters Contracting Pty Ltd to minimise the area of land 'open' at the quarry. Walters Contracting Pty Ltd will manage the ratio of area disturbed/ rehabilitated to remain within the terms of the Mining Lease. This is not overly complicated given recent advances in aerial imagery and surveying techniques to regularly calculate areas 'open'.

³² Management Measure 23. Heavy machinery will be brought into the quarry in a clean condition; free of weed propagules, clods of dirt and vegetative matter.

³³ Management Measure 24. If dust is observed to be creating a nuisance, the Proponent will use dust suppression techniques until such time as the adverse weather conditions subside.

³⁴ Management Measure 25. Sediment traps will be monitored to ensure the total capacity of the impoundment is not reduced by more than half. If accumulated sediment is excessive, the trap will be cleared out and the spoil set aside with overburden to be blended with product or used in future rehabilitation works.

When closed, Porters Bridge Road Quarry will be rehabilitated to native vegetation comprised of native tree and shrub species. Rehabilitation may be aided by the application of stripped vegetation to worked out areas.

C.10.1 PROGRESSIVE REHABILITATION

‘Progressive rehabilitation’ will apply at the quarrying operation for those areas that have been quarried and are no longer needed or used for the operation of the quarry³⁵. Progressive rehabilitation refers to the rehabilitation of worked out, or surplus areas, while extractive operations are ongoing. It is an important component of quarry management, particularly where the pit is large or expanding. Progressive rehabilitation includes the stabilisation of the landform prior to revegetation and serves to ensure landform stability and revegetation on an ongoing basis.

In this case, rehabilitation will only occur once benches have been established that will no longer be worked or needed for quarry operation purposes. That is, the benches that will be established in Year 4 to 10 – these would occur initially at the south-western extent of the pit and then along the eastern side of the pit. By Year 11 to 25 there would be additional benches that could be rehabilitated with excess topsoil, overburden, and waste rock.

The main aims of rehabilitation work would be to:

- achieve long term stabilisation of all worked out areas to minimise ongoing erosion;
- revegetate all worked out areas with appropriate native tree coverage; and
- ensure that worked out areas are safe for future land uses.

The rehabilitation of areas that are no longer being quarried or used for another purpose (such as a stockpile holding area, truck turning bay etc.) will be based on the following principles to re-establish native trees/vegetation:

1. Benches ripped or cracked prior to substrate addition.
2. Stockpiled weathered gravel, topsoil (from quarry site) and sediment collected from sediment interceptors applied to prepared benches.
3. Application of seed and/or tubestock (species selected would be based on advice from a suitably qualified person).
4. Monitoring of the following factors –
 - a. weed infestation,
 - b. survivorship and growth rates in planted tubestock,
 - c. germination success and growth in seed distributed species, and
 - d. landform stability.
5. Remedial works which may include but not necessarily be limited to –
 - a. weed control works,

³⁵ Management Measure 26. ‘Progressive rehabilitation’ will apply at the quarrying operation for those areas that have been quarried and are no longer needed or used for the operation of the quarry.

- b. additional native species seed spreading,
- c. additional tubestock plantings and/or watering of tubestock during dry periods,
- d. landform stabilisation works, and
- e. erosion control measures and/or repair works.

C.10.2 PERMANENT CLOSURE

In the event of permanent closure of the facility prior to complete extraction of the resource a detailed Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) will be developed and submitted to the EPA for approval³⁶.

The DRP would include discussion and processes to:

- Facilitate the orderly and safe removal of machinery and other equipment;
- Establish sufficient and appropriate tree (native vegetation) cover to minimise the risk of dust generation and soil erosion; and
- Establish a monitoring regime that assesses the success or otherwise of the rehabilitation to agreed (MRT, EPA, and landowner) sign-off parameters.

Specific attention will be given to the final form of benches and slopes in the DRP.

Face height and bench width at the closure of the quarry will be dictated by practical and economic considerations.

The DRP will consider the following principles:

- Toward the end of the productive life of a high face, intermediate benches may be constructed thereby cutting the existing face in half, or into 3 lifts if necessary, to give a maximum final face height between benches of 5 metres. Lower face heights (e.g., < 5 metres) are preferable for final rehabilitation of the site, because they will be screened more quickly by establishing vegetation;
- Slopes and faces should be battered back, preferably to slopes of 3 to 1 or less, or approximately 20° (36%), which will be more likely to hold topsoil and seed without slumping; and
- Where batters are slumping, the toe of the slumped area should be shored up and allowed to drain using rocks or log crib-work or other form of landslide prevention work. Expert advice may need to be sought where slumping occurs.

³⁶ Management Measure 27. In the event of permanent closure of the facility prior to complete extraction of the resource a detailed Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) will be developed and submitted to the EPA for approval.

PART D – MANAGEMENT MEASURES SUMMARY

Best practice management is important to the project proponent to minimise the risk of environmental nuisance/harm from the activity.

In the preceding Sections of this EER, the potential environmental effects which may arise from the activity have been detailed and, where appropriate, actions documented to prevent and or minimise potential adverse impacts.

The management measures made by the proponent are summarised in Table 5.

Table 5. Management Measures for Porters Bridge Road Quarry

No.	Description	Timeframe	EER Reference
1	Standard industry practice for dust control, which will be applied at the activity, is to dampen material prior to crushing and/or to also have installed sprayers on the output chute to minimise dust emissions from an otherwise dry product.	Ongoing from project commencement	C.1 AIR EMISSIONS - DUST
2	General measures to manage dust include watering of internal roads as required during dry and windy conditions, retention of vegetation along the access road corridor where possible, retention of native vegetation around the quarry working area to reduce the likelihood of strong winds liberating fine particles into the air, covering of trucks with tarpaulins and/or load dampening and minimising the geographic extent of areas of exposed soil.		
3	No chemicals, fuels or oils will be stored within the pit overnight and refuelling of equipment will be carried out using a mobile bund.	Ongoing from project commencement	C.2 WATER QUALITY (SURFACE, DISCHARGE AND GROUNDWATER)
4	Cut-off drains and drains around and internal to the quarry will be maintained and additional drains constructed where required.		
5	Access road drains, culverts, spoon-drains, and other water shedding devices will be checked quarterly and maintained as required to minimise sediment release into stormwater.		
6	Sediment accumulation rates in the sediment ponds will be monitored (at least quarterly) and the maintenance program revised as required. Accumulated sediment will be reused as part of the saleable product or for application onto disused areas as part of site rehabilitation.		
7	Blasting is only to occur Monday to Friday 1000 to 1400 hrs	Ongoing from project commencement	C.3 NOISE EMISSIONS
8	Trucks using the Access Road near the Rural Living zone (100 m either side of the nearest point of the road to the zone)		

	would travel at no more than 10 km/hr and avoid using engine brakes.		
9	Trucks using the Access Road within 100 m of its junction with Porters Bridge Road should avoid using engine brakes unless they are required for safety or an emergency		
10	<p>Prior to loading and carting occurring outside the standard QCP operating hours a <u>Noise management plan</u> for out of hours loading and carting works will be developed and will include the following as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles and responsibilities for quarry personnel. • Step by step process for accessing quarry outside to standard hours. • Communication protocols for managing truck access to the quarry. • Map with clearly marked park up area to be used when waiting for access to quarry (away from residential locations). • Noise monitoring protocols at receiver R1 to demonstrate compliance and to assist with improving management. • Protocols for communication with the resident of receiver R1 to provide notification of upcoming out of hours works. 	Prior to loading and carting occurring outside the standard QCP operating hours	
11	No machinery servicing, except for emergency repairs or service requirements, will be conducted within the quarry. Wastes generated from machinery repairs will be disposed of in an appropriate bin near the entrance to the quarry for future disposal at a permitted refuse disposal site.	Ongoing from project commencement	C.4 WASTE
12	Waste generated by workers from general refuse (e.g., lunch wrappers) at the quarry will be collected in waste bins provided on-site for general refuse. These will be emptied at least once per fortnight and the material disposed of at a permitted refuse disposal site.	Implemented from project commencement	
13	Weed spraying chemicals will be handled, used, and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and relevant regulations.		C.5 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS GOODS
14	When in the Quarry, fuel and oil containers will be contained in double skinned/bunded pods fitted with a trigger hose with automatic shut off function to avoid a large spillage. They will be located at least 10 m from any drain or sediment pond and will be bunded (moveable bunds) to a capacity at least 1.5 times the volume of the container	Ongoing from project commencement	
15	One hydrocarbon spill kit will be stored at the quarry to use in the event of a spillage. Staff will be trained in how to use the kit and the kit will be replaced as and when required.		
16	A suitably qualified person will mark the boundary of the <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland (DOV) with the Maximum Extraction Area in the field to define the activity boundary prior any operations near that area. Temporary exclusion fencing and signage ('Exclusion Zone – Do Not Enter')	Implemented prior to project commencement	C.7 NATURAL VALUES

	will be installed by the operator, staff advised of the area through the site induction process to prevent as far as possible any accidental incursion of machinery and vehicles, and those areas also shown on the site map.		
17	A Permit to Take will be sought from the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment to take up to 75 the curved riceflower (<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>) plants		
18	<p>Tasmanian devil, eastern quoll, and spotted-tailed quoll. The following management approach will be applied for dens and potential dens –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas needing to be cleared of vegetation for Quarry activities should first be surveyed to identify if dens or woodpiles supporting dens are present. The pre-clearance surveys must be completed by a suitably qualified person(s) and any dens or suspected dens removed via a procedure approved by the EPA, • If dens or potential dens are observed or suspected during operations a 50 m no machinery buffer will be applied to the den or suspected den and expert advice sought, Internal road speed will be limited to 20 km/hr from dusk to dawn, and • Truck drivers will be advised to take particular care while driving between dusk and dawn. 	Ongoing from project commencement	
19	<p>Tasmanian devil, eastern quoll, and spotted-tailed quoll. The following management approach will be applied for internal road use and maintenance –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake education and awareness training for drivers accessing the Quarry, • Limit internal road speed to 20 km/hr from dusk to dawn, • Liaise with drivers to identify high-risk road sections (i.e., areas where animals or often seen by drivers) and install advisory signage, • Where practicable, and noting relevant controls and identified high-risk areas, clear vegetation on roadsides (at least 3m from road edge) in high-risk areas to enhance view field for drivers. 	Ongoing from project commencement	

20	<p>Masked owl</p> <p>While no impact to the species is anticipated, the following management measures will be applied in case a nest tree is observed/found given the longevity of the project –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential roost trees be checked for any signs of occupation (presence of owls, regurgitated pellets or feathers) and tapped firmly (hammer or heavy stick) to see if a bird is flushed, prior to removal. Roosting habitat and methods to identify it are provided in <i>Fauna Technical Note No. 17: Identifying masked owl habitat</i>. • During construction works and/or vegetation clearing, if potential nesting habitat is identified, it is recommended that a 150m buffer be maintained around a potential nest/roost tree or further investigations are undertaken to confirm if the tree is a nest tree. 	Ongoing from project commencement	
21	A Weed and Pathogen Management Plan will be developed and implemented as part of the quarry operation guided by the Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, 2015).	WPMP submitted to EPA within 60 days of permit being issued	C.6 WEEDS, PESTS AND PATHOGENS
22	A Weed Spraying Program will be developed in consultation with a weed spraying contractor who will implement the program.	Ongoing from approval of the WPMP	
23	Heavy machinery will be brought into the quarry in a clean condition; free of weed propagules, clods of dirt and vegetative matter.	Ongoing from project commencement	
24	If dust is observed to be creating a nuisance, the Proponent will use dust suppression techniques until such time as the adverse weather conditions subside.	Ongoing from project commencement	C.9 MONITORING
25	Sediment traps will be monitored to ensure the total capacity of the impoundment is not reduced by more than half. If accumulated sediment is excessive, the trap will be cleared out and the spoil set aside with overburden to be blended with product or used in future rehabilitation works.		
26	'Progressive rehabilitation' will apply at the quarrying operation for those areas that have been quarried and are no longer needed or used for the operation of the quarry.	Ongoing from project commencement	C.10 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION
27	In the event of permanent closure of the facility prior to complete extraction of the resource a detailed Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) will be developed and submitted to the EPA for approval.	DRP submitted to EPA within 60 days of scheduled permanent closure	

PART E – PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

The Meander Valley City Council, Mineral Resources Tasmania, and the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) have been contacted about the project.

Officers at Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania have been consulted and provided advice that there is a low probability that Aboriginal heritage will be encountered during the proposed works and the Proponent should implement the standard *Unanticipated Discovery Plan* issued by AHT.

The public will have an opportunity to provide written representation of the project when it is advertised under the relevant provisions of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*.

PART F – PLANNING SCHEME INFORMATION

This section of the EER is principally for use by the Planning Authority, in this case the Meander Valley Council, in assessing the development and use against the requirements of the Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013 (the Scheme).

F.1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PLANNING SCHEME

The Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013 is currently in force in the Meander Valley Municipality. The *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley* is likely to be declared prior to the determination of the application by the Planning Authority.

Given this likely circumstance, the planning information provided here addresses both schemes.

F.2 CATEGORISATION OF USE/DEVELOPMENT

The development and use is consistent with the definition of Extractive Industry in both the Interim Scheme and Tasmanian Planning Scheme –

‘... use of land for extracting or removing material from the ground, other than Resource development, and includes the treatment or processing of those materials by crushing, grinding, milling or screening on, or adjoining the land from which it is extracted. Examples include mining, quarrying, and sand mining.’

F.3 ZONING AND OVERLAYS

MEANDER INTERIM PLANNING SCHEME 2015

Most land immediately adjoining the Mining Lease is zoned Rural Resource with a small section of Rural Living zone occurring to the south-west of the Mining Lease (Figure B-10A). An *Extractive Industry* in the *Meander Interim Planning Scheme 2015* is a Discretionary use within the Rural Resource zone.

The Land intersects two mapped Overlays – Priority Habitat and Flood prone Areas (Figure B-11A).

TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME – MEANDER VALLEY

Most land immediately adjoining the Mining Lease is zoned Rural or Agriculture with a small section of the Rural Living zone occurring to the west and south-west of the Mining Lease (Figure B-10B). An *Extractive Industry* in the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley* is a Permitted use within the Rural zone. The use however is automatically discretionary because it is a Level 2 activity.

The Land intersects four mapped Overlays – Bushfire-prone areas and Flood-prone areas (Figure B-11B) and Waterway and coastal protection area and priority vegetation area (Figure B-11C).

Table 6. Zones and applicable Codes for the Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013 and Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley

Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013		Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley	
Zone		Zone	
Rural Resource		Rural	
Codes		Codes	
E1.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas	Not applicable; not a hazardous or vulnerable use and subdivision not proposed.	C1.0 Signs	Not applicable; no signage proposed (other than safety signage which is exempt).
E2 Potentially Contaminated Land	Not applicable; no sensitive use proposed.	C2.0 Parking and Sustainable Transport	Applies
E3 Landslip	Not applicable; use and development is not within a landslip hazard area on planning maps.	C3.0 Road and Railway Assets	Applies
E4 Road and Railway Assets	Applies	C4.0 Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Protection	Not applicable; use and development not within the stipulated buffer areas
E5 Flood Prone Areas	Not applicable; overlay not intersected	C5.0 Telecommunications	Not applicable; no telecommunications infrastructure is proposed.
E6 Car Parking and Sustainable Transport	Applies	C6.0 Local Historic Heritage	Not applicable; use or development of land is not: a) within a Heritage Precinct; b) a local heritage place; or c) a place of identified archaeological significance.
E7 Scenic Management	Not applicable; use or development of land is not within the scenic management – tourist road corridor and local scenic management areas.	C7.0 Natural Assets	Exempt; the activity is development assessed as a Level 2 Activity;

E8 Biodiversity	Exempt; the Level 2 activity is to be assessed by the Environmental Protection Authority.	C8.0 Scenic Protection	Not applicable; development not on land within a scenic protection area or scenic road corridor
E9 Water Quality	Exempt; the Level 2 activity is to be assessed by the Environmental Protection Authority.	C9.0 Attenuation	Exempt; the Level 2 activity is to be assessed by the Environmental Protection Authority.
E10 Recreation and Open Space	Not applicable; subdivision not proposed.	C10.0 Coastal Erosion Hazard	Not applicable; use and development not within a coastal erosion hazard area
E11 Environmental Impacts and Attenuation	Exempt; the Level 2 activity is to be assessed by the Environmental Protection Authority.	C11.0 Coastal Inundation Hazard	Not applicable; use and development of land is not within a coastal inundation hazard area
E12 Airports Impact Management	Not applicable; use or development of land is not within: (a) within Australian noise exposure forecast contours on the maps; and (b) within prescribed air space.	C12.0 Flood-Prone Areas Hazard	Not applicable; only use (existing road) is proposed where overlay intersects the activity. Sensitive use or conversion of a building into a habitable building are not proposed.
E13 Local Historic Heritage	Not applicable; use or development of land is not: a) within a Heritage Precinct; b) a local heritage place; or c) a place of identified archaeological significance.	C13.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas	Not applicable; not a hazardous or vulnerable use and subdivision not proposed.
E14 Signage	Not applicable; no signage proposed (other than safety signage which is exempt).	C14.0 Potentially Contaminated Land	Not applicable; sensitive use is not proposed.
E15 Karst Management	Not applicable; use and development not within the Karst Catchment Area.	C15.0 Landslip Hazard	Applies, intersects hazard bands
E16 Urban Salinity	Not applicable; use and development not within Greater Launceston Urban Salinity Management Area	C16.0 Safeguarding of Airports	Not applicable; use and development is not a sensitive use within an airport noise exposure area; and development within an airport obstacle limitation area

F.4 ZONE ASSESSMENT - MEANDER VALLEY INTERIM PLANNING SCHEME 2013

Detailed planning information relevant to the provisions of the Scheme is provided in this section.

ZONE PURPOSE STATEMENT

The Development is consistent with the purposes outlined for the zone in the Scheme –

Zone Purpose	Comments with reference to Development
To provide for the sustainable use or development of resources for agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, mining, and other primary industries, including opportunities for resource processing.	The Development is an Extractive Industry which is consistent with the use of land for 'mining'.
To provide for other use or development that does not constrain or conflict with resource development uses.	The Development will not conflict with nor constrain resource development uses.
To provide for economic development that is compatible with primary industry, environmental and landscape values.	The Development is a form of economic development that is compatible with primary industry, environmental and landscape values.
To provide for tourism-related use and development where the sustainable development of rural resources will not be compromised.	Not relevant; tourism is not proposed.

LOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES

a) Primary Industries: Resources for primary industries make a significant contribution to the rural economy and primary industry uses are to be protected for long-term sustainability.

The prime and non-prime agricultural land resource provides for variable and diverse agricultural and primary industry production which will be protected through individual consideration of the local context.

Processing and services can augment the productivity of primary industries in a locality and are supported where they are related to primary industry uses and the long-term sustainability of the resource is not unduly compromised.

b) Tourism: Tourism is an important contributor to the rural economy and can make a significant contribution to the value adding of primary industries through visitor facilities and the downstream processing of produce. The continued enhancement of tourism facilities with a relationship to primary production is supported where the long-term sustainability of the resource is not unduly compromised.

The rural zone provides for important regional and local tourist routes and destinations such as through the promotion of environmental features and values, cultural heritage and landscape. The continued enhancement of tourism facilities that capitalise on these attributes is supported where the long-term sustainability of primary industry resources is not unduly compromised.

c) Rural Communities: Services to the rural locality through provision for home-based business can enhance the sustainability of rural communities. Professional and other business services that meet the needs of rural populations are supported where they accompany a residential or other established use and are located appropriately in relation to settlement activity centres and surrounding primary industries such that the integrity of the activity centre is not undermined, and primary industries are not unreasonably confined or restrained.

DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER STATEMENTS

The visual impacts of use and development within the rural landscape are to be minimised such that the effect is not obtrusive.

USE STANDARDS

The following notes and comments are made about each Use Standard relevant to the development.

The numbers used to label each table below is the same as for the Scheme.

Clause 26.3.1 Uses if not a single dwelling

Objective –

a) To provide for an appropriate mix of uses that support the Local Area Objectives and the location of discretionary uses in the rural resources zone does not unnecessarily compromise the consolidation of commercial and industrial uses to identified nodes of settlement or purpose-built precincts.

b) To protect the long-term productive capacity of prime agricultural land by minimising conversion of the land to non-agricultural uses or uses not dependent on the soil as a growth medium unless an overriding benefit to the region can be demonstrated.

c) To minimise the conversion of non-prime land to a non-primary industry use except where that land cannot be practically utilised for primary industry purposes.

d) Uses are located such that they do not unreasonably confine or restrain the operation of primary industry uses.

e) Uses are suitable within the context of the locality and do not create an unreasonable adverse impact on existing sensitive uses or local infrastructure.

f) The visual impacts of use are appropriately managed to integrate with the surrounding rural landscape.

Performance Criterion	Comments
<p>P1.1 It must be demonstrated that the use is consistent with local area objectives for the provision of</p>	<p>Complies. The use is consistent with the local area objectives.</p>

<p>nonprimary industry uses in the zone, if applicable; and</p> <p>P1.2</p> <p>Business and professional services and general retail and hire must not exceed a combined gross floor area of 250m² over the site.</p>	<p>P1.2 is not applicable to the use</p> <p>No business and professional services and general retail and hire with any gross floor area is proposed.</p>
<p>P2.1</p> <p>Utilities, extractive industries, and controlled environment agriculture located on prime agricultural land must demonstrate that the:</p> <p>i) amount of land alienated/converted is minimised; and</p> <p>ii) location is reasonably required for operational efficiency;</p> <p>and</p> <p>P2.2</p> <p>Uses other than utilities, extractive industries or controlled environment agriculture located on prime agricultural land, must demonstrate that the conversion of prime agricultural land to that use will result in a significant benefit to the region having regard to the economic, social and environmental costs and benefits.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>The Development is not located on prime agricultural land.</p>
<p>P3</p> <p>The conversion of non-prime agricultural to non-agricultural use must demonstrate that:</p> <p>a) the amount of land converted is minimised having regard to:</p> <p>i) existing use and development on the land; and</p> <p>ii) surrounding use and development; and</p> <p>iii) topographical constraints; or</p> <p>b) the site is practically incapable of supporting an agricultural use or being included with other land for agricultural or other primary industry use, due to factors such as:</p> <p>i) limitations created by any existing use and/or development surrounding the site; and</p> <p>ii) topographical features; and</p> <p>iii) poor capability of the land for primary industry; or</p> <p>c) the location of the use on the site is reasonably required for operational efficiency.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>The Development satisfies (a) in that the amount of land converted is minimised because the land will be rehabilitated progressively to make the land available for an agricultural use.</p> <p>The conversion of land to a non-agricultural use will be temporary because other statutory provisions, such as the Mining Lease, require rehabilitation of the Land to a suitable future land use which in this case is an ‘agricultural use’.</p>

<p>P4</p> <p>It must be demonstrated that:</p> <p>a) emissions are not likely to cause an environmental nuisance; and</p> <p>b) primary industry uses will not be unreasonably confined or restrained from conducting normal operations; and</p> <p>c) the capacity of the local road network can accommodate the traffic generated by the use.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>Environmental matters including emissions will be assessed by the EPA given the Use and Development is a Level 2 activity per EMPCA.</p> <p>Primary industry uses will not be unreasonably confined or restrained from conducting their normal operations.</p> <p>The capacity of the local road network can accommodate the traffic generated by the use as determined by the TIA (see Attachment 2).</p>
<p>P5</p> <p>It must be demonstrated that the visual appearance of the use is consistent with the local area having regard to:</p> <p>a) the impacts on skylines and ridgelines; and</p> <p>b) visibility from public roads; and</p> <p>c) the visual impacts of storage of materials or equipment; and</p> <p>d) the visual impacts of vegetation clearance or retention; and</p> <p>e) the desired future character statements.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>The local area has a landscape appearance of plantations, pastures, native forest vegetation and industrial infrastructure such as high-voltage powerlines.</p> <p>The storage of material will be low in the landscape, being in the Stockpile Area and Quarry Floor, providing visual relief to roads and townships.</p> <p>The Land is of extremely low visibility from public lands and the main section of the Land cannot be seen from prominent vantage points (townships, main tourist routes). The progressive nature of vegetation removal, rock extraction and site rehabilitation (progressive) will make any changes to the lay of the land gradual rather than abrupt.</p>

Clause 26.3.2 Dwellings is not relevant because no dwellings are proposed.

Clause 26.3.3 Irrigation Districts

Objective – To ensure that land within irrigation districts proclaimed under Part 9 of the *Water Management Act 1999* is not converted to uses that will compromise the utilisation of water resources.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments
<p>A1</p> <p>Non-agricultural uses are not located within an irrigation district proclaimed under Part 9 of the <i>Water Management Act 1999</i>.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>The Development is not located within an Irrigation District.</p>

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

The following relevant Development Standards have been considered in this application.

Clause 26.4.1 is not relevant because no buildings (other than a mobile structure which is exempt) are proposed and Clause 26.4.2 is not relevant because subdivision is not proposed.

CODES AND OVERLAYS

As noted in table 6, the following Codes apply –

- E4 Road and Railway Assets Code
- E6 Car Parking and Sustainable Transport Code

E4 Road and Railway Asset Code

The purpose of this provision is to:

- a) ensure that use or development on or adjacent to a road or railway will not compromise the safety and efficiency of the road or rail network; and
- b) maintain opportunities for future development of road and rail infrastructure; and
- c) reduce amenity conflicts between roads and railways and other use or development.

This Code applies to use or development of land:

- a) requires a new access, junction or level crossing; or
- b) intensifies the use of an existing access, junction or level crossing; or
- c) involves a sensitive use, a building, works or subdivision on or within 50 metres of a railway or land shown in this planning scheme as:
 - i) a future road or railway; or
 - ii) a category 1 or 2 road where such road is subject to a speed limit of more than 60 kilometres per hour.

This Code applies as the development and use will intensify the use of an existing access.

The following terms from the Scheme are used in this section –

Access	means land over which a vehicle enters or leaves a road from land adjoining a road.
Access strip	means land, the purpose of which is to provide access to a road.
Road	means land over which the general public has permanent right of passage, including the whole width between abutting property boundaries, all footpaths and the like, and all bridges over which such a road passes.
Road authority	means for State highways or subsidiary roads, within the meaning of the <i>Roads and Jetties Act 1935</i> , the Minister administering that Act and in relation to all other roads, the Council having the control of such road.

Use Standards

The following Use Standards have been considered in the supporting documentation.

E4.6.1 Use and road or rail infrastructure

Objective – To ensure that the safety and efficiency of road and rail infrastructure is not reduced by the creation of new accesses and junctions or increased use of existing accesses and junctions.

Acceptable Solution (A) or Performance Criterion (P)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>Sensitive use on or within 50m of a category 1 or 2 road, in an area subject to a speed limit of more than 60km/h, a railway or future road or railway, must not result in an increase to the annual average daily traffic (AADT) movements to or from the site by more than 10%.</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p> <p>Porters Bridge Road is not a Category 1 or 2 road within the meaning of the Code.</p> <p>No sensitive use is proposed.</p>
<p>A2</p> <p>For roads with a speed limit of 60km/h or less the use must not generate more than a total of 40 vehicle entry and exit movements per day</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p> <p>Porters Bridge Road has a posted speed limit of 100 km/hr.</p>
<p>P3</p> <p>For limited access roads and roads with a speed limit of more than 60km/h:</p> <p>a) access to a category 1 road or limited access road must only be via an existing access or junction or the use or development must provide a significant social and economic benefit to the State or region; and</p> <p>b) any increase in use of an existing access or junction or development of a new access or junction to a limited access road or a category 1, 2 or 3 road must be for a use that is dependent on the site for its unique resources, characteristics or locational attributes and an alternate site or access to a category 4 or 5 road is not practicable; and</p> <p>c) an access or junction which is increased in use or is a new access or junction must be designed and located to maintain an adequate level of safety and efficiency for all road users.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>(a) No Category 1 or limited access road is involved in the development and use.</p> <p>(b) The Quarry accesses a resource that is spatially constrained and has aggregate characteristics. The access road is the access to the property, and no other access to another category 4 or 5 road is available.</p> <p>(c) The TIA addressed this matter (see section 6.8 of Attachment 2).</p>

Development Standards

The following Development Standards have been considered in the supporting documentation.

E4.7.1 Development on and adjacent to Existing and Future Arterial Roads and Railways

Objective – To ensure that development on or adjacent to class 1 or 2 roads (outside 60km/h), railways and future roads and railways is managed to:

- a) ensure the safe and efficient operation of roads and railways; and
- b) allow for future road and rail widening, realignment and upgrading; and
- c) avoid undesirable interaction between roads and railways and other use or development.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>The following must be at least 50 m from a railway, a future road or railway, and a category 1 or 2 road in an area subject to a speed limit of more than 60km/h:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) new road works, buildings, additions and extensions, earthworks, and landscaping works; and b) building areas on new lots; and c) outdoor sitting, entertainment, and children’s play areas. 	<p>Complies.</p> <p>No works are closer than 50 m railway, a future road or railway, and a category 1 or 2 road in an area subject to a speed limit of more than 60km/h.</p>

E4.7.2 Management of Road Accesses and Junctions

Objective – To ensure that the safety and efficiency of roads is not reduced by the creation of new accesses and junctions or increased use of existing accesses and junctions.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>For roads with a speed limit of 60km/h or less the development must include only one access providing both entry and exit, or two accesses providing separate entry and exit.</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p> <p>Porters Bridge Road has a posted speed limit of 100 km/hr.</p>
<p>A2</p> <p>For roads with a speed limit of more than 60km/h the development must not include a new access or junction.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>No new access or junction is proposed.</p>

E4.7.3 Management of Rail Level Crossings

Objective – To ensure that the safety and the efficiency of a railway is not unreasonably reduced by access across the railway.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>Where land has access across a railway:</p> <p>a) development does not include a level crossing; or</p> <p>b) development does not result in a material change onto an existing level crossing.</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p> <p>The access is not located across a railway level crossing.</p>

E4.7.4 Sight Distance at Accesses, Junctions and Level Crossings

Objective – To ensure that use and development involving or adjacent to accesses, junctions and level crossings allows sufficient sight distance between vehicles and between vehicles and trains to enable safe movement of traffic.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>Sight distances at</p> <p>a) an access or junction must comply with the Safe Intersection Sight Distance shown in Table E4.7.4; and</p> <p>b) rail level crossings must comply with AS1742.7 Manual of uniform traffic control devices - Railway crossings, Standards Association of Australia; or</p> <p>c) If the access is a temporary access, the written consent of the relevant authority has been obtained.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>The TIA assessed this matter – see section 6.8 of Attachment 2.</p>

E6 Car Parking and Sustainable Transport Code

The purpose of this provision is to:

- (a) ensure that an appropriate level of car parking facilities are provided to service new land use and development having regard to the operations on the land and the nature of the locality; and
- (b) ensure that cycling, walking, and public transport are encouraged as a means of transport in urban areas; and
- (c) ensure access for cars and cyclists and delivery of people and goods is safe and adequate; and

- (d) ensure that parking does not adversely impact on the amenity of a locality and achieves high standards of urban design; and
- (e) ensure that the design of car and bicycle parking space and access meet appropriate design standards; and
- (f) provide for the implementation of parking precinct plans.

Use Standards

The following Use Standards have been considered in the supporting documentation.

Refer to section 6.8.2 of the Traffic Impact Assessment (Attachment 2) for more details about compliance against the Acceptable Solutions and/or Performance Criteria for the relevant matters.

E6.6.1 Car Parking Numbers

Objective – To ensure that an appropriate level of car parking is provided to service use.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>The number of car parking spaces must not be less than the requirements of:</p> <p>a) Table E6.1; or</p> <p>b) a parking precinct plan contained in Table E6.6: Precinct Parking Plans (except for dwellings in the General Residential Zone).</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>Two car spaces are required based on a workforce of 4 employees.</p>

E6.6.3 Taxi Drop-off and Pickup

Objective – To ensure that taxis can adequately access developments.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>One dedicated taxi drop-off and pickup space must be provided for every 50 car spaces required by Table E6.1 or part thereof (except for dwellings in the General Residential Zone).</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>Only two car spaces are required, so there is no requirement for a taxi drop-off and pickup space.</p>

E6.6.4 Motorbike Parking Provisions

Objective – To ensure that taxis can adequately access developments.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>One motorbike parking space must be provided for each 20 car spaces required by Table E6.1 or part thereof.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>No motorbike parking spaces will be provided as only two car spaces are required.</p>

Development Standards

The following Development Standards have been considered in the supporting documentation.

E6.7.1 Construction of Car Parking Spaces and Access Strips

Objective – To ensure that car parking spaces and access strips are constructed to an appropriate standard.

Performance Criterion (P)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>P1</p> <p>All car parking, access strips, manoeuvring, and circulation spaces must be readily identifiable and constructed to ensure that they are useable in all weather conditions.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>Car parking spaces and the associated circulation/manoeuvring space will be constructed and maintained -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to an adequate level and form, 2. will be drained to a basin for sediment capture (e.g., Figure B-9), and 3. provided with an all-weather surface. <p>The access strip from Porters Bridge Road to the main section of the Land where extraction of rock will occur is already constructed to a Forest Practices Code standard. The access road/strip will be maintained and repaired as needed.</p>

E6.7.2 Design and Layout of Car Parking

Objective - To ensure that car parking and manoeuvring space are designed and laid out to an appropriate standard.

Performance Criterion (P) or Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
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<p>A1.1</p> <p>Where providing for 4 or more spaces, parking areas (other than for parking located in garages and carports for dwellings in the General Residential Zone) must be located behind the building line; and</p> <p>A1.2</p> <p>Within the general residential zone, provision for turning must not be located within the front setback for residential buildings or multiple dwellings.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>Two car spaces are being provided. No buildings are proposed.</p>
<p>P2</p> <p>Car parking and manoeuvring space must:</p> <p>a) be convenient, safe and efficient to use having regard to matters such as slope, dimensions, layout and the expected number and type of vehicles; and</p> <p>b) provide adequate space to turn within the site unless reversing from the site would not adversely affect the safety and convenience of users and passing traffic.</p>	<p>Will comply.</p> <p>Car park gradient will be less than 10%.</p> <p>Two car spaces are being provided – entry and exit will be in a forward direction, being a quarry site, the reverse parking of vehicles will be required.</p>

E6.7.3 Car Parking Access, Safety and Security

Objective –

To ensure adequate access, safety, and security for car parking and for deliveries.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>Car parking areas with greater than 20 parking spaces must be:</p> <p>a) secured and lit so that unauthorised persons cannot enter or;</p> <p>b) visible from buildings on or adjacent to the site during the times when parking occurs.</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p> <p>Only 2 car spaces are being provided.</p>

E6.7.4 Parking for Persons with a Disability

Objective –

To ensure adequate parking for persons with a disability.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1 All spaces designated for use by persons with a disability must be located closest to the main entry point to the building.</p>	<p>Not relevant. None required.</p>
<p>A2 Accessible car parking spaces for use by persons with disabilities must be designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZ2890.6 – 2009 Parking facilities – Off-street parking for people with disabilities.</p>	<p>Not relevant. None required.</p>

E6.7.6 Loading and Unloading of Vehicles, Drop-off and Pickup

Objective –

To ensure adequate access for people and goods delivery and collection and to prevent loss of amenity and adverse impacts on traffic flows.

Performance Criterion (P)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>P1 For retail, commercial, industrial, service industry or warehouse or storage uses, adequate space must be provided for loading and unloading the type of vehicles associated with delivering and collecting people and goods where these are expected on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Complies. The layout of the quarry will provide areas for the loading of trucks associated with the collection and delivery of rock-based products to customers. The internal road network will be constructed in accordance with the principles of the <i>Quarry Code of Practice 2017</i>.</p>

E6.8.1 Pedestrian Walkways

Objective –

To ensure pedestrian safety is considered in development.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
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<p>A1</p> <p>Pedestrian access must be provided for in accordance with Table E6.5.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>Two car spaces are required.</p> <p>In accordance with Table 6.5, no separate pedestrian access is required (i.e., pedestrians may share the driveway).</p> <p>As a quarry, the site will have safety and accessibility information at the entrance with signposts directing people to the office where visitors must first report.</p>
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F.5 ZONE ASSESSMENT – TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME MEANDER VALLEY

Detailed planning information relevant to the provisions of the Scheme is provided in this section.

ZONE PURPOSE STATEMENT

The purpose of the Rural Zone is:

20.1.1 To provide for a range of use or development in a rural location:

- (a) where agricultural use is limited or marginal due to topographical, environmental or other site or regional characteristics;
- (b) that requires a rural location for operational reasons;
- (c) is compatible with agricultural use if occurring on agricultural land;
- (d) minimises adverse impacts on surrounding uses.

20.1.2 To minimise conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural use.

20.1.3 To ensure that use or development is of a scale and intensity that is appropriate for a rural location and does not compromise the function of surrounding settlements.

USE STANDARDS

The following notes and comments are made about each Use Standard relevant to the development.

The numbers used to label each table below is the same as for the Scheme.

Clause 20.3.1 Discretionary use

Objective – That the location, scale and intensity of a use listed as Discretionary:

- (a) is required for operational reasons;
- (b) does not unreasonably confine or restrain the operation of uses on adjoining properties;
- (c) is compatible with agricultural use and sited to minimise conversion of agricultural land; and
- (d) is appropriate for a rural location and does not compromise the function of surrounding settlements.

Performance Criterion (P)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>P1</p> <p>A use listed as Discretionary, excluding Residential, must require a rural location for operational reasons, having regard to:</p> <p>(a) the nature, scale and intensity of the use;</p> <p>(b) the importance or significance of the proposed use for the local community;</p> <p>(c) whether the use supports an existing agricultural use;</p> <p>(d) whether the use requires close proximity to infrastructure or natural resources; and</p> <p>(e) whether the use requires separation from other uses to minimise impacts.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>The use requires a rural location for operational reasons.</p> <p>The nature, scale, and intensity of the rock extraction component of the Extractive Industry (drilling and blasting, crushing and screening) is of moderate impact (noise emissions) so it requires some separation distance to sensitive receptors.</p> <p>The use will support agricultural uses in the region by providing aggregates necessary for operational and infrastructure matters including roads, tracks, laneways, and buildings (e.g., sheds).</p> <p>The Quarry location provides relatively quick access to infrastructure such as the Bass Highway.</p>
<p>P2</p> <p>A use listed as Discretionary must not confine or restrain existing use on adjoining properties, having regard to:</p> <p>(a) the location of the proposed use;</p> <p>(b) the nature, scale and intensity of the use;</p> <p>(c) the likelihood and nature of any adverse impacts on adjoining uses;</p> <p>(d) whether the proposed use is required to support a use for security or operational reasons; and</p> <p>(e) any off-site impacts from adjoining uses.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>The use will not confine or restrain existing use on adjoining properties.</p>
<p>P3</p> <p>A use listed as Discretionary, located on agricultural land, must minimise conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use and be compatible with agricultural use, having regard to:</p> <p>(a) the nature, scale and intensity of the use;</p> <p>(b) the local or regional significance of the agricultural land; and</p> <p>(c) whether agricultural use on adjoining properties will be confined or restrained.</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>The use is located on agricultural land but minimises the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use.</p> <p>The Quarry is compatible with agricultural use, and the Land will be returned to an agricultural use post-rehabilitation.</p> <p>Agricultural use on adjoining properties will not be confined or restrained by the use.</p> <p>The use will support agricultural uses in the region by providing aggregates necessary for operational and infrastructure matters including roads, tracks, laneways, and buildings (e.g., sheds).</p>

<p>P4</p> <p>A use listed as Discretionary, excluding Residential, must be appropriate for a rural location, having regard to:</p> <p>(a) the nature, scale and intensity of the proposed use;</p> <p>(b) whether the use will compromise or distort the activity centre hierarchy;</p> <p>(c) whether the use could reasonably be located on land zoned for that purpose;</p> <p>(d) the capacity of the local road network to accommodate the traffic generated by the use;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(e) whether the use requires a rural location to minimise impacts from the use, such as noise, dust and lighting</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>The use is appropriate for a rural location. An Extractive Industry is ideally located within the Rural zone where separation distances can be large (to minimise impacts from the use, such as noise and dust) without compromising or distorting the activity centre hierarchy.</p> <p>The Rural zone purpose statement supports an Extractive Industry use.</p> <p>The capacity of the local road network can accommodate the traffic generated by the use (see Attachment 2).</p>
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DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

The following relevant Development Standards have been considered in this application.

Clauses 20.4.1 and 20.4.2 are not relevant because no buildings are proposed, and Clause 20.4.3 is not relevant because no dwellings are proposed. Clause 20.5 is not relevant because there is no subdivision.

CODES AND OVERLAYS

As noted in Table 6, the following Codes apply –

- C2.0 Parking and Sustainable Transport Code
- C3.0 Road and Railway Assets Code
- C15.0 Landslip Hazard Code

C2.0 Parking and Sustainable Transport Code

The purpose of the Parking and Sustainable Transport Code is:

- C2.1.1 To ensure that an appropriate level of parking facilities is provided to service use and development.
- C2.1.2 To ensure that cycling, walking and public transport are encouraged as a means of transport in urban areas.
- C2.1.3 To ensure that access for pedestrians, vehicles and cyclists is safe and adequate.

C2.1.4 To ensure that parking does not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity to the surrounding area.

C2.1.5 To ensure that parking spaces and accesses meet appropriate standards.

C2.1.6 To provide for parking precincts and pedestrian priority streets.

Unless stated otherwise in a particular purpose zone, sub-clause C2.2.2, C2.2.3 or C2.2.4, this code applies to all use and development.

Clause 2.5.3, 2.5.4 and 2.5.5 do not apply as the Use Class is Extractive Industry.

Use Standards

The following Use Standards have been considered in the supporting documentation.

Clause C2.5.1 Car parking numbers

Objective –

That an appropriate level of car parking spaces are provided to meet the needs of the use

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>The number of on-site car parking spaces must be no less than the number specified in Table C2.1, excluding if:</p> <p>(a) the site is subject to a parking plan for the area adopted by council, in which case parking provision (spaces or cash-in-lieu) must be in accordance with that plan;</p> <p>(b) the site is contained within a parking precinct plan and subject to Clause C2.7;</p> <p>(c) the site is subject to Clause C2.5.5; or</p> <p>(d) it relates to an intensification of an existing use or development or a change of use where:</p> <p>(i) the number of on-site car parking spaces for the existing use or development specified in Table C2.1 is greater than the number of car parking spaces specified in Table C2.1 for the proposed use or development, in which case no additional on-site car parking is required; or</p> <p>(ii) the number of on-site car parking spaces for the existing use or development specified in Table C2.1 is less than the number of car parking spaces specified in Table C2.1 for the proposed use or development, in which case on-site car parking must be calculated as follows:</p> <p>$N = A + (C - B)$</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>Two car spaces are required based on a workforce of 4 employees.</p>

<p>N = Number of on-site car parking spaces required</p> <p>A = Number of existing on-site car parking spaces</p> <p>B = Number of on-site car parking spaces required for the existing use or development specified in Table C2.1</p> <p>C= Number of on-site car parking spaces required for the proposed use or development specified in Table C2.1.</p>	
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Clause C2.5.2 Bicycle parking numbers is not relevant.

Development Standards

The following Development Standards have been considered in the supporting documentation.

C2.6.1 Construction of parking areas

Objective – That parking areas are constructed to an appropriate standard.

Performance Criterion (P)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>P1</p> <p>All parking, access ways, manoeuvring and circulation spaces must be readily identifiable and constructed so that they are useable in all weather conditions, having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the nature of the use; (b) the topography of the land; (c) the drainage system available; (d) the likelihood of transporting sediment or debris from the site onto a road or public place; (e) the likelihood of generating dust; and (f) the nature of the proposed surfacing. 	<p>Complies.</p> <p>These matters have been addressed in a Traffic Impact Assessment (see section 6.9.2 of Attachment 2).</p>

C2.6.2 Design and layout of parking areas

Objective – That parking areas are designed and laid out to provide convenient, safe and efficient parking.

Performance Criterion (P)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>P1</p> <p>All parking, access ways, manoeuvring and circulation spaces must be designed and readily identifiable to</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>Parking, access ways, manoeuvring and circulation spaces are designed and will</p>

<p>provide convenient, safe and efficient parking, having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the characteristics of the site; (b) the proposed slope, dimensions and layout; (c) useability in all weather conditions; (d) vehicle and pedestrian traffic safety; (e) the nature and use of the development; (f) the expected number and type of vehicles; (g) the likely use of the parking areas by persons with a disability; (h) the nature of traffic in the surrounding area; (i) the proposed means of parking delineation; and (j) the provisions of <i>Australian Standard AS 2890.1:2004 - Parking facilities, Part 1: Off-street car parking and AS 2890.2 -2002 Parking facilities, Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities.</i> 	<p>be readily identifiable to provide convenient, safe, and efficient parking.</p> <p>The use is not open to the public so those persons working and attending the site for work-related activities will know of the parking and access arrangements of the use.</p>
--	--

C2.6.3 Number of accesses for vehicles

Objective – That:

- (a) access to land is provided which is safe and efficient for users of the land and all road network users, including but not limited to drivers, passengers, pedestrians and cyclists by minimising the number of vehicle accesses;
- (b) accesses do not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity of adjoining uses; and
- (c) the number of accesses minimise impacts on the streetscape.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>The number of accesses provided for each frontage must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be no more than 1; or (b) no more than the existing number of accesses, whichever is the greater. 	<p>Complies.</p> <p>There is only 1 access to a frontage.</p>
<p>A2</p> <p>Within the Central Business Zone or in a pedestrian priority street no new access is provided unless an existing access is removed.</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p> <p>Development and use not in the Central Business Zone or pedestrian priority street.</p>

C2.6.4 Lighting of parking areas within the General Business Zone and Central Business Zone

Objective – That parking and vehicle circulation roads and pedestrian paths within the General Business Zone and Central Business Zone, which are used outside daylight hours, are provided with lighting to a standard which:

- (a) enables easy and efficient use;
- (b) promotes the safety of users;
- (c) minimises opportunities for crime or anti-social behaviour; and
- (d) prevents unreasonable light overspill impacts.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1</p> <p>In car parks within the General Business Zone and Central Business Zone, parking and vehicle circulation roads and pedestrian paths serving 5 or more car parking spaces, which are used outside daylight hours, must be provided with lighting in accordance with Clause 3.1 “Basis of Design” and Clause 3.6 “Car Parks” in Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005 Lighting for roads and public spaces Part 3.1: Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting – Performance and design requirements.</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p> <p>Development and use is not in the General Business Zone and Central Business Zone, and the parking and vehicle circulation roads and pedestrian paths do not serve 5 or more car parking spaces.</p>

C2.6.5 Pedestrian access

Objective – That pedestrian access within parking areas is provided in a safe and convenient manner.

Acceptable Solution (A)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>A1.1</p> <p>Uses that require 10 or more car parking spaces must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have a 1m wide footpath that is separated from the access ways or parking aisles, excluding where crossing access ways or parking aisles, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a horizontal distance of 2.5m between the edge of the footpath and the access way or parking aisle; or (ii) protective devices such as bollards, guard rails or planters between the footpath and the access way or parking aisle; and (b) be signed and line marked at points where pedestrians cross access ways or parking aisles; and <p>A1.2</p> <p>In parking areas containing accessible car parking spaces for use by persons with a disability, a footpath having a width not less than</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p> <p>Only 2 car parks are required.</p>

1.5m and a gradient not steeper than 1 in 14 is required from those spaces to the main entry point to the building.	
---	--

Clause C2.6.6 Loading bays is not relevant as loading bays are not proposed nor required.

Clause C2.6.7 Bicycle parking and storage facilities within the General Business Zone and Central Business Zone is not relevant because the use is not in the relevant zones.

Clause C2.6.8 Siting of parking and turning areas is not relevant because the use is not in the Inner Residential Zone, Village Zone, Urban Mixed Use Zone, Local Business Zone, General Business Zone or Central Business Zone.

C3.0 Road and Railway Asset Code

The purpose of this provision is to:

- C3.1.1 To protect the safety and efficiency of the road and railway networks; and
- C3.1.2 To reduce conflicts between sensitive uses and major roads and the rail network.

This code applies to a use or development that:

- (a) will increase the amount of vehicular traffic or the number of movements of vehicles longer than 5.5m using an existing vehicle crossing or private level crossing;
- (b) will require a new vehicle crossing, junction or level crossing; or
- (c) involves a subdivision or habitable building within a road or railway attenuation area if for a sensitive use.


Use Standards

The following Use Standards have been considered in the supporting documentation.

C3.5.1 Traffic generation at a vehicle crossing, level crossing or new junction

Objective – To minimise any adverse effects on the safety and efficiency of the road or rail network from vehicular traffic generated from the site at an existing or new vehicle crossing or level crossing or new junction.

Performance Criterion (P)	Comments with reference to Development
<p>P1</p> <p>Vehicular traffic to and from the site must minimise any adverse effects on the safety of a junction, vehicle crossing or level crossing or safety or efficiency of the road or rail network, having regard to:</p> <p>(a) any increase in traffic caused by the use;</p>	<p>Complies.</p> <p>These matters have been addressed in a Traffic Impact Assessment (see section 6.9.1 of Attachment 2).</p>

<p>(b) the nature of the traffic generated by the use;</p> <p>(c) the nature of the road;</p> <p>(d) the speed limit and traffic flow of the road;</p> <p>(e) any alternative access to a road;</p> <p>(f) the need for the use;</p> <p>(g) any traffic impact assessment; and</p> <p>(h) any advice received from the rail or road authority.</p>	
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Development Standards

The following Development Standards have been considered in the supporting documentation.

Clause *C3.6.1 Habitable buildings for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area* is not relevant because no sensitive use/habitable dwellings are proposed.

Clause *C3.7 Development Standards for Subdivision* is not relevant because subdivision is not proposed.

C15.0 Landslip Hazard Code

The purpose of this provision is to:

C15.1.1 To ensure that a tolerable risk can be achieved and maintained for the type, scale and intensity and intended life of use or development on land within a landslip hazard area.

This code applies to a use or development that:

- (a) use or development of land within a landslip hazard area; or
- (b) use or development of land identified in a report, that is lodged with an application, or required in response to a request under section 54 of the Act, as having potential to cause or contribute to a landslip³⁷.

Use or development of land for *Extractive Industry* where a mining lease under the *Mineral Resources and Development Act 1995* is in force, excluding a hazardous use, is exempt from this provision. The Mining Lease under the MRDA is in force so it provides an exemption to this code.

³⁷ The planning authority may only make a request under clause C15.2.1(b) where it reasonably believes, based on information in its possession, that the use or development of land has the potential to cause or contribute to landslip.

PART G – REFERENCES

BOM. (2015). *Rainfall Intensity Frequency Duration Data*. Retrieved August 1, 2020, from Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology: <http://www.bom.gov.au/hydro/has/cdirswebx/cdirswebx.shtml>

Derwent Estuary Program (2012) Water Sensitive Urban Design Procedures for Stormwater Management < <https://www.derwentestuary.org.au/publications/>> viewed in 2020.

PART H – CONCLUSION

The Porters Bridge Road Quarry is proposed to be established on land at 190 Porters Bridge Road Exton in the Meander Valley Municipality.

The Proponent seeks approval, via a permit granted under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, to establish and operate the Quarry. The maximum extraction limit is to be 50,000 tonnes per annum (32,000 cubic metres per annum based on a conversion ratio of 1.6).

The Quarry activities would include:

- surface site preparation by soil removal and stockpiling,
- excavation, ripping and drilling and blasting,
- rock (blasted or otherwise) removal by means of an excavator/dozer,
- crushing and screening (mechanised/vibratory) of rock to reduce material size,
- stockpiling of material (crushed and uncrushed) in the Stockpile Area and Quarry Floor,
- loading trucks with wheel loader from stockpile area in Quarry, and the
- transport of materials by truck with/without trailer.

There are environmental impacts that are likely or potential from the activity, including noise, dust, and sediment discharge in uncontrolled stormwater discharge. Management measures have been proposed and will be implemented to mitigate the effects of the identified environmental impacts.

It is concluded that:

1. the RMPS and EMPCS objectives have been duly and properly pursued while sourcing and compiling information on the proposal,
2. the EER for the proposed activity has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Principles, the EPA issued project specific guidelines³⁸ and *Extractive Industry Environmental Effects Report Guidelines*³⁹, and
3. the proposed activity is capable of being managed in an environmentally acceptable manner such that it is unlikely that the objectives of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (the RMPS and EMPCS objectives) would be compromised.

³⁸ EER Extractive Industry Guidelines – Walters Contracting Pty Ltd, Porters Bridge Road Quarry, Exton, July 2021

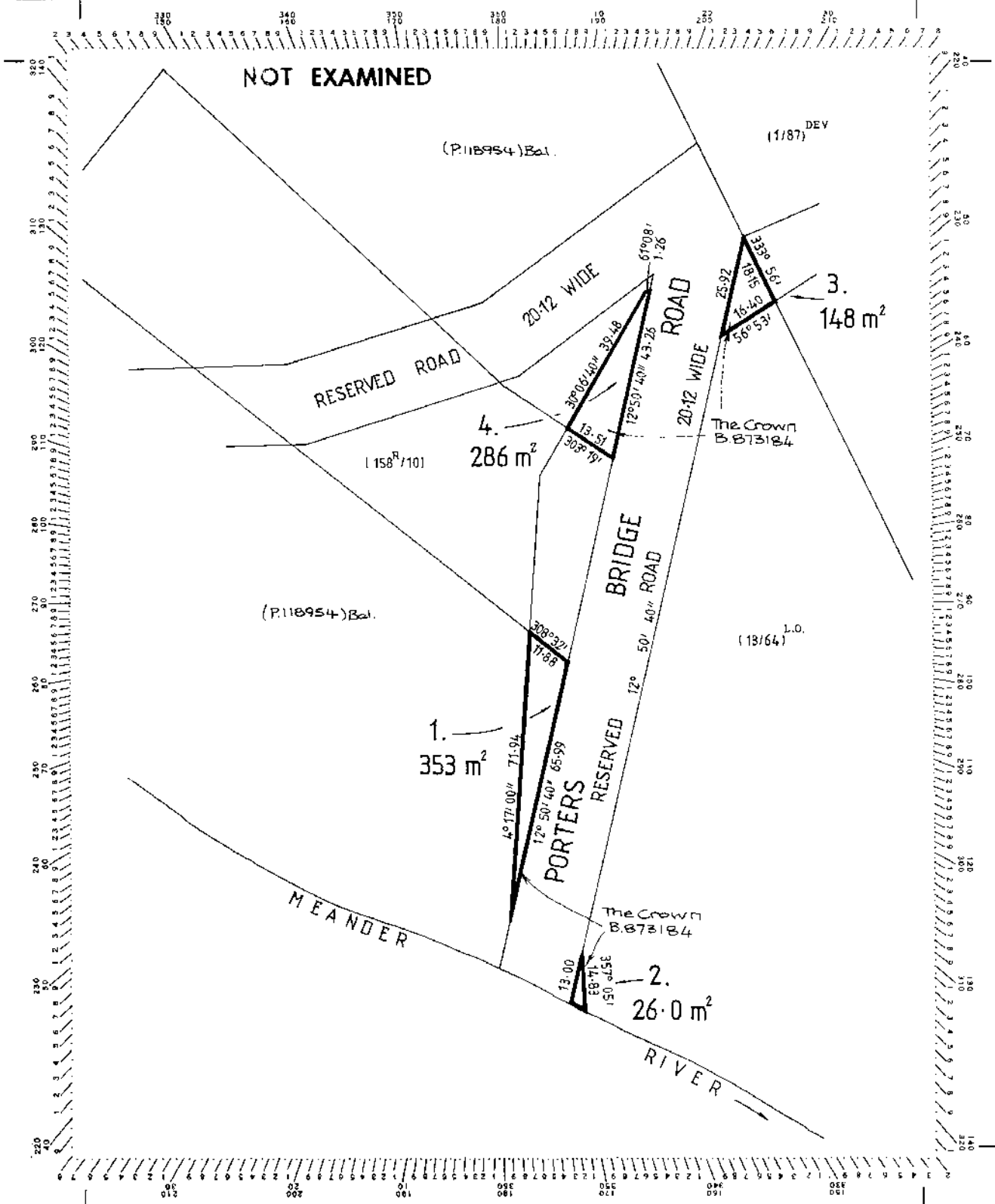
³⁹ Environment Protection Authority (2020) *Extractive Industry Environmental Effects Report*, Environment Protection Authority, Hobart, Tasmania.

PART I – ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1 Land Titles
- Attachment 2 Traffic Impact Assessment
- Attachment 3 Description of existing site and surrounds
- Attachment 4 Natural Values Atlas Report

Attachment 1 Land Titles

Owner: Eileen Elizabeth Porter & Ian Carl Porter.	<p>PLAN OF SURVEY by Surveyor R. E. Leamon of of land situated in the DEPARTMENT OF MAIN ROADS 10 MURRAY ST, HOBART LAND DISTRICT OF DEVON PARISH OF WYCOMBE</p> <p>SCALE 1:1000 MEASUREMENTS IN METRES</p>	Registered Number: D39477
Title Reference: C.T. 4042-7		Approved 24 JUL 1995
Grantee: Part of Lot 3651, 50a. 2r. Op. Gtd to John Porter.		Effective from: <i>M. H. [Signature]</i> Recorder of Titles



SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 39477	FOLIO 1
EDITION 2	DATE OF ISSUE 25-May-1999

SEARCH DATE : 19-Mar-2021

SEARCH TIME : 04.49 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of WYCOMBE, Land District of DEVON
 Lot 1 on Diagram 39477
 Derivation : Part of Lot 3651, Granted to J. Porter
 Prior CT 250307/1

SCHEDULE 1

B873184 APPLICATION: THE CROWN Registered 04-Aug-1995 at noon

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any

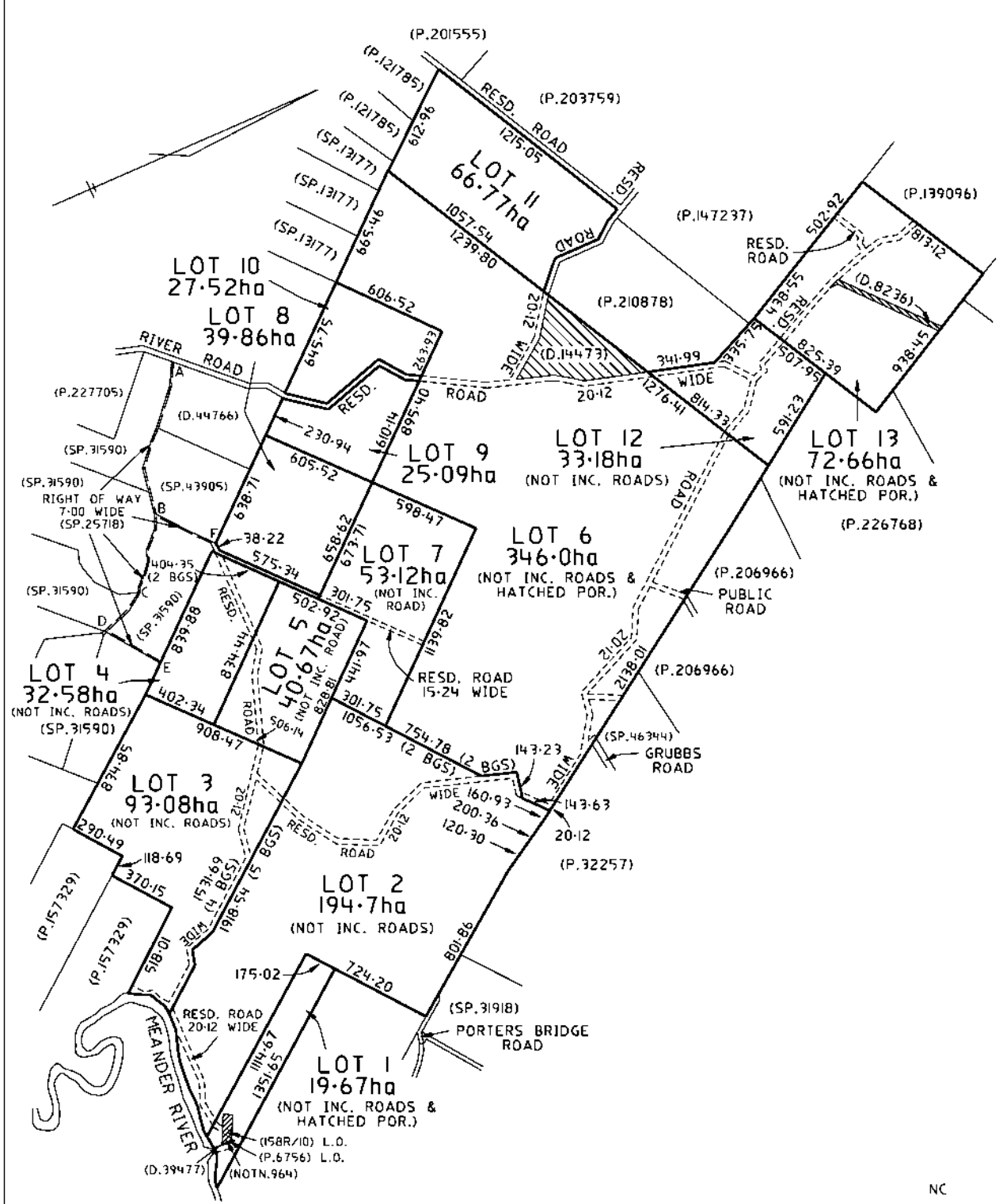
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UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

OWNER	PLAN OF TITLE	Registered Number	
FOLIO REFERENCE CT.118954-1		LOCATION	P.157328
GRANTEE		DEVON - WYCOMBE	APPROVED 22 JUNE 2009
	FIRST SURVEY PLAN No. 32/36,10/82,13/65,13/70, 13/57,13/63,13/60,13/69, 13/71,13/77,13/74,13/62, 13/65 L.O.	Record of Titles	
	COMPILED BY LDRB	<i>Alice Kawa</i>	
	SCALE 1: 20000 LENGTHS IN METRES		

MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No. 121 (464) (4640)	LAST UPI No FHD48	LAST PLAN No. P.118954	ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN
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NC

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 157328	FOLIO 1
EDITION 3	DATE OF ISSUE 24-Nov-2010

SEARCH DATE : 19-Mar-2021

SEARCH TIME : 04.50 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of WYCOMBE Land District of DEVON
 Lot 1 on Plan 157328
 Derivation : Part of Lot 3651 Gtd. to J. Porter
 Prior CT 118954/1

SCHEDULE 1

C888932 ASSENT to IAN CARL PORTER Registered 19-Feb-2010 at
 12.01 PM

SCHEDULE 2

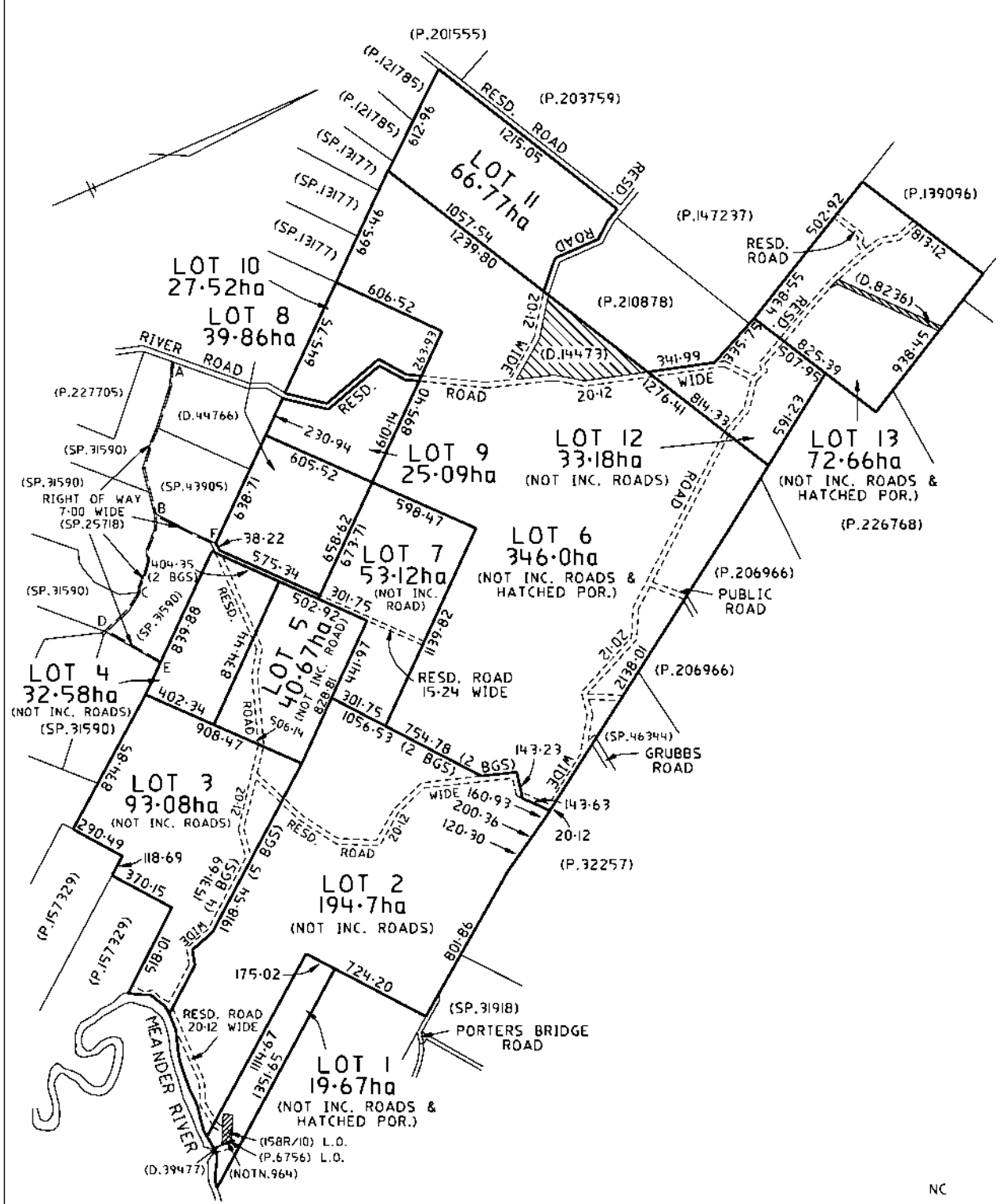
Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
 SP25718 BENEFITING EASEMENT: a right of carraigeway over the
 Right of Way 7.00 wide on Plan 157328
 C797552 PRIVATE TIMBER RESERVE pursuant to Section 15(1) of
 the Forest Practices Act 1985 against part of the
 land as described therein Registered 02-Nov-2007 at
 noon
 C990642 MORTGAGE to Australia and New Zealand Banking Group
 Limited Registered 24-Nov-2010 at noon

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

OWNER	<p>PLAN OF TITLE</p> <p>LOCATION</p> <p>DEVON - WYCOMBE</p> <p>FIRST SURVEY PLAN No. 32/36,10/82,13/65,13/70, 13/57,13/63,13/60,13/69, 13/71,13/77,13/74,13/62, 13/65 L.O.</p> <p>COMPILED BY LDRB</p> <p>SCALE 1: 20000 LENGTHS IN METRES</p>	Registered Number
FOLIO REFERENCE CT.118954-1		P.157328
GRANTEE		APPROVED 22 JUNE 2009 <i>Alice Kawa</i> Recorder of Titles

MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No. 121 (464) (4640)	LAST UPI No FHD48	LAST PLAN No. P.118954	ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN
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SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 157328	FOLIO 2
EDITION 3	DATE OF ISSUE 30-Jan-2015

SEARCH DATE : 19-Mar-2021

SEARCH TIME : 04.51 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of WYCOMBE Land District of DEVON
 Lot 2 on Plan 157328
 Derivation : Whole of Lot 3652 Gtd. to J. Porter
 Prior CT 118954/1

SCHEDULE 1

C888932 ASSENT to IAN CARL PORTER Registered 19-Feb-2010 at
 12.01 PM

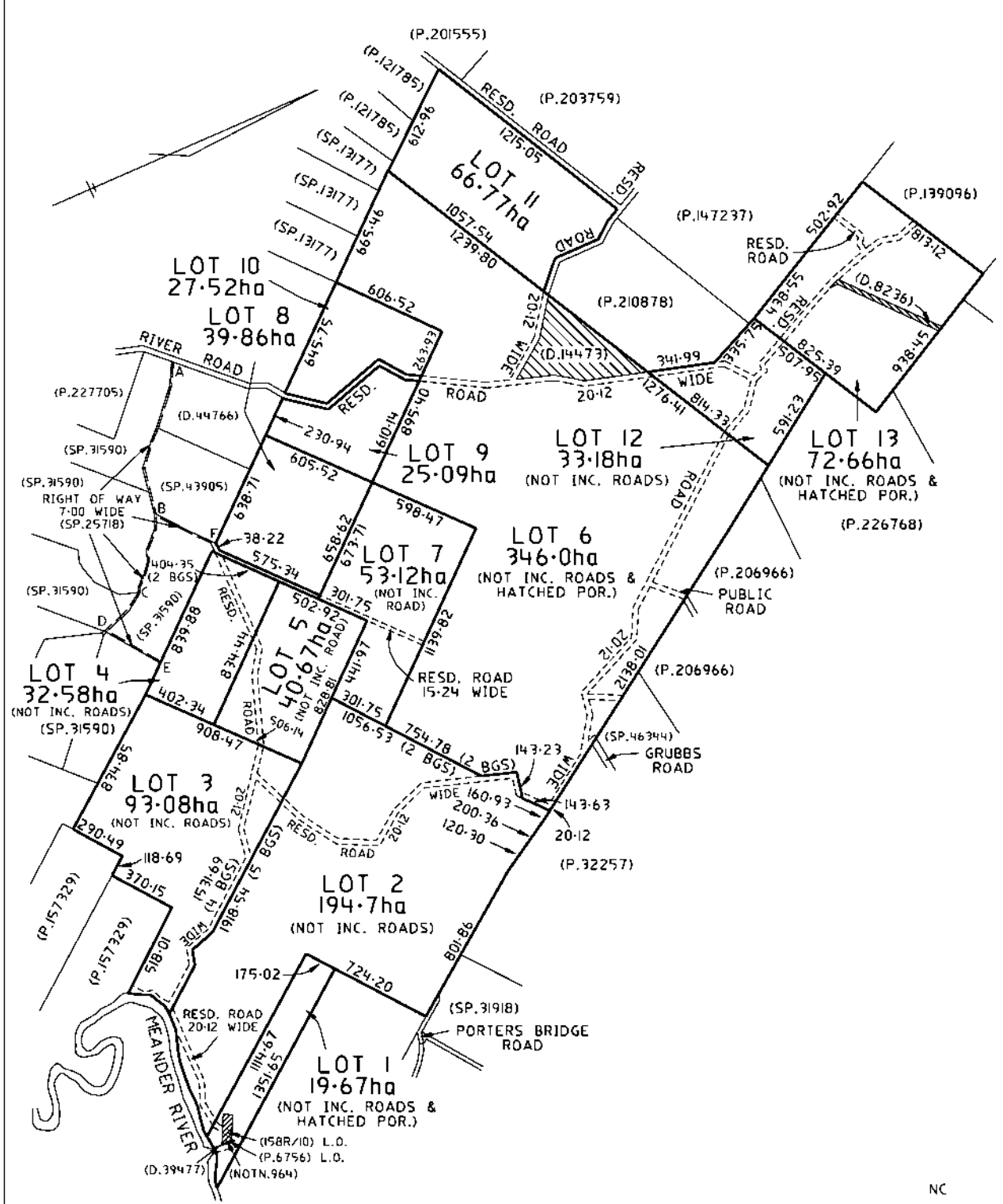
SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
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 Right of Way 7.00 wide on Plan 157328
 C797552 PRIVATE TIMBER RESERVE pursuant to Section 15(1) of
 the Forest Practices Act 1985 against part of the
 land as described therein Registered 02-Nov-2007 at
 noon
 M471462 INSTRUMENT Creating Restrictive Covenants benefiting
 The Crown Registered 30-Jan-2015 at noon

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

OWNER	PLAN OF TITLE		Registered Number
FOLIO REFERENCE CT.118954-1	LOCATION		P.157328
GRANTEE	DEVON - WYCOMBE		APPROVED 22 JUNE 2009
	FIRST SURVEY PLAN No.	32/36,10/82,13/65,13/70, 13/57,13/63,13/60,13/69, 13/71,13/77,13/74,13/62, 13/65 L.O.	<i>Alice Kawa</i> Recorder of Titles
	COMPILED BY LDRB		
	SCALE 1: 20000	LENGTHS IN METRES	
MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No. 121 (464) (4640)	LAST UPI No FHD48	LAST PLAN No. P.118954	ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN



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SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 157328	FOLIO 3
EDITION 2	DATE OF ISSUE 19-Feb-2010

SEARCH DATE : 19-Mar-2021

SEARCH TIME : 04.53 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of WYCOMBE Land District of DEVON
 Lot 3 on Plan 157328
 Derivation : Whole of Lot 3653 Gtd. to J. Porter
 Prior CT 118954/1

SCHEDULE 1

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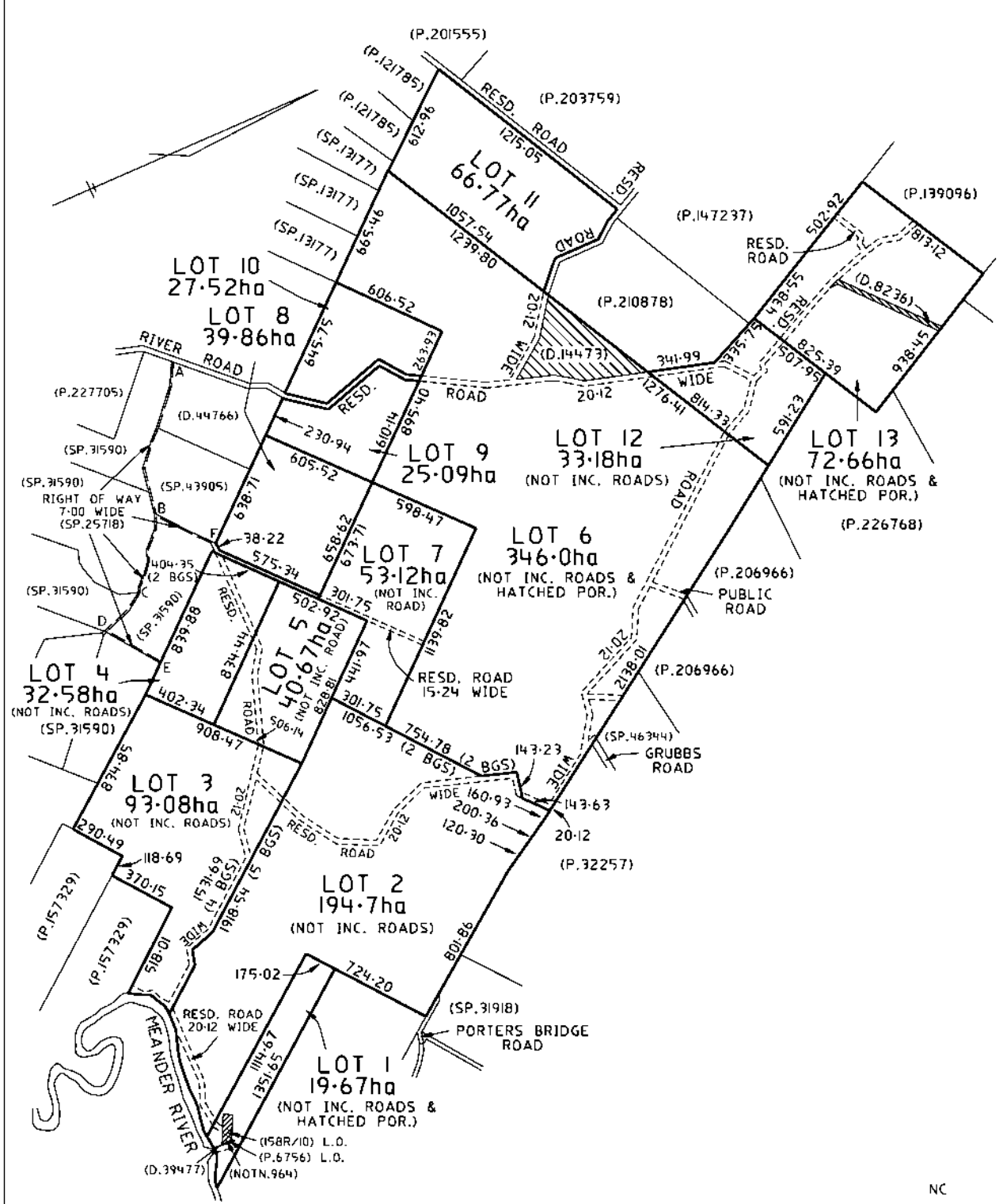
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 Right of Way 7.00 wide on Plan 157328
 C797552 PRIVATE TIMBER RESERVE pursuant to Section 15(1) of
 the Forest Practices Act 1985 Registered
 02-Nov-2007 at noon

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

OWNER	PLAN OF TITLE		Registered Number
FOLIO REFERENCE CT.118954-1	LOCATION		P.157328
GRANTEE	DEVON - WYCOMBE		APPROVED 22 JUNE 2009
	FIRST SURVEY PLAN No.	32/36,10/82,13/65,13/70, 13/57,13/63,13/60,13/69, 13/71,13/77,13/74,13/62, 13/65 L.O.	<i>Alice Kawa</i> Recorder of Titles
	COMPILED BY LDRB		
	SCALE 1: 20000	LENGTHS IN METRES	
MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No. 121 (464) (4640)	LAST UPI No FHD48	LAST PLAN No. P.118954	ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN



SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 157328	FOLIO 4
EDITION 2	DATE OF ISSUE 19-Feb-2010

SEARCH DATE : 19-Mar-2021

SEARCH TIME : 04.54 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of WYCOMBE Land District of DEVON
 Lot 4 on Plan 157328
 Derivation : Whole of Lot 3654 Gtd. to J. Porter
 Prior CT 118954/1

SCHEDULE 1

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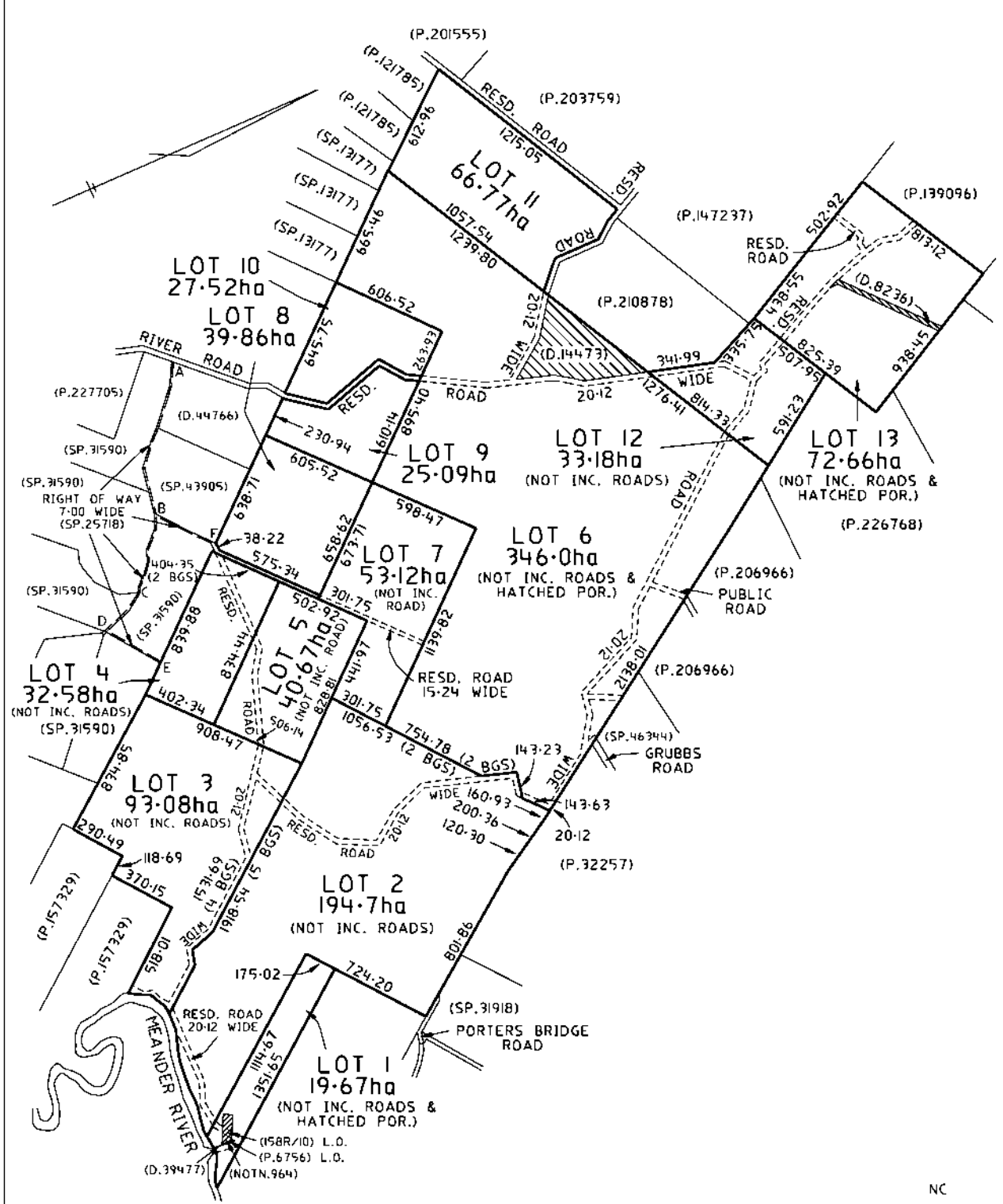
SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
 SP25718 BENEFITING EASEMENT: a right of carraigeway over the
 Right of Way 7.00 wide on Plan 157328
 C797552 PRIVATE TIMBER RESERVE pursuant to Section 15(1) of
 the Forest Practices Act 1985 Registered
 02-Nov-2007 at noon

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

OWNER	PLAN OF TITLE		Registered Number
FOLIO REFERENCE CT.118954-1	LOCATION		P.157328
GRANTEE	DEVON - WYCOMBE		APPROVED 22 JUNE 2009
	FIRST SURVEY PLAN No.	32/36,10/82,13/65,13/70, 13/57,13/63,13/60,13/69, 13/71,13/77,13/74,13/62, 13/65 L.O.	<i>Alice Kawa</i> Recorder of Titles
	COMPILED BY LDRB		
	SCALE 1: 20000	LENGTHS IN METRES	
MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No. 121 (464) (4640)	LAST UPI No FHD48	LAST PLAN No. P.118954	ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN



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SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 157328	FOLIO 5
EDITION 2	DATE OF ISSUE 19-Feb-2010

SEARCH DATE : 19-Mar-2021

SEARCH TIME : 04.55 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of WYCOMBE Land District of DEVON
 Lot 5 on Plan 157328
 Derivation : Whole of Lot 6394 Gtd. to J. Porter
 Prior CT 118954/1

SCHEDULE 1

C888932 ASSENT to IAN CARL PORTER Registered 19-Feb-2010 at
 12.01 PM

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any
 SP25718 BENEFITING EASEMENT: a right of carraigeway over the
 Right of Way 7.00 wide on Plan 157328
 C797552 PRIVATE TIMBER RESERVE pursuant to Section 15(1) of
 the Forest Practices Act 1985 Registered
 02-Nov-2007 at noon

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

Attachment 2 Traffic Impact Assessment



**2097 P/M QUARRY
PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD
EXTON**

**TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT
APRIL 2021**





2097 P/M Quarry
Porters Bridge Road
Exton

TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Final Report
- April 2021

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2	14 th April 2021	R Burk	R Burk	14 th April 2021	Draft #2
3	20 th April 2021	R Burk	R Burk	20 th April 2021	Final

Distribution of copies

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Document version:	Final
Project number:	



1. Introduction

1.1 Background

A hard rock quarry is proposed at 2097P/M off Porters Bridge Road, Exton.

This report has been prepared to assess the traffic impact of the proposal based on Department of State Growth (DSG) guidelines and responds to the :

- Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013 Parking and Sustainable Transport Code E6 and Road and Railway Assets Code E4.
- Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley 2021, Parking and Sustainable Transport Code C2 and Road and Railway Assets Code C3.

1.2 Objectives

A Traffic Impact Assessment is a means for assisting in the planning and design of sustainable development that considers:

- Safety and capacity
- Equity and social justice
- Economic efficiency
- The environment and future development.

This TIA considers the impact of the proposal on projected traffic volumes expected by 2031.

1.3 Scope of Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA)

This TIA considers in detail the impact of the proposal on the Porters Bridge Road / mining lease 2097 P/M access and Meander Valley Road / Porters Bridge Road junction at Exton.

1.4 References

- RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Development 2002
- Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley 2021
- Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013
- Austroads Guide Road Design Part 4A: Unsignalised & Signalised Intersections 2017
- Guide to Traffic Management Part 6: Intersections, Interchanges & Crossings 2020.
- LGAT Standard Drawings
- DSG Standard Drawings



1.5 Statement of Qualifications and Experience

This TIA has been prepared by Richard Burk, an experienced and qualified traffic engineer in accordance with the requirements of the Department of State Growth's guidelines and Council's requirements.

Richard Burk is an experienced and qualified traffic engineer with:

- 34 years professional experience in road and traffic engineering industry
 - Director Traffic and Civil Service Pty Ltd since May 2017.
 - Manager Traffic Engineering at the Department of State Growth until May 2017.
 - Previous National committee membership with Austroads Traffic Management Working Group and State Road Authorities Pavement Marking Working Group
- Certified Professional Engineer with Engineers Australia
- Master of Traffic, Monash University, 2004
- Post Graduate Diploma in Management, Deakin University, 1995
- Bachelor of Civil Engineering, University of Tasmania, 1987

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R Burk', is written on a light-colored background.

Richard Burk

BE (Civil) M Traffic Dip Man. MIE Aust CPEng

Director Traffic and Civil Services Pty Ltd



1.6 Glossary of Terms

AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic - The total number of vehicles travelling in both directions passing a point in a year divided by the number of days in a year.
Acceleration Lane	An auxiliary lane used to allow vehicles to increase speed without interfering with the main traffic stream. It is often used on the departure side of intersections.
Access	The driveway by which vehicles and/or pedestrians enter and/or leave the property adjacent to a road.
ADT	Average Daily Traffic – The average 24-hour volume being the total number of vehicles travelling in both directions passing a point in a stated period divided by the stated number of days in that period.
Austroads	The Association of Australian and New Zealand road transport and traffic authorities and includes the Australian Local Government Association.
Delay	The additional travel time experienced by a vehicle or pedestrian with reference to a base travel time (e.g. the free flow travel time).
DSG	Department of State Growth – The Tasmanian Government Department which manages the State Road Network.
GFA	Gross Floor Area
Intersection Kerb	The place at which two or more roads meet or cross. A raised border of rigid material formed at the edge of a carriageway, pavement or bridge.
km/h	Kilometres per hour
Level of Service	An index of the operational performance of traffic on a given traffic lane, carriageway or road when accommodating various traffic volumes under different combinations of operating conditions. It is usually defined in terms of the convenience of travel and safety performance.
m	Metres
Median	A strip of road, not normally intended for use by traffic, which separates carriageways for traffic in opposite directions. Usually formed by painted lines, kerbed and paved areas grassed areas, etc.
Movement	A stream of vehicles that enters from the same approach and departs from the same exit (i.e. with the same origin and destination).
Phase	The part of a signal cycle during which one or more movements receive right-of-way subject to resolution of any vehicle or pedestrian conflicts by priority rules. A phase is identified by at least one movement gaining right-of-way at the start of it and at least one movement losing right-of-way at the end of it.



Sight Distance	The distance, measured along the road over which visibility occurs between a driver and an object or between two drivers at specific heights above the carriageway in their lane of travel.
Signal Phasing	Sequential arrangement of separately controlled groups of vehicle and pedestrian movements within a signal cycle to allow all vehicle and pedestrian movements to proceed.
SISD	Safe Intersection Sight Distance – The sight distance provides sufficient distance for a driver of a vehicle on the major road to observe a vehicle on a minor road approach moving into a collision situation and to decelerate to a stop before reaching the collision point.
Speed	Distance travelled per unit time.
85th Percentile	The speed at which 85% of car drivers will travel slower and 15% will travel faster. A control method that allows a variable sequence and variable duration of signal displays depending on vehicle and pedestrian traffic demands.
Traffic-actuated Control	A control method that allows a variable sequence and variable duration of signal displays depending on vehicle and pedestrian traffic demands.
Traffic Growth Factor	A factor used to estimate the percentage annual increase in traffic volume.
Trip	A one-way vehicular movement from one point to another excluding the return journey. Therefore, a vehicle entering and leaving a land use is counted as two trips. (RTA Guide to Traffic generating Developments).
Turning Movement	The number of vehicles observed to make a particular turning movement (left or right turn, or through movement) at an intersection over a specified period.
Turning Movement Count	A traffic count at an intersection during which all turning movements are recorded.
Vehicle Actuated Traffic Signals	Traffic signals in which the phasing varies in accordance with the detected presence of vehicles on the signal approaches.
vpd	vehicles per day – The number of vehicles travelling in both directions passing a point during a day from midnight to midnight.
vph	vehicles per hour – The number of vehicles travelling in both directions passing a point during an hour.

1.7 Site Specific Glossary of Terms

SSA	Safe System Assessment
MVC	Meander Valley Council



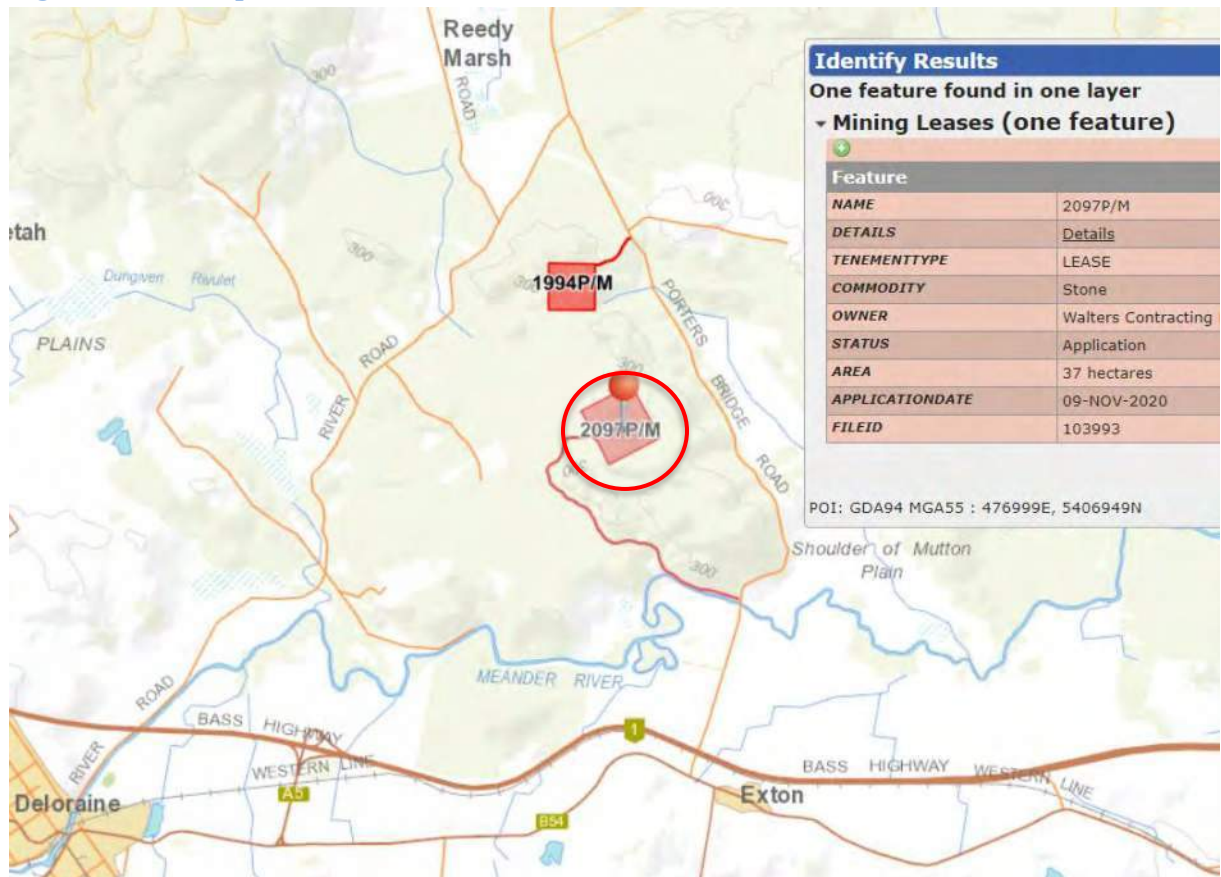
2. Site Description

Figure 1 shows the development location for quarry lease 2097 P/M.

The relevant state and council roads are shown in figures 2-4.

Porters Bridge Road provides access to Rural Resource land as shown in figure 6, proposed quarry lease 2097 P/M and existing quarry lease 1994 P/M.

Figure 1 – Development location



Source: *The List*, DPIPWE



Figure 2 – Road network relevant to the development site.

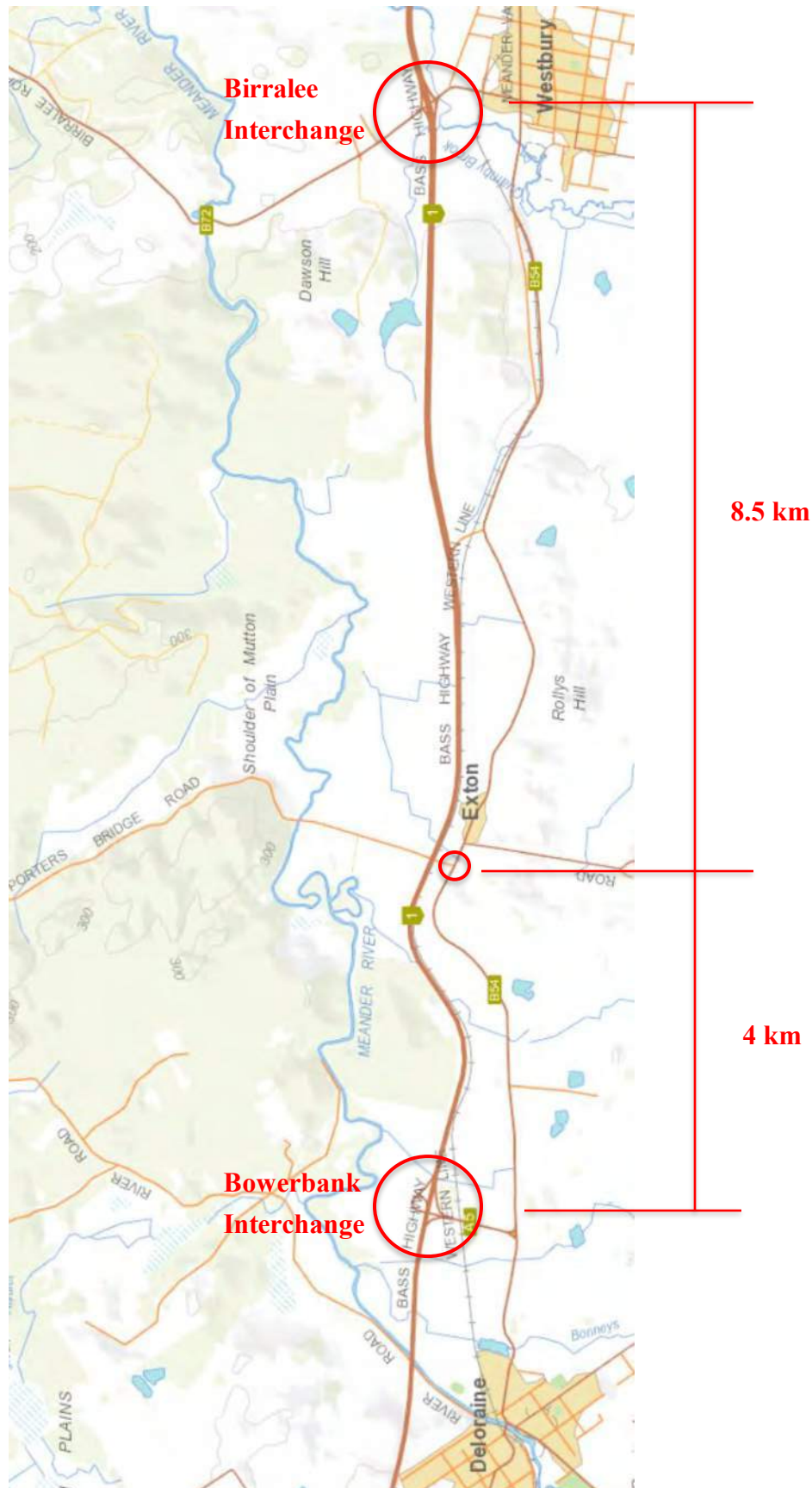


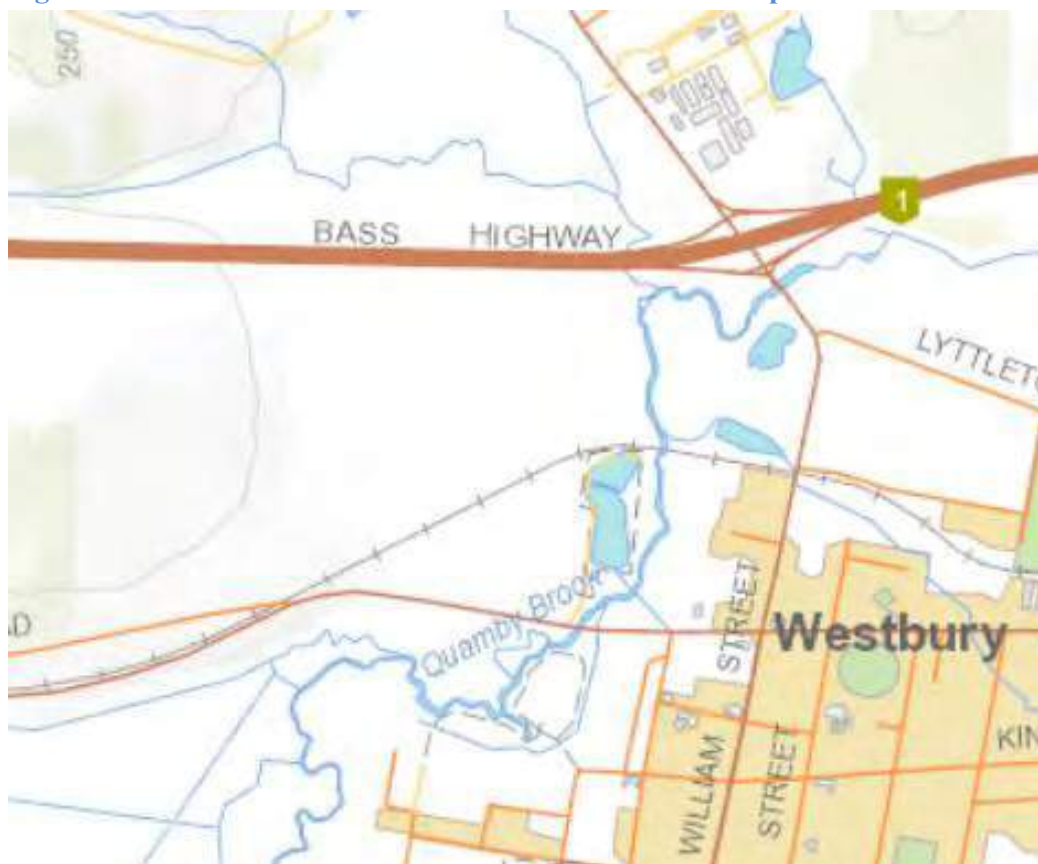


Figure 3 – Local road network West of Exton and the development site.



Source: *The List, DPIPWE*

Figure 4 – Local road network East of Exton and the development site.



Source: *The List, DPIPWE*

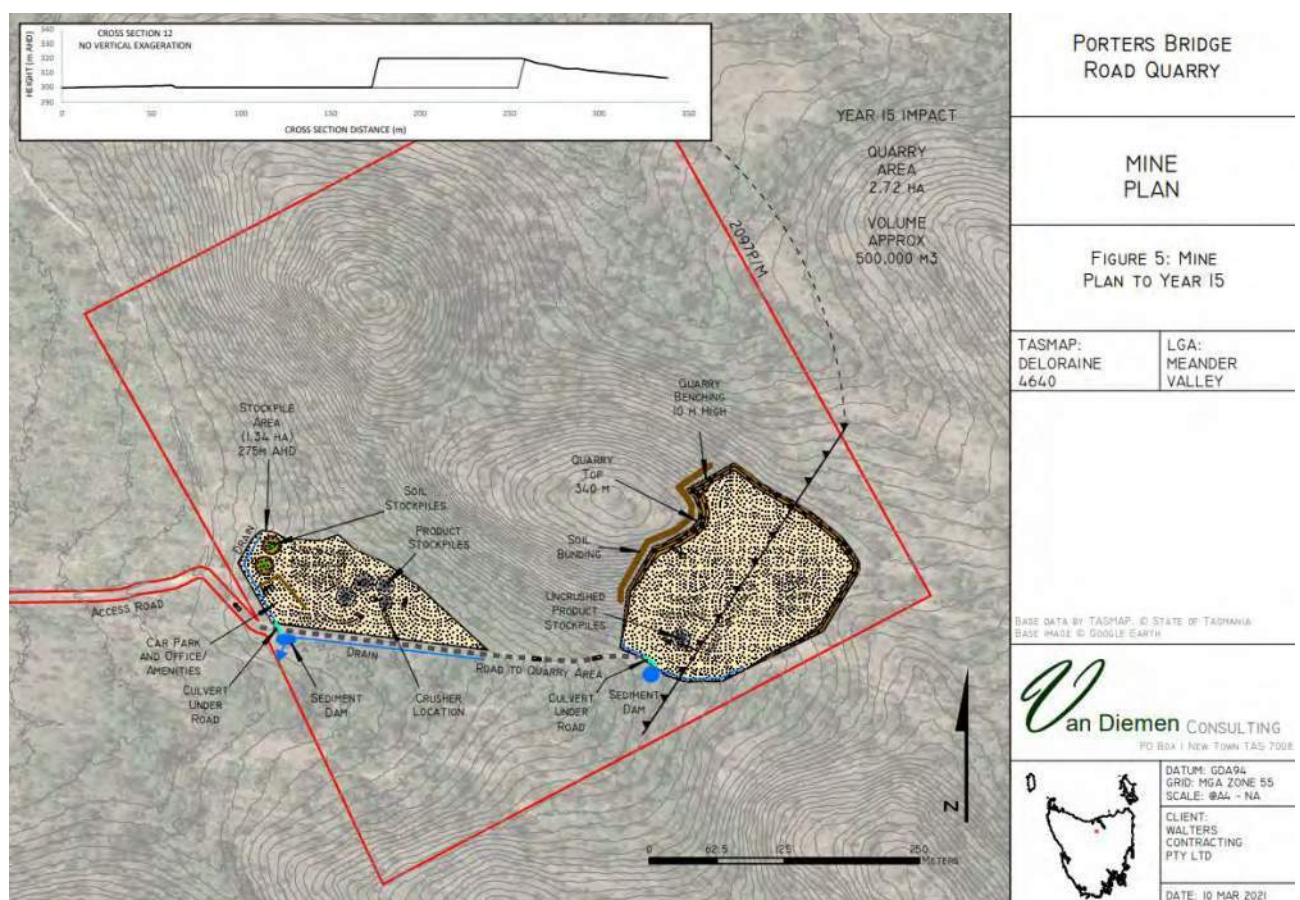


3. Proposal, Planning Scheme and Road Owner objectives

3.1 Description of Proposed Development

The proposal is to develop a hard rock quarry at the 2097 P/M mining lease site. The land is some 34Ha in area with access via Porters Bridge Road. The proposal is to deliver product to market with 19m truck and trailer combinations with a payload of some 30 tonnes. The proposed production rate is 50,000 tonnes pa. Figure 5 and Appendix A show proposed site management plans and access arrangements.

Figure 5 – Proposed Porters Bridge Road Quarry site management plan to year 15

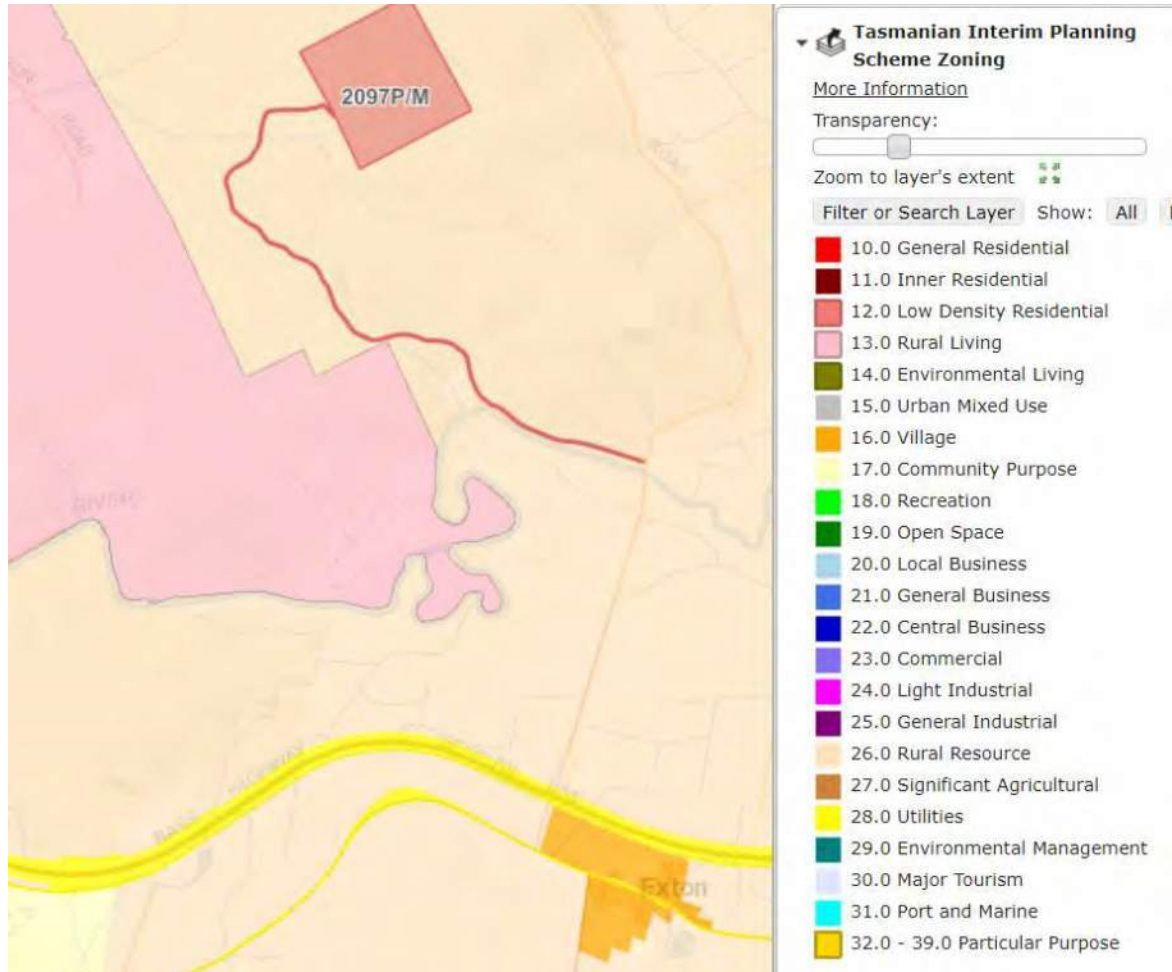




3.2 Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley 2021

The proposed development involves land currently zoned Rural Resource in accordance with the Tasmanian Planning Scheme 2021 shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6 – Lease site is within the Rural Resource zone



Source: *The List, DPIPWE*

3.3 Local Road Network Objectives

MVC is the authority responsible for the Council road network impacted by the proposal. MVC objectives are to maintain traffic safety and capacity for relevant road users.

3.4 State Road Network Objectives

DSG is the authority responsible for the State road network impacted by the proposal. DSG objectives are to maintain traffic safety and transport efficiency for relevant road users.



4. Existing Conditions

4.1 Transport Network

The transport system surrounding the lease site at Exton consists of state and council roads, see Figures 2-4. The development site has very good access to the State Road network via Porters Bridge Road.

4.2 Bass Highway

The Bass Highway is a Category 1 Trunk Road in the State road hierarchy with an AADT of some 10,000 vpd at Exton and a speed limit of 110km/h. Appendix B show relevant traffic data. The Bass Highway is a two-way two-lane road west of Exton and has grade separated 2 lane carriageways east of Exton.

The Bass Highway is part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network.

4.3 Bass Highway / Meander Valley Road connections

Meander Valley Road provides access to the Bass Highway at three locations:

4.3.1 Bowerbank Link and Interchange

Meander Valley Road meets the Bowerbank link at a roundabout and the Bowerbank Link has an interchange with the Bass Highway, see Figures 7-9. The proposal intends to use the Bowerbank Link as the primary access to the Bass Highway for east and west bound transport operations.

4.3.2 Bass Highway On Ramp East of Exton

This connection is some 3.3km East of Exton and provides west bound traffic access to the Bass Highway from Meander Valley Road and is part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network.

4.3.3 Birralee Road Interchange

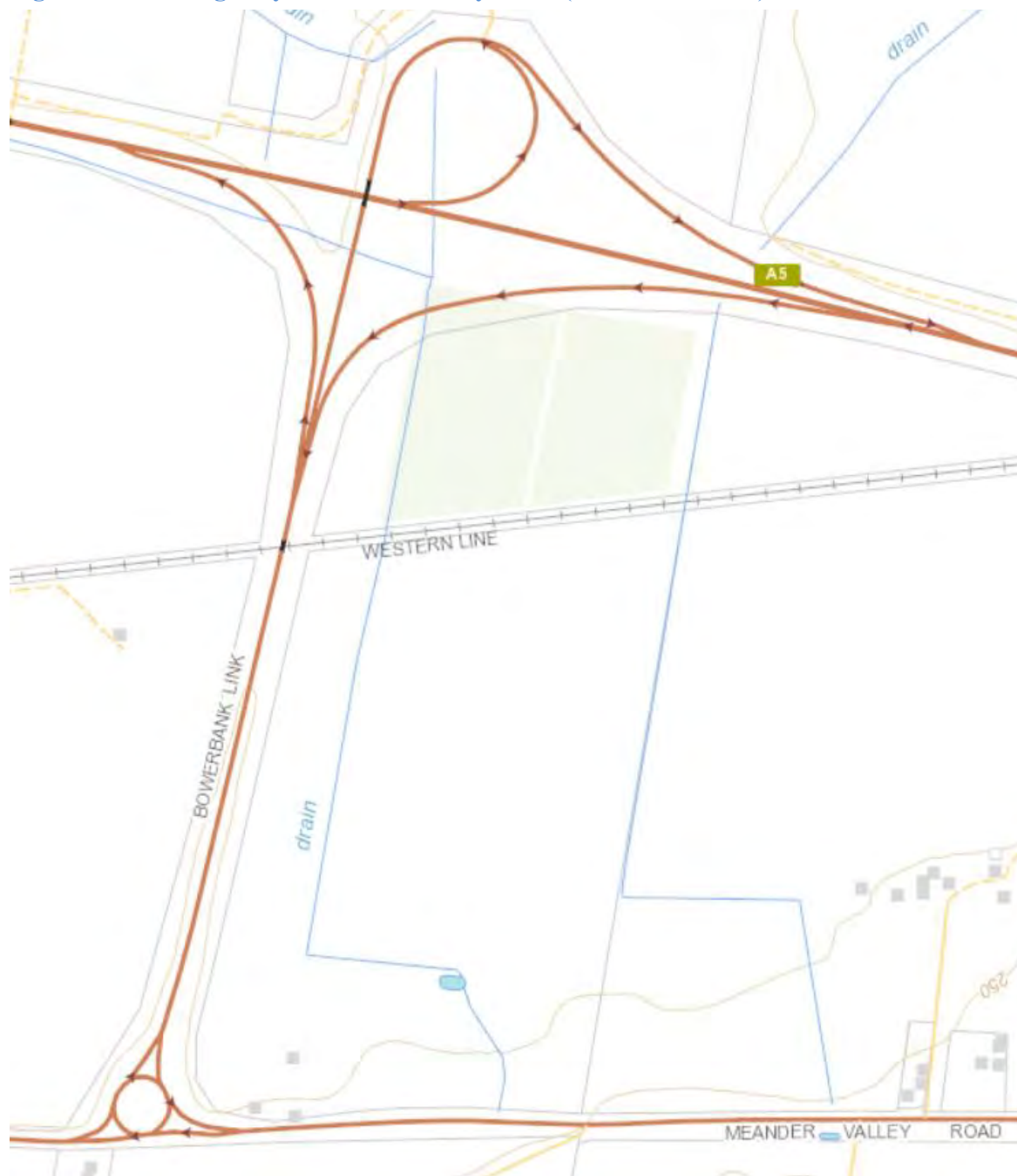
This intersection is accessible via Meander Valley Road and William Street at Westbury. Birralee Road is a Category 2 Freight Road in the State Road Hierarchy and provides direct access between Westbury and the North East of the State via other State Roads including Birralee Road, Frankford Main Road, West Tamar Highway, Batman Highway and East Tamar Highway etc.

The proposal may use the Birralee Interchange as a secondary access to Birralee Road and the North East of the State.

Figures 10-11 show aspects of the route to the Birralee Interchange.



Figure 7 – Bass Highway – Meander Valley Road (Bowerbank Link)



Source: *The List, DPIPWE*



Figure 8 – Bowerbank Interchange



Source: *The List, DPIPWE*

Figure 9 – Aerial view of Bowerbank roundabout with Meander Valley Road



Source: *The List, DPIPWE*



Figure 10 – Bass Highway – Meander Valley Road (William Street Link), Westbury



Source: *The List*, DPIPW



Figure 11 – Birralee Interchange

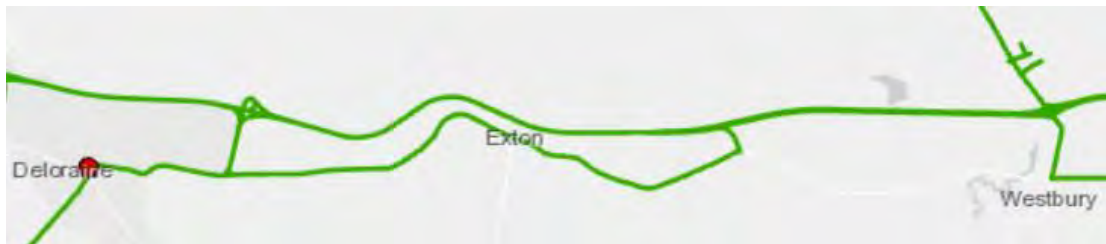


Source: *The List*, DPIPWE

4.4 Tasmanian 26m B Double network (Westbury to Deloraine)

The Tasmanian 26m B Double Network between Deloraine and Westbury is shown in Figure 12. See also Appendix D. Note Meander Valley Road is not part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network between the Exton On Ramp and Westbury, General Access allows 19m Truck & Trailer transport.

Figure 12 – Tasmanian 26m B Double network in the vicinity of Exton



4.5 Meander Valley Road

Meander Valley Road is a Category 5 Other Road in the State road hierarchy with an AADT of some 1,800 vpd at Exton and a speed limit of 100km/h. Appendix B and C show relevant traffic and link details. Meander Valley Road is a two-way two-lane road with a some 6.5m seal, centre and edge line delineation and is part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network from the Bass Highway On Ramp 3.3km East of Exton to Deloraine.

Between the Bass Highway On Ramp East of Exton and William Street at Westbury the Meander Valley Road is not part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network and General Access allowing 19m truck and trailer combinations.



4.6 Meander Valley Road / William Street intersection

Meander Valley Road / William Street intersection, Westbury is shown in Figures 13 – 15 with a simple layout with no delineated turn lanes on the priority road.

This intersection caters for 19m Truck and Trailer movements between the North and West legs of the intersection which may be occasionally used due to the proposal. The Northern and Eastern legs of the intersection are part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network.

Figure 13 – Meander Valley Road / William Street intersection, Westbury



Source: *The List*, DPIPWE

Figure 14 – Looking right along Meander Valley Road from William Street



Sight distance to the right is 100m.



Figure 15 – Looking left along Meander Valley Road from William Street



Sight distance to the left is 170m.

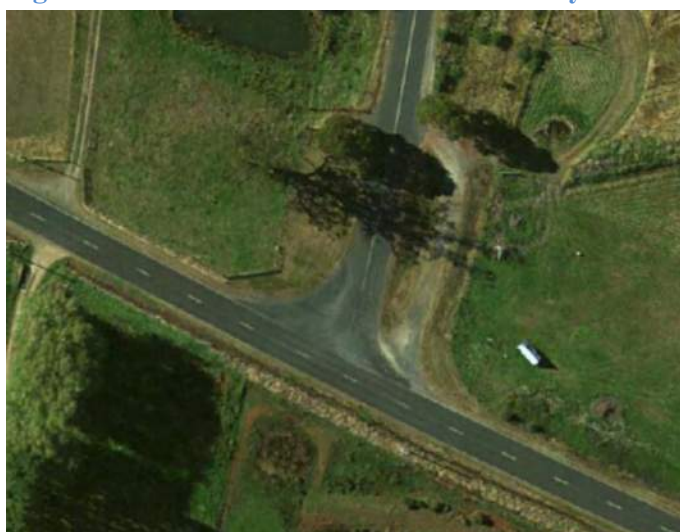
4.7 Meander Valley Road / Porters Bridge Road junction

Meander Valley Road / Porters Bridge Road junction has a low level of traffic activity but a high proportion heavy commercial activity. Porters Bridge Road provides access to an existing quarry lease 1994 P/M, see Figure 1 and forestry logging operations off Kellys Road which is a northern extension of Porters Bridge Road.

The junction has a fit for purpose simple right and left turn layout. Figures 16 – 21 show features of the junction.

Traffic activity on Porters Bride Road is low and estimated at 200 vpd.

Figure 16 –Aerial view of the Meander Valley Road / Porters Bridge Road junction



Source: *The List, DPIPWE*



Figure 17 – Porters Bridge Road approach to Meander Valley Road.



Figure 18 – Looking left along Meander Valley Road from Porters Bridge Road



**Sight distance
left is 200m.**

Figure 19 – Looking right along Meander Valley Road from Porters Bridge Road



**Sight distance
right is 200m.**



Figure 20 – Meander Valley Road at turn right to Porters Bridge Road



4.8 Porters Bridge Road

Porters Bridge Road is a sealed rural access road in the Council road hierarchy with an estimated AADT of 200 vpd and the Rural Default Speed Limit of 100 km/h applies. The speed environment is estimated at 60km/h. Porters Bridge Road is a two-way two-lane road with a 6.0m seal with guideposts for delineation and is not part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network but has General Access allows 19m truck and trailer combinations. Figure 21 shows the road characteristics.

Figure 21 –Looking North on Porters Bridge Rd towards quarry lease 2097 P/M access





4.8.1 Porters Bridge Road Overpass of the Bass Highway

The Porters Bridge Road Overpass of the Bass Highway is a DSG structure numbered SG497 with a trafficable width face to face of kerb of 7.5m and has T44 Bridge Design Loading which may not support 26m B Double operation. Figures 22 and 23 show the bridge layout and cross section.

Figure 22 –Aerial view of Porters Bridge Road overpass of the Bass Highway



Source: *The List, DPIPWE*

Figure 23 – South bound approach to Porters Bridge Rd overpass of the Bass Hwy





4.8.2 Porters Bridge Road Slab Linked Culvert

The Porters Bridge Road Slab Linked Culvert is a Meander Valley Council structure numbered MEAN 386 with a trafficable width face to face of kerb of 7.0m.

Design Loading is unclear and may not support 26m B Double operation. Figures 24 and 25 show the bridge layout and cross section.

Figure 24 –Aerial view of Porters Bridge Road slab linked culvert.



Source: *The List, DPIPWE*

Figure 25 – South bound approach to Porters Bridge Rd slab linked culvert.





4.8.3 Porters Bridge

Porters Bridge is a Meander Valley Council structure numbered MEAN 1259 with a trafficable width face to face of kerb of 5.0m.

Design Loading is SM 1600 stamped on the structure indicates the structure can support 26m B Double operation. Figures 26 - 28 show the bridge layout and cross section.

Figure 26 – North bound approach to Porters Bridge



Replace No Overtaking On Bridge sign R6-2 on both approaches.

Figure 27 – North bound approach to Porters Bridge





Figure 28 – Side view of Porters Bridge



4.8.4 Porters Bridge Road Quarry 2097 P/M access

Porters Bridge Road Quarry 2097 P/M access currently has minimal traffic activity due to native forest silviculture activities when conducted and landowner access for property maintenance and security.

The access has a simple right and left turn unsealed layout and 8.5m wide gate offset 19.5m from the edge of Porters Bridge Road.

Figures 29-32 show features of the junction.

Figure 29 –Aerial view of the Porters Bridge Road / Quarry Access



Source: The List, DPIPWE



Figure 30 – Looking right along Porters Bridge Road from the Quarry access



Available sight distance to the right is >50m due to the tree.

Figure 31 – Looking left along Porters Bridge Road from the Quarry access



Available sight distance to the left is 135m.

Figure 32 – Access road approach to Porters Bridge Road





4.9 Quarry access road

The quarry access road is currently a minimum standard rural driveway. The internal driveway width is some 3.0m wide, unsealed, and overgrown. Figure 33 shows the quarry access from Porters Bridge Road.

Figure 33 – Looking towards the quarry access from Porters Bridge Road





4.10 Traffic Activity

4.10.1 Bass Highway (East of Bowerbank interchange)

- AADT: 10,000 vpd (2019)
- Compound Annual Growth 2.5%
- Estimated AADT: 12,200 vpd (2031)

4.10.2 Meander Valley Road (East of Bowerbank roundabout)

- AADT: 1,750 vpd (2017)
- Compound Annual Growth 0.5%
- Estimated AADT: 1,860 vpd (2031)
- Peak Hour Traffic 2017
 - AM Peak
 - West Bound: 80vph
 - East Bound: 80vph
 - PM Peak
 - West Bound: 100vph
 - East Bound: 90vph
- Estimated Peak Hour Traffic 2031 due to background growth at 0.5% pa
 - AM Peak
 - West Bound: 85vph
 - East Bound: 85ph
 -
 - PM Peak
 - West Bound: 106vph
 - East Bound: 95vph

4.10.3 Porters Bridge Road (at Meander Valley Road junction)

- AADT: 200 vpd (2021)
- Compound Annual Growth 0.0%
- Estimated AADT: 200 vpd (2031)

4.10.4 Birralelee Road (North of Roxford Avenue)

- AADT: 952 vpd (2019)



4.11 Crash History

The Department of State Growth is supplied with reported crashes by Tasmania Police. The Department maintains a crash database from the crash reports which is used to monitor road safety, identify problem areas and develop improvement schemes.

The 5-year reported crash history is summarised for Porters Bridge Road and Meander valley Road (Exton to Bowerbank) in the following Figures 34-37. The crash histories provide no evidence of a crash propensity or issues that would be exacerbated by the proposal.

Figure 34 – 5 Year crash history on Porters Bridge Road

Crash Id	Description	Date	Time	Severity	Light	Speed Limit	Location	Units
49970883	167 - Animal (not ridden)	18-Apr-2019	21:00	PDO	Night	80	Porters Bridge Road	LV

Figure 35 – 5 Year crash locations on Porters Bridge Road

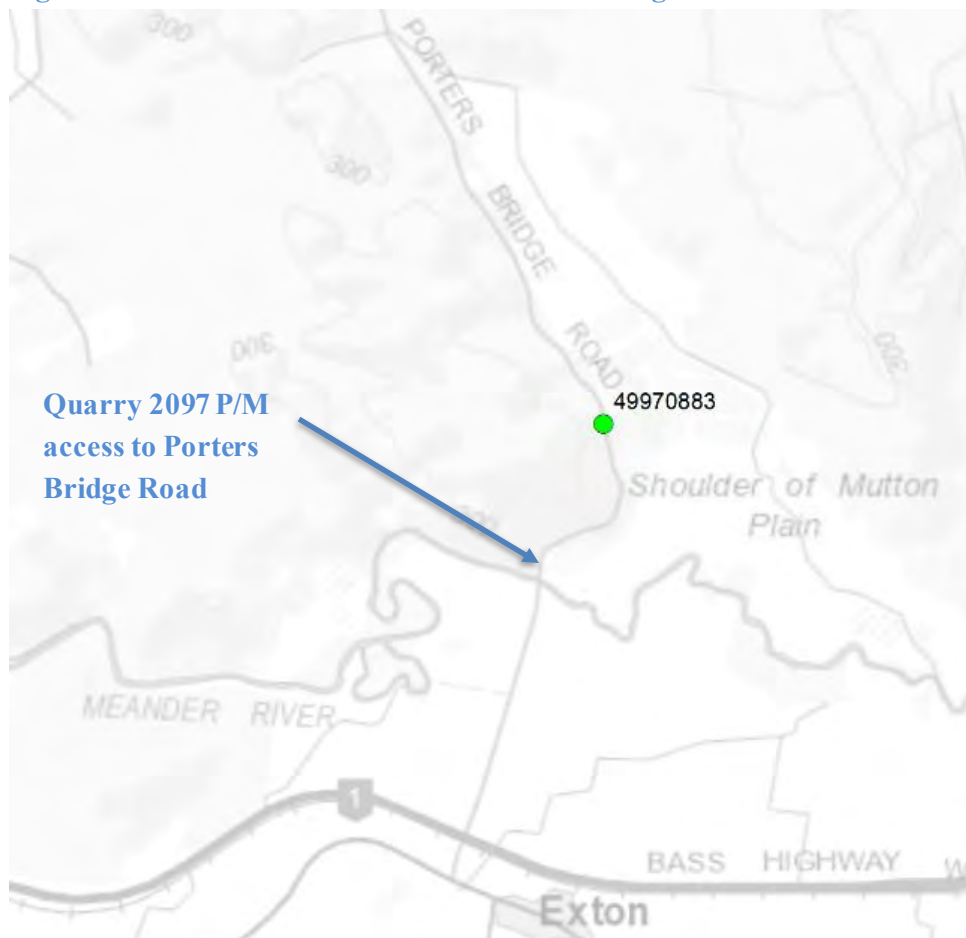




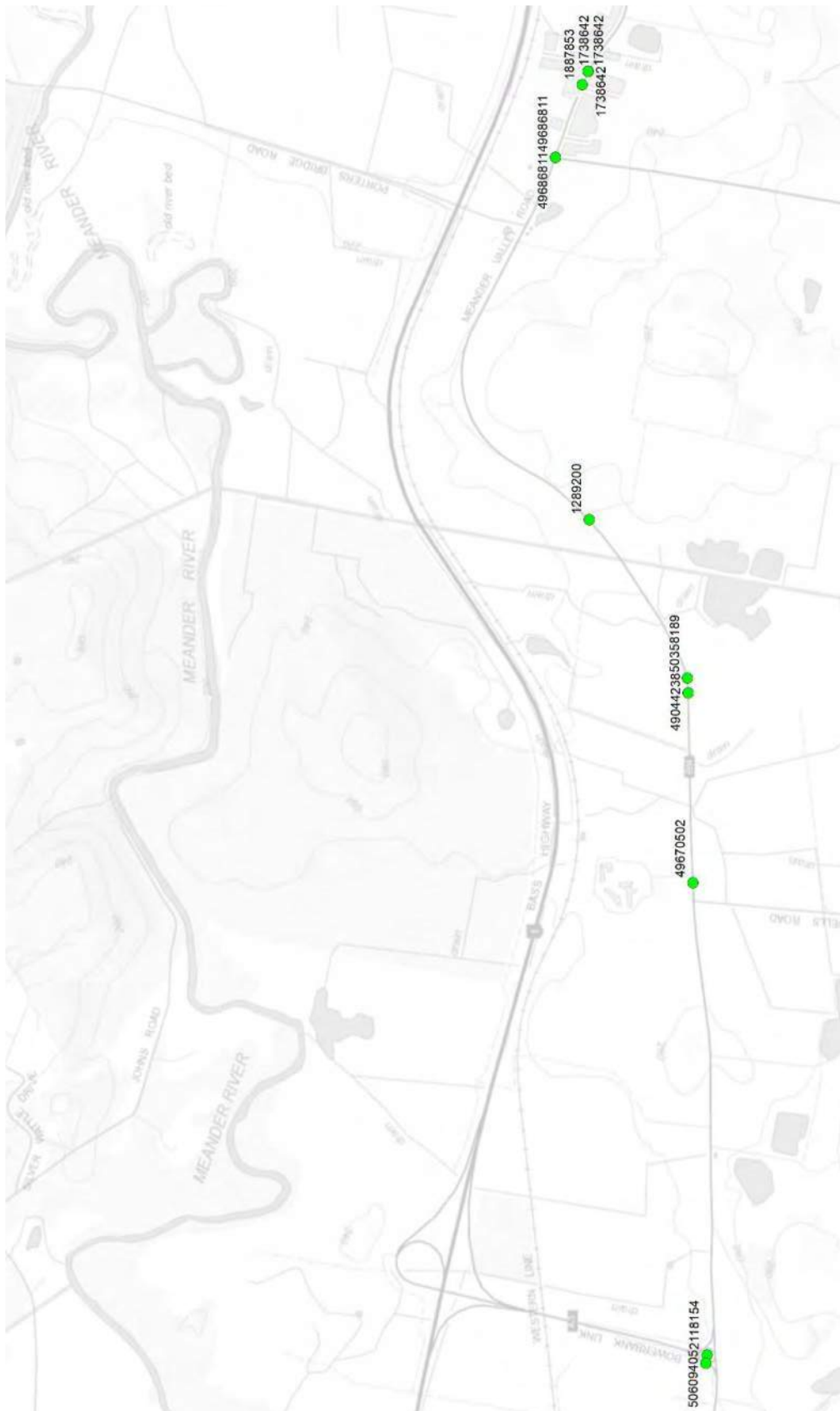
Figure 36 – 5 Year crash history on MVR (Bowerbank Link to Exton)

Crash Id	Description	Date	Time	Severity	Speed Limit	Location	Units
1289200	189 - Other curve	09-Jan-2016	13:30	PDO	100	MVR, Exton	LV
1738642	160 - Parked	21-May-2016	09:51	PDO	60	MVR, Exton	LV&LV&LV
1887853	167 - Animal (not ridden)	04-Aug-2016	14:58	Minor	60	MVR, Exton	Bicycle
2118154	184 - Out of control on c/way	15-Nov-2017	09:15	PDO	80	Bowerbank Link / MVR int.	Motorcycle
49044238	189 - Other curve	12-Jan-2018	16:30	PDO	100	MVR, Exton	LV
49670502	171 - Left off c/way into obj. or pkd. veh.	17-Nov-2018	10:51	PDO	100	MVR, Exton	LV
49686811	116 - Left near	28-Nov-2018	11:59	PDO	60	MVR / Exton Rd Int.	LV & HV
50358189	189 - Other curve	28-Nov-2019	18:00	Minor	100	MVR, Exton	LV
50609405	164 - Perm. obstruction on c/way	15-Mar-2020	07:30	PDO	80	Bowerbank Link / MVR int.	LV

PDO | Property Damage Only
 MVR | Meander Valley Road
 LV | Light Vehicle
 HV | Heavy Vehicle



Figure 37 – 5 Year crash locations on MVR (Bowerbank Link to Exton)





4.12 Road Safety Review

4.12.1 Bass Highway / Meander Valley Road connections

- Bowerbank Interchange – No issues
- Bowerbank Roundabout – No issues
- Birralee Interchange – No issues
- Meander Valley Road / William Street intersection – Limited sight distance looking right along Meander Valley Road from William Street, see Figure 13.

4.12.2 Meander Valley Road

No issues

4.12.3 Meander Valley Road / Porters Bridge Road junction.

No Issues.

4.12.4 Porters Bridge Road

- Porters Bridge Road Overpass of the Bass Highway – No issues
- Porters Bridge Road Slab Linked Culvert – No issues
- Porters Bridge – Replace No Overtaking or Passing On Bridge sign R6-2 on both approaches, see Figure 26.

4.12.5 Porters Bridge Road / Quarry 2097 P/M access

- Limited sight distance looking right along Porters Bridge Road from the quarry access, see Figure 30.



4.13 Safe System Assessment.

Porters Bridge Road has been assessed in accordance with the Austroads Safe System assessment framework.

This framework involves consideration of exposure, likelihood and severity to yield a risk framework score. High risk crash types and vulnerable road user crash types are assessed for each site and aggregated to provide an overall crash risk. Crash risk is considered in terms of three components:

- Exposure (is low where low numbers of through and turning traffic) i.e. 1 out of 4.
- Likelihood (is low where the infrastructure standard is high) i.e. 1 out of 4.
- Severity (is low where the speed environment is low) i.e. 1 out of 4.

The Austroads Safe System Assessment process enables the relative crash risk of an intersection or road link to be assessed. Vulnerable Road users are considered along with the most common crash types.

The crash risk score is an indicator of how well the road satisfies the *safe system objective which is for a forgiving road system where crashes do not result in death or serious injury*.

The crash risk score for Porters Bridge Road was determined to be 52/448, see Appendix E for assessment details. Figure 38 indicates the crash risk on Porters Bridge Road is low.

Figure 38 – SSA score relationship with crash risk



4.14 Services

No services were observed during the site inspection that would be adversely impacted by the proposal.



5. Traffic Generation and Assignment

This section of the report estimates how traffic generated by the proposal is distributed within the adjacent road network now and ten years future.

5.1 Traffic Growth

Assumed background traffic compound annual growth of:

- Meander Valley Road: 2.3 % based on DSG traffic data summarised in section 4.10.
- Porters Bridge Road: 0%

5.2 Trip Generation

Haulage on the Tasmanian Road Network

Proposal annual tonnage is estimated at 50,000 tonnes pa.

With 19m Truck and Trailer operation

- Assuming payload capacity of 30 tonnes, would require 1,666 deliveries annually.
- Assuming transport operation 50 weeks / year, typically 5 and occasionally 6 days / week and 8 hours /day.
- Estimated delivery rate is 0.7 trucks /hour i.e 6 trucks per day.

Mining Lease application for 2097P/M states maximum operation rate of 32 trucks / day which has been used for analysis purposes.

32 trucks per day equates to 4 trucks per hour.

Allowance is made for light vehicles traffic due to 4 staff arrival and departure at 7AM and 5PM.

This equates to a gross peak hour traffic activity of 8 vph.

5.3 Trip Assignment

Trip assignment is based on assumed peak operation with 32 trucks per day i.e 4 trucks per hour plus 4 light vehicle movements at peak times for staff. 50:50 split is assumed between East and West bound destinations as Exton is midway between the North East and North West of the state. Figure 39 shows the assigned traffic due to the proposal and existing traffic for 2031.

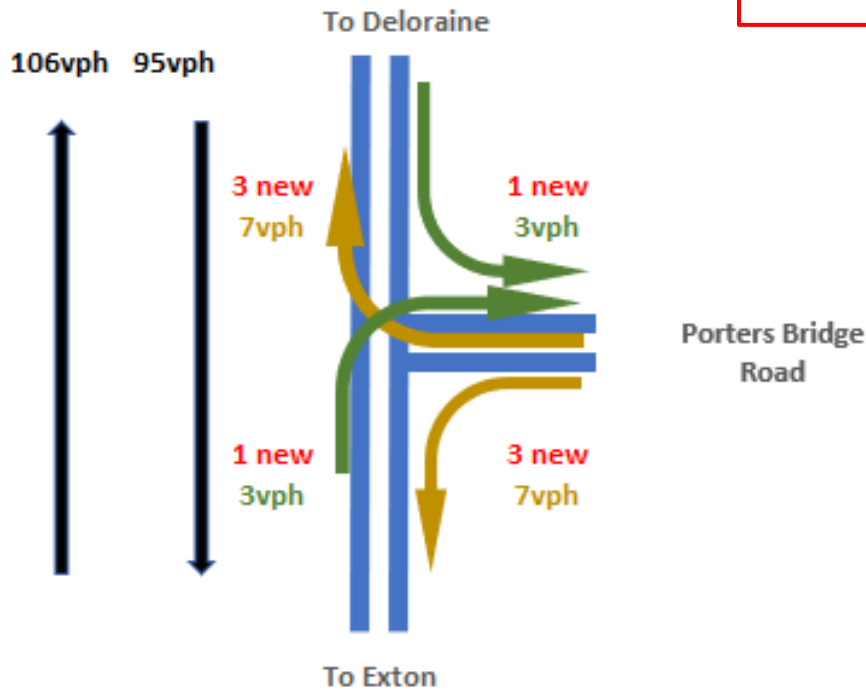


Figure 39 - Projected Meander Valley Road / Porters Bridge Road Peak Hr traffic 2031

AM Peak - 2031 With Development



PM Peak - 2031 With Development



Figures in red due to the proposal.



6. Impact on Road Network

6.1 Impact of traffic generated by the proposal.

6.1.1 Bass Highway / Meander Valley Road connections

- **Bowerbank Interchange**

The proposal has negligible impact as traffic activity is increased on the Bass Highway from 10,000 to 10,040 vpd.

- **Bowerbank Roundabout**

The proposal has negligible impact as traffic activity is increased from 1,800 to 1,840 vpd.

- **Birralee Interchange**

The proposal has negligible impact as traffic activity is increased from 1,000 to 1,040 vpd.

- **Meander Valley Road / William Street intersection**

The proposal has minimal impact as traffic activity is increases from 2,000 to 2,005 vpd.

6.1.2 Meander Valley Road

The proposal involves operation with 19m truck and trailer combinations which are General Access combinations that can operate the full length of Meander Valley Road.

Meander Valley Road caters for 26m B Doubles between the Bowerbank Interchange and the Bass Highway On Ramp East of Exton.

6.1.3 Meander Valley Road / Porters Bridge Road junction.

This junction has been analysed with SIDRA 8+ Intersection analysis software. The junction model and detailed analysis results are attached in Appendix I for estimated 2031 AM and PM peaks. The results demonstrate the junction will operate at 5.8 and 6.6 % of capacity overall allowing for the development.

The Porters Bridge Road approach to Meander Valley Road will operate at :

- 0.7% of capacity during the 2031 AM Peak
- 1.9% of capacity during the 2031 PM Peak.

Characteristically at peak times:

- Delays will be in the order of 0.8 seconds on average for the junction.
- Queue lengths will be in the order of 0.1 vehicles on average for the junction.

This verifies that the proposal will have negligible impact on the operation of the junction.



6.1.4 Porters Bridge Road

- **Porters Bridge Road Overpass of the Bass Highway**

The proposed 19m truck and trailer combinations will have minimal impact. This structure can support 26m B Double operation.

- **Porters Bridge Road Slab Linked Culvert**

The proposed 19m truck and trailer combinations will have minimal impact. This structure can support 26m B Double operation.

- **Porters Bridge**

The proposed 19m truck and trailer combinations will have minimal impact. This structure can support 26m B Double operation in terms of bearing capacity. The bridge is a one lane structure and as such does not meet the 8m trafficable width guideline for 26m B Double operation.

6.1.5 Porters Bridge Road / Quarry 2097 P/M access

Porters Bridge Road has ample capacity to absorb the traffic generated by the proposal and is estimated to operate at LOS A as traffic activity levels are in a very low range. Austroads Level of Service descriptions are attached in Appendix F.

6.1.6 Quarry 2097 P/M access road

The access road is currently 3m wide with passing bays, see Figure 42.

6.2 Sight Distance

Austroads sight distance requirements are summarised in see Figure 40.

Figure 40 – Available sight distance summary

Junction Major Rd - Minor Rd	Speed Limit (km/h)	Speed Environment (km/h)	Road frontage sight distance		
			Austroads SISD (m)	Available	
				Left(m)	Right(m)
Porters Bridge Road - Quarry 2097 P/M access	100	50	97	135	50*
MVR - Porters Bridge Road Junction	60	60	123	200	200
MVR - William Street Junction	60	60	123	170	100*

Compliant

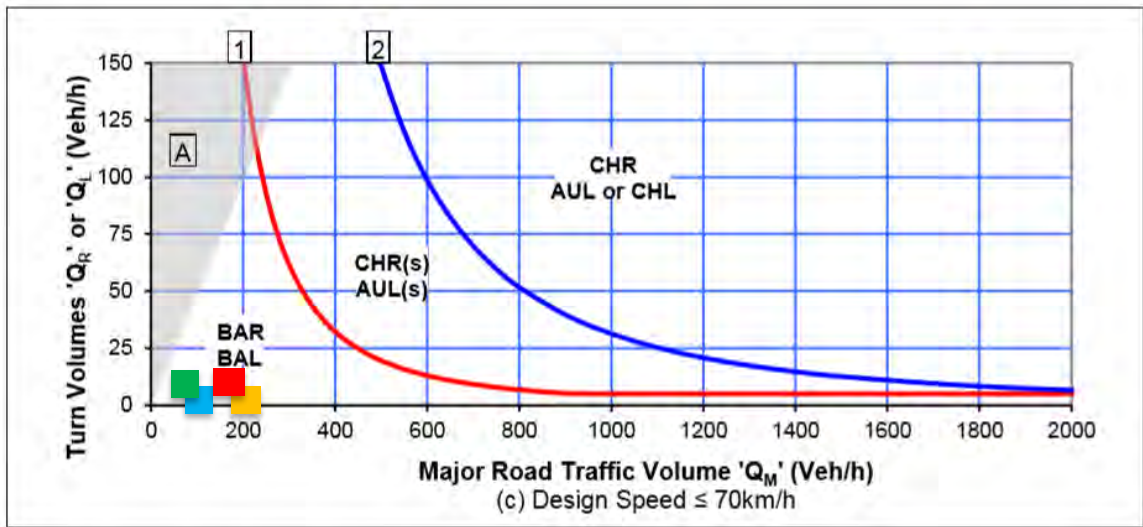
Compliant with pruning / removal of trees to clear sight lines



6.3 Junction warrants

The standard of junction required is based on Austroads Guidelines which take into account the standard of the road, speed limit and through & side road traffic i.e Austroads Guide to Traffic Management Part 6: Intersections, Interchanges and Crossings – 2020. Figure 41 shows the estimated activity levels for the MVR / Porters Bridge Road junction in 2031.

Figure 41 – Peak through and turning activity at the MVR / Porters Bridge Rd junction



Peak Hour Movement Summary (vph)		
AM	Turns	Total Effected Flow
Left In	10	85
Right In	10	180

Peak Hour Movement Summary (vph)		
PM	Turns	Total Effected Flow
Left In	4	95
Right In	4	205

Figure 41 demonstrates that technically a BAR and BAL junction layout is warranted regardless of the development.

The current junction has a Simple Right and Left junction layout and considered fit for purpose provide truck warning signs are provided on junction approaches.

6.4 Impacts on road users.

Public Transport - No effects, increase in traffic is negligible at 40 vpd.

Delivery Vehicles - No effects, increase in traffic is negligible at 40 vpd.

Pedestrians and Cyclists - No effects, increase in traffic is negligible at 40 vpd.

Motorcyclists - No effects increase in traffic is negligible at 40 vpd.



6.5 Other impacts

6.5.1 Environmental

No applicable environmental impacts were identified in relation to:

- Noise, vibration or visual impact
- Community severance, pedestrian amenity
- Hazardous loads, air pollution or ecological impacts
- Heritage and Conservation

6.5.2 Street Lighting and Furniture

No additional streetlighting or roadside furniture is deemed necessary.



6.6 Department of State Growth requirements

DSG review of TIA

These reviews are required to:

- consider proposals and whether the TIA prepared satisfies DSG requirements.
- resolve any issues so the TIA can be finalised.
- enable the TIA endorsement provided by DSG to be communicated to Council as part of the Development application process.

These reviews are usually arranged by the TIA author. The email address for submissions is:

Development@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Crown landowner consent

This is to provide DSG to opportunity to check alignment of proposals with DSG objectives for the road. If the proposal aligns with DSG objectives Crown Land Consent is issued by DSG. Crown Landowner Consent is required where there is a proposed change in use of property adjacent to a state road. The website for Crown Landowner Consent is:

https://www.transport.tas.gov.au/road/permits/crown_landownerconsent/

Access works permits

Developers must obtain an access works permit from DSG for proposed work within a state road reservation. Applications need to include:

- suitably design plans detailing the proposal and services affected.
- relevant design calculations for stormwater management and pavement design
- a traffic impact assessment

The website for access works permit applications is:

<https://www.transport.tas.gov.au/road/permits/road-access>

Summary of DGS requirements

DSG to be supplied a copy of this TIA and the developer will need to apply for an Access works permit to install Truck warning signs on Meander Valley Road approaches to Porters Bridge Road. DSG confirmation of acceptability of this TIA is attached in Appendix G.

Rural road access requirements

Proposals involving property access to a state road within a rural area, should comply with the DSG Rural Residential Access Standard. There are no such accesses in this case. The proposed quarry access involves a Council Road.



6.7 Council Access Standard

Truck accesses to rural property accesses should comply with LGAT Standard Drawings TSD-R04-v1 and TSD-R05-v1 which are available online at :

[Tasmanian-Municipal-Standards-Drawings-v3-December-20202.pdf \(lgat.tas.gov.au\)](https://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/Tasmanian-Municipal-Standards-Drawings-v3-December-20202.pdf)

Requirements for the proposed lease access to Porters Bridge Road include:

- Repair of the existing access seal to suite two-way flow of 19m truck and trailer transport.
- A culvert is not required as there is a culvert internal to the property on the west side of the gate.
- Ensure the property access gate is setback enough from the edge of the road so the design vehicle can stand between the gate and the edge of the road so through traffic is not delayed. A setback of 19.5m is recommended for Truck and trailer combinations. It is noted that the existing gate is setback 19.5m and has a width of some 8.5m

6.8 Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013

6.8.1 Road and Railway Code E4 requirements

- **Section E4.6.1 Use and road or rail infrastructure**

Acceptable Solution A3: For roads with a speed limit of more than 60km/h the use must not increase the annual average daily traffic (AADT) movements at the existing access or junction by more than 10%.

A3 is not satisfied as:

- movements onto Porters Bridge Road are currently estimated at 0 vpd and expected to increase by up to 40 vpd at the access to Porters Bridge Road due to the proposal.
- movements onto Meander Valley Road from Porters Bridge Road are currently estimated at 100vpd and expected to increase by up to 40 vpd due to the proposal which exceeds 10% of Porters Bridge Road traffic at the junction.



Performance Criteria P3: Any increase in vehicle traffic at an existing access or junction in an area subject to a speed limit of more than 60km/h must be safe and not unreasonably impact on the efficiency of the road, having regard to:

(c) an access or junction which is increased in use or is a new access or junction must be designed and located to maintain an adequate level of safety and efficiency for all road users.

- The Porters Bridge Road / access to quarry lease 2097 P/M satisfies sight distance requirements, has no crash history and the access will be widened and improved to LGAT Rural Access Standard, see section 6.6 for more detail and is considered able to be made safe and suitable for the intended use.
- The Meander Valley Road / Porters Bridge Road junction satisfies DSG junction warrants for the projected traffic activity, exceeds sight distance requirements and is considered safe.

P3 (c) is satisfied.

- **Section E4.7.2 Road accesses and junctions**

Acceptable solution A2: For roads with a speed limit of more than 60km/h the development must not include a new access or junction.

A2 is satisfied as the proposal involves an existing access and junction.

- **Section E4.7.4 Sight distance at accesses, junctions, and level crossings**

Acceptable Solution A1: Sight Distances at:

(a) An access of junction must comply with the Safe Intersection Sight Distance shown in Table E4.7.4; and

A1 can be satisfied, see figure 40.



6.8.2 Car Parking and Sustainable Transport Code E6

- **E6.6.1 Car Parking Numbers**

To ensure that an appropriate level of car parking is provided to service use.

Acceptable Solution A1: The number of car parking spaces must not be less than the requirements of Table E6.1

Table E6.1 for Resource Processing specifies 2 parking spaces per 3 employees and 1 bicycle space per 5 employees.

The proposal is for 3 employees and 2 parking spaces are proposed.

A1 is satisfied, see figure 44.

- **E6.7.1 Construction of car parking spaces and access strips**

To ensure that car parking and access strips are constructed to an appropriate standard.

Acceptable Solution A1: All car parking, access strips, manoeuvring and circulation spaces must be:

- (a) Formed to an adequate level and drained; and*
- (b) Except for a single dwelling, provided with an impervious all-weather seal; and*
- (c) Except for a single dwelling, line marked or provided with other clear physical means to delineate car spaces.*

A1 is not satisfied as an unsealed permeable crushed rock pavement is proposed.

Performance Criteria P1: All car parking, access strips, manoeuvring and circulation spaces must be readily identifiable and constructed to ensure that they are useable in all weather conditions.

P1 is satisfied as the proposed pavement is fit for purpose for quarrying operations in a rural setting, see figure 44.



E6.7.2 Design and layout of Car Parking

Acceptable Solution A1.1: Where providing for 4 or more spaces, parking areas (other than for parking located in garages and carports for dwellings in the general residential zone) must be located behind the building line.

A1.1 is not applicable as only 2 parking spaces are required.

Acceptable Solution A2.1: Car parking and manoeuvring space must:

- (a) *Have a gradient of 10% or less; and (Compliant)*
- (b) *Where providing for more than 4 cars, provide for vehicles to enter and exit the site in a forward direction; and (Not applicable as only 2 parking spaces are required).*
- (c) *Have a width of vehicular access no less than prescribed in Table E6.2 and Table E6.3, and*

Table E6.2 requires the access road width road to be 3.0m wide. The proposal provides a 3m access road with passing bays, see Figure 42, which exceeds the Table E6.2 requirement.

Table E6.3 requirements for parking spaces can be satisfied, see Figure 44. Two 90-degree parking spaces 2.6m wide by 5.4m long are proposed.

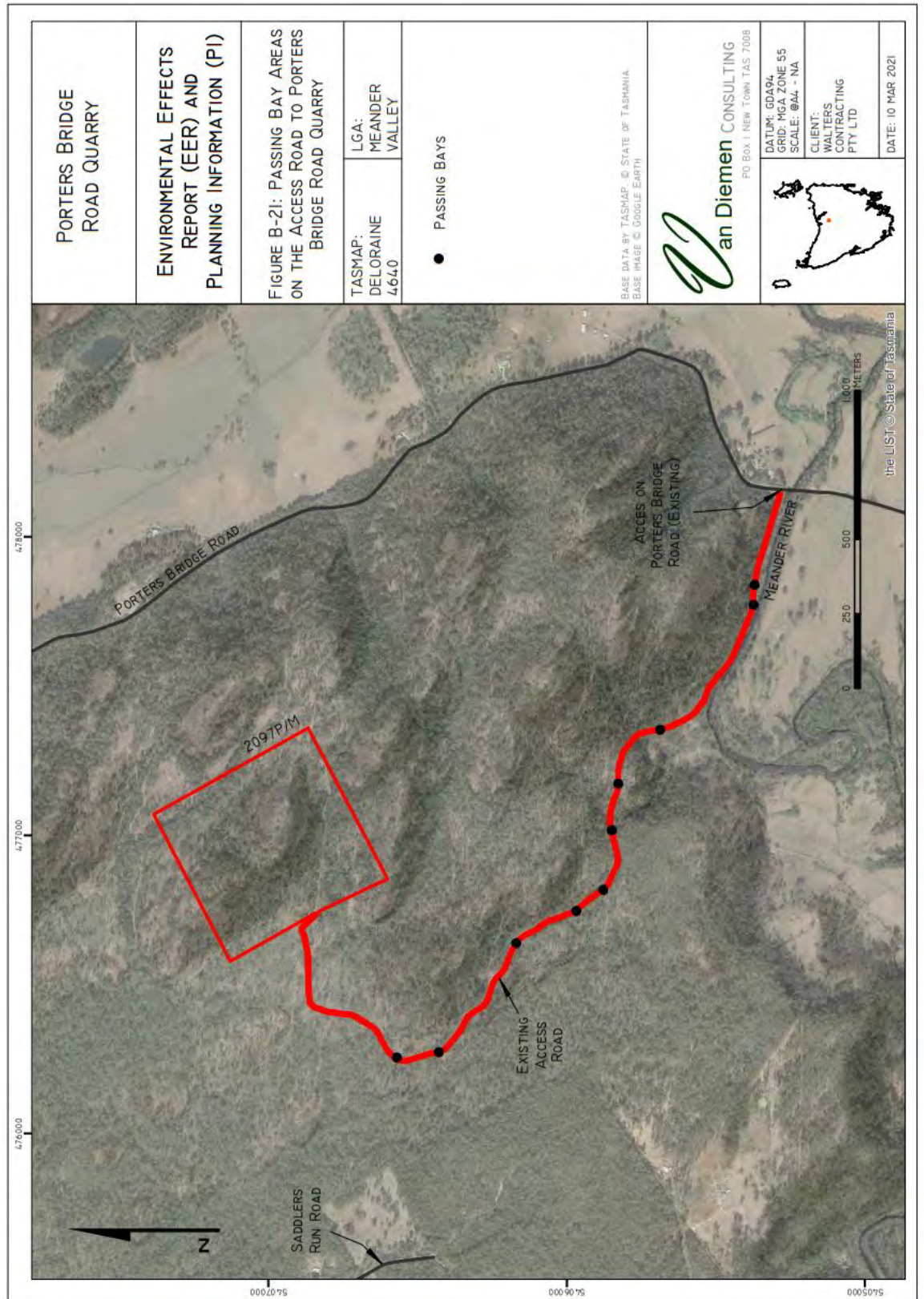
A2.1 can be satisfied.

Acceptable Solution A 2.2: The layout of car spaces and access ways must be designed in accordance with Australian Standards AS2890.1 – 2004 Parking Facilities, Part 1: Off Road Car Parking.

A2.2 can be satisfied as proposed layout is to standard.



Figure 42 – Access to lease 2097 P/M





- **Section E6.7.6 Loading and unloading of vehicles, drop-off and pickup**

Acceptable Solution A1: For retail, commercial, industrial, service industry or warehouse of storage uses:

(a) At least one loading bay must be provided in accordance with Table E6.4; and

(b) Loading and bus bays and access strips must be designed in accordance with Australian Standard AS/NZS 2890.3 2002 for the type of vehicles that will use the site.

The loading bay provided has area exceeding Table E6.4 requirement of 27.4m² as the GFA of the proposal is less than 1,000m² i.e < 2600m².

The quarry will have loading areas for quarry products however the proposed building consists of a simple site office with area less than 1000m², see Figure 44.

A1 is satisfied.

- **Section E6.8.5 Pedestrian Walkways**

Acceptable Solution A1: Pedestrian access must be provided for in accordance with Table E6.5.

Table E6.5 requires no separate access as the number of parking spaces is < 10.

A1 is satisfied.



6.9 Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley 2021

6.9.1 Road and Railway Assets Code C3

C3.5.1 Traffic generation at a vehicle crossing, level crossing or new junction

Acceptable solution

A1.4: Vehicular traffic to and from the site, using and existing vehicle crossing or private level crossing will not increase by more than:

- (a) The amounts in Table C3.1*
- (b) Allowed by a licence issued under Part IVA of the Roads and Jetties Act 1935 in respect to a limited access road; and*

A1.4 is not satisfied from Table C3.1 as proposal involves more than 5 vehicle movements per day for vehicles longer than 5.5m in length.

Performance Criteria

PI: Vehicular traffic to and from the site must minimise any adverse effects on the safety of a junction, vehicle crossing or level crossing or safety or efficiency of the road or rail network, having regard to:

- (a) any increase in traffic caused by the use.*
- (b) the nature of the traffic generated by the use.*
- (c) the nature of the road.*
- (d) the speed limit and traffic flow of the road.*
- (e) any alternative access to a road.*
- (f) the need for the use.*
- (g) any traffic impact assessment; and*
- (h) any advice received from the rail or road authority.*

- (a) The increase in traffic due to the proposal is small however proposed improvements for affected roads and junctions include:

Meander Valley Road / Porters Bridge Road junction, Exton

- Truck warning signs on Meander Valley Road approaches to the junction.

Meander Valley Road / William Street junction, Westbury

- Clearing of sight line looking right from William Street along Meander Valley Road.



Porters Bridge Road / Quarry Lease 2097 P/M access

- Retrofit of Truck access to rural property as per LGAT Standard Drawing TSD-R05-v1 with 7m trafficable width.
- Clearing of sight line looking right from the access towards Porters Bridge.
- Truck warning signs on Porters Bridge Road approaches to the junction.

Porters Bridge Road

- Replace No Overtaking or Passing sign on both approaches.

(b) The nature of the traffic generated by the use:

Traffic generated will be truck and trailer combinations to some 19m in length and some light vehicle activity due to staff.

Most of the road network utilised by the proposal is part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network and considered fit for purpose i.e Bass Highway, Meander Valley Road west of Exton on ramp to the Bass Hwy and William Street.

General Access roads include Porters Bridge Road and Meander Valley Road (3.4km East of Exton to William Street) and are considered as follows:

Porters Bridge Road

- Characteristic sealed road width of 6m
- Bass Hwy Overpass with trafficable width of 7.5m with 26m B Double load bearing capacity (SM 600 Design Loading)
- Slab linked culver structure with 7m trafficable width
- Porters Bridge with trafficable road width of 5.0m with 26m B Double load bearing capacity (SM 600 Design Loading). This is signed as a one lane bridge as the trafficable width is less than 5m and there is a high estimated percentage of commercial traffic i.e. > 30%.

Meander Valley Road (3.4km East of Exton to William Street)

- This state road is considered for purpose for General Access.

Meander Valley Road/ William Street intersection, Westbury

- This intersection is part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double network for vehicles moving between north and east of the intersection. 19m truck and trailer movements



between the Western and Northern legs of the intersection are accommodated by the existing intersection layout.

(c) the nature of the road:

As discussed above.

(d) the speed limit and traffic flow of the road:

The existing speed limits are considered appropriate. Existing traffic activity levels on the impacted roads is low and the traffic generated by the proposal is low. There are no traffic capacity issues.

(e) any alternative access to a road:

There is no viable alternative access. River Road provides an alternative route for light vehicles but is not considered viable for heavy vehicles as they would be directed through the Deloraine CBD which is inappropriate.

(f) the need for the use.

The use is required to allow supply for product to market from the 2097 P/M mining lease.

(g) any traffic impact assessment; and

This TIA finds no reason to disallow the proposal due to traffic impacts due to the proposal.

(h) any advice received from the rail or road authority.

No rail infrastructure is impacted by the proposal.

In summary some minor potential adverse effects due to the proposal have been identified and can be adequately mitigated with the measures described above. **P1 is satisfied.**

A1.5: Vehicular traffic must be able to enter and leave a major road in a forward direction.

A1.5 is satisfied.

C3.6.1 Habitable buildings for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area

Not applicable as the proposal does not involve construction of habitable buildings.

C3.7.1 Subdivision for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area

Not applicable as no subdivision is proposed.



6.9.2 Parking and Sustainable Transport Code C2

C2.5.1 Car parking numbers

Acceptable Solution A1

The number of on-site car parking spaces must be no less than the number specified in Table C2.1, excluding if:

- (a) The site is subject to a parking plan for the area adopted by Council, in which case parking provision (spaces or cash in lieu) must be in accordance with that plan,*
- (b) The site is contained within a parking precinct plan and subject to Clause C2.7,*
- (c) The site is subject to Clause C2.5.5; or*
- (d) It relates to an intensification of an existing use or development or a change of use where:*
 - i. The number of onsite car parking spaces for the existing use or development specified in Table C2.1 is greater than the number of car parking spaces specified in Table C2.1 for the proposed use or development, in which case no additional onsite car parking is required; or*
 - ii. The number of onsite car parking spaces for the existing use or development specified in Table C2.1 is less than the number of car parking spaces specified in Table C2.1 for the proposed use or development, in which case on-site car parking must be calculated as follows:*

The proposal is in accordance with (d)(i). See discussion in section 5.2.2 of this report.

From Table C2.1 Extractive Industry requirements is 1 car parking space per 2 employees with no requirement for bicycles.

Proposal is for 3-4 employees and 2 car parking spaces are provided, see Figures 43 - 44.

A1 is satisfied.



Figure 43 – Proposed Quarry Lease 2097 P/M Mine Plan Stage 5 - Year 15

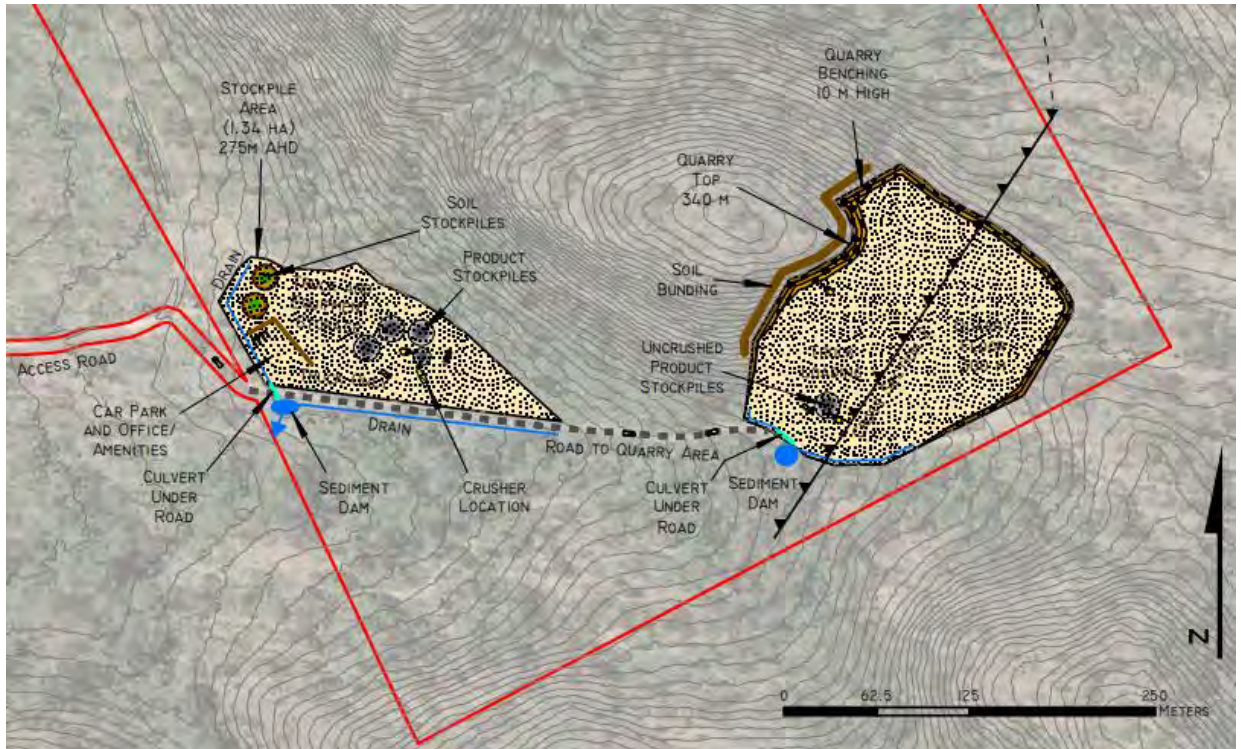


Figure 44 – Proposed Quarry Lease 2097 P/M Mine Plan Stage 5 - Year 15





C2.5.2 Bicycle parking numbers

Not Applicable.

C2.5.3 Motorcycle parking numbers

Acceptable Solution A1

The number of on-site motorcycle parking spaces for all uses must:

- (a) Be no less than the number specified in Table C2.4. and*
- (b) if an existing use or development is extended or intensified, the number of on-site motorcycle parking spaces must be based on the proposed extension or intensification, provided the existing number of motorcycle parking spaces is maintained.*

Table C2.4 has no requirement where the number of car parking spaces required is 0-20. 2 car parking spaces are proposed so no motorcycle parking spaces are required. **A1 is satisfied.**

C2.5.4 Loading Bays

Acceptable Solution A1

A loading bay must be provided for uses with a floor area of more than 1000m² in a single occupancy.

The quarry will have loading areas for quarry products however the proposed building consists of a simple site office with area less than 1000m².

A1 is not applicable.

C2.6.1 Construction of parking areas

Acceptable Solution A1

All parking, access ways, manoeuvring and circulation spaces must:

- (a) be constructed with a durable all-weather pavement,*
- (b) be drained to the public stormwater system, or contain stormwater on the site; and*
- (c) excluding all uses in the Rural Zone, Agricultural Zone, Landscape Conservation Zone, Environmental Management Zone, Recreation Zone and Public Open Space Zone, be surfaced by a spray seal, asphalt, concrete, pavers or equivalent material to restrict abrasion from traffic and minimise entry of water to the pavement.*

An unsealed permeable crushed rock pavement is proposed which is fit for purpose for quarrying operations in a rural setting and drainage to local natural watercourses is proposed.

A1 is satisfied.



C2.6.2 Design and layout of parking areas

Acceptable Solution A1.1

Parking, accessways, manoeuvring and circulation spaces must All parking, access ways, manoeuvring and circulation spaces must either:

- (a) comply with the following:*
- i. have a gradient in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890 Parking facilities, Parts 1-6. Satisfied.*
 - ii. Provide for vehicles to enter and exit the site in a forward direction where providing for more than 4 parking spaces. Satisfied*
 - iii. Have an access width not less than the requirements in Table C2.2.*
Proposal provides an access width of 3m with pass bays , see Figure 42, which satisfies Table C2.2 requirement for 6 to 20 car parking spaces (typically 3m wide access with passing bays).
 - iv. Have car parking space dimensions which satisfy the requirements in Table C2.3.*
90deg.parking spaces are proposed 2.6m wide by 5.4m long which matches Table C2.3.
 - v. Have a combined access and manoeuvring width adjacent to parking spaces not less than the requirements in Table C2.3 where there are 3 or more car parking spaces.*
Manoeuvre space exceeding 6.4m is available satisfying Table C2.3.
 - vi. Have a vertical clearance of not less than 2.1 metres above the parking surface level, Satisfied.*
 - vii. Excluding a single dwelling, be delineated by line marking or other clear physical means. Satisfied.*
- (b) Comply with Australian Standard AS 2890 Parking facilities, Parts 1-6. Satisfied.*

A1.1 is satisfied.

Acceptable Solution A1.2

Parking spaces provided for use by persons with a disability must satisfy the following:

- (a) Be located as close as practical to the main entry point to the building. Satisfied.*
- (b) be incorporated into the overall car park design. Satisfied.*
- (c) be designed and constructed in accordance with Australian/ New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2890.6-2009 Parking facilities - Off-street parking for people with disabilities.*

Not Applicable.



C2.6.3 Number of accesses for vehicles

Acceptable Solution A1

The number of accesses provided for each frontage must:

(a) be no more than 1; or

(b) no more than the existing number of accesses whichever is greater.

The existing two-way quarry access is proposed.

A1 is satisfied.

C2.6.5 Pedestrian access

Acceptable Solution A1.1

Applies to uses that require 10 or more car parking spaces. The proposal requires < 10 car parking spaces.

A1.1 is not applicable.

Acceptable Solution A1.2

In parking areas containing accessible car parking spaces for uses by persons with a disability, a footpath having a width not less than 1.5m and a gradient not steeper than 1 in 14 is required from those spaces to the main entry point to the building.

A1.2 is not applicable.

C2.6.6 Loading bays

Acceptable Solution A1

The area and dimensions of loading bays and access way areas must be designed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.2-2002, Parking facilities, Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities, for the type of vehicles likely to use the site.

Quarry product loading areas can comply with AS 2890.2-2002. **A1 can be satisfied.**

Acceptable Solution A2

The type of commercial vehicles likely to use the site must be able to enter, park and exit the site in a forward direction in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.2-2002, Parking facilities, Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities.

Loading area access can comply with AS 2890.2-2002. **A2 can be satisfied.**



7. Recommendations and Conclusions

This traffic impact assessment has been prepared to assess the proposed hard rock quarry at 2097 P/M, Exton and the associated haulage of 50,000 tonnes of crushed rock pa to market.

Porters Bridge Road is estimated to have an AADT of 200vpd (2021).

It is estimated the proposal would introduce 40 vpd to Porters Bridge Road in the form of 19m truck and trailer combinations and light vehicles. It is estimated peak operation would involve 32 trucks per day plus 8 staff movements per day with light vehicles.

Transport operations would primarily access the Bass Highway via the Bowerbank interchange for western and eastern destinations, via the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network.

Occasionally trucks would travel east to the Birralee Road interchange to access the Bass Highway and some eastern destinations via the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network apart from the General Access section of the Meander valley Road between Exton and Westbury.

Porters Bridge Road is common to all the routes and is not part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double network.

Porters Bridge Road is 5.0m wide from face to face of kerb. The Bass Highway Overpass structure is 7.5m wide from face to face of kerb and the slab linked culvert structures is 7.0m wide from face to face of kerb. In Tasmania, a trafficable width of 8m is required to qualify for the Tasmanian 26m B Double Network. Accordingly, 26m B Double operation on Porters Bridge Road is by permit only.

This assessment has considered the proposal in terms of :

- Traffic capacity on the state and council road network most impacted.
- Traffic safety from safety review of existing road conditions, 5 year reported crash history and Austroads Safe System Assessment.
- Austroads junction warrants
- Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013
- Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley 2021.



7.1 Traffic Capacity

All the state and council roads exposed to traffic generated by the proposal will be negligibly impacted as existing traffic activity is low in all cases and the proposal generates a low volume of traffic activity, estimated to peak at 40vpd.

Turning path requirements for impacted junctions and intersections have been reviewed:

Meander Valley Road / Porters Road junction

This junction caters sufficiently for General Access vehicle turning movements and from intersection analysis is operating at some 6% of capacity, see section 6.1.3, and considered fit for purpose.

Meander Valley Road / William Street intersection

This junction caters for 19m Truck and Trailer movements between the North and West legs of the intersection.

Porters Bridge Road / Quarry 2097P/M access

Will be resealed from the edge of Porters Bridge Road to the property gate to cater for two-way operation of 19m truck and trailer combinations.

7.2 Traffic Safety

Road Safety Review of existing road conditions

The following road safety issues were identified:

- Limited sight distance looking right along Porters Bridge Road from quarry access.
- Limited sight distance looking right along Meander Valley Road towards Exton from William Street.

5 Year Reported Crash History

Review of reported crash histories for Meander Valley Rd (Exton to Bowerbank Link) and Porters Bridge Rd reveals no evidence of crash propensities generally or with the proposal.

Austroad Safe System Assessment

Safe System Assessment of Porters Bridge Road yields a crash risk score of 52/448 which is a low crash risk score.

7.3 Austroads junction warrants

With current traffic activity the Meander Valley Road / Porters Road junction technically warrants a BAR and BAL junction layout but as the activity levels are at the bottom end of



the scale and the traffic generated by the proposal is very low (40vpd) and the junction is wide, the existing Simple Right and Left layout is considered adequate.

7.4 Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013.

Evidence is provided to demonstrate that requirements of the Road and Railway Assets Code E4 and Parking and Sustainable Transport Code E6 is satisfied.

7.5 Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Meander Valley 2021.

Evidence is provided to demonstrate that requirements of the Parking and Sustainable Transport Code C2 and Road and Railway Assets Code C3 is satisfied.

7.6 Recommendations:

Quarry Lease 2097 P/M Access road

- *Clear access road of overgrowth to support two-way operation of 19m truck and trailer combinations.*

Porters Bridge Road / Quarry Lease 2097 P/M Access

- *Provide Trucks Entering (W5-22B) warning sign, see Appendix H, on both Porters Bridge Road approaches 300m in advance of the quarry access.*
- *Clear sight distance looking right along Porters Bridge Road from the quarry access by removing trees, see Figure 30.*
- *Reseal the access to the property gate consistent with LGAT Standard Drawing TSD-R04-v1 and TSD-R05-v1 to cater for 19m truck and trailer combinations.*

Porters Bridge

- *Council replace No Overtaking or Passing sign R 6-2 on both approaches, see Figure 26.*

Meander Valley Road / Porters Bridge Road junction

- *Provide Trucks Entering (W5-22B) warning sign, see Appendix H, on both Meander Valley Road approaches 150m in advance of the junction.*



- *Apply for a DSG Works Permit to install Trucks Entering signs within the Meander Valley Road reservation which is a state road via the following website.*
 - *Access works permits:*
<https://www.transport.tas.gov.au/road/permits/road-access>

Meander Valley Road / William Street intersection

- *Council clear sight distance looking right along Meander Valley Road from William Street by removing shrubs and tree limbs, see Figure 14.*

DSG advice confirming acceptability of the TIA is attached in Appendix G.

Overall, it has been concluded that the proposed development should operate safely and efficiently on Porters Bridge Road at the quarry access and at the junction with Meander Valley Road subject to implementation of the recommendations.

Based on the findings of this report the proposed development is supported on traffic grounds.

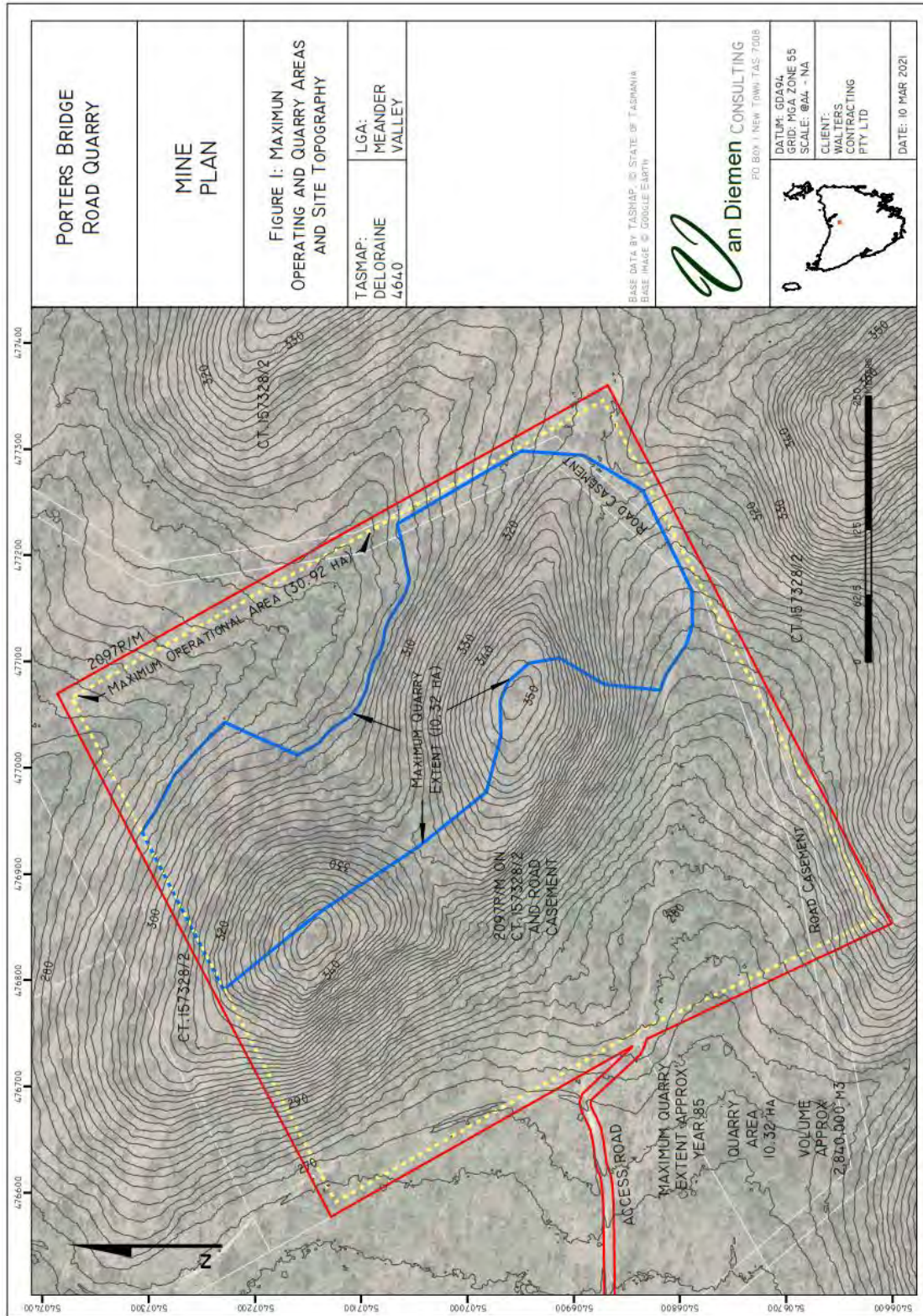


Appendices



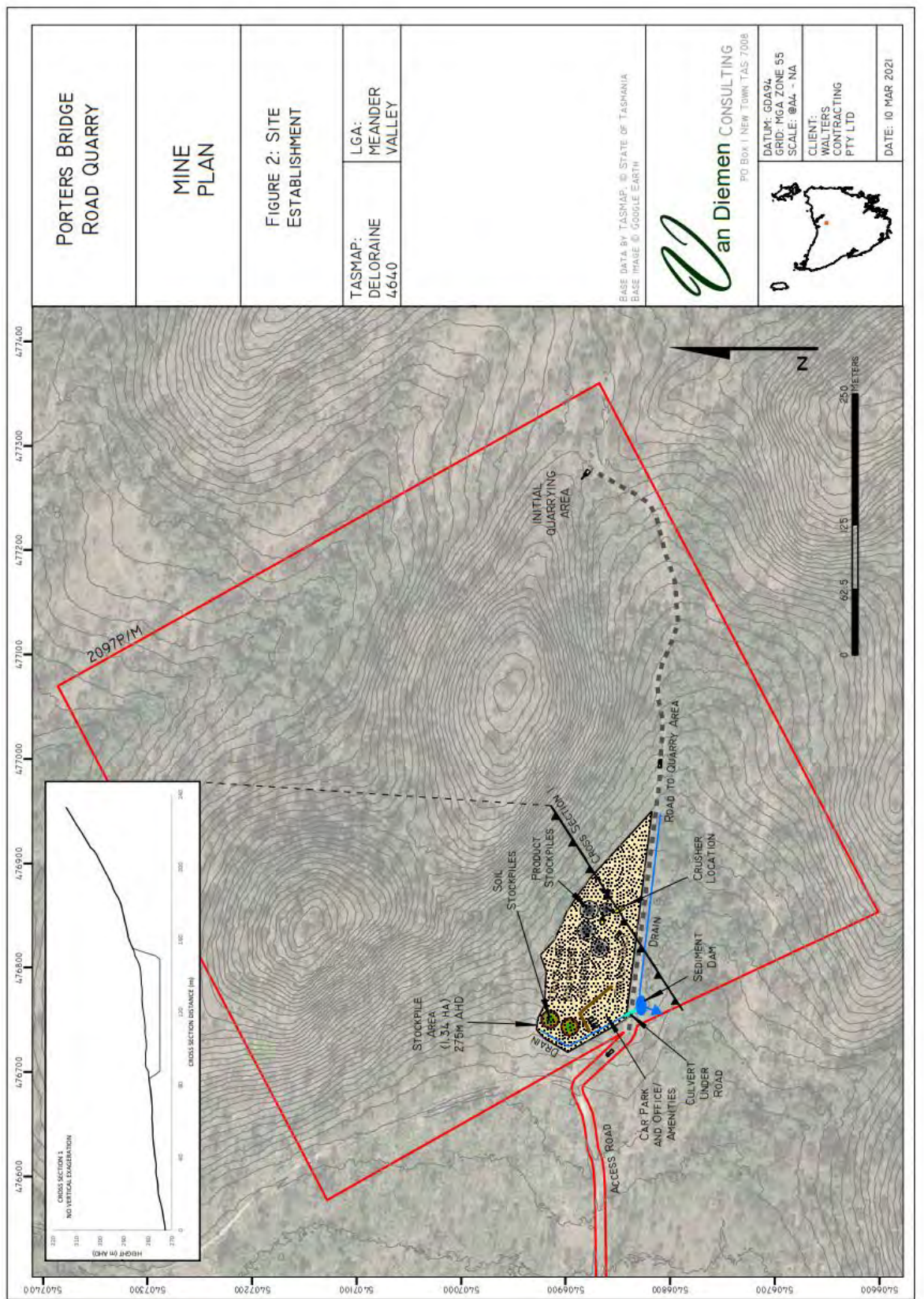
Appendix A – Site Plans

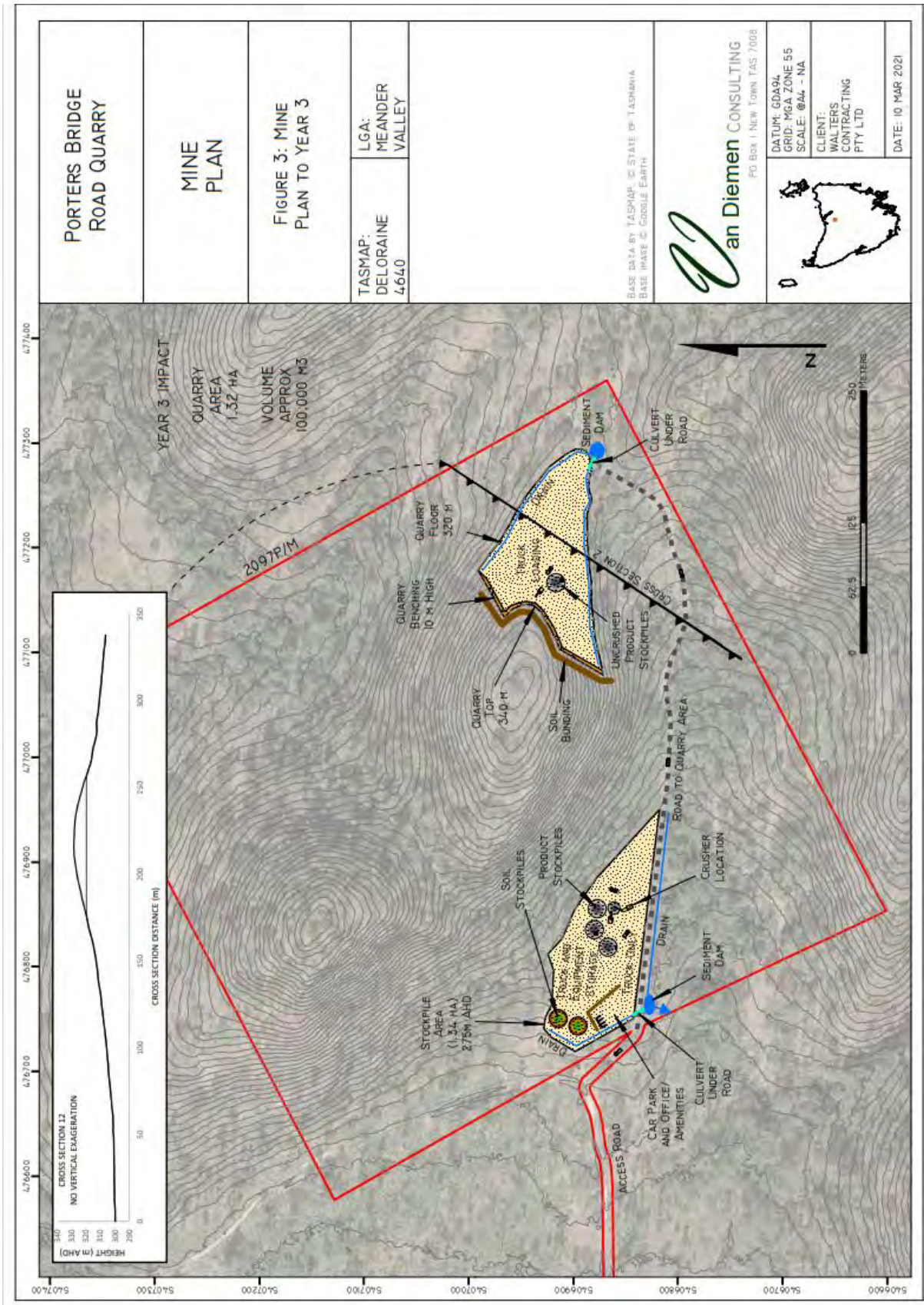
Appendix A.1 - Proposed mining lease area

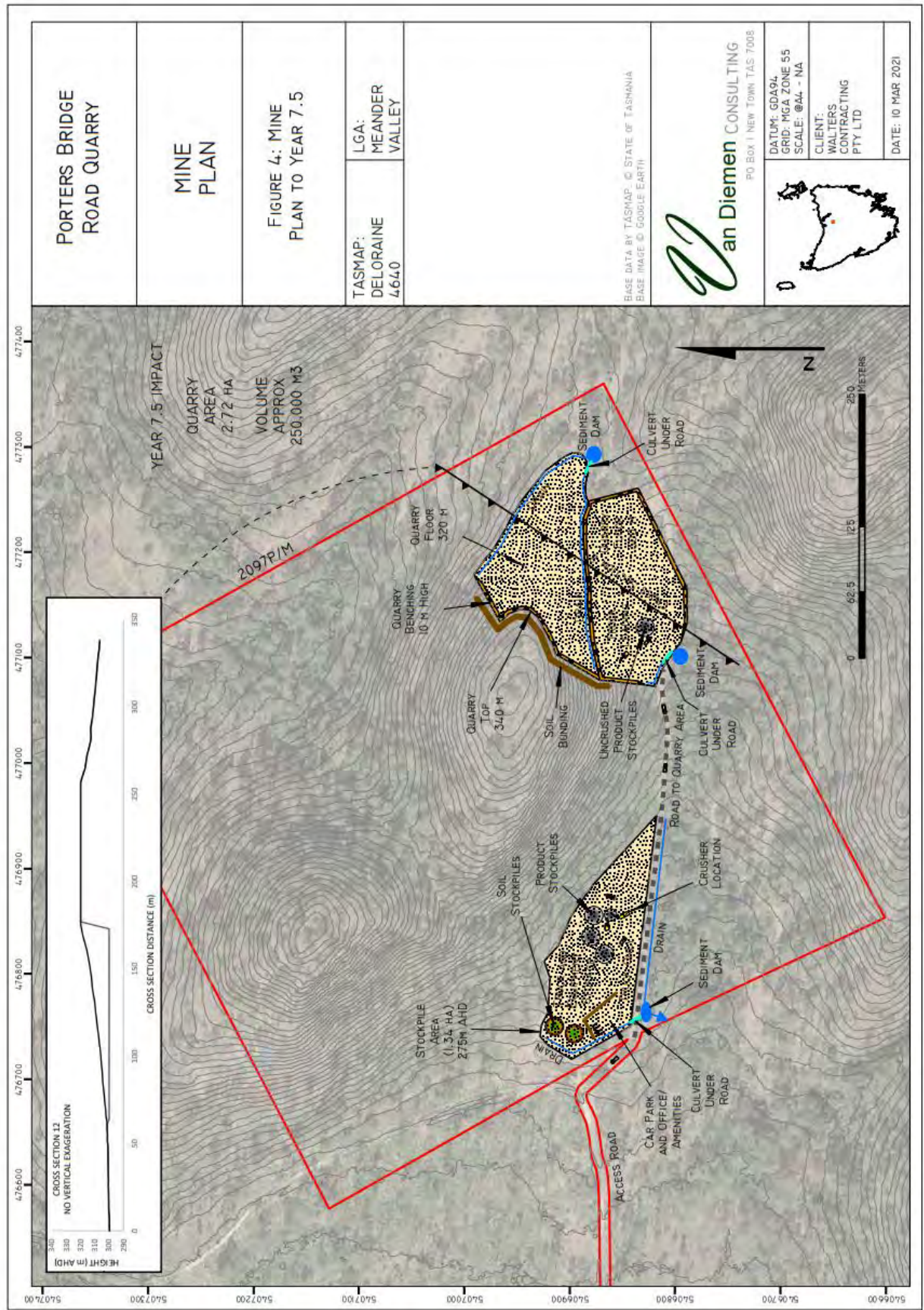


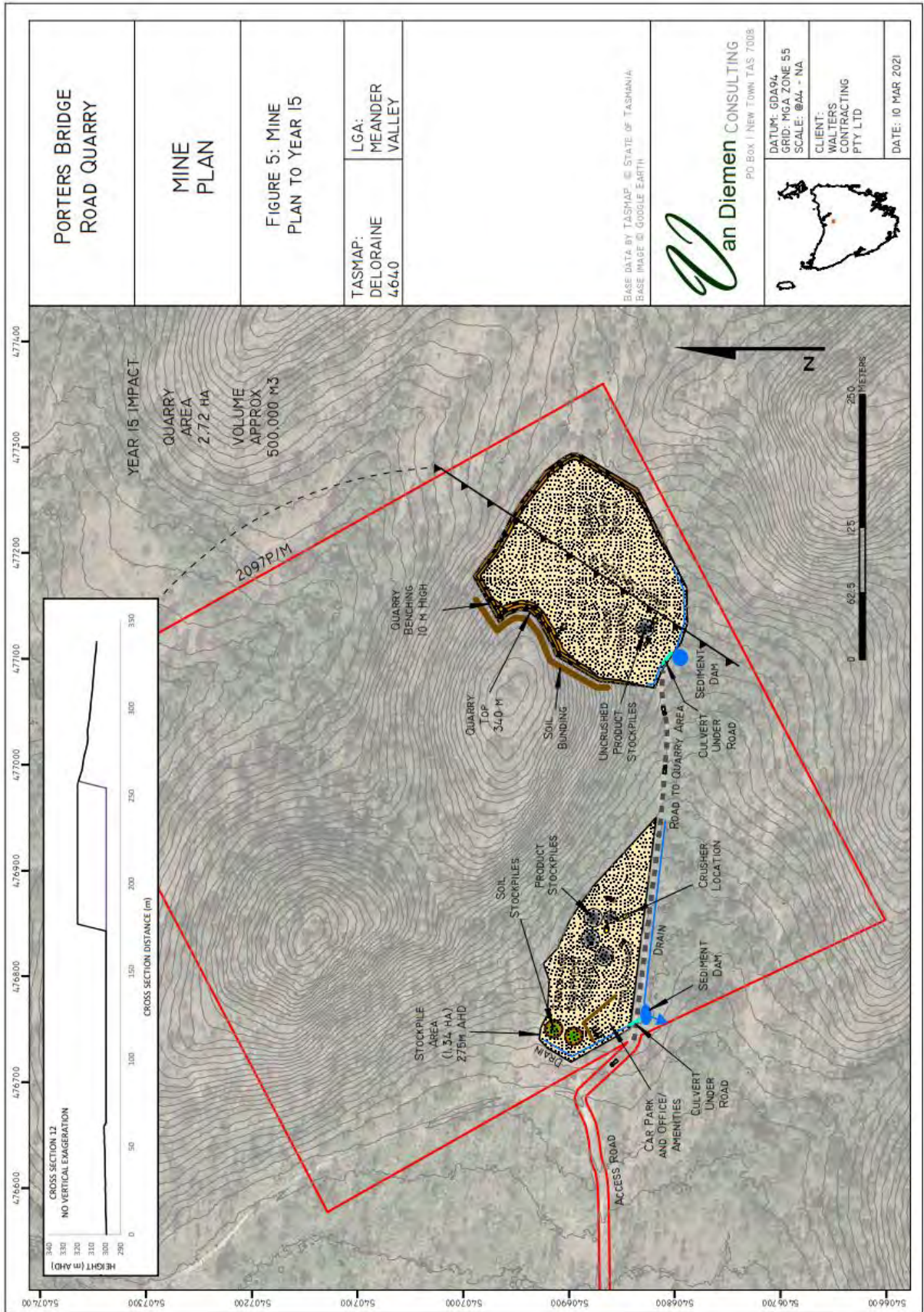


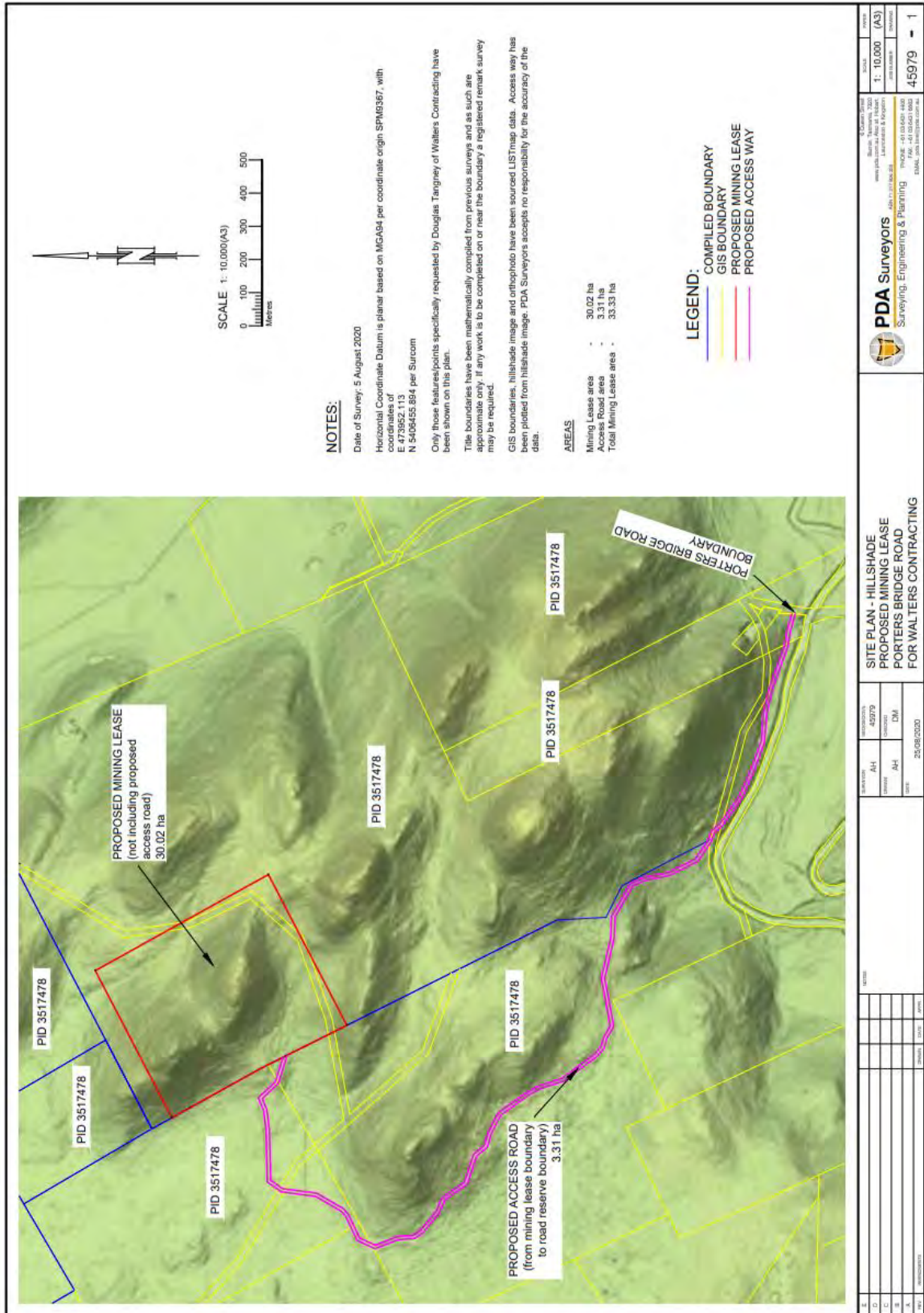
Appendix A.2 - Mining Lease Plans

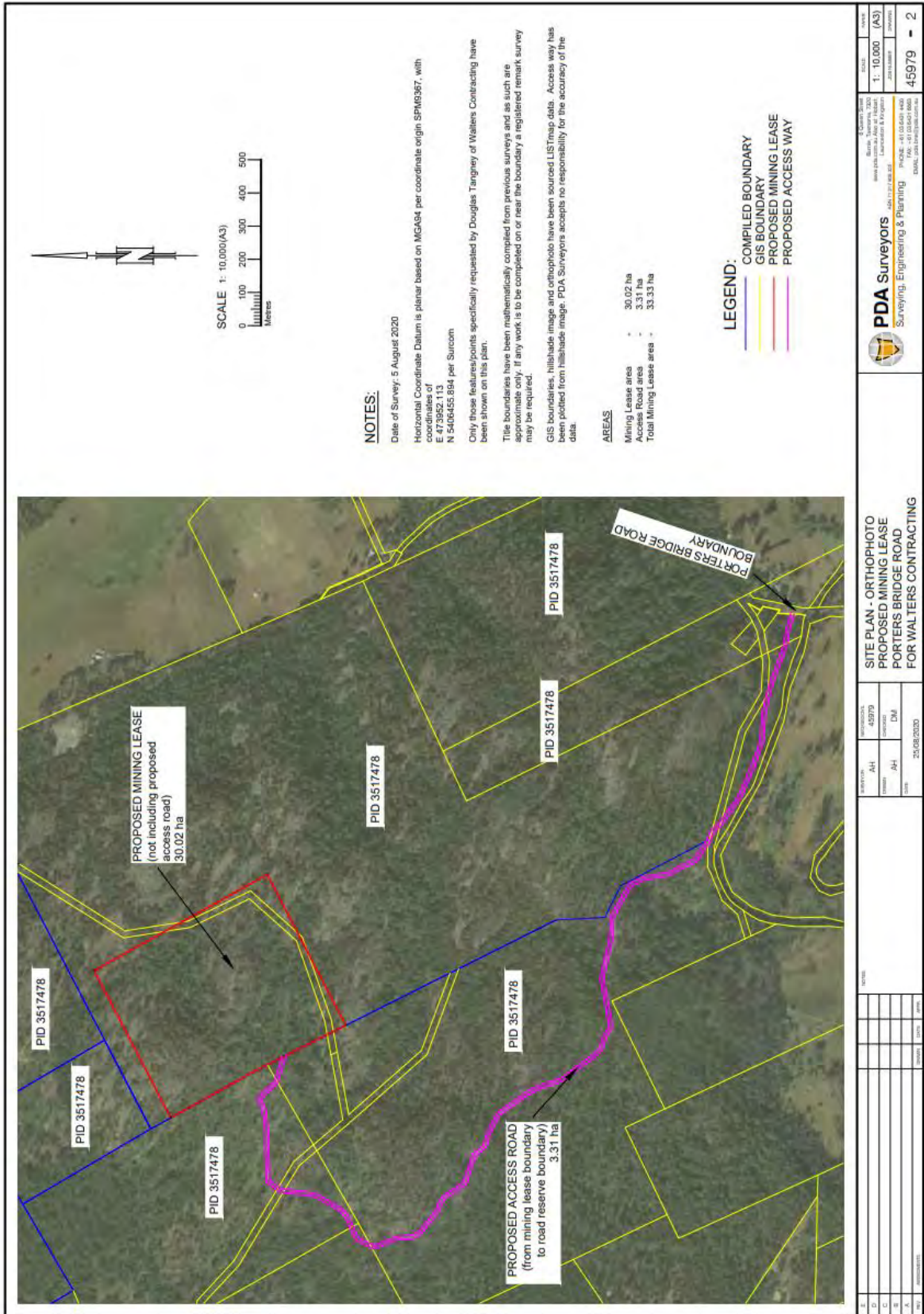








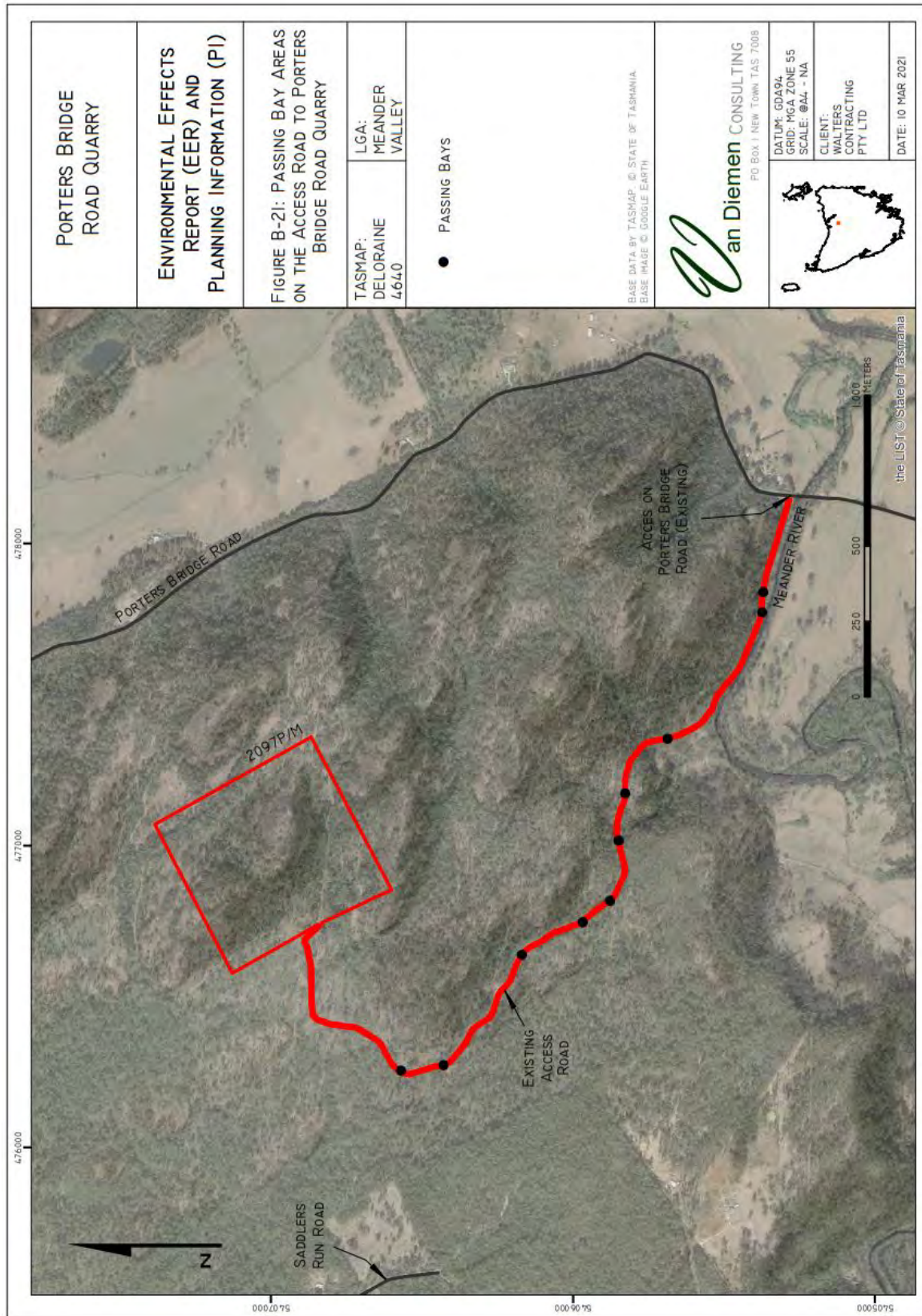




		PDA Surveyors Surveying, Engineering & Planning		1: 10,000 (A3) 45979 - 2	
SITE PLAN - ORTHOPHOTO PROPOSED MINING LEASE PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD FOR WALTERS CONTRACTING		DATE: 25.08.2020		SCALE: 1: 10,000 (A3)	
SURVEYOR: NAME: AH NUMBER: 45979		CHECKED: NAME: AH NUMBER: DM		DRAWN: NAME: DM NUMBER: DM	
PROJECT: NAME: 45979		CLIENT: NAME: Walters Contracting		ADDRESS: 1000000000	



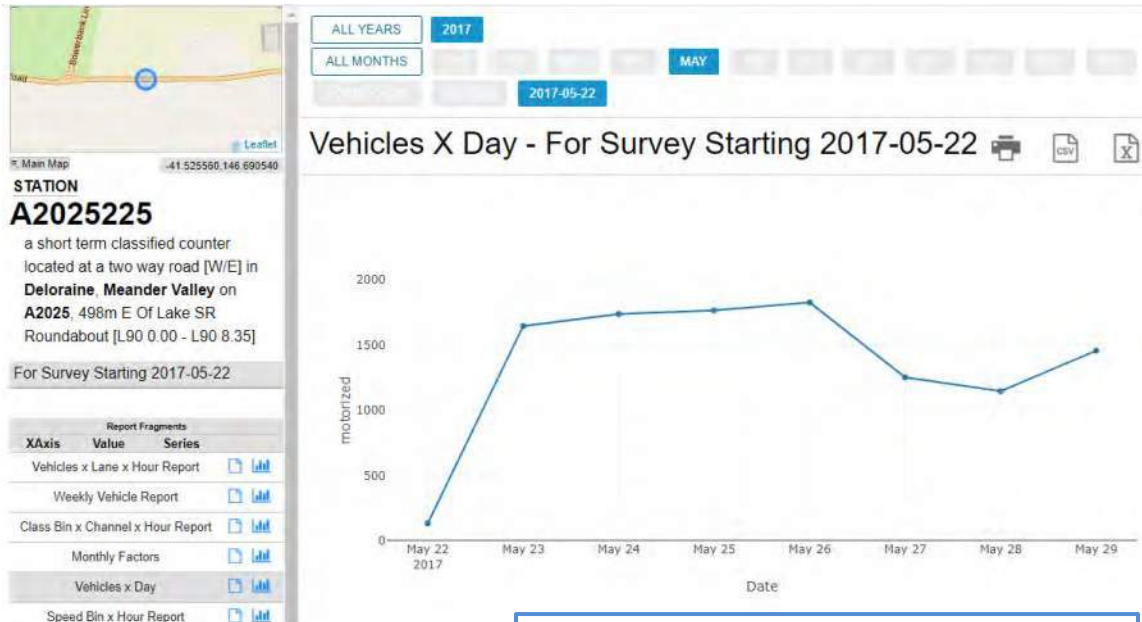
Appendix A.3 Access Plan and Passing Bays





Appendix B – DSG Traffic Counts

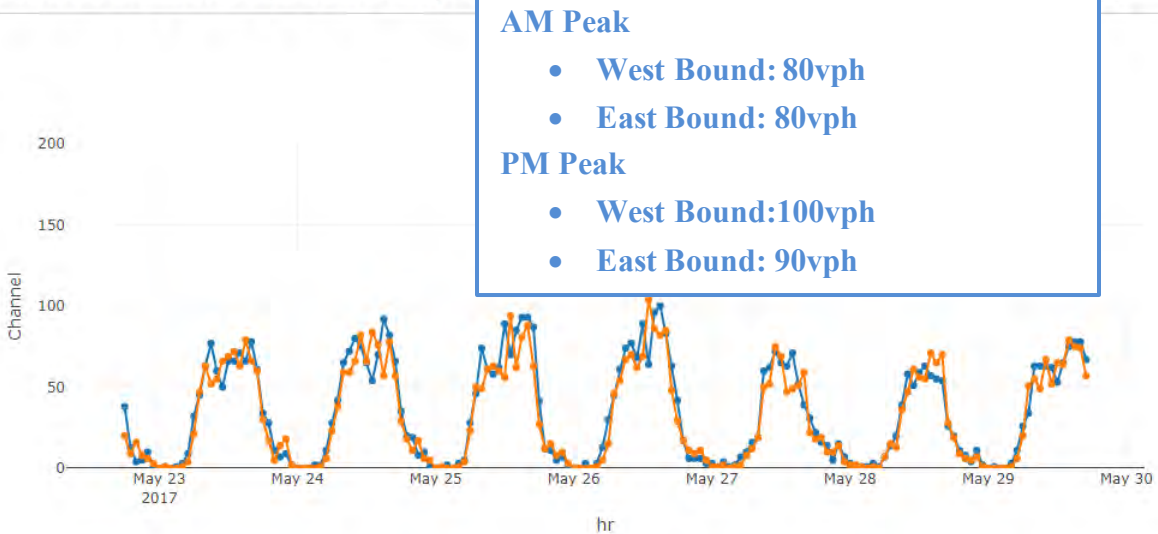
Meander Valley Road East of Bowerbank Rabt



- Ch 1: West Lane 1
- Ch 2: East Lane 1

Meander Valley Road
(East of Bowerbank Roundabout)
AADT: 1,750vpd (2017)
Compound Annual Growth Rate: 0.5%

Vehicles X Lane X Hour Report



Peak Hour Traffic 2017

AM Peak

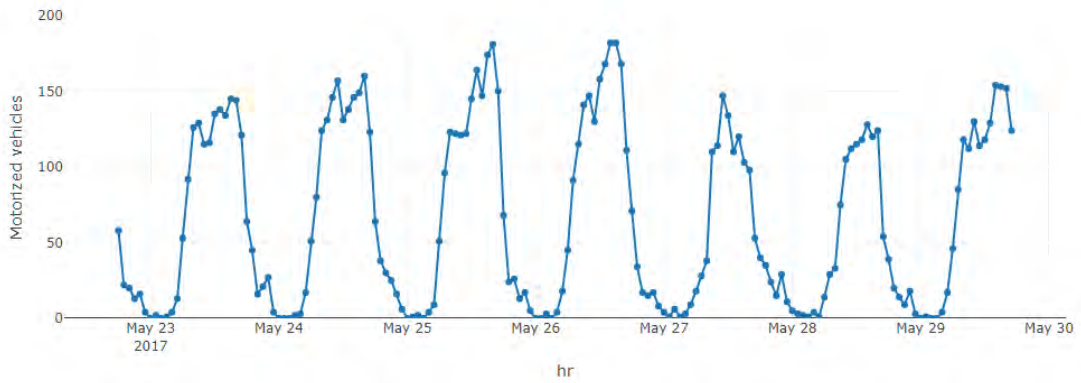
- West Bound: 80vph
- East Bound: 80vph

PM Peak

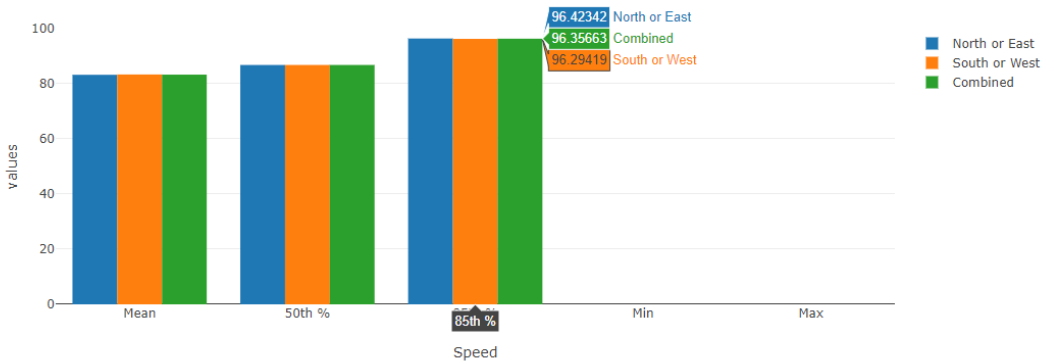
- West Bound: 100vph
- East Bound: 90vph



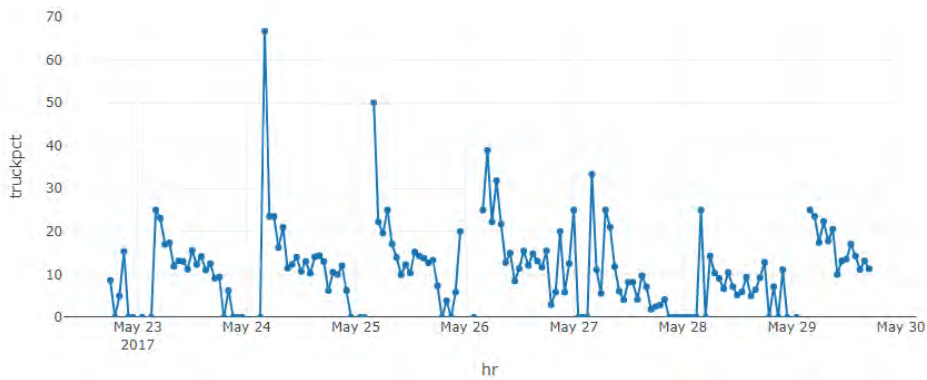
Vehicles X Hour Report - For Survey Starting 2017-05-22



Speed Stats X Direction - For Survey Starting 2017-05-22

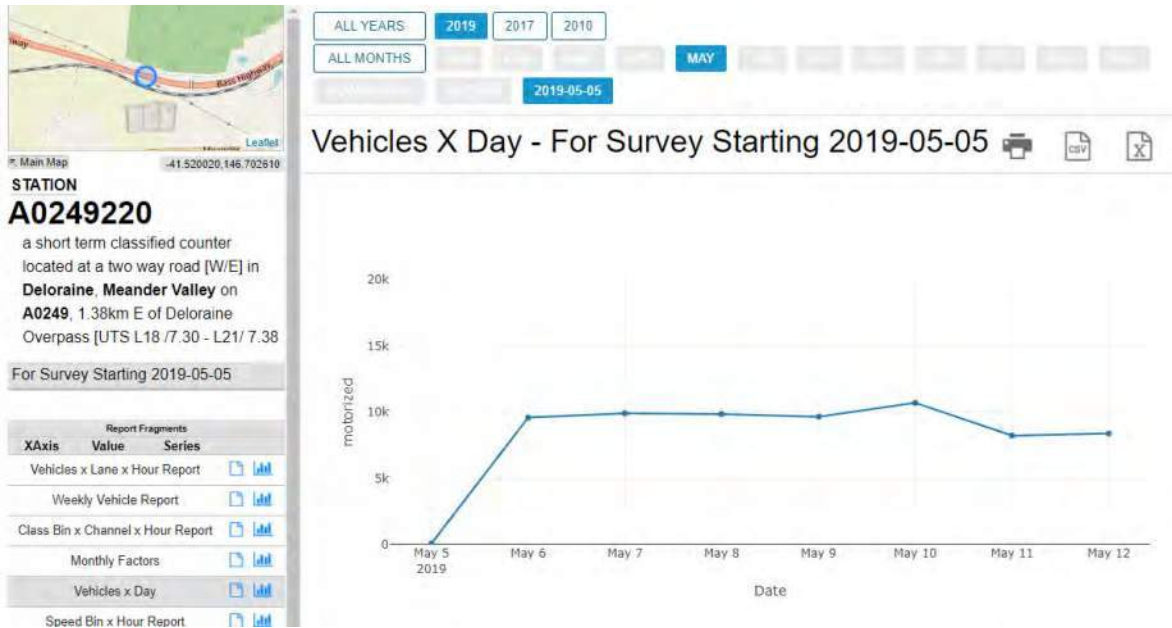


HV Pct Report - For Survey Starting 2017-05-22

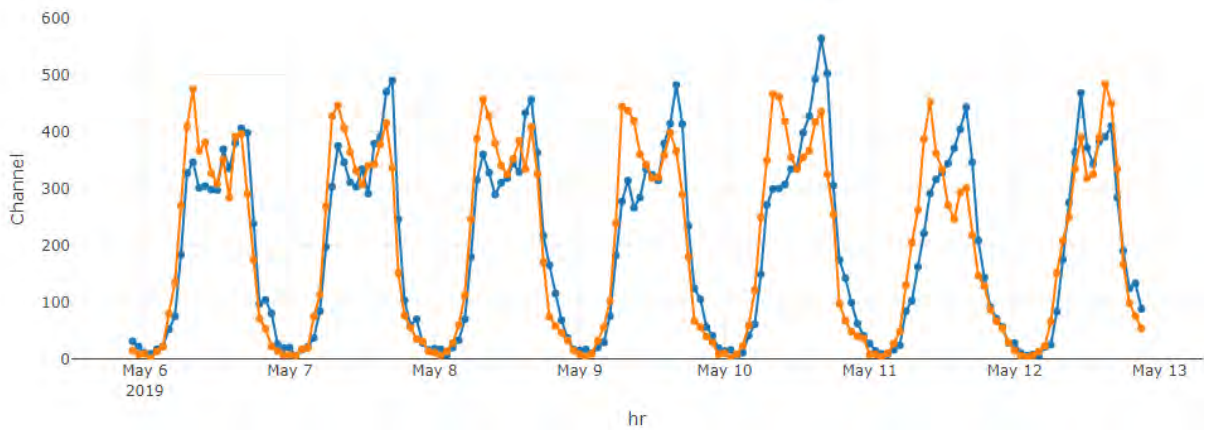




Bass Hwy 1.4km East of Bowerbank Inter.



Vehicles X Lane X Hour Report - For Survey Starting 2019-05-05



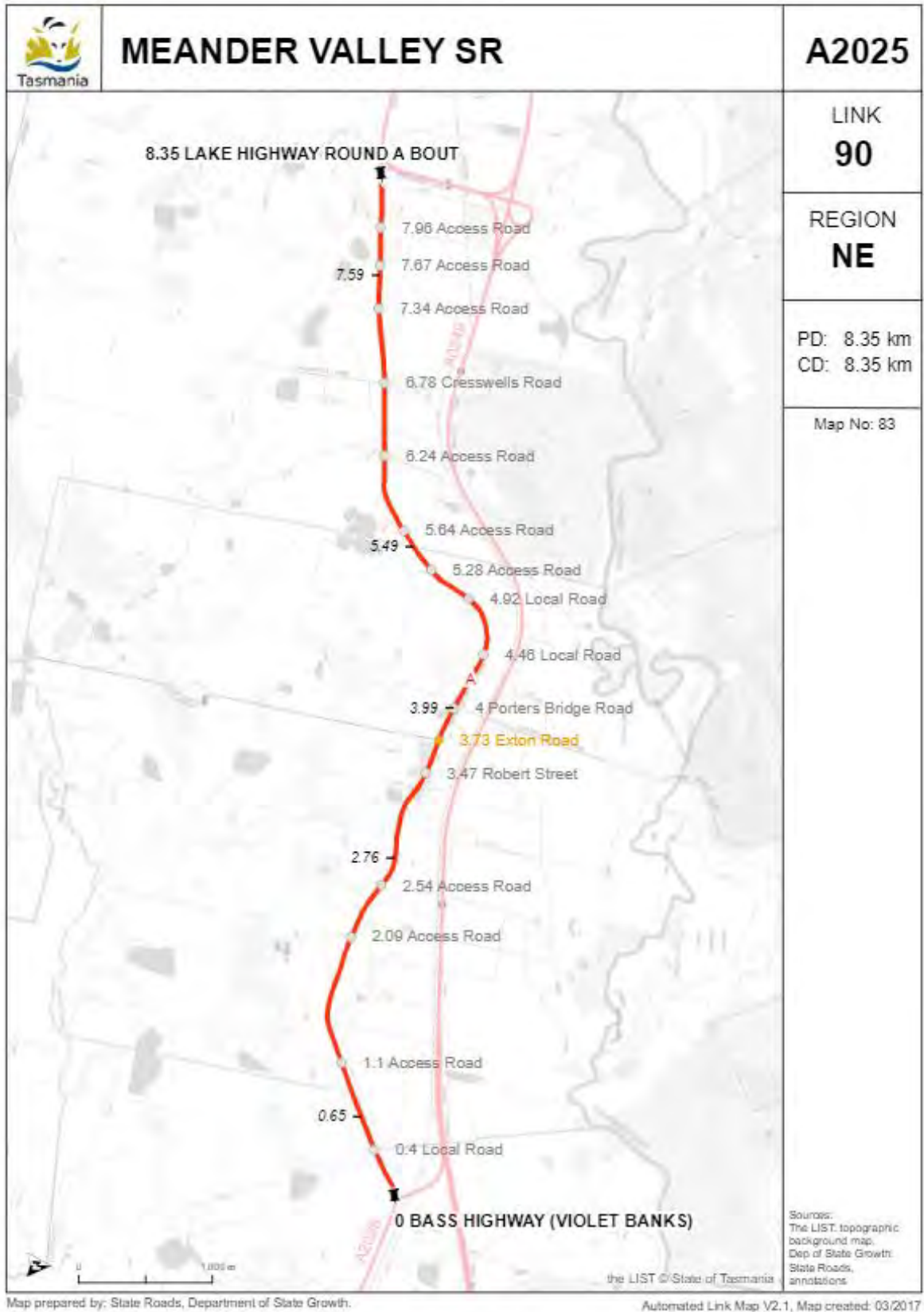
● Ch 1: West Lane 1
 ● Ch 2: East Lane 1

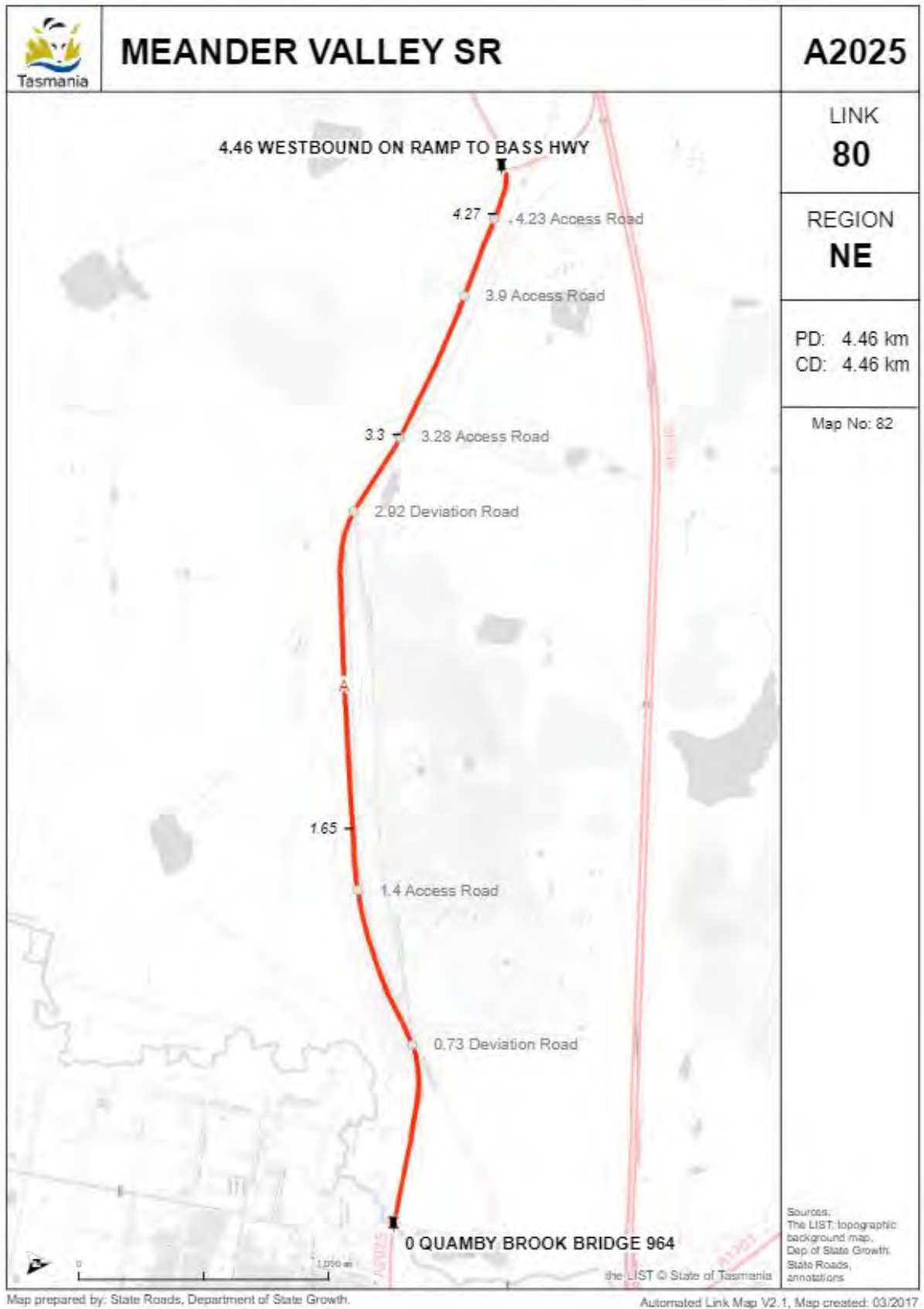
GeoCounts State Growth Tas

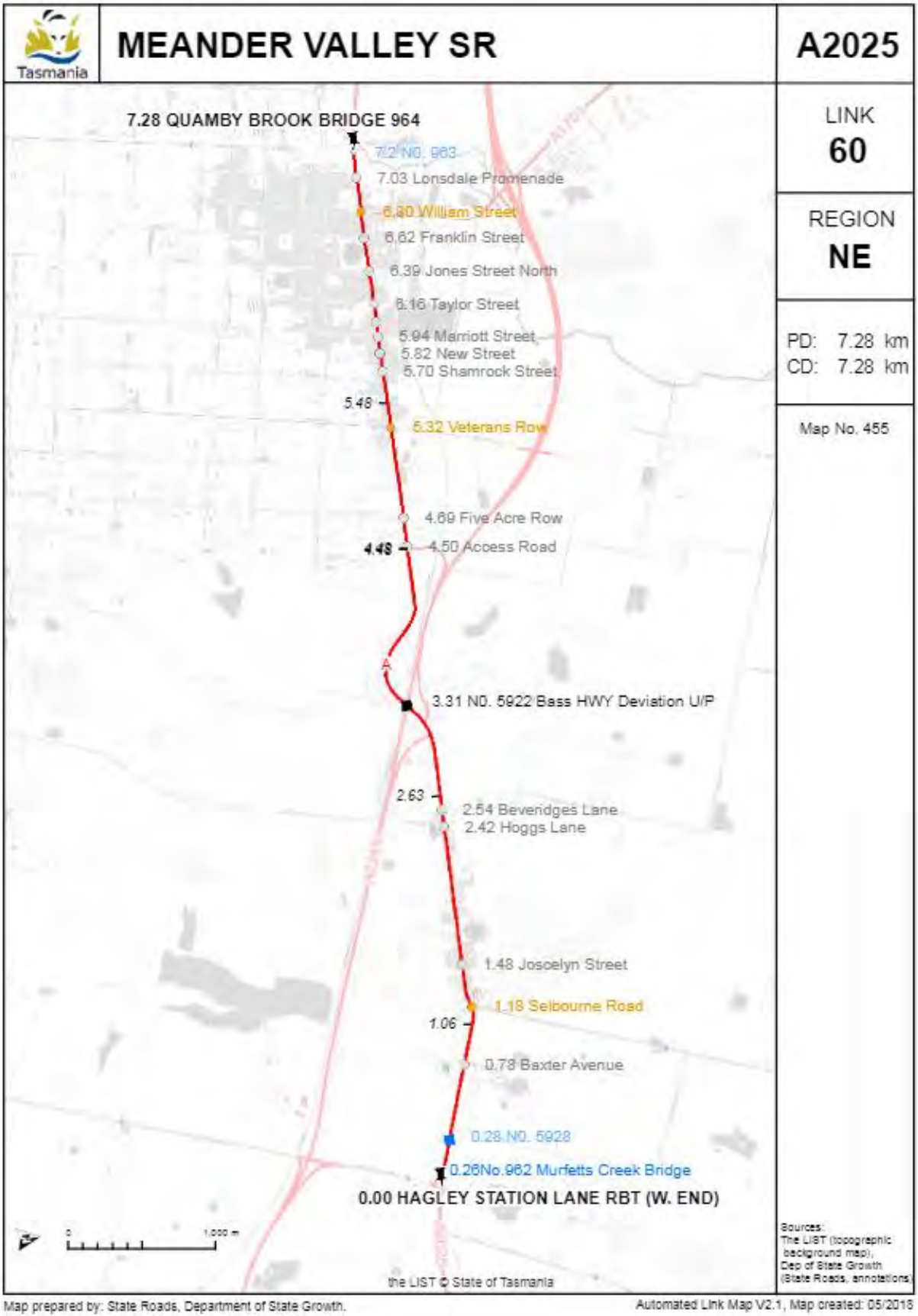
Bass Highway (East of Bowerbank Int)
AADT: 10,000vpd (2019)
Compound Annual Growth Rate: 2.5%



Appendix C – DSG Link Maps

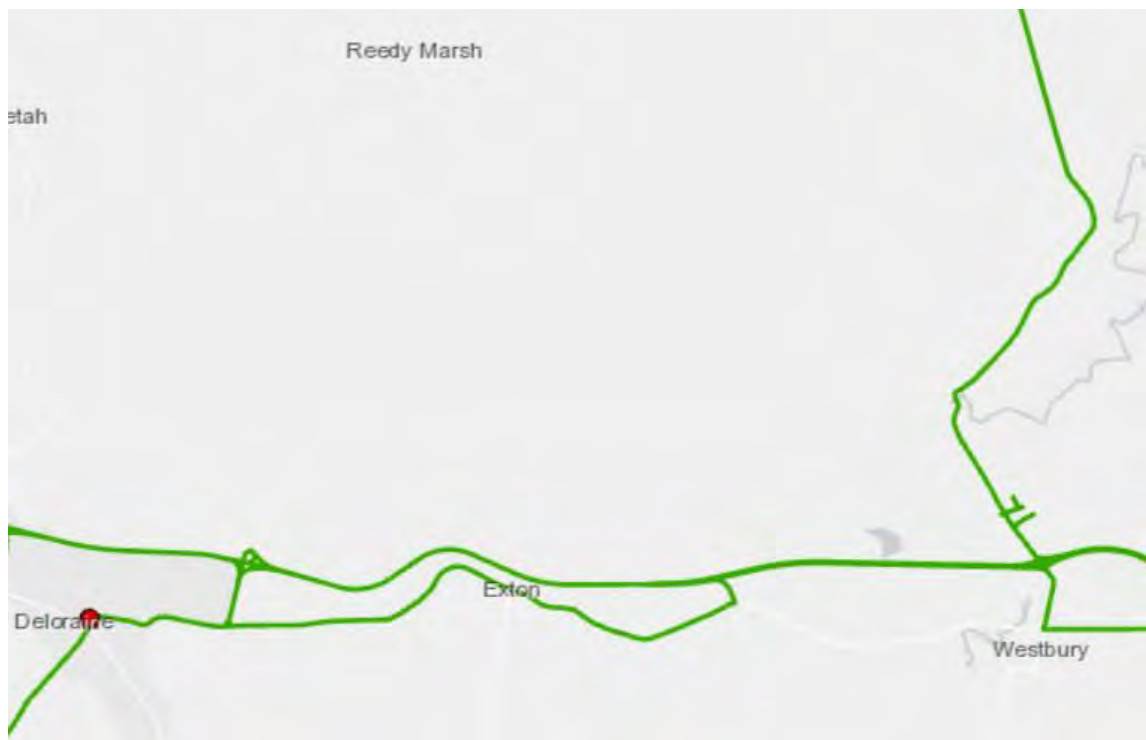
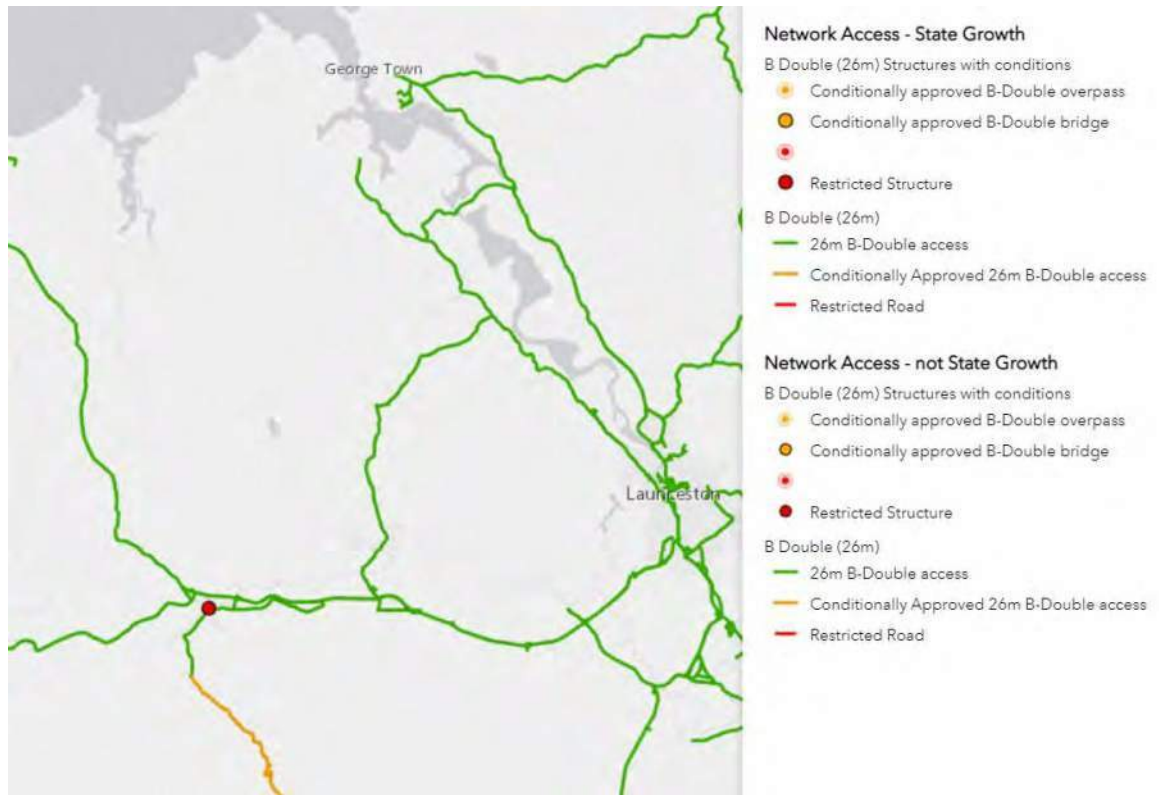








Appendix D – Tas. 26m B Double Network





Appendix E – Safe System Assessments

Safe System Assessment		Porters Bridge Road						
Exposure	Justification (AADT 200vpd)	Run-off-road	Head-on	Intersection	Quarry access	Pedestrian	Cyclist	Motorcyclist
	Score / 4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Likelihood	Justification	Straight road alignment, 6m seal, no shoulders, minimal delineation	Straight road alignment with a crest, 6m seal, no shoulders, adequate delineation of crest	Simple Right and Left layout within 60 zone.	Simple Right and Left layout, limited sight distance, one lane bridge	No footpath provided, pedestrian facility on Porters Bridge	No facilities provided and narrow road shoulders	Variable road surface, no shoulders
Severity	Score / 4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
	Justification (100km/h speed limit)	High speed	High speed	60km/h speed environment	50km/h speed environment	high speed for pedestrians	high speed for cyclists	high speed for motor cyclists
Product	Score / 4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4
	Total Score / 64	8	8	4	4	8	8	12
								Total / 448
								52



Appendix F – Austroads Level of Service descriptions

Level of service A	A condition of free-flow in which individual drivers are virtually unaffected by the presence of others in the traffic stream. Freedom to select desired speeds and to manoeuvre within the traffic stream is extremely high, and the general level of comfort and convenience provided is excellent.
Level of service B	In the zone of stable flow where drivers still have reasonable freedom to select their desired speed and to manoeuvre within the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience is a little less than with level of service A.
Level of service C	Also in the zone of stable flow, but most drivers are restricted to some extent in their freedom to select their desired speed and to manoeuvre within the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience declines noticeably at this level.
Level of service D	Close to the limit of stable flow and approaching unstable flow. All drivers are severely restricted in their freedom to select their desired speed and to manoeuvre within the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience is poor, and small increases in traffic flow will generally cause operational problems.
Level of service E	Traffic volumes are at or close to capacity, and there is virtually no freedom to select desired speeds or to manoeuvre within the traffic stream. Flow is unstable and minor disturbances within the traffic stream will cause breakdown.
Level of service F	In the zone of forced flow, where the amount of traffic approaching the point under consideration exceeds that which can pass it. Flow breakdown occurs, and queuing and delays result.



Appendix G – DSG advice on TIA acceptability

RE: TIA for proposed Porters Bridge Road TIA



Siale, Vili <Vili.Siale@stategrowth.tas.gov.au>
To Richard Burk
Cc Development



Mon 9:06 AM

Our Reference: D21/83867

Hi Richard,
Thank you for your e-mail.

Following a review, your TIA is accepted.

If you have any further queries regarding this matter please let me know.

Regards,
Vili.

Vili Siale | Traffic Engineering Liaison Officer
Ph. (03) 6777 1951 | Mb. 0439 101 614



Appendix H – Trucks Entering Warning Sign

Australian Standard Trucks Entering warning sign W5-22B.





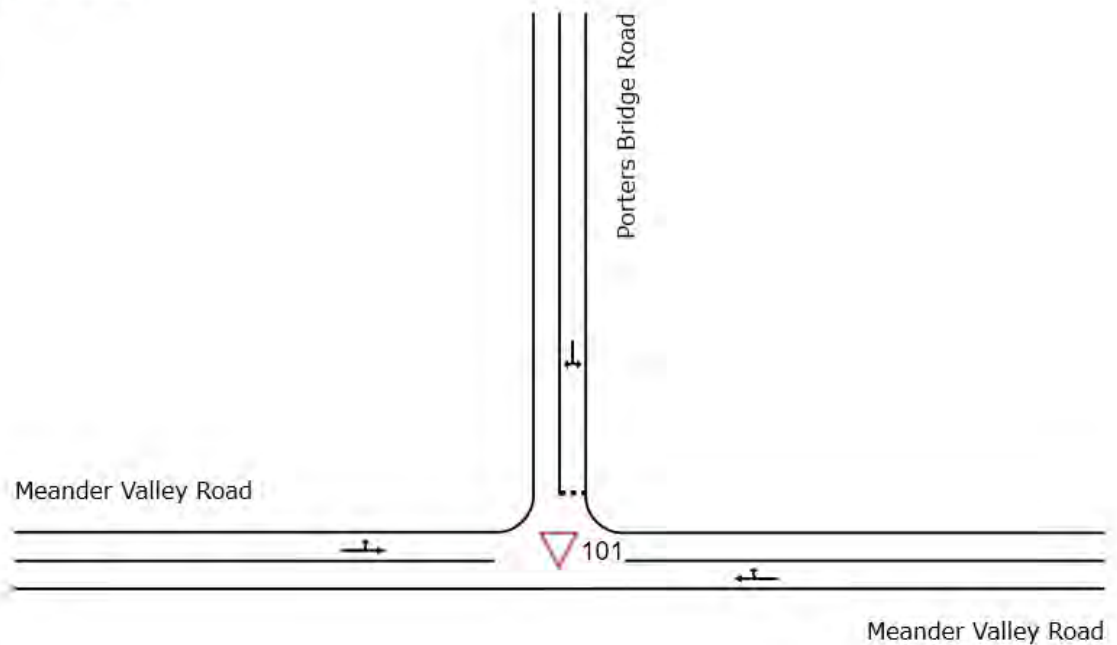
Appendix I – SIDRA Intersection Analysis

Porters Bridge Road / Meander Valley Road Junction Model

SITE LAYOUT

▽ Site: 101 [Porters Bridge Road / MVR 2031 AM]

Techno Park Drive
Site Category: (None)
Giveway / Yield (Two-Way)





Porters Bridge Road / Meander Valley Road Junction AM Peak 2031

MOVEMENT SUMMARY

Site: 101 [Porters Bridge Road / MVR 2031 AM]

Techno Park Drive

Site Category: (None)

Giveaway / Yield (Two-Way)

Mov ID	Turn	Total veh/h	Demand Flows HV %	Deg. Satn y/c	Average Delay / sec	Level of Service	95% Back of Queue Vehicles	Distance m
East, Meander Valley Road								
11	T1	89	15.0	0.058	0.1	LOSA	0.1	0.6
12	R2	11	15.0	0.058	6.0	LOSA	0.1	0.6
Approach		100	15.0	0.058	0.7	NA	0.1	0.6
North, Porters Bridge Road								
1	L2	4	15.0	0.007	6.0	LOSA	0.0	0.2
3	R2	4	15.0	0.007	6.4	LOSA	0.0	0.2
Approach		8	15.0	0.007	6.2	LOSA	0.0	0.2
West, Meander Valley Road								
4	L2	11	15.0	0.057	5.7	LOSA	0.0	0.0
5	T1	89	15.0	0.057	0.0	LOSA	0.0	0.0
Approach		100	15.0	0.057	0.6	NA	0.0	0.0
All Vehicles		208	15.0	0.058	0.9	NA	0.1	0.6



Porters Bridge Road / Meander Valley Road Junction PM Peak 2031

MOVEMENT SUMMARY

Site: 101 [Porters Bridge Road / MVR 2031 PM]

Techno Park Drive

Site Category: (None)

Giveaway / Yield (Two-Way)

Movement Performance - Vehicles										
Mov ID	Turn	Total veh/h	Demand Flows HV %	Dep Sat v/c	Average Delay sec	Level of Service	95% Back of Queue Vehicles	Distance m		
East Meander Valley Road										
11	T1	112	15.0	0.066	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.2		
12	R2	4	15.0	0.066	6.0	LOS A	0.0	0.2		
Approach		116	15.0	0.066	0.2	NA	0.0	0.2		
North Porters Bridge Road										
1	L2	11	15.0	0.019	6.1	LOS A	0.1	0.5		
3	R2	11	15.0	0.019	6.6	LOS A	0.1	0.5		
Approach		21	15.0	0.019	6.3	LOS A	0.1	0.5		
West Meander Valley Road										
4	L2	4	15.0	0.059	5.7	LOS A	0.0	0.0		
5	T1	100	15.0	0.059	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0		
Approach		104	15.0	0.059	0.2	NA	0.0	0.0		
All Vehicles		241	15.0	0.066	0.8	NA	0.1	0.5		



Austrroads Level of Service descriptions

Level of service A	A condition of free-flow in which individual drivers are virtually unaffected by the presence of others in the traffic stream. Freedom to select desired speeds and to manoeuvre within the traffic stream is extremely high, and the general level of comfort and convenience provided is excellent.
Level of service B	In the zone of stable flow where drivers still have reasonable freedom to select their desired speed and to manoeuvre within the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience is a little less than with level of service A.
Level of service C	Also in the zone of stable flow, but most drivers are restricted to some extent in their freedom to select their desired speed and to manoeuvre within the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience declines noticeably at this level.
Level of service D	Close to the limit of stable flow and approaching unstable flow. All drivers are severely restricted in their freedom to select their desired speed and to manoeuvre within the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience is poor, and small increases in traffic flow will generally cause operational problems.
Level of service E	Traffic volumes are at or close to capacity, and there is virtually no freedom to select desired speeds or to manoeuvre within the traffic stream. Flow is unstable and minor disturbances within the traffic stream will cause breakdown.
Level of service F	In the zone of forced flow, where the amount of traffic approaching the point under consideration exceeds that which can pass it. Flow breakdown occurs, and queuing and delays result.



Attachment 3 Further Information of existing site and surrounds

CLIMATE PARAMETERS

Climate related data are from Deloraine (the property ‘Athol’) which has the following site details -

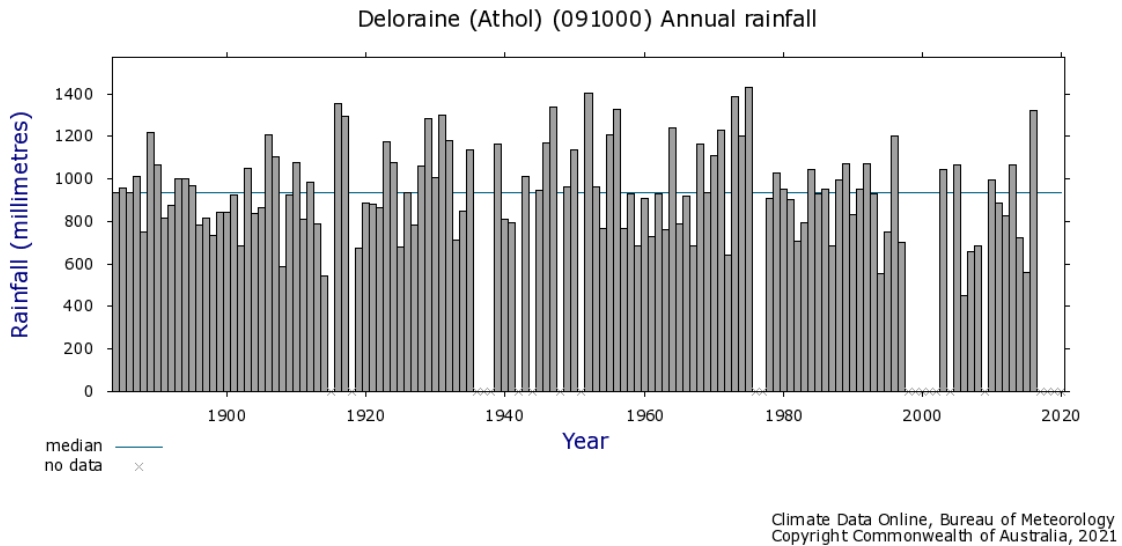
- Site name:** Deloraine (Athol)
- Site number:** 091000
- Latitude:** 41.52 °S **Longitude:** 146.72 °E
- Elevation:** 237 m

Frosts are relatively common from late autumn to early spring. Rainfall occurs throughout the year but is at its lowest in the summer months (Graph 2).

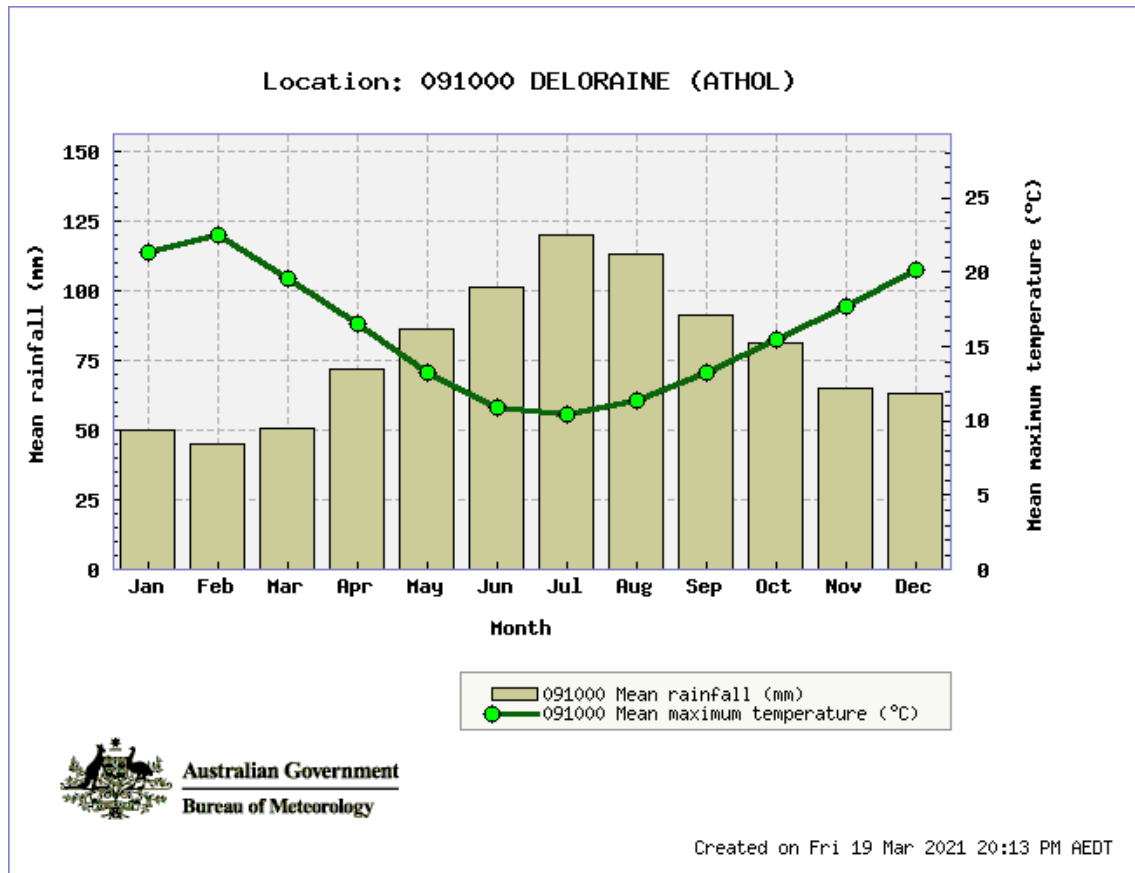
Winds are predominantly north to north-westerly. Winds during summer are typically strong from the north-west and west and with weak south to south-easterly winds. Autumn and winter weather patterns generally bring strong westerly to south-westerly winds and high rainfall totals.

The Quarry location is largely protected from easterly, southerly, and south-easterly winds by the prominent ridge which is located to its southern boundary (see topography in Figure B-3). Strong winds can occur from the north and north-west.

Graph 1. Annual rainfall for Deloraine (Athol, 091000)



Graph 2. Mean maximum temperature and mean monthly rainfall for Deloraine (091000)



NATURAL VALUES

The relatively small size of the Survey Area (the Land) meant that it could be easily assessed in detail. The following information is provided about the natural values assessment process and the results from the surveys.

PERSONNEL

The surveys were conducted by Drs Richard Barnes and Colin McCoull. Field surveys were conducted in February 2021 to identify and examine the biodiversity values on the Land.

The Natural and Cultural Heritage Division (2015) notes that -

‘The proponent or their representative must ensure that the personnel undertaking surveys and preparing reports have appropriate skills, qualifications and experience in identification and documentation of all natural values of interest, including a knowledge of Tasmanian species, their habitat and other ecological requirements, and vegetation communities.’

In this case, the surveyors of the natural values each hold a PhD in a relevant field of science – zoology and botany – and over 45 years of combined field expertise in natural values assessment, identification, mapping, reporting and ecological impact assessment/mitigation.

INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The following tasks were undertaken as part of the assessment to prepare a Flora and Fauna Report:

1. A review of flora and fauna values recorded previously in the area within and adjacent to the Survey Area, including vegetation types (TASVEG), observations of threatened flora and fauna species,
2. The potential for the occurrence of threatened fauna species listed under the TSP Act and the EPBC Act in the Survey Area was evaluated using the –
 - (a) DPIPWE Natural Values Atlas database (see NVA Report in Attachment 4), and
 - (b) EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool.
3. Field surveys were undertaken to investigate and verify the potential fauna and flora issues identified in the desktop assessment.

The field survey included:

- (a) The ground-truthing and mapping of vegetation communities (using TASVEG mapping units and descriptions) in the Survey Area,
- (b) A survey of terrestrial and riparian flowering annual and perennial plants and aquatic flora,
- (c) Habitat assessment for threatened raptor and mammal species using known occurrences, Range Boundary Mapping and modelled potential habitat, and
- (d) The identification and mapping of declared weeds listed in the *Weed Management Act 1999* within the Survey Area.

VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION AND MAPPING

All vegetation types in the Land were assessed and the variation within each explored. A handheld GIS/GPS unit was used to navigate within the Land which had been loaded with shapefiles of the Land boundaries. An iPhone was also used to navigate and assist with the interpretation of vegetation types using Google Earth overlain with shapefiles of the Land and threatened species locations (NVA data). Aerial photography both in the field and in the office was used to further interpret vegetation boundaries. Vegetation communities were identified and attributed to Tasmanian Vegetation Mapping Units (Kitchener and Harris 2013, 2nd Edition and with revisions in April 2019).

All flora species present within representative plots were recorded and additional species were added to the list as they were encountered in a meandering survey. Scientific names for flora species follow de Salas and Baker (2020).

Vegetation Communities

There is native vegetation cover in the area to be extracted (Figure B-16A), Stockpile Area (partly an old logging landing) and adjacent to the existing the access road into the Quarry from Porters Bridge Road (Figure B-16B).

Two native vegetation communities listed on Schedule 3A (Threatened native vegetation communities) of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* occur in the Land or adjacent to the access road –

- *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest (TASVEG – WVI), and
- *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (TASVEG code – DOV).

One ecological community listed under section 181 of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* occurs in the Land –

- Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (*Eucalyptus ovata* / *E. brookeriana*) – the equivalent of *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (TASVEG code – DOV).

The following table provides details of the vegetation and other categories (i) within the Land and (ii) along the access road into the main area for rock extraction (i.e., Maximum Extraction Area).

The impact to forest communities from road use and maintenance is nil because the roads already exist through the forest communities.

Description	TASVEG Code	Extent in Land (hectares)	Impact Area (hectares)
Forest and other categories in the Land			
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on dolerite	DAD	29.05	11.31

<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland	DOV	3.44	0.25 ⁴⁰
Extra Urban Miscellaneous (access road)	FUM	0.58	
Regenerating cleared land	FUR	0.13	
Forest types bordering access road			
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> wet forest	WVI		0
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland	DOV		0
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> grassy forest and woodland	DVG		0
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on dolerite	DAD		0

Descriptions and images of the two forest communities in the Land are provided below.

***Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland**

Forest dominated by *Eucalyptus ovata* (*E. amygdalina* co-dominant or sub-dominant) over a wet forest shrub and tea-tree species midstorey layer is present on two drainage lines/poorly drained areas in the northern part of the Land (Figure B-16A). Canopy height varies from 15 to 25 m and foliage cover of the canopy trees varies from 10 to 50% dependent upon the density of *E. ovata* (and *E. amygdalina*) trees.

The midstorey layer is generally formed predominantly by *Pomaderris apetala*, *Bedfordia salicina*, *Acacia dealbata* and *A. melanoxylon* with sub-dominant *Olearia argophylla*, *Nematolepis squamea*, *Olearia lirata* and *Exocarpos cupressiformis*.

Ferns (mainly *B. wattsi*, and *Polystichum proliferum*), lilies (*Dianella tasmanica*, *Drymophila cyanocarpa*) and small shrubs (*Coprosma quadrifida*, *Pimelea drupaceae*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Senecio linearifolius*, *Pultenaea juniperina*) are sporadic in the understorey layer – leaf litter is abundant.

⁴⁰ An area of this forest type occurs within the Maximum Extraction Area but will be excluded from harvest/clearing by accurate on-ground positioning of infrastructure and extraction areas.

E. ovata forest on a drainage line/poorly drained area on the southern drainage line in the main section of the Land.



E. ovata forest on a drainage line/poorly drained area on the southern drainage line in the main section of the Land.

A previous logging landing can be seen at right of image.



E. ovata forest with a tea-tree dominated midstorey on the drainage line in the north-west section of the main part of the Land.



***Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite**

This forest type is dominated by uneven-aged *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (*E. viminalis* and *E. obliqua* are subdominant) in an open forest structure with trees rarely exceeding 25 m. The understorey is variable, ranging from grassy to shrubby with *Bursaria spinosa*, *Acacia dealbata* and *Banksia marginata* typical of the midstorey layer. The ground layer is dominated by tussock grasses (*Poa*), low shrubs, sagg (*Lomandra longifolia*) and in damp areas, bracken-fern (*Pteridium esculentum*), and damp forest fern species (e.g., *Polystichum proliferum*).

Dolerite exposure in the vicinity of the initial rock extraction area.



Unharvested forest on the slope which will be the subject of extraction.



Previously logged forest where the initial quarrying area (pad, raw material stockpiles) will be located.



Previously logged forest where the Stockpile Area will be installed.



Threatened Flora Species

One flora species of conservation significance has been recorded, based on Natural Values Atlas held records, in the vicinity of the Porters Bridge Road Quarry – *Pimelea curviflora* (Attachment 4; Figure B-17). Additional observations of the species were made during site surveys, as shown in Figure B-17.

Pimelea curviflora occurred in generally open areas within dry forest and woodland and on skeletal soils/scree slopes on the south-eastern facing slopes of the southern hill. Plants were in full flower when the surveys were conducted so it is unlikely that even small patches were overlooked. Most plants were observed growing in grass tussocks, on the edge of bracken-fern thickets near disused tracks/roads and on a dolerite scree slope (south-east facing slope of the southern hill in the Land).

No flora species listed on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* were observed on the Land during the site surveys.

Curved riceflower is obvious when in flower (bright yellow tubular flowers), as it was during the surveys, despite its small and cryptic stature amongst grass tussocks, bracken-fern and on rocky scree slopes.



Declared and Environmental Weeds

Weed locations observed during the surveys are shown in Figures B-18A and B-18B.

Nine plant species listed as a Declared Weed on the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act* 1999 were recorded on the Land –

Common name	Species name	Meander Valley Municipality Status	Comments
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Zone B	Single localised but dense infestation at a roadside location and adjacent previous logging landings.

Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Zone B	Occasional on disturbed ground/bare soil near access from Porters Bridge Road and along Porters Bridge Road.
Californian thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Zone B	Widespread and dense patches in canopy gaps (caused by dead white gums/fallen trees from flood damage) in the riparian zone of the Meander River. Localised patches along disused roadside/logging landing in main area of the Land.
slender thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Zone B	Occasional patches in canopy gaps (caused by dead white gums/fallen trees from flood damage) and roadside margin in the riparian zone of the Meander River. Localised plants along disused roadside/logging landing in main area of the Land.
blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Zone B	Common along the riparian zone of the Meander River and at the Porters Bridge Road access.
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Zone A ⁴¹	Single localised infestation at a roadside location where dirt/bricks have been dumped.
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobea</i>	Zone B	Occasional on disturbed ground/bare soil near access from Porters Bridge Road and along Porters Bridge Road.
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Zone B ⁴²	Occasional patches in the roadside margin in the riparian zone of the Meander River. Localised plants along disused roadside/logging landings in main area of the Land.

Other pasture and environmental weeds were also recorded sporadically across the Land, often in association with the Meander River (mainly in canopy gaps caused by flood damage) –

⁴¹ Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences. This applies to all Zone A municipalities.

⁴² Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries, prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities. This applies to all Zone B municipalities.

Common name	Species name	Comments
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Common along the riparian zone of the Meander River.
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Occasional along existing road alignment, previous logging landings, disused tracks, and near Porters Bridge Road access.
Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Occasional on disturbed ground/bare soil near access from Porters Bridge Road.
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Occasional on disturbed ground/bare soil near the access from Porters Bridge Road and along the riparian zone of the Meander River.
Blue periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Occasional in canopy gaps (caused by dead white gums/fallen trees from flood damage) in the riparian zone of the Meander River.
Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Occasional in canopy gaps (caused by dead white gums/fallen trees from flood damage) in the riparian zone of the Meander River.
Franchet's cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	Common along the riparian zone of the Meander River mainly near the Porters Bridge Road access.
Wild mignonette	<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Occasional on disturbed ground/bare soil near access from Porters Bridge Road and at previous logging landings.
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Occasional on disturbed ground/bare soil near access from Porters Bridge Road.

Phytophthora cinnamomi (PC)

Root-rot fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*, PC) is a soil borne pathogen that causes death in a wide range of native plant species often leading to floristic and structural changes in susceptible plant communities.

PC evolved in tropical areas, and it requires warm moist soils for at least some time of the year to produce sporangia and release zoospores (Rudman 2005). Only those areas of the State that are below an altitude of about 700m above sea level have soils sufficiently warm for this to occur (Podger et al 1990). Vegetation types below 700m elevation may not be wholly or partly susceptible if closed canopies keep soil temperatures cool during the summer months, such as tall wet eucalypt forests over rainforest species, or rainforest communities.

PC can be spread through the movement of infected soil or plant material by people or animals and can even be transported by water percolating through soil or via surface water, such as in creeks and other drainage lines. Transport of PC to new areas is usually through soil/dirt adhering to vehicles and machinery. Transport into non-roaded areas of high human usage is mainly via bushwalking items such as tents or footwear but can also occur by bird activity. The fungus is not always evident in the landscape as it attacks root systems of susceptible species, usually causing death in new growth or the yellowing of leaves followed by loss of vigour and, in most cases, death. The fungus can inhabit the root systems of resistant species without any visible signs of infection within the host plant.

The Land is not within a PC Management Area⁴³.

Samples to directly survey for PC were not collected. Instead, areas within and around the Survey Area were inspected in detail for signs of infection by PC which included areas of water accumulation such as spoon drains, culverts, and other drainage features. No plant ‘symptom’ evidence of the pathogen was observed, probably because there are very few PC susceptible species present.

Threatened Fauna Species

There are a few conservation significant fauna species recorded in the NVA that occur near the Land (Figures B-19, B-20A and B-20B).

The table below provides the list of fauna species that have recorded locations near the Land, or the Land intersects with potential range boundaries for these species.

⁴³ See Schahinger, R., Rudman T., and Wardlaw, T. J. (2003). Conservation of Tasmanian Plant Species & Communities threatened by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. Strategic Regional Plan for Tasmania. Technical Report 03/03, Nature Conservation Branch, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Hobart

Common Name	Species Name	Conservation Status	Comments about occurrence in the Land and impact assessment
Eastern barred bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunnii gunnii</i>	- / VU	A species of open pastures, grasslands and weed infestations (e.g., gorse). The species is likely to occur in the Porters Bridge Road area. It is unlikely bandicoot behaviour will be affected by the quarry development. Bandicoots can readily move the nests to neighbouring farmland and surrounding forests. Most carting will occur during daylight hours to reduce the risk of roadkill.
Tasmanian devil	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	e / EN	Tasmanian devils can opportunistically use heaped up log piles for denning habitat. A ground search will be conducted prior to extensive vegetation clearing which may affect potential denning habitat. Any dens observed will be checked by a suitably qualified person for use by a devil prior to the den being decommissioned. Most carting will occur during daylight hours to reduce the risk of roadkill.
Eastern quoll	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	- / EN	A small carnivorous marsupial that is found in a range of habitats throughout eastern parts of mainland Tasmania. Eastern quolls tend to occupy drier forest and woodland habitats and open pastures and associated land uses and will frequently use man-made structures such as sheds. Most carting will occur during daylight hours to reduce the risk of roadkill.
Spotted tailed quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	r / VU	A large carnivorous marsupial that is found in a range of habitats throughout mainland Tasmania. Spotted tailed quolls can opportunistically use heaped up log piles for denning habitat. A ground search will be conducted prior to extensive vegetation clearing which may affect potential denning habitat. Most carting will occur during daylight hours to reduce the risk of roadkill.
Swift parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	e / CR	<i>Lathamus discolor</i> is a small, largely nectar-feeding fast flying parrot which spends its winter in south-eastern mainland Australian before migrating to Tasmania in late winter/early spring to

			<p>breed. During the breeding season, nectar from Tasmanian blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>) and black gum (<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>) flowers is the primary food source for the species. The Porters Bridge Road area is not part of the North-West Breeding SPIBA.</p> <p>The <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> dominated forest in the Land, which represents foraging habitat for the species, is being excluded from disturbance. No impact to the species is anticipated.</p>
Wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	e / EN	<p>There are two known nests attributed to this species near the Land (Figure B-20) – RND#125 (nest not observed in 2008 by Barry Crawford, NVA data) and RND#193 (observed in multiple years, being used in 2008 but nest in poor condition in 2010, NVA data).</p> <p>RND#125 is more than 1 km from the Land where activities will occur and RND#193 is not visible from the access road off Porters Bridge Road (and is more than 500m from the access). No impact to the species or their breeding sites is anticipated.</p> <p>An eagle nest search of the area identified in Figure 20B was conducted across two survey periods – April 2021 and August 2021. During the August assessment, which was completed under strict conditions agreed with the EPA, a pair was observed flying directly and consistently above the location of RND#193 (see Figure 20B). The landowner has advised us that the eagles are regular attendees at nest RND#93, and he has seen young birds appear in the area around the nest at the end of each of the last 4 breeding seasons.</p>
White-bellied sea eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	v / -	<p>No nests of this species are recorded from the region as they are attributed to wedge-tailed eagle. Foraging habitat is present. No impact to the species is anticipated.</p>
Grey goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	e / -	<p>The drainage lines in the south and north-west of the Land portion where rock is to be extracted support small areas (<0.05 hectares) of dense dogwood (<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>), paperbark (<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>) and blackwood (<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>) midstorey with an open understorey. The patches of dense vegetation are not connected and are surrounded otherwise by very open dry forest vegetation with scattered midstorey trees. A nest search of Suitability 1 and 2 habitat types as defined in Fauna Technical Note No. 12: <i>Goshawk habitat categories</i> (Version 2.1 Feb</p>

			2011) was conducted – for example, the DOV forest in the north-eastern corner of the Land was searched. No nests were observed.
Masked owl (Tasmanian)	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae castanops</i>	e / VU	<p>A Masked Owl subspecies which occurs only in Tasmania. Its population has been estimated to comprise approximately 500 breeding pairs. It is a large bird with a mask-like facial disc and distinctive husky, screeching call. Birds hunt at night for small mammals and birds in a range of habitats which contain some mature forest, usually below 600 m altitude - these include native forests and woodlands as well as agricultural areas with a mosaic of native vegetation and pasture. Birds pair for life, occupying a permanent territory and relying on hollows in old-growth trees for nesting and roosting.</p> <p>No trees were observed in the Land which have hollows that could support a nest. Trees outside the Land, such as further to the north of the Land, and along the Meander River to the west, support larger (many paddock) trees which could support a nest. Roosting habitat is present along the drainage lines in the south and north-west of the Land portion where rock is to be extracted. Native cherry trees that occur on the south-west facing slope of the main section of the Land could be used as a roost site, but these are in an area designated for no extraction activities.</p> <p>While no impact to the species is anticipated, measures will be applied in case a nest tree is observed/found given the longevity of the project. These are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential roost trees be checked for any signs of occupation (presence of owls, regurgitated pellets or feathers) and tapped firmly (hammer or heavy stick) to see if a bird is flushed, prior to removal. • During construction works and/or vegetation clearing, if potential nesting habitat is identified, it is recommended that a 150m buffer be maintained around a potential nest/roost tree or further investigations are undertaken to confirm if the tree is a nest tree.

Swan galaxias	<i>Galaxias fontanus</i>	e / EN	No permanent watercourses occur within the Land, with the Meander River being adjacent to an existing road that will be used to access the Quarry. There will be no impact to the Meander River as the existing road will be used. No impact to the species is anticipated.
Australian grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	v / VU	No permanent watercourses occur within the Land, with the Meander River being adjacent to an existing road that will be used to access the Quarry. There will be no impact to the Meander River as the existing road will be used. No impact to the species is anticipated.
Tussock skink	<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	v / -	In Tasmania, this ground-dwelling lizard, occurs in grassland and grassy woodland habitats at a range of elevations. Records of the species in Tasmania are in small, disconnected patches of habitat in the Midlands, inland near Cradle Mountain and the eastern Bass Strait islands. This species is very unlikely to be present in the Land given the paucity of large <i>Poa</i> tussock grasses. No impact is anticipated.
Green and gold frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	v / VU	The Green and Golden Frog is dependent upon permanent freshwater lagoons for breeding. Ideal breeding habitat is the shallow part of lagoons (to approx 1.5m) where there is generally a complex vegetation structure. Breeding sites often contain vegetation communities dominated by emergent plants such as water ribbons (<i>Triglochin</i>) and spikerush (<i>Eleocharis</i>), and submerged plants such as watermilfoil (<i>Myriophyllum</i>), marsh-flower (<i>Villarsia</i>), and pondweed (<i>Potamogeton</i>). However, other plant communities can form equally suitable habitat. There is no suitable habitat (wetlands or dams) for the species in the Land.
Three-lined beetle	<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	v / -	The Green-lined Ground Beetle is a large and predatory ground-dwelling beetle, shiny black in colour and with a distinctive metallic green line down either side of the body. The species has only been recorded from a small number of sites in Tasmania, mainly in the northern and central Midlands. It also occurs on mainland Australia. The species occurs in open grassy woodland associated with wetlands at low elevations.

			There is no suitable habitat for the species in the Land.
--	--	--	---

Tasmanian devil, eastern quoll and spotted-tailed quoll are known to occur in the region and may occur sporadically on the Land.

The following management approach will be applied for **dens and potential dens** –

- Areas to be cleared of vegetation for Quarry activities should first be surveyed by a suitably qualified person to identify if dens or woodpiles supporting dens are present. The pre-clearance surveys must be completed by a suitably qualified person(s) and any dens or suspected dens removed via a procedure approved by the EPA, and
- If dens or potential dens are observed or suspected during operations a 50 m no machinery buffer will be applied to the den or suspected den and expert advice sought.

The following management approach will be applied for **internal road use and maintenance** –

- Undertake education and awareness training for drivers accessing the Quarry,
- Limit internal road speed to 20 km/hr from dusk to dawn,
- Liaise with drivers to identify high-risk road sections (i.e., areas where animals or often seen by drivers) and install advisory signage,
- Where practicable, and noting relevant controls and identified high-risk areas, clear vegetation on roadsides (at least 3m from road edge) in high-risk areas to enhance view field for drivers.

REFERENCES

- de Salas, MF, Baker, ML (2020) A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania, including Macquarie Island. (Tasmanian Herbarium, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart) <https://flora.tmag.tas.gov.au/resources/census/>
- Kitchener, A. and Harris, S. (2013). From Forest to Fjældmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation. Edition 2. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania. 2nd Edition and revisions April 2019.
- Podger F, Mummery DC, Palzer CR and Brown MJ (1990) Bioclimatic analysis of the distribution of damage to native plants in Tasmania by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. *Australian Journal of Botany* 15, 281-289.
- Rudman T (2005). Interim *Phytophthora cinnamomi* Management Guidelines. Nature Conservation Report 05/7, Biodiversity Conservation Branch, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Hobart

Attachment 4 Natural Values Atlas Report

Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference:

Requested For: Porters Bridge Road Quarry

Report Type: Summary Report

Timestamp: 09:40:33 AM Saturday 03 April 2021

Threatened Flora: buffers Min: 0m Max: 1000m

Threatened Fauna: buffers Min: 0m Max: 1000m

Raptors: buffers Min: 0m Max: 1000m

Geoconservation: buffer 1000m

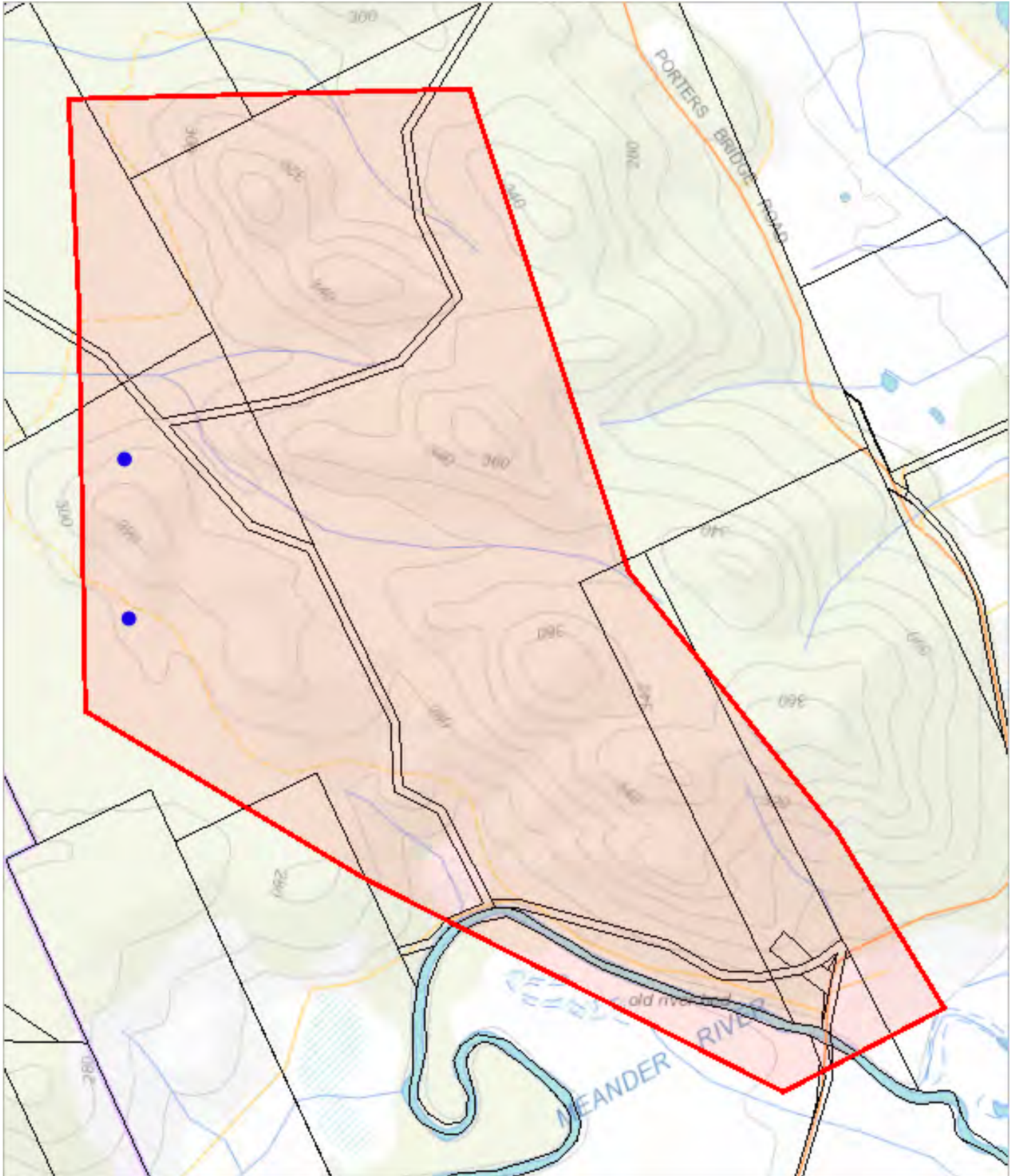
Acid Sulfate Soils: buffer 1000m

Tasmanian Reserve Estate: buffer 1000m



The centroid for this query GDA94: 477227.0, 5406279.0 falls within:

Property: 3517478



476254, 5404895

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened flora within 0 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

— Line Verified

— Line Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened flora within 0 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender curved riceflower	r		n	2	28-Mar-2008

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

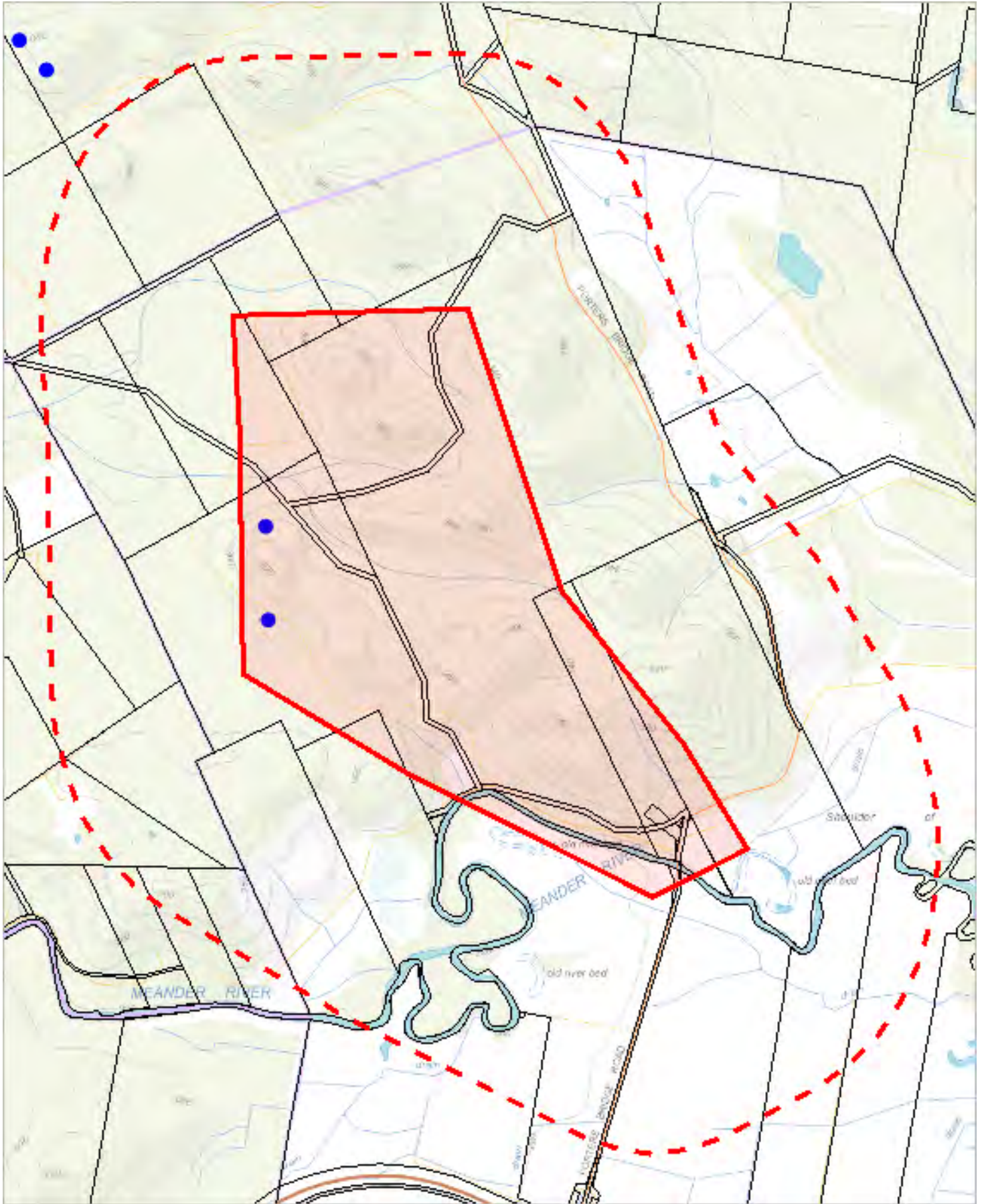
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@dipwe.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened flora within 1000 metres

479327, 5408602



475500, 5403893

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened flora within 1000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

— Line Verified

— Line Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened flora within 1000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender curved riceflower	r		n	2	28-Mar-2008

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

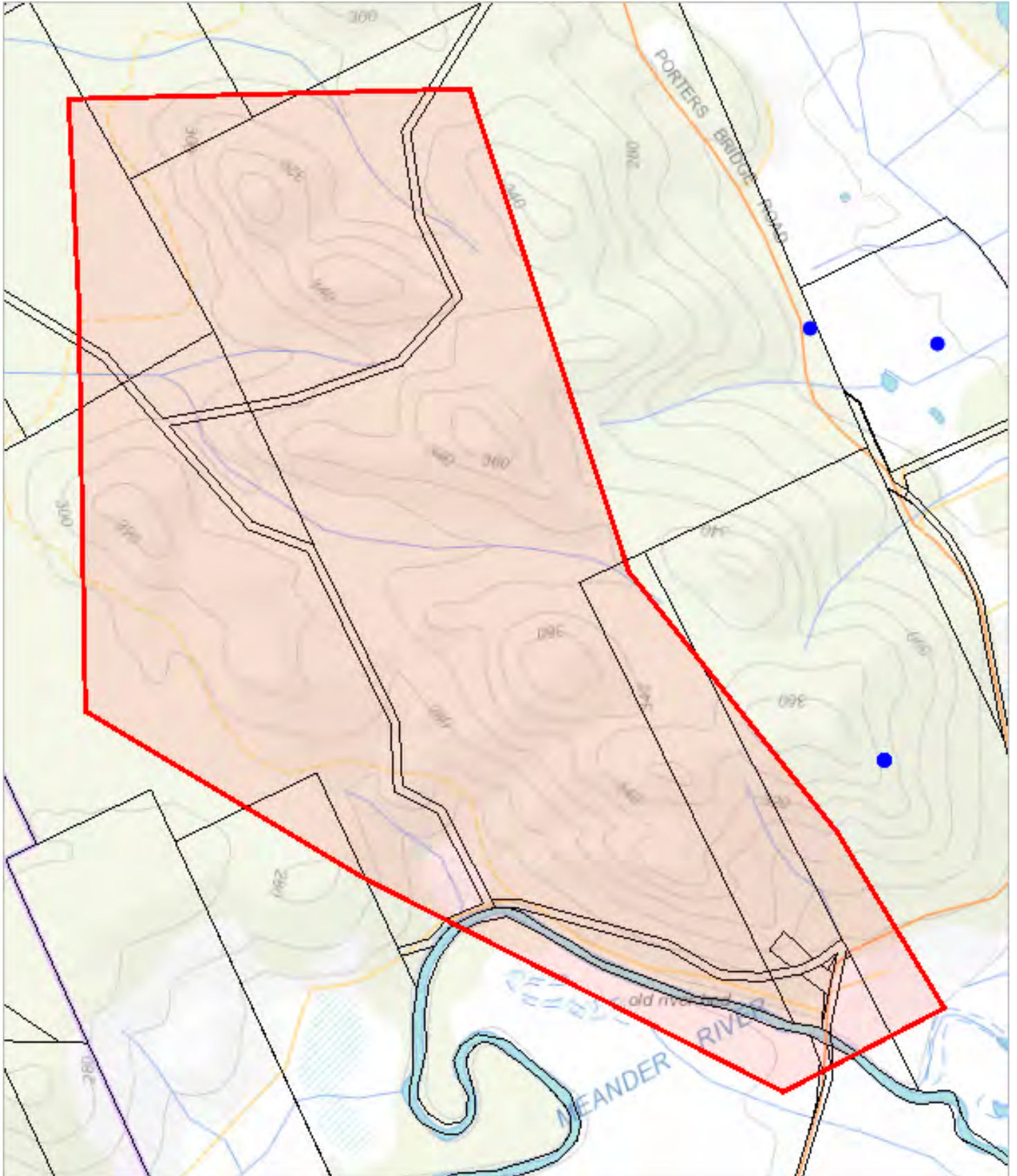
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@dipwe.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened fauna within 0 metres

478575, 5407600



476254, 5404895

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened fauna within 0 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

— Line Verified

— Line Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 0 metres

Threatened fauna within 0 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

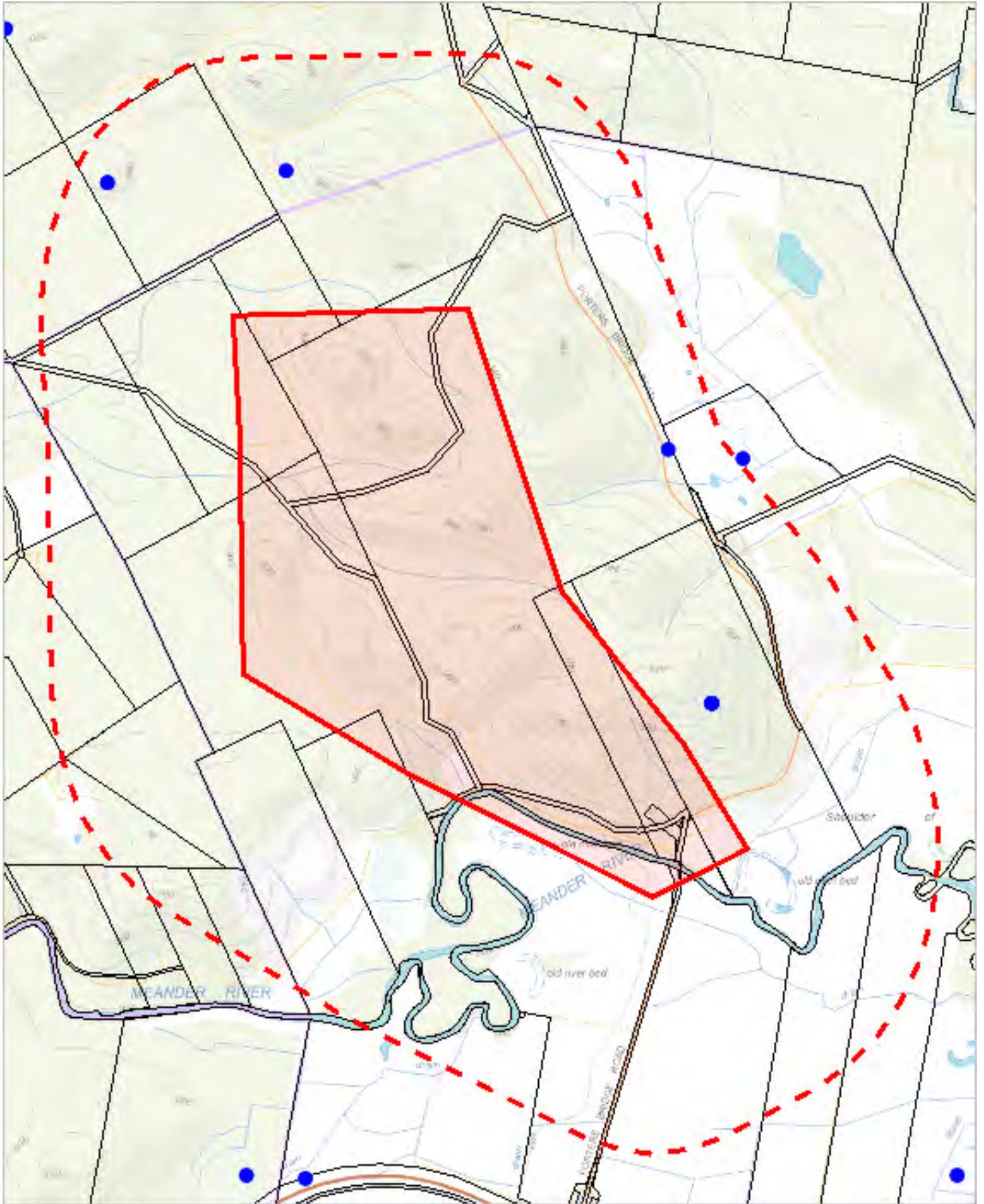
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Galaxias fontanus</i>	swan galaxias	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@dpiwve.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



475500, 5403893

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened fauna within 1000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

— Line Verified

— Line Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 1000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	3	22-Sep-2010
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	4	19-Oct-2001
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	04-Dec-1985
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	2	26-Mar-2019

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 1000 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Galaxias fontanus</i>	swan galaxias	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

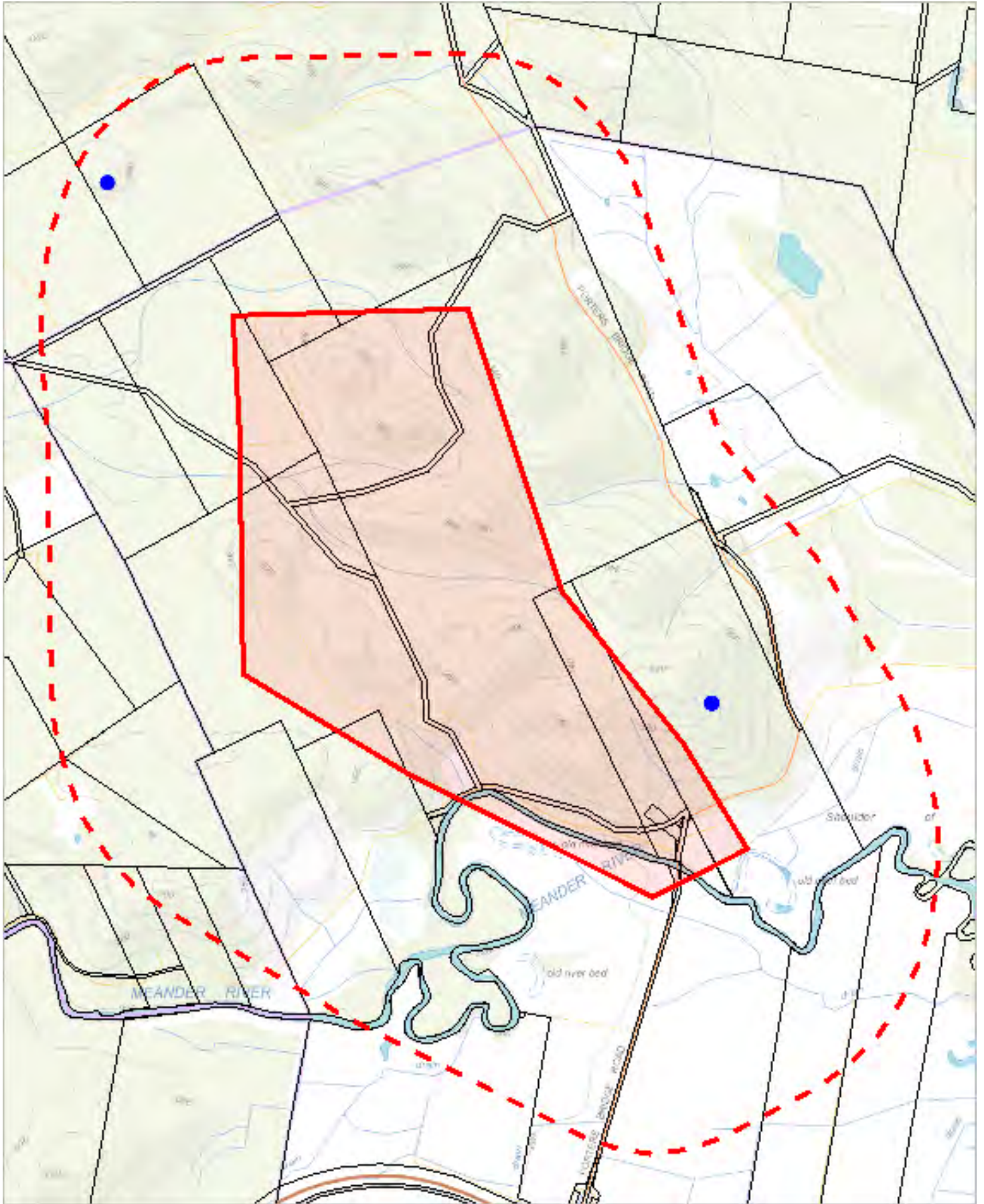
For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@dpiwve.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

*** No Raptor nests or sightings found within 0 metres. ***



475500, 5403893

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Raptor nests and sightings within 1000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

— Line Verified

— Line Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Raptor nests and sightings within 1000 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
125	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	19-Sep-2008
125	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	01-Jan-1985
193	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	22-Sep-2010
193	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	3	19-Oct-2001

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Raptor nests and sightings within 1000 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	0
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		1	0	0

For more information about raptor nests, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

Telephone: 1300 368 550

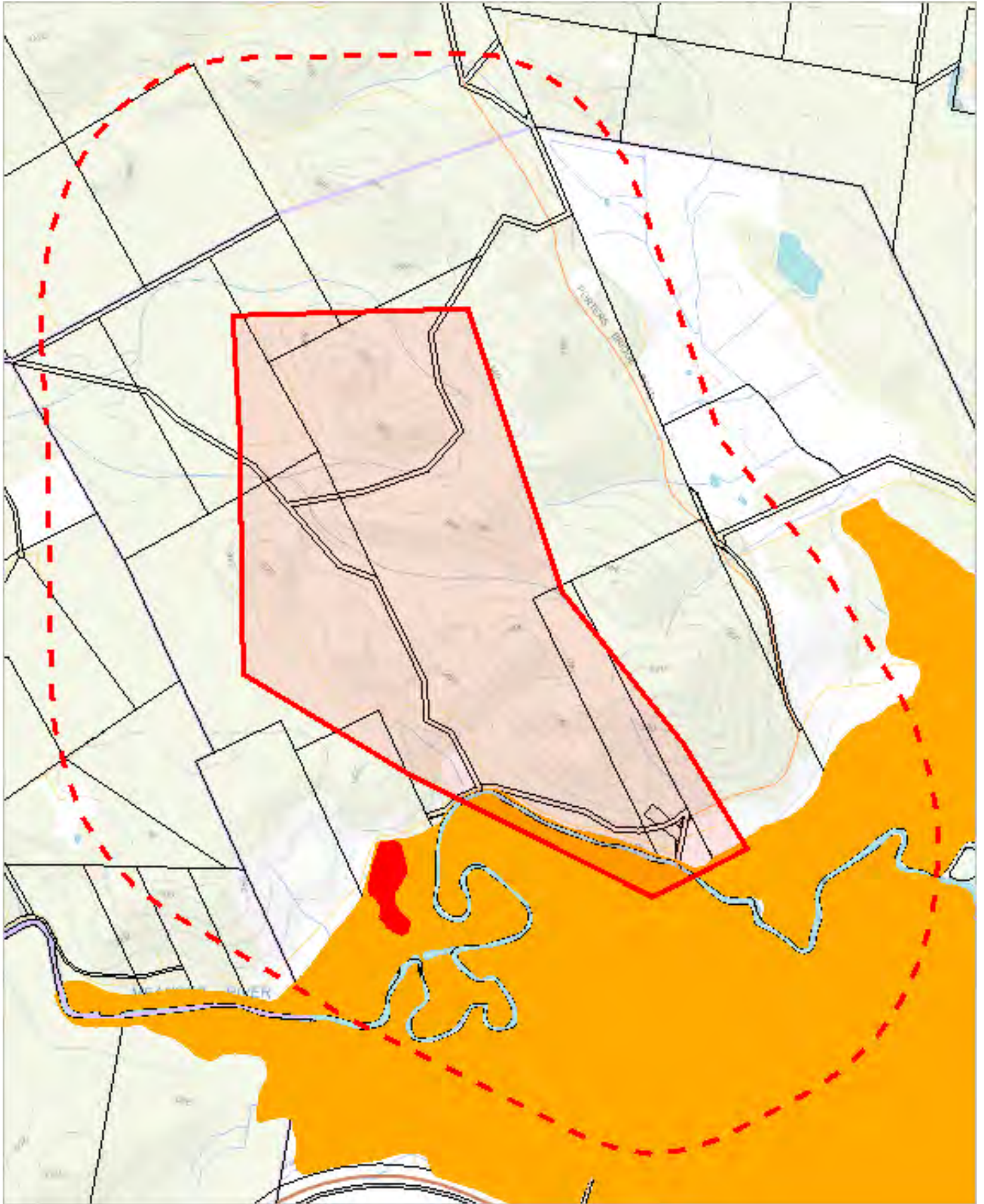
Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@dPIPWE.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

*** No Geoconservation sites found within 1000 metres. ***

Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

479327, 5408602



475500, 5403893

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

Legend: Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils (0 - 20m AHD)

High Low Extremely Low

Legend: Inland Acid Sulfate Soils (>20m AHD)

High Low Extremely Low

Legend: Marine Subaqueous/Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soil

High (Intertidal) High (Subtidal)

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

Dataset Name	Acid Sulfate Soil Probability	Acid Sulfate Soil Atlas	Description
Inland Acid Sulfate Soils	High	Ag(p4)	High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Floodplains >4m AHD, ASS generally below 3m from the surface.generally forests. Includes plains and levees. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available and classifier has little knowledge or experience with ASS, hence classification is provisional.
Inland Acid Sulfate Soils	Low	Bg(p4)	Low probability of occurrence (6-70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Floodplains >4m AHD, ASS generally below 3m from the surface.generally forests. Includes plains and levees. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available and classifier has little knowledge or experience with ASS, hence classification is provisional.

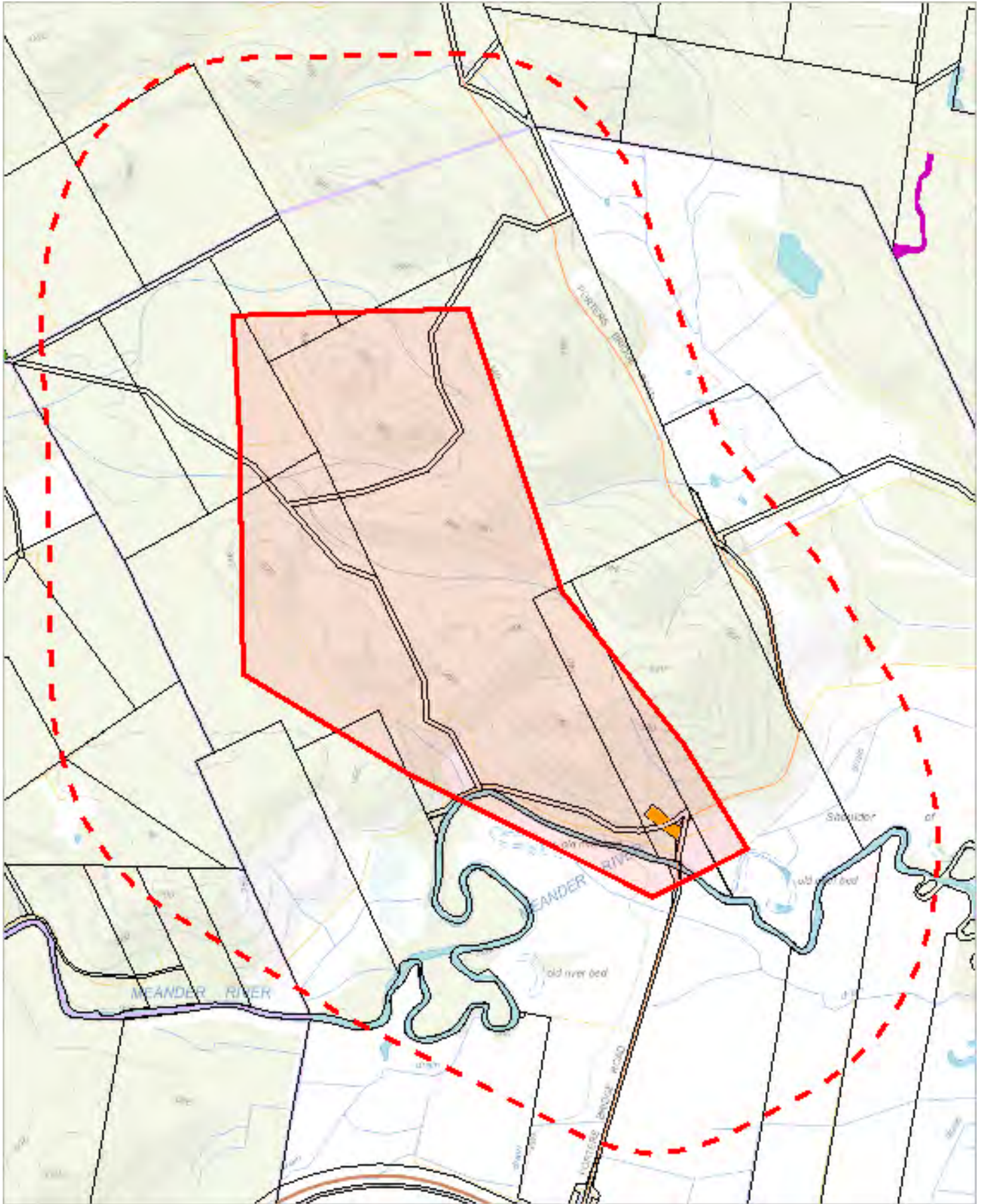
For more information about Acid Sulfate Soils, please contact Land Management Enquiries.

Telephone: (03) 6777 2227

Fax: (03) 6336 5111

Email: LandManagement.Enquiries@dpiwve.tas.gov.au

Address: 171 Westbury Road, Prospect, Tasmania, Australia, 7250




























475500, 5403893

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Reserves within 1000 metres

Legend: Tasmanian Reserve Estate

-  Conservation Area
-  Conservation Area and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Game Reserve
-  Historic Site
-  Indigenous Protected Area
-  National Park
-  Nature Reserve
-  Nature Recreation Area
-  Regional Reserve
-  State Reserve
-  Wellington Park
-  Public authority land within WHA
-  Future Potential Production Forest
-  Informal Reserve on Permanent Timber Production Zone Land or STT managed land
-  Informal Reserve on other public land
-  Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Nature Reserve and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Sanctuary and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Sanctuary
-  Private land within WHA
-  Management Agreement
-  Management Agreement and Stewardship Agreement
-  Stewardship Agreement
-  Part 5 Agreement (Meander Dam Offset)
-  Other Private Reserve

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Reserves within 1000 metres

Name	Classification	Status	Area (HA)
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	0.21140883
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	0.33742207

For more information about the Tasmanian Reserve Estate, please contact the Sustainable Land Use and Information Management Branch.

Telephone: (03) 6777 2224

Email: LandManagement.Enquiries@dpiwwe.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

**Attachment 5 Porters Bridge Road Quarry
Environmental noise, ground vibration and air blast overpressure assessment**

Van Diemen Consulting

Porters Bridge Road Quarry environmental noise, ground vibration and air blast overpressure assessment



Report No. 5582_AC/VIB_R_R1

TARKARRI ENGINEERING PTY LTD

PO Box 506

Kings Meadows TAS 7249

September 2021

**Tarkarri
Engineering**





DOCUMENT CONTROL

**VAN DIEMEN CONSULTING
PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY
ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE ASSESSMENT**

Report No. 5582_AC/VIB_R_R1	Library Code AC
Prepared for Van Diemen Consulting 32 Banticks Road Mangalore Tasmania 7030	Prepared by Tarkarri Engineering Pty Ltd PO Box 506 Kings Meadows Tasmania 7249
Contact Dr Richard Barnes ☎ Mobile +61(0)438 588 695 Email rwbarnes73@gmail.com	Contact Dr Alex McLeod ☎ +61 3 6343 2077 Mobile +61(0)439 357 297 Email alex.mcleod@tarkarri.com

Author	Alex McLeod Director / Principal Consultant	Date: 31 August 2021
Revision History		
Revision No.	Date Issued	Reason/Comments
1	3/9/2021	Client comments
Distribution		
Copy No. _____	Revision No.	Location
1	1	Project/Client File
2	1	Client
3	1	Tarkarri Engineering Library
Keywords	environmental noise, dBA, LAeq, background (LA90), mm/s, dBL	



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References

- [1] Environment Protection Authority (2017) Quarry Code of Practice 3rd Edition, EPA Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania.



- [2] SoundPLAN Acoustic modelling software - Braunstein & Berndt GmbH.
- [3] CONCAWE The oil companies' international study group for conservation of clean air and water – Europe (est. 1963) report 4/81.
- [4] Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (<https://www.osmre.gov/>).



Executive Summary

Tarkari Engineering was commissioned Van Diemen Consulting (VDC) on behalf of Walters Contracting Pty Ltd to conduct an environmental noise, ground vibration and air blast overpressure assessment as part of an Environmental Effects Report (EER) in relation to the establishment and operation of the Porters Bridge Road Quarry, Exton.

Environmental noise modeling of quarry operations (i.e. extraction, carting, crushing, loading and transporting off site) showed compliance with *Quarry Code of Practice* limit of 45 dBA for works within standard hours as defined by the code (i.e. 0700 to 1900 hrs Monday to Friday and 0800 to 1600 hrs Saturdays. For works outside of the standard hours (i.e. 0600 to 0700 weekdays, 0700 to 0800 and 1600 to 1700 hrs Saturdays, 0700 hrs to 1600 hrs Sundays and statewide Public holidays) the quarry would only conduct loading and carting of crushed and screened materials. Modelling of this as an operation demonstrated that it is possible to conduct such works and maintain noise emission levels at sensitive locations below the minimum night criterion of 35 dBA under the code (considered here to be a conservative assessment level for potential nuisance at non-standard time). To allow for this the following operating protocols:

- Only one truck allowed on the access road at a time during out of hours works.
- Low engine revs to be utilised, as far as practically possible, particularly on the first 800 m of the road along the banks of the Meander River (section of road shared with Johns Rd)
- Parking up to wait for access to the quarry is not done near the entrance to the quarry access road.

Recommendations regarding the development of a noise management plan to provide process and management structures for the above protocols to occur have been provided.

Predicted ground vibration and air blast overpressure levels comply with the assessment criteria with a charge mass/delay of 100 kg. At the predicted levels both ground vibration and air blast over pressure have the potential to be perceptible but are below levels where human comfort may be impacted (i.e. below the criteria levels) . It is recommended that the charge mass/delay for blasting at the quarry be limited to 100 kg. Should an increase in the charge mass be required site-specific scaled regressions should be developed, via spatially varied monitoring of future blasts, to provide evidence-based justification.



1 Introduction

Tarkarri Engineering was commissioned by Van Diemen Consulting (VDC) on behalf of Walters Contracting Pty Ltd to conduct an environmental noise, ground vibration and air blast overpressure assessment as part of an Environmental Effects Report (EER) in relation to the establishment and operation of the Porters Bridge Road Quarry, Exton.

Project Specific Guidelines were issued by the Tasmanian Environment Protection Authority (EPA). The section relevant to environmental noise, ground vibration and air blast overpressure is shown below:

3 Noise emissions and blasting

- Provide a statement as to the likely frequency of blast events (per year) and blast charge.
- Provide a noise impact assessment report, which includes the following information:
 - A description of all major noise sources, including the size and power rating for each main piece of equipment (e.g. crusher/screen, loader, excavator, haul truck, rock drill, etc).
 - A map of the location of all major sources (mobile and fixed) of noise.
 - A map showing the location of the nearest noise sensitive premises⁷.
 - Predictions of cumulative noise emissions from the activity at the nearest sensitive premises.
 - A noise propagation map including the existing topography showing noise propagation from the proposed operations.
 - A discussion of the potential for noise emissions from the proposed operation to cause nuisance at noise sensitive premises, with consideration of appropriate daytime, evening and night-time noise levels.
 - A discussion of the proposed noise mitigation/attenuation measures to comply with the applicable noise limits at the noise sensitive premises.
 - A discussion of the potential for transport to and from the site to cause a noise nuisance to residences and other noise-sensitive premises in proximity to The Land, taking into account the type, volume and time of transport.
 - A discussion of the potential impacts of blast effects (ground vibration and air-blast overpressure), and the proposed management plan to mitigate those potential impacts.
 - All methods of measurement must be in accordance with the Tasmanian Noise Measurements Procedure Manual⁸.
 - Source noise levels must be adjusted for tonality, impulsiveness, modulation and low frequency in accordance with the Tasmanian Noise Measurements Procedures Manual.

⁷ 'noise sensitive premise' is defined as: residences and residential zones (whether occupied or not), schools, hospitals, caravan parks and similar land uses involving the presence of individual people for extended periods, except in the course of their employment or for recreation.

⁸ Available at: Noise Measurement Procedures Manual - EPA Website



2 Site description

The Porters Bridge Road Quarry is located on Porters Bridge Road, approx. 3.5 km north north-west of the township of Exton. The quarry is located on and bounded by land zoned Rural with Rural Living zoned land further to the west (approx. 850 m) and Agriculture zoned land further to the east (approx. 730 m). Noise sensitive residential premises are located to the west and east on the Rural Living and Agriculture zoned land respectively.

The quarry is Jurassic dolerite with 50,000 tonnes per annum to be extracted. Extraction and processing would involve the following:

- Removal of vegetation
- Clearing over burden with an excavator or dozer
- Drill and blast based on a pattern designed by blast contractor
- Crush material using crusher (jaw)
- Screen material (mechanised/vibratory)
- Stockpile material
- Loading into trucks with a wheel loader

The operating hours for the quarry would 0600 – 1700 hrs Monday to Saturday, 0700-1600 hrs Sundays and statewide public holidays.

NB: Outside of the stand hours under the *Quarry Code of Practice*^[1] (i.e. 0600 to 0700 weekdays, 0700 to 0800 and 1600 to 1700 hrs Saturdays, 0700 hrs to 1600 hrs Sundays and statewide Public holidays) only loading of crushed and screened materials into transport trucks and carting off-site would occur.

NB: Blasting would occur between 1000 and 1600 hrs Monday to Friday.

Figure 2-1 presents an aerial view with the location of the mining lease (ML) shown.



Figure 2-1: Aerial view of Porters Bridge Road Quarry mining lease and surrounds.

Twelve environmental noise model receivers were identified from aerial photography and building point data on LISTmap in conjunction with local ground surveys. These locations are utilised here for the prediction of the environmental noise, ground vibration and air blast overpressure.

Position location information is provided in Table 2-1 below and Figure 2-2 presents the location of the quarry with model receiver positions marked.



Environmental noise model receiver positions		
Number	Location	Coordinates (MGA94, Zone 55 G)
R1	190 Porters Bridge Rd	478222 5405320
R2	304 Porters Bridge Rd	478576 5406195
R3	340 Porters Bridge Rd	478326 5406553
R4	420 Porters Bridge Rd	478010 5407375
R5	550 Porters Bridge Rd	477880 5408353
R6	610 River Rd	474915 5407607
R7	75 Saddlers Run Rd	475217 5407136
R8	130 Saddlers Run Rd	475238 5406457
R9	155 Saddlers Run Rd	475719 5406329
R10	119 Silver Wattle Dr	475242 5405561
R11	197 Silver Wattle Dr	475888 5405663
R12	184 Johns Rd	476330 5404795

Table 2-1: Environmental noise measurement and model receiver positions.

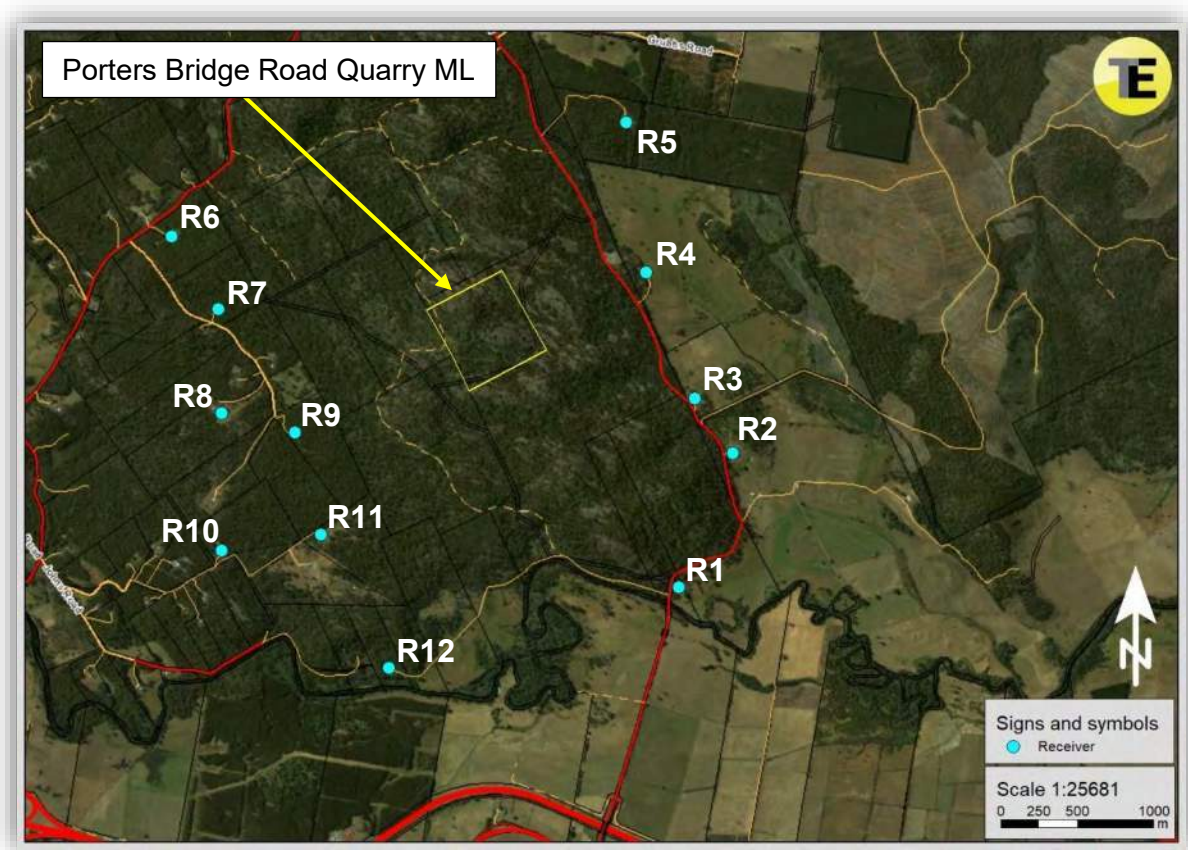


Figure 2-2: Aerial view of Porters Bridge Road Quarry and surrounds with environmental noise model receivers marked.



3 Environmental noise

3.1 Assessment criteria

Criteria for the assessment of environmental noise emissions from quarry operations are provided in the *Quarry Code of Practice*^[1]. The relevant section from the code is provided below.

7.2.2.1 Hours of operation

Hours of operation should be restricted to:

- 0700 to 1900 hours, Monday to Friday
- 0800 to 1600 hours, Saturdays, and
- No operations on Sundays.

Extended operating hours may be approved following submission of supporting noise monitoring reports and/or consultation with affected neighbours. This may be accomplished via a development application, or through the issue of an Environment Protection Notice (provided that Council do not require a new development application).

Where noise is identified as an issue at a quarry, operating hours negotiated between the approval authority and the operator must be specified as a Permit condition.

The approval authority may approve a one-off extension of operating hours if an appropriate case is established where this is provided for in the Permit. Where existing permits do not contain provisions for one-off extensions Permit conditions may be amended via an Environment Protection Notice.

Operations may only be permitted on Sundays and public holidays that are observed state-wide (excepting Easter Tuesday) with prior approval.

7.2.2.2 Level of noise

Noise from quarrying and associated activities, including equipment maintenance, when measured at any neighbouring sensitive use must not exceed the greater of:

- the A-weighted 10 minute L₉₀, excluding noise from the quarry, plus 5 dB(A), or
- the following levels:
 - 45 dB(A) from 0700 to 1900 hours (daytime)
 - 40 dB(A) from 1900 to 2200 hours (evening), and
 - 35 dB(A) from 2200 to 0700 hours the following day (night time)

when measured as a 10 minute L_{eq}.

Regulatory authorities may require compliance with alternative noise limits derived from a site-specific noise assessment.

Ambient noise levels were not measured for this assessment. Given this the minimum applicable limits under the code are adopted here for assessment purposes.

3.2 Environmental noise modelling

SoundPLAN^[2] software was used for carrying out detailed noise emission spectra and contour modelling. This program allows the use of the CONCAWE^[3] calculation method for modelling atmospheric attenuation/amplification of noise. Parameters influencing sound propagation and attenuation include:

- Source type (point, line, plane).
- Relative source and receiver height.
- Topography and barriers.
- Industrial buildings as sources and/or barriers.
- Ground absorption.
- Distance attenuation.
- Atmospheric conditions (Pasquill stability, temperature, humidity and vector wind speed).
- Reflecting surfaces.
- Source directivity.



As all propagation and attenuation parameters are frequency dependent, all input source data has been based on 1/3-octave band sound power spectra.

Geo-referenced topographic, transport, building and hydrologic data was obtained from LISTdata. This provided contours at 10 m intervals; residential locations; road layouts; cadastral parcels; and river and stream courses for the areas modelled.

Equipment list and layout data was provided by VDC.

All source and geodata is referenced to the Map Grid of Australia (MGA).

3.2.1 Model input data

Input sound power (SWL) spectra were determined from measurements conducted at the Nook Quarry (also operated by Walter Contracting and similar equipment is expected to be used at Porters Bridge Road) and from Tarkarri Engineering library data. Table 3-1 presents overall SWLs and equipment details while Table 3-2 presents 1/1-octave band SWL spectra.

Overall sound power levels (dBA)		
Source	SWL (L _{Aeq})	Comment
Crusher and Screen	120	From measurements conducted at Nook Quarry on Terex Pegson and Chieftain 1700.
Excavators	104	Tarkarri Engineering library data CAT 345B Excavator.
FEL	99	From measurements conducted at Nook Quarry on CAT 950K Front End Loader (FEL).
Trucks (pit to ROM)	103 ^{*h}	From measurements conducted at Nook Quarry on CAT articulated mine truck (25 t). NB: X2 Trucks at high engine revs
Trucks (ROM to road)	106 ^{*h}	Tarkarri Engineering library data for a Road Truck. NB: X2 trucks at high engine revs.
Truck (ROM to road) out of hours	98 ^{*h}	Tarkarri Engineering library data for a Road Truck. NB: Single truck at low engine revs (5 dB derating from high engine rev levels.
Drill	Engine	105
	Drilling	110*
	Rattling	112*

* SWL presented has been scaled for time of operation in a 10-minute period.

^h A point source representing a 2-minute period of engine idle while being loaded is modelled at the beginning of each line source (SWL data for these point sources isn't presented).

Table 3-1: Overall sound power levels and data source information.



1/1-octave band sound power levels spectra (dBA) L _{Aeq}										
Source	Frequency (Hz)									Total
	31.5	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Crusher and Screen	75	98	103	107	115	115	114	111	103	120
Excavator	70	78	91	92	99	98	98	92	84	104
FEL	57	80	84	88	95	92	92	86	77	99
Trucks (pit to ROM)	58	78	86	91	95	99	97	92	85	103
Trucks (ROM to road)	62	81	90	94	98	102	101	96	88	106
Truck (ROM to road) out of hours	54	73	82	86	90	94	93	88	80	98
Drill	Engine	56	83	88	84	93	97	100	93	105
	Drilling	58	81	90	88	96	102	105	104	110
	Rattling	48	66	78	79	93	99	107	108	112

Table 3-2: 1/1-octave band sound power level spectra.

3.2.2 Atmospheric conditions

SoundPLAN^[2], via the CONCAWE^[3] prediction algorithm, models atmospheric attenuation using Pasquill stability indices in combination with vector wind speed and direction to determine appropriate frequency dependent attenuation/amplification. In this study the following propagation conditions were considered:-

- **Neutral propagation:** Situations where the atmospheric conditions are considered to be neutral occur with a Pasquill stability class D and no wind. These conditions can typically occur in the hour before sunset and the hour after sunrise. Neutral conditions also occur fairly frequently during still, cloudy conditions.
- **Worst case propagation:** This condition considers all receiver points to be downwind with a Pasquill stability class F and a vector wind speed of 2 m/s. Under these conditions noise contours will represent the highest predicted noise levels at any location.

3.3 Model scenarios

The following operational scenarios were modelled as day operations:-

- **Establishment:** Crusher and Screen, FEL and Excavator (loading the crusher) operating at the ROM . Drill and Excavator operating at the pit. Mine trucks operating between the pit and ROM and Road trucks operating on the quarry access road at 25 km /hr.
- **Year 3:** As above for the Establishment scenario with altered pit topography.
- **Year 7.5:** As above for the Establishment scenario with altered pit topography.
- **Year 15:** As above for the Establishment scenario with altered pit topography.

An additional model scenario was to address potential loading and carting operations that would fall outside of the standard *Quarry Code of Practice*^[1] hours:-

- **Out of hours loading and carting:** FEL loading a Road truck at the ROM and a single truck operating on the access road at low engine revs.



Figures 3-1 to 3-11 present model plan and wire frame views of the each of the five modelling scenarios with quarry topography and source locations shown. Source location and topographic change information was obtained from information provided by VDC.

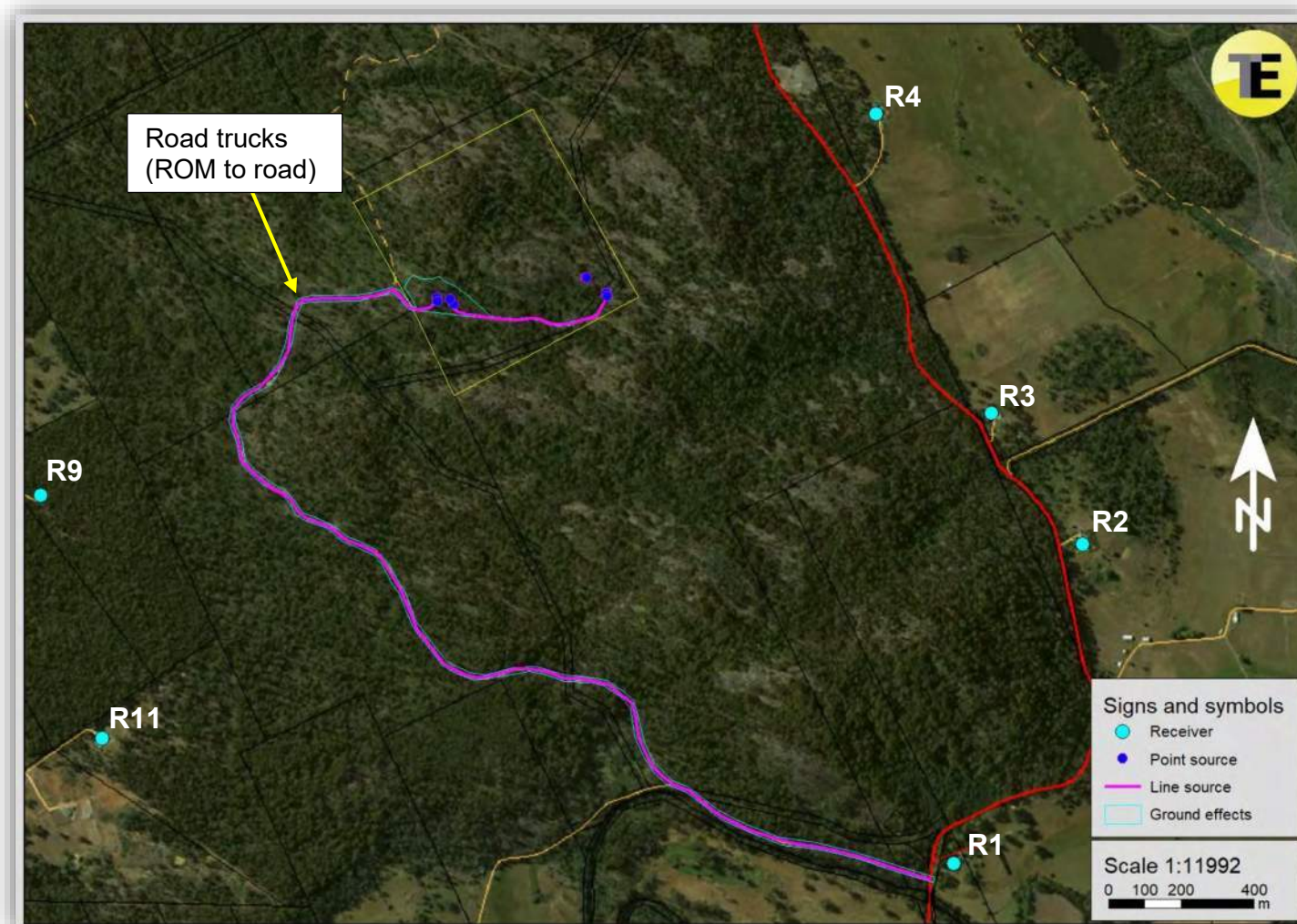


Figure 3-1: Model plan view of the **Establishment** model scenario.

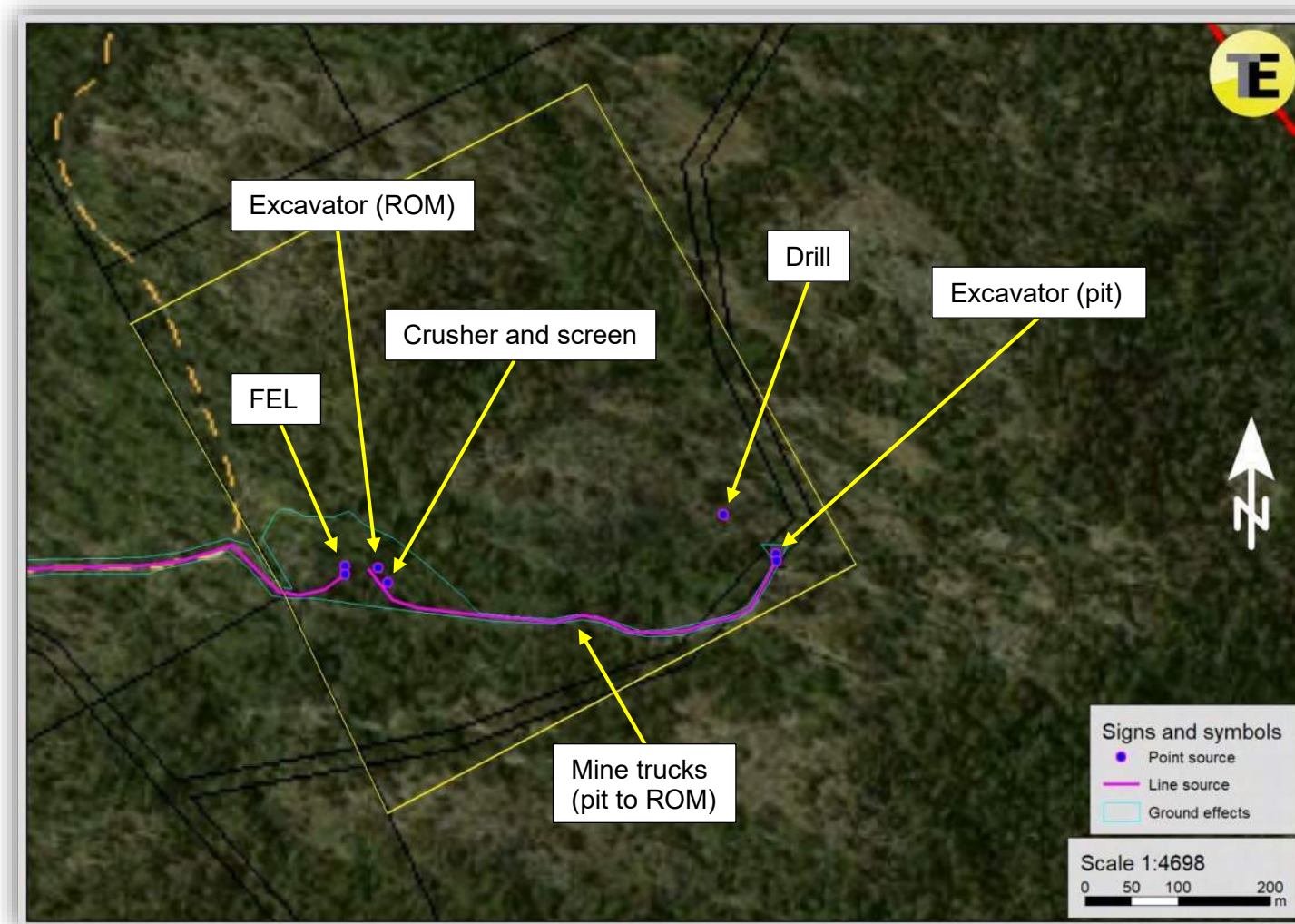


Figure 3-2: Model plan view of the **Establishment** model scenario.

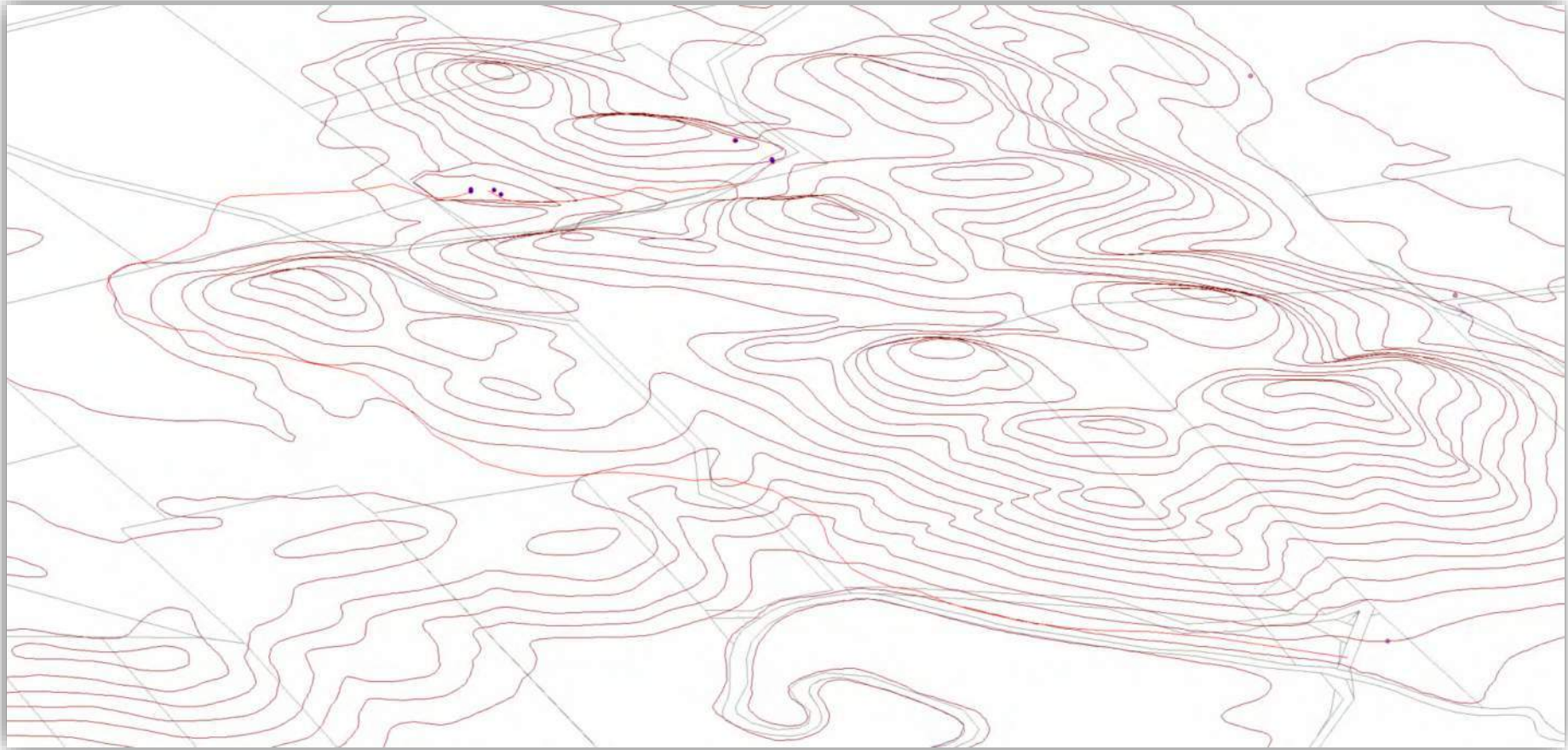


Figure 3-3: Model wire frame view of the **Establishment** model scenario, from the south.

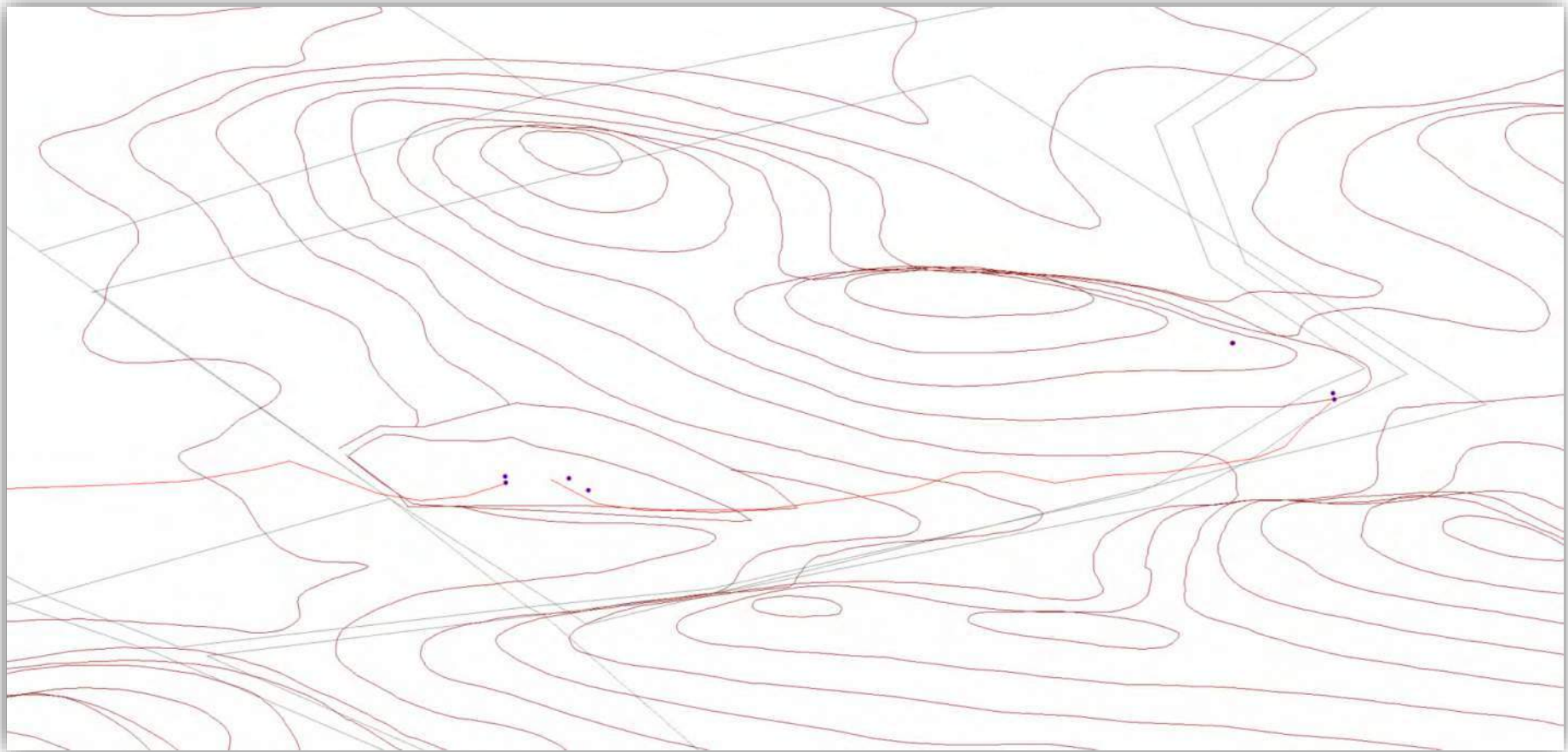


Figure 3-4: Model wire frame view of the **Establishment** model scenario, from the south.

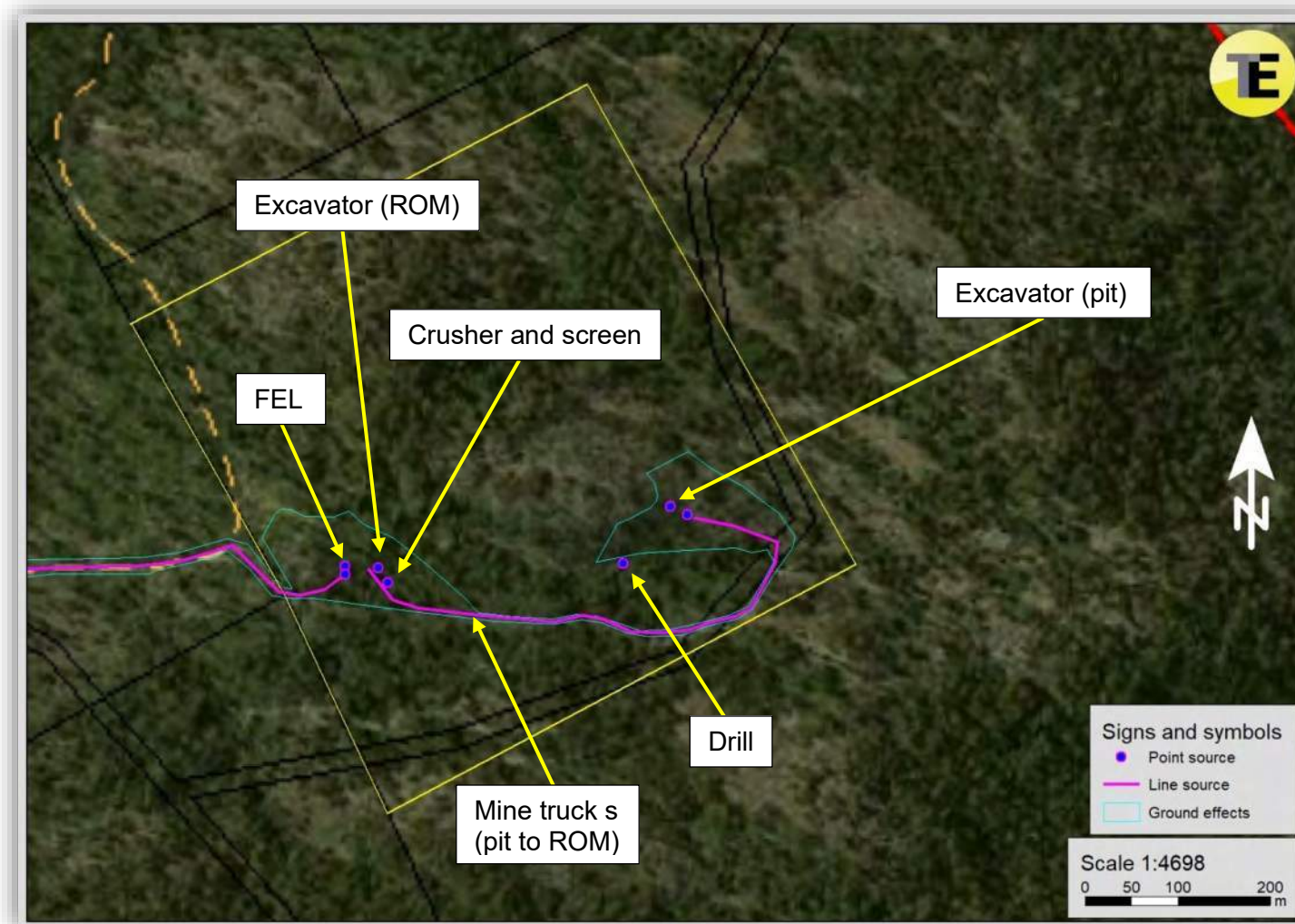


Figure 3-5: Model plan view of the **Final** model scenario.

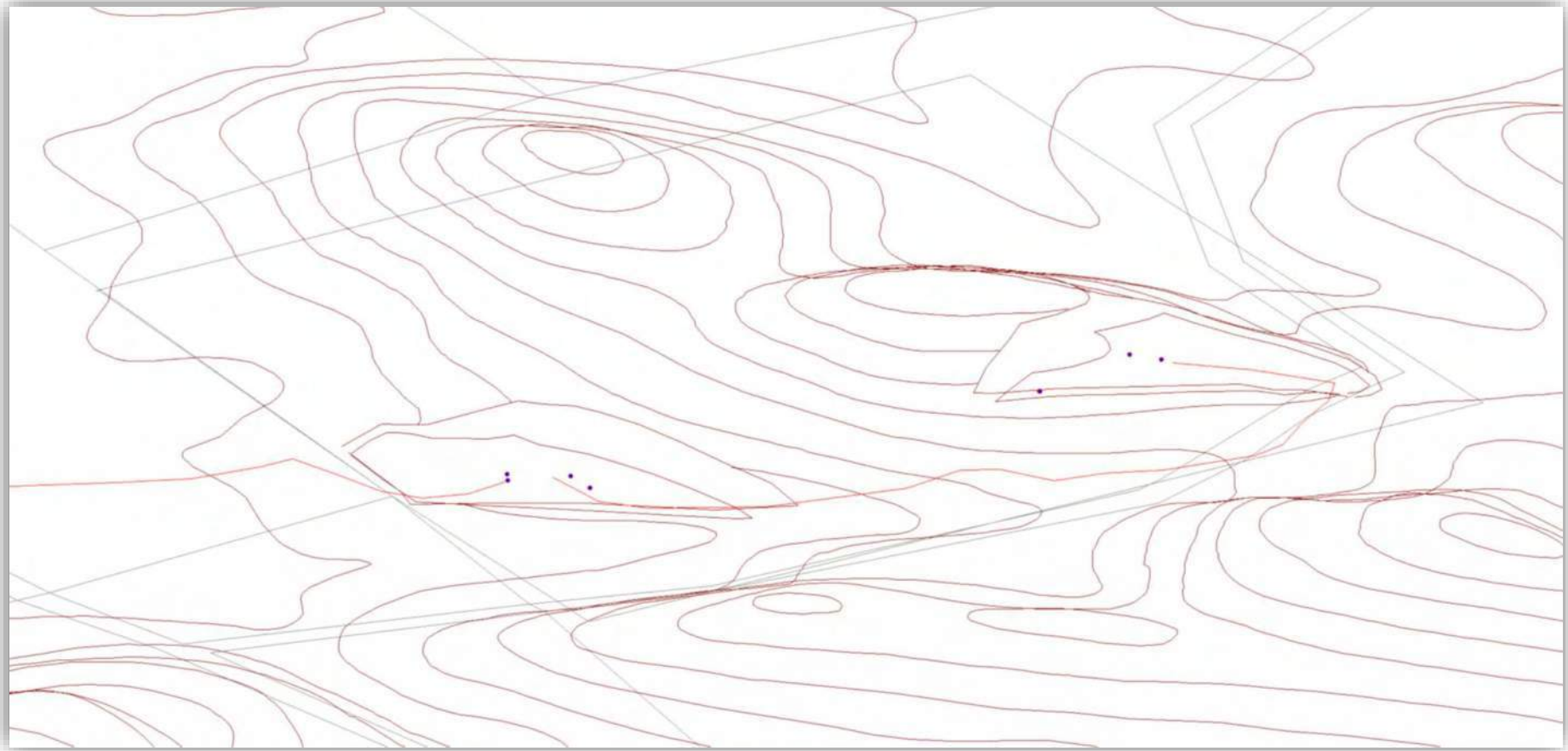


Figure 3-6: Model wire frame view of the **Year 3** model scenario, from the south.

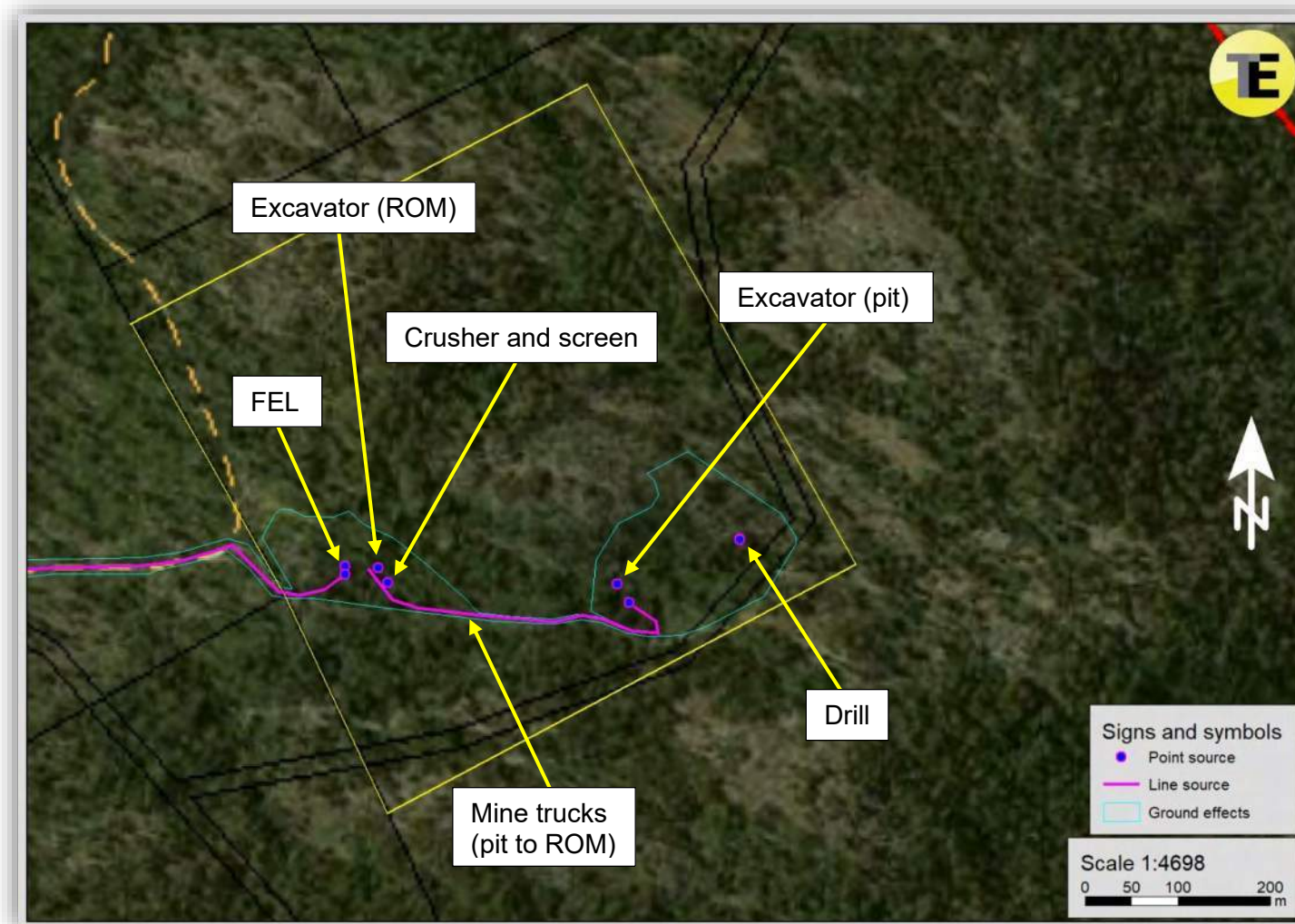


Figure 3-7: Model plan view of the **Year 7.5** model scenario.

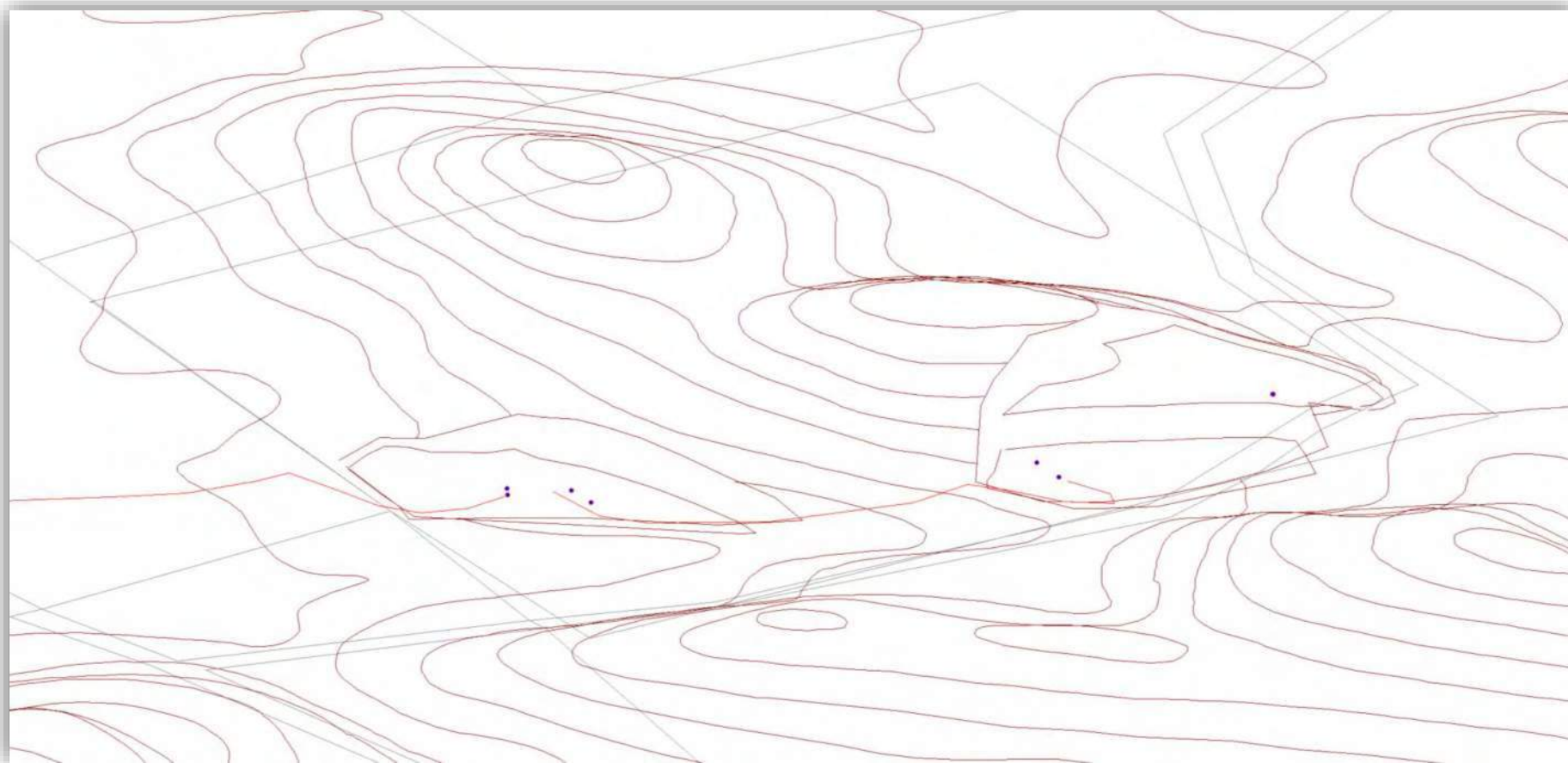


Figure 3-8: Model wire frame view of the **Year 7.5** model scenario, from the south.

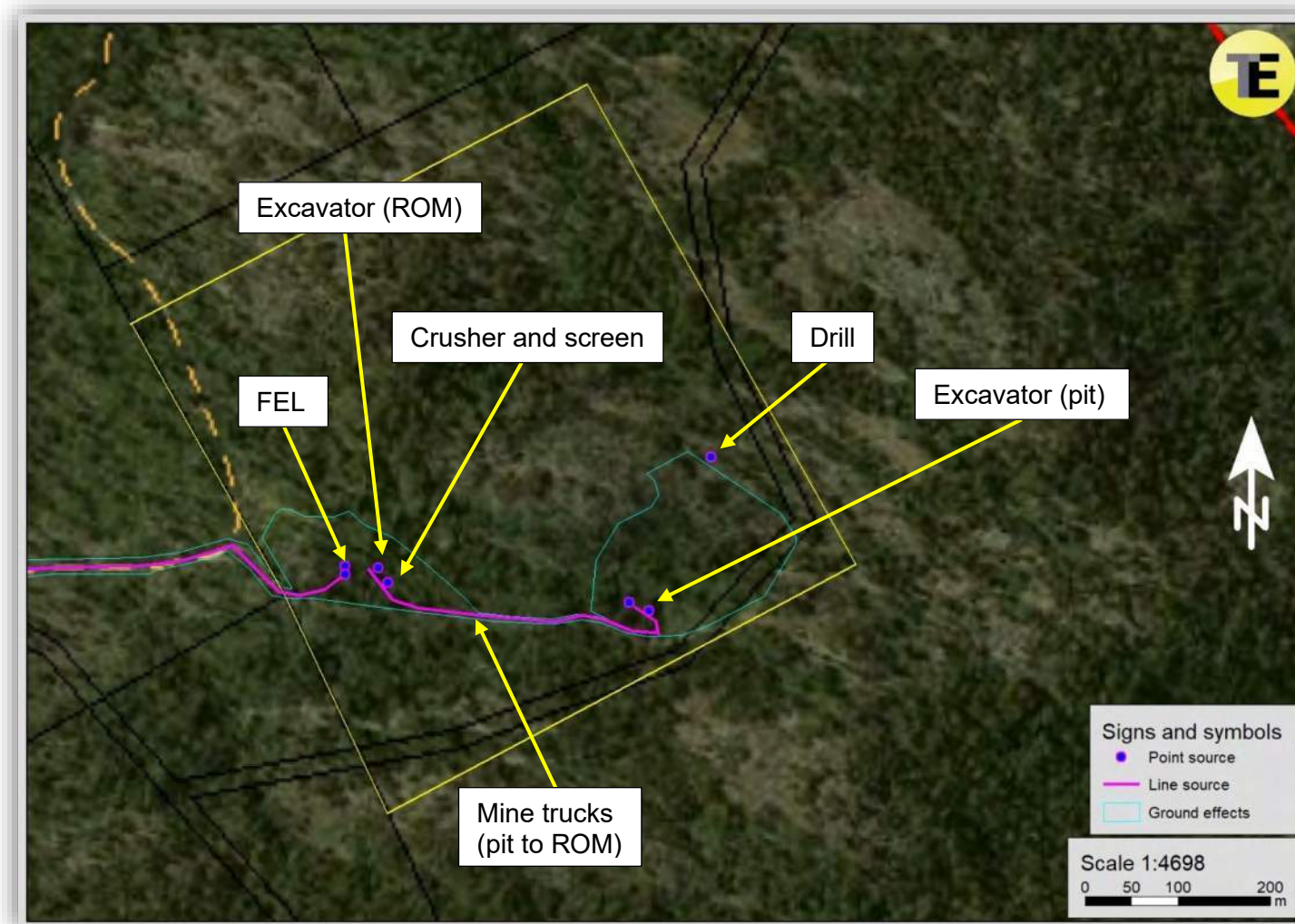


Figure 3-9: Model plan view of the **Year 15** model scenario.

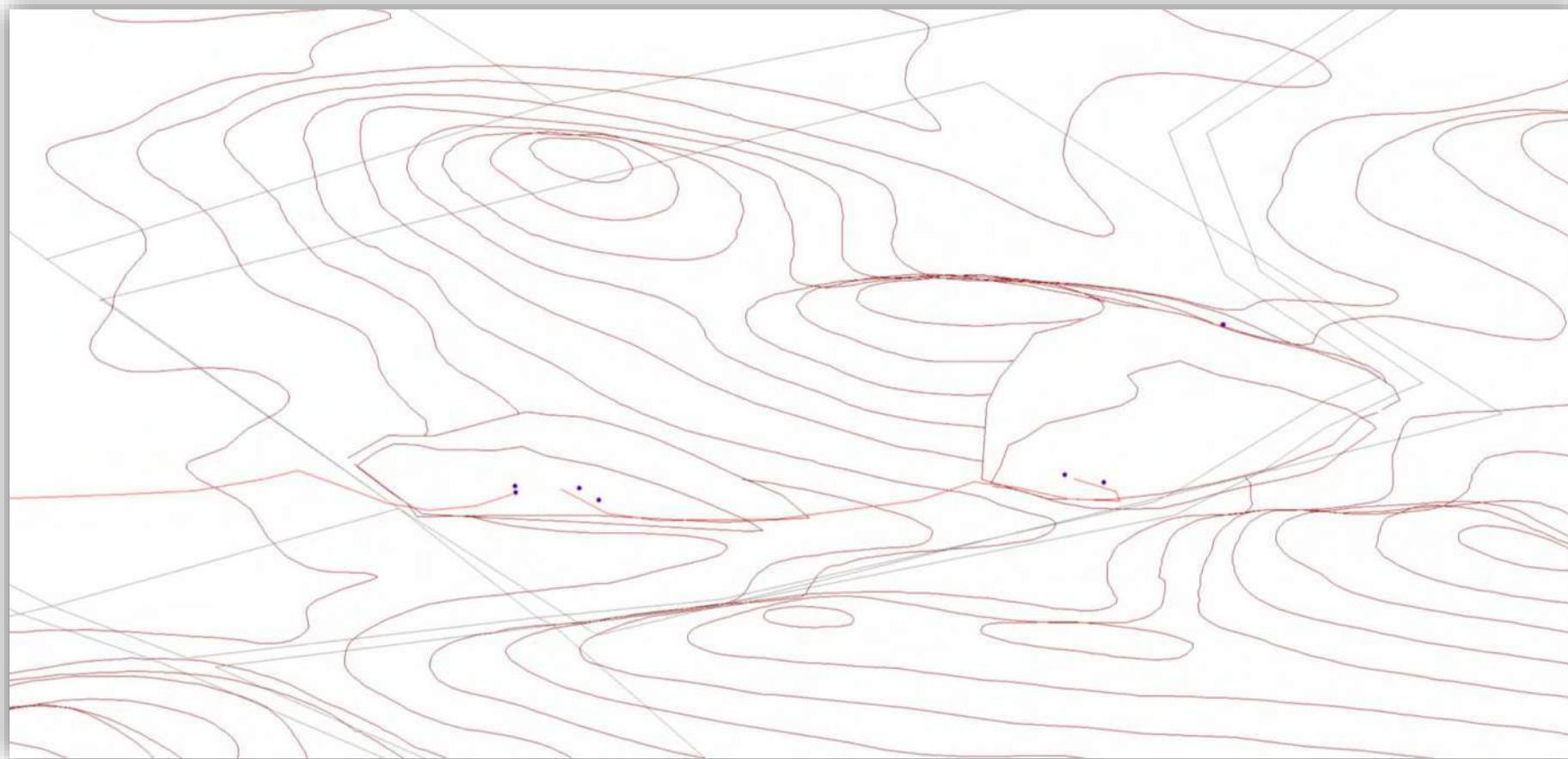


Figure 3-10: Model wire frame view of the **Year 15** model scenario, from the south.

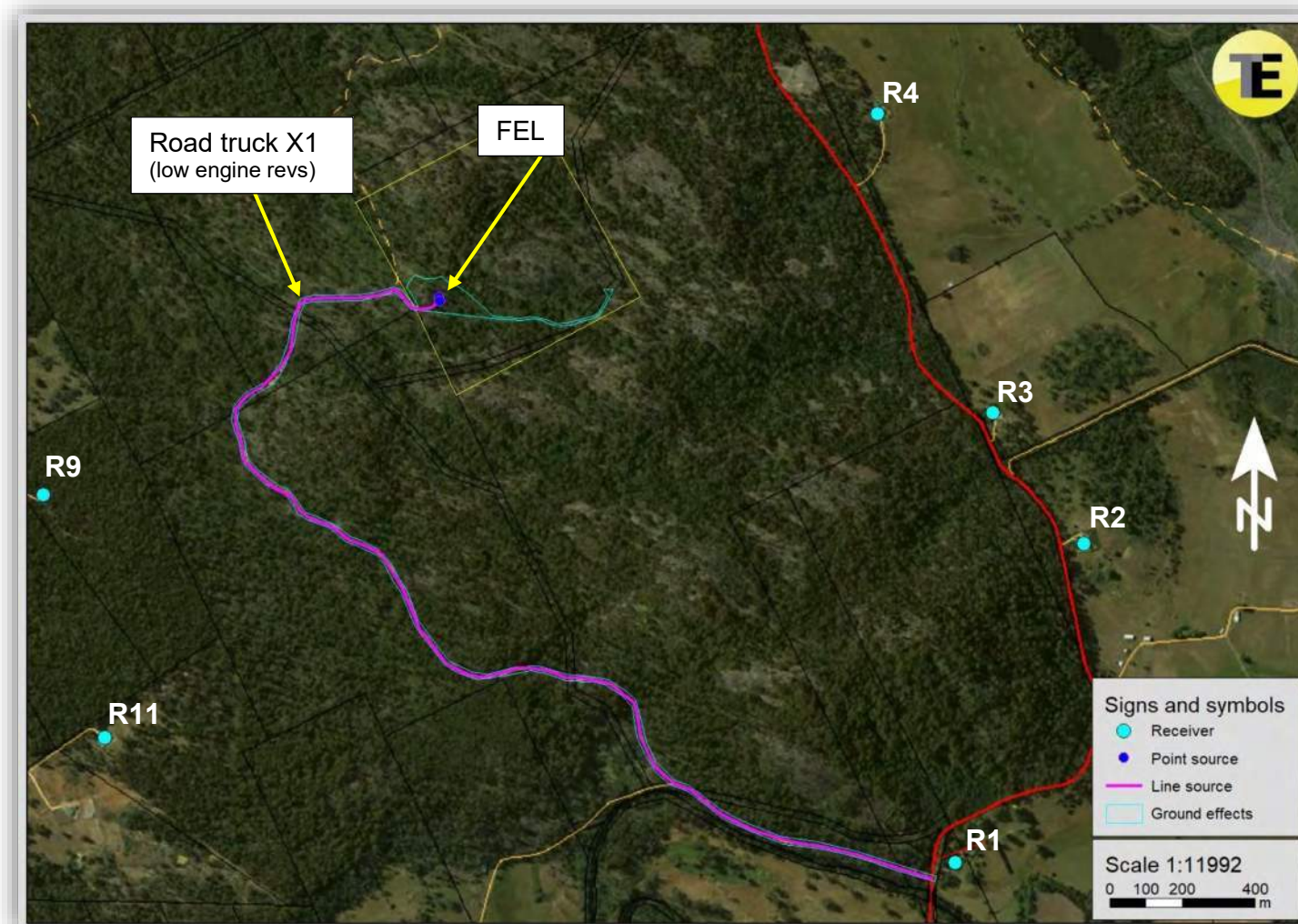


Figure 3-11: Model plan view of the **Out of hours loading and carting** model scenario.



3.4 Modelling results and discussion

3.4.1 Predicted single point receiver levels

Table 3-3 presents predicted L_{Aeq} noise emission levels at the twelve receiver locations for each of the four day operation model scenarios. Where predicted noise levels exceed the day noise emission criterion outlined in section 3.1 cells are highlighted.

NB: Predicted spectra at the receiver locations were assessed for excessive low frequency and tonality in accordance with the procedures in the *Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*. Predicted spectra didn't contain excessive low frequency content (i.e. L_{Ceq} levels where no more than 11 dB above L_{Aeq} levels) and tonal adjustments (this is done based on predicted spectra without consideration of ambient noise source contribution) have been added to the predicted levels presented in Table 3-3 below, the tonal adjustment amount is also provided for reference. Impulsive and modulating noise emissions are not expected from the quarry operations.

Predicted sound pressure levels (dBA)									
Receiver	Establishment		Year 3		Year 7.5		Year 15		Tonal adj (dB)
	neu	wcw	neu	wcw	neu	wcw	neu	wcw	
R1	40	42	40	42	40	42	40	42	0.9
R2	14	20	13	19	13	19	12	18	1.1
R3	16	22	16	21	16	21	16	21	1.2
R4	15	20	13	19	14	19	14	20	0.8
R5	21	26	21	27	13	19	22	27	0.6
R6	30	36	30	36	30	36	30	36	1.5
R7	34	39	34	39	34	39	34	39	1.3
R8	33	39	33	39	33	39	33	39	1.3
R9	33	39	34	39	34	39	33	39	1.0
R10	23	29	23	29	23	29	22	28	1.3
R11	25	30	25	31	25	30	25	30	0.6
R12	9	15	9	14	9	14	9	14	0.8

Exceeds day noise emission criterion limit.

Table 3-3: Predicted noise emission levels.

From the above:

- The predicted noise emission levels presented above are all below the day criterion limit of 45 dBA under both neutral and worst-case weather conditions.
- The highest predicted noise levels are at receiver R1 where the predicted noise level is controlled by truck traffic on the quarry access road.
- At other receiver locations predicted noise levels don't exceed 39 dBA, 6 dBA below the day criterion limit.

3.4.1.1 Out of hours loading and carting

Loading and carting as a standalone operation is proposed for operating times that are outside of the standard *Quarry Code of Practice*^[1] hours. The noise emission levels produced by this activity are assessed here against the night criterion limit of 35 dBA as a conservative assessment



level for potential nuisance at non-standard times. The predicted levels are provided in Table 3-4 below.

NB: Predicted spectra at the receiver locations were assessed for excessive low frequency and tonality in accordance with the procedures in the *Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*. Predicted spectra didn't contain excessive low frequency content (i.e. L_{Ceq} levels where no more than 12 dB above L_{Aeq} levels) and tonal adjustments (this is done based on predicted spectra without consideration of ambient noise source contribution) have been added to the predicted levels presented in Table 3-3 below, the tonal adjustment amount is also provided for reference. Impulsive and modulating noise emissions are not expected from these operations.

Predicted sound pressure levels (dBA) Out of hours loading and carting			
Receiver	neu	wcw	Tonal adj (dB)
R1	32	34	0.9
R2	-	-	-
R3	-	1	-
R4	-	-	-
R5	-	-	-
R6	10	15	-
R7	14	20	0.6
R8	15	20	0.5
R9	20	26	0.5
R10	12	17	0.6
R11	16	21	1.1
R12	-	4	-


 Exceeds night noise emission criterion limit.

Table 3-4: Predicted noise emission levels, **Out of hours loading and carting**.

From the above:

- Predicted noise emission levels at receivers R2 – R12 are below the criterion limit of by 9 or more dB.
- The most impact receiver is R1 with predicted level within 1 dB of the criterion limit. This is due to the proximity of the receiver to the quarry access road entry (approx. 80 m).

3.4.2 Predicted noise emission contours

To assist in the visualisation of noise propagation from the quarry site to the surrounding environment predicted noise contours for the following model scenarios are presented: contours shown consider the following:-

- **Establishment** operations under neutral weather
- **Establishment** operations under worst case weather

NB: The predicted noise contours don't include adjustments for tonality. The relevant criteria limit contour level is highlighted in turquoise.

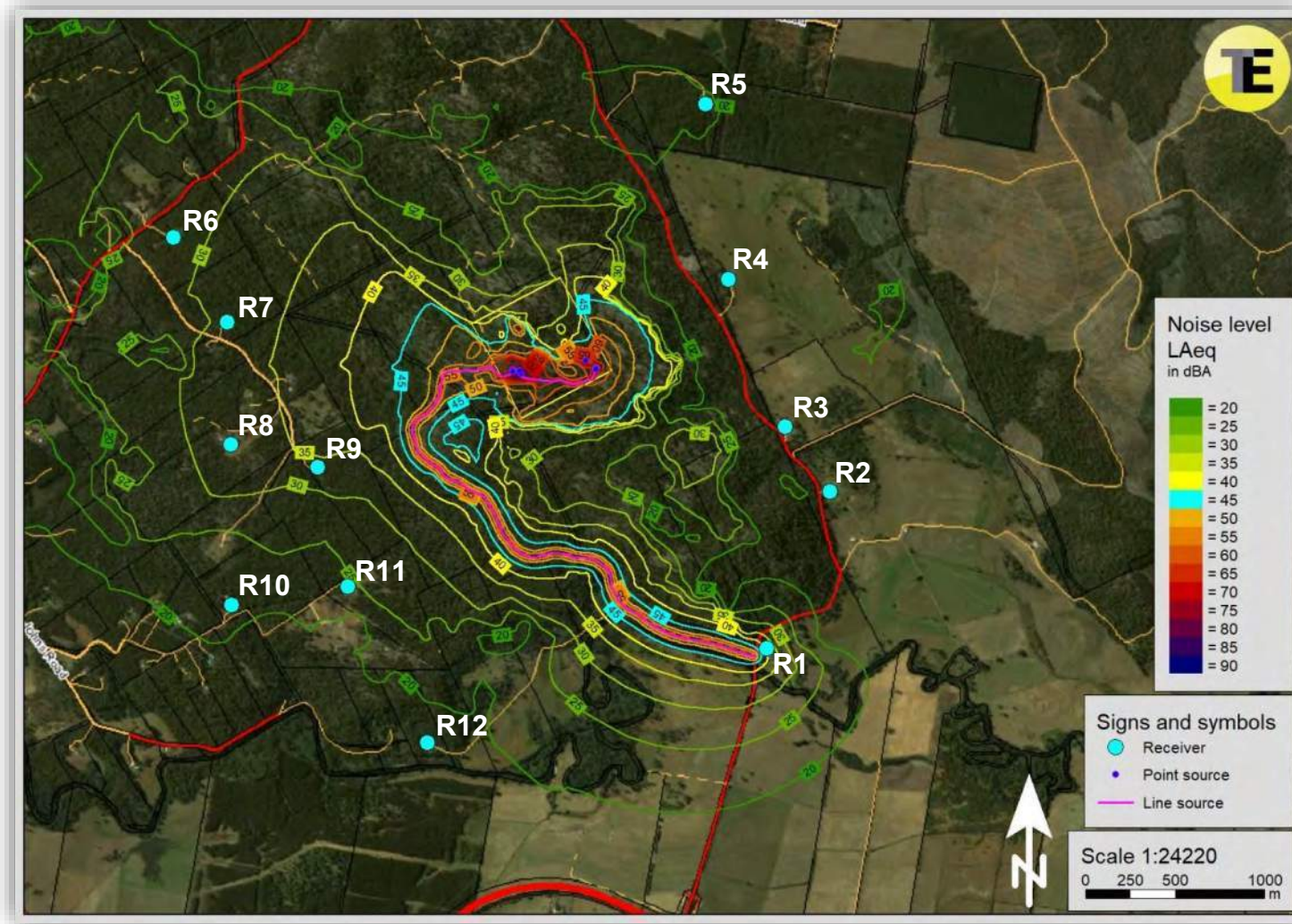


Figure 3-12: Predicted noise emission contours, **Establishment** scenario, neutral weather.

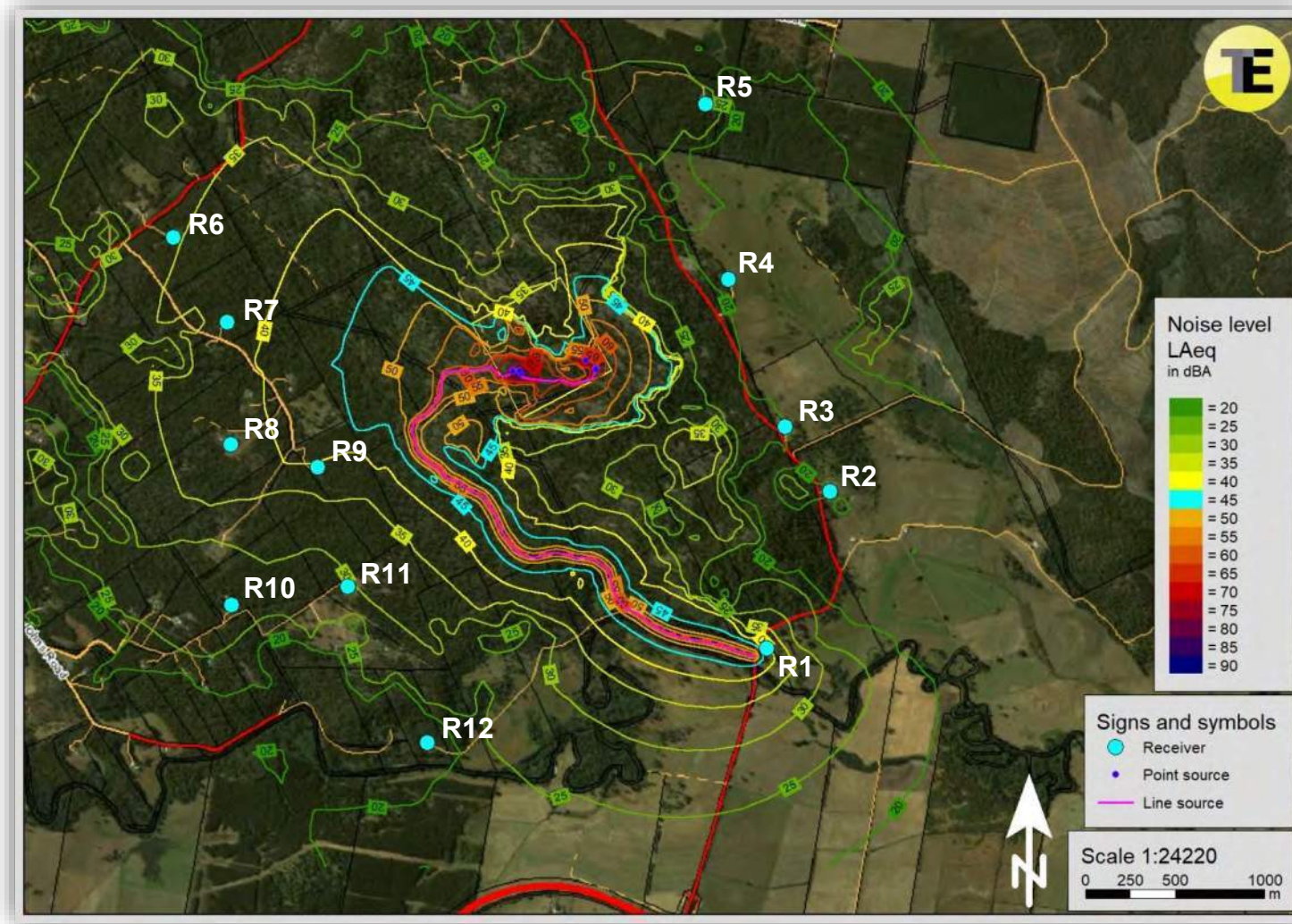


Figure 3-13: Predicted noise emission contours, **Establishment** scenario, neutral weather.



3.5 Discussion and conclusions

The predicted noise emission results presented in section 3.4 above demonstrate that noise emission levels from the quarry during standard *Quarry Code of Practice*^[1] hours are compliant with the day noise criteria. The predicted levels are generally more than 5 dB below the criterion limit of 45 dBA when adjusted for intrusive noise characteristics. The highest predicted level is at receiver R1 approx. 80 m from the quarry access road entry and noise levels from operations at this location are controlled by truck traffic on the access road to the quarry, however, predicted noise levels remain below the criterion limit. Given this, the potential for noise nuisance is considered very low and no additional mitigation measures are provided.

Loading of crushed and screened materials outside of standard *Quarry Code of Practice*^[1] hours was considered in the model with the results demonstrating that noise levels lower than the night criterion limit of 35 dBA are possible. At this level noise impact would not be unreasonable. This can be achieved with management structures put in place to ensure the following occurs and impact remains acceptable, particularly at receiver R1:

- Only one truck allowed on the access road at a time during out of hours works.
- Low engine revs to be utilised, as far as practically possible, particularly on the first 800 m of the road along the banks of the Meander River (section of road shared with Johns Rd). Speed on this section of road would be limited to 10 km/h and combined with the flat gradient for this road section excessive revs are unlikely to be required.
- Parking up to wait for access to the quarry is not done near the entrance to the quarry access road.

A noise management plan for out of hours loading and carting works should be developed and should include the following as a minimum:

- Roles and responsibilities for quarry personnel.
- Step by step process for accessing quarry outside to standard hours.
- Communication protocols for managing truck access to the quarry.
- Map with clearly marked park up area to be used when waiting for access to quarry (away from residential locations).
- Noise monitoring protocols at receiver R1 to demonstrate compliance and to assist with improving management.

NB: It should be noted that receiver R1 is owned and occupied by the land owner on which the Porters Bridge Road Quarry is located. A Compensation Agreement between the owner (and resident of R1) and Walters Contracting giving permission for Walters Contract to extract materials from the quarry land is in place. As such, it is not expected that the resident of R1 would object to management of out of hours works as detailed above.



4 Ground vibration and air blast overpressure

Ground vibration and air blast overpressure predictions are assessed here against conditions applicable under the *Quarry Code of Practice*^[1]. The relevant section from the code is provided below:-

Blasting must be carried out such that, when measured at the curtilage of the nearest residence (or sensitive use) in other occupation or ownership, air blast and ground vibration comply with the following:

- a) for 95% of blasts, air blast overpressure must not exceed 115 dB (Lin Peak);
- b) air blast overpressure must not exceed 120 dB (Lin Peak) at all;
- c) for 95% of blasts, ground vibration must not exceed 5 mm/s peak particle velocity; and
- d) ground vibration must not exceed 10 mm/s peak particle velocity at all.

The ground vibration level at heritage buildings and structures of significant intrinsic value should not exceed 3 mm/s peak particle velocity.

It has been recommended that the long term regulatory goal for ground vibration should be 2 mm/s peak particle velocity and, where possible, this may be a suitable design target.

Prediction of ground vibration and air blast overpressure was conducted using scaled regression equations developed by the *Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement*^[4] (OSMRE), a bureau of the United States Department of the Interior.

Predictions are made to residence up to approx. 1 km from the quarry (Receivers R1 – R8 as shown in figure 2-1) with the distances to receiver locations used the minimum distances from the boundary of the mining lease. A maximum charge mass/delay of **100 kg** is assumed.

4.1 Ground vibration

Prediction of ground vibration was conducted using the following regression equation from OSM with a square root scaled distance:-

$$PPV = k \left(\frac{\sqrt{m}}{D} \right)^a$$

PPV = peak particle velocity (in/s)

k = constant

m = charge mass / delay (lb)

D = distance to receiver (ft)

a = exponent

The constant (k) and exponent (a) used were developed by OSMRE from quarry production blast data are as follows:-

Average: k = 52, a = 1.38

Upper bound: k = 138, a = 1.38

The equation above and the constants and exponent are for imperial data and as such all relevant data was first converted to imperial before PPV predictions were made. The subsequent answers were then converted back to metric and are presented in table 4-1 below.



Predicted ground vibration (mm/s) PPV for 100 kg charge mass/delay			
Receiver	Regression constant	Min distance to receiver (km)	Predicted PPV
R1	Average	1.78	0.3
	Upper bound		0.9
R2	Average	1.37	0.5
	Upper bound		1.3
R3	Average	1.04	0.7
	Upper bound		1.9
R4	Average	0.82	1.0
	Upper bound		2.7
R5	Average	1.25	0.6
	Upper bound		1.5
R6	Average	1.73	0.4
	Upper bound		1.0
R7	Average	1.36	0.5
	Upper bound		1.3
R8	Average	1.55	0.4
	Upper bound		1.1
R9	Average	1.15	0.6
	Upper bound		1.7
R10	Average	1.93	0.3
	Upper bound		0.8
R11	Average	1.35	0.5
	Upper bound		1.3
R12	Average	1.88	0.3
	Upper bound		0.9

 exceeds 5 mm/s.

Table 4-1: Predicted ground vibration.

From the above:-

- The predicted ground vibration levels from the 'average' OSMRE regression are well below the 5 mm/s limit and are also below 5 mm/s under the 'upper bound' OSMRE regression.
- The predicted ground vibration levels from the 'average' OSMRE regression are below the regulatory goal level of 2 mm/s and only exceed at receiver R4 under the 'upper bound' OSMRE regression by 0.7 mm/s.



4.2 Air blast overpressure

Air blast overpressure prediction was conducted using the following regression equation from OSM with a cube root scaled distance:-

$$PSI = k \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{m}}{D} \right)^a$$

PSI = pounds per square inch

k = constant

m = charge mass / delay (lb)

D = distance to receiver (ft)

a = exponent

Subsequent predictions of PSI are converted to dBL via the following equation:-

$$dBL = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{PSI}{2.9 \times 10^{-9}} \right)$$

These equations are for imperial input data and all relevant data was converted to imperial prior to prediction being made.

The predicted level is calculated from the equations presented above with the OSMRE constant (k) and exponent (a) for highwall blasting.

k=0.162

a=0.794

Table 4-2 presents the predicted air blast overpressure levels with a charge mass/delay of 100 kg.

Predicted air blast overpressure (dB) for 100 kg charge mass/delay			
Receiver	Regression constant	Min distance to receiver (km)	Predicted ABO
R1	Highwall	1.78	108
R2		1.37	109
R3		1.04	111
R4		0.82	113
R5		1.25	110
R6		1.73	108
R7		1.36	109
R8		1.55	108
R9		1.15	111
R10		1.93	107
R11		1.35	109
R12		1.88	107



 exceeds 115 dB,  exceeds 120 dB.

Table 4-2: Predicted air blast overpressure.

From the above:-

- The predicted air blast overpressure levels don't exceed 115 dB.



4.3 Discussion and conclusions

Predicted ground vibration and air blast overpressure levels comply with the assessment criteria with a charge mass/delay of 100 kg. At the predicted levels both ground vibration and air blast over pressure have the potential to be perceptible but are below levels where human comfort may be impacted. It is recommended that the charge mass/delay for blasting at the quarry be limited to 100 kg. Should an increase in the charge mass be required in the future Tarkarri Engineering recommends that site-specific scaled regressions are developed, via spatially varied monitoring of future blasts, to provide evidence-based justification.

Leanne Rabjohns

From: bob and margaet mason [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 1 November 2021 5:01 PM
To: Meander Valley Council Email
Subject: Walters Contracting Pty Ltd PA\21\0267 Public submission

To The General Manager [REDACTED]
Meander Valley Council Reedy Marsh 7304
PO Box 102 Westbury [REDACTED]
Tasmania 7303
Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows
Re Public Submission
Walters Contracting Pty Ltd PA\21\0267
Proposal for Porters Bridge Road Quarry, Exton
Level 2A Activity

Dear Sir,

We consider the use of West Parade, River Road and Porters Bridge Road route to and from the development site, by both laden and unladen trucks and truck and trailer combinations should not be allowed under this development approval, and attested in the conditions associated with the approval.

In relation to the increase in heavy traffic if this proposal goes ahead, what consideration has been given to the safety of cyclists who regularly use these roads for training and rostered permitted races, as well as many other people using them for recreational activities. In your proposal, you state that there will be an increase in transportation of material during the Spring and Summer months, which will obviously coincide with greater use by these people endeavouring to improve their health and wellbeing.

We are also concerned about the potential air noise and land vibration noise levels, as we live in close proximity to the proposed site.

There are White Bellied Sea Eagles nesting in this area and their feeding and breeding options will surely be impacted, as the quarry site and transport route are close to the river.

Yours sincerely
Bob and Margaret Mason

Leanne Rabjohns

From: Saddler's Run [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 1 November 2021 5:21 PM
To: Planning @ Meander Valley Council
Subject: Ref PA\21\0267
Attachments: quarry.pdf

General Manager, Mr John Jordan

please find attached,

J. Leis
[REDACTED]

Sent with [ProtonMail](#) Secure Email.

Deloraine 7304
J.Leis

Mr John Jordan
General Manager
Meander Valley Council

30th October, 2021

Dear Sir,

I write to lodge an objection to the Development Application submitted for the construction of a quarry at 190 Porters Bridge Road, Exton (CTs: 157328/1, 157328/2, 157328/3, 157328/4, 157328/5 & 39477/1). This land is designated a Private Timber Reserve, I understand.

My property no is 18588, and the majority of it is listed as a Private Forest Reserve. It is zoned 'Rural Living' under the Meander Interim Planning Scheme 2015, and the Tasmanian Planning Scheme, Meander Valley.

Thank you for the comprehensive nature of this application.

1. I have concerns that this discretionary use of the land listed in the Development Application above will adversely affect my amenity and use of my property as a retreat and rehabilitation space (see F.5 Zone Assessment; 20.1.3, 20.3.1 and Performance Criteria 2 in the application).

Saddler's Run is used as a writer's and artist's retreat, and is an important tool in my personal management of serious medical issues. I bought this property some 20 years ago, specifically for the quiet and secluded location, and have spent the time since constructing a particular lifestyle to make best use of those features.

2. My concerns are also environmental, particularly with regard to:
 - A. the threatened species, *E.ovata* and it's community
 - B. the threatened species *pimela curviflora*
 - C. the impact this proposed quarry will have on fauna
 - D. the very high risk that this project will facilitate the proliferation of declared weed species

I note in the Rationale (B.1.3) the comment 'there are few local natural values of significance', yet the application goes on to document in Figures B 16A to B 20B, the threatened species and community of *E.ovata*, the threatened *Pimelea curviflora* and a range of threatened fauna including two registered raptor nests. (RND 125 and 193). The consultants comment, 'eagle activity was not observed in the search areas' but also that 'eagles were observed above RND 193' Fig B - 20B. This seems inconsistent at best. My consultation with the FPA a few days ago elicited the information that RND 193 was last documented occupied in 2018. This accords with the consultant's sighting of eagles over that nest.

- 2.B In C.6.3, the Threatened Species Protection Act of 1995 lists *pimelea curviflora* as 'rare'. The proposal to take up to 75 plants does not detail what happens next. Are they to be removed by an horticulturalist who is familiar with native species and replanted? Destroyed? Leaving 105 plants of a rare species whilst taking 75 is an inadequate response.

- 2.C The other fauna, especially the Eastern Barred Bandicoot (listed as Vulnerable under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999), Spotted Tail Quoll, and the Tasmanian Devil have very limited options locally. There are Eastern Barred Bandicoots on Saddler's Run, and it forms part of the ranges of most other species listed. To constrain their livelihood further seems reckless. I can see the plans to inspect the proposed site for dens prior to development, as I see the plan to strike a tree if a Masked Owl nest is suspected in order to flush the bird (ignoring eggs or chicks, perhaps) but these seem insufficient measures to protect species already under pressure. Are there plans to manage den young? Trap and release adults? Who would supervise such a process?
- 2.D The provisions for managing the dispersal of declared weeds on the application is noted, as is their distribution (Fig B-18A). (Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines. DPIPW (2015)). It is detailed in the Operations Plan for this property (3.2) that it's objective is to eradicate or control weeds... and prevent any further introduction of exotic species. This is regularly monitored by Tas. Land Conservancy.

My concerns are for the unplanned incursion of declared weeds onto this property through carelessness or misadventure. Previous forestry activity undertaken on the landholder's joint property boundary spread weeds onto Saddler's Run, though I did not complain at the time. However, it is difficult to maintain the integrity of this Private Forest Reserve. **I would very much appreciate great diligence and routine monitoring by the applicant to prevent further weed infestation.** In addition, I request there be no trespass and no unauthorised removal of 'firewood'. All trees, limbs and vegetation on the ground are there to rot and support biodiversity in the reserve. That is part of the undertaking of the Operations Plan (ibid). I would ask the applicant to please respect these provisions, on behalf of the owner of the quarry.

In conclusion; my objection is based on the impact this quarry will have on my life, and on the environment. I purchased this property as a quiet, secluded retreat where I could live at a distance from noise, dust, traffic and disturbance. I wanted to support the native flora and fauna, and pursue a peaceful life. The proposed quarry is destructive to those aims and I consider it an inappropriate land use adjacent to a zone designated 'Rural Living'.

Please contact me if you would like further information,



J. Leis


2 / 11 / 21

TO MEANDER VALLEY COUNCIL

PA/21/0267

18407

FROM GRAHAM + MARGARET BROWN.
WILLOWDALE POULTRY

- 2 NOV 2021

MVC

LR Dept.

DPS

REGARDS TO DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FOR
QUARRY AT 190 PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD
BY WALTERS CONTRACTING PTY. LTD. - PA/21/0267

(1) WILLOWDALE POULTRY HAS BEEN PROTECTING AND BREEDING RARE AND ENDANGERED BREEDS OF POULTRY FOR OVER 30 YEARS. BIRDS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO THE TOP SHOW LEVEL AT LAUNCESTON, DEVONPORT, HOBART AND LONGFORD. OUR CUSTOMERS APPRECIATE AND VALUE OUR SERVICE OF KEEPING THESE RARE AND ENDANGERED BIRDS GOING. THE VIBRATIONS FROM BLASTING PUTTING TREMORS THROUGH THE EARTH WILL UPSET BIRDS LAYING AND SETTING. OUR BIRDS GO ALL OVER THE STATE AND SOME TO THE MAINLAND AND TEACHES ADULTS AND CHILDREN ABOUT DIFFERENT BREEDS OF FOWL INSTEAD OF COMMERCIAL LAYING HENS THAT ARE BRED IN THE THOUSANDS AND ARE NOT FAMILY FRIENDLY

(2) THE QUARRY IS TO BE PLACED AT THE START OF UN-NAMED CREEK WHICH FLOWS THROUGH OUR PROPERTY WHICH WE USE FOR DRINKING WATER FOR OURSELVES, OUR AWARD WINNING POULTRY, OUR VEGETABLE GARDENS AND FRUIT TREES. ALTHOUGH PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN PLANNED, WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT (A) EXTREME WEATHER OCCURANCES NOT PLANNED FOR - EXAMPLE THE FLOODS OF 2016. (B) ACCIDENTAL SPILLS OF OIL AND FUEL NOT NOTICED AT TIME OF ACCIDENTS.

2, 11, '21

(3) BLASTING VIBRATIONS MAY ALSO DAMAGE BUILDING FOUNDATIONS.

(4) EXCESSIVE TRUCK MOVEMENTS IN THE AREA CREATE DANGERS FOR LOCAL FAMILY TRAFFIC.

(5) MR PORTER SUBDIVIDED LAND AND SOLD PROPERTY OVER THE LAST FEW DECADES TO CREATE A RURAL LIFESTYLE COMMUNITY AND TO NOW PUT A HIGH VOLUME, NOISY AND DISRUPTIVE QUARRY IN THE MIDDLE OF OUR COMMUNITY SEEMS DECEITFUL AND UNETHICAL TO ALL THAT HAVE INVESTED IN OUR COMMUNITY.



GRAHAM BROWN.

Leanne Rabjohns

From: TEA Inc [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 2 November 2021 4:57 PM
To: John Jordan; Planning @ Meander Valley Council
Subject: Objection to Walters Quarry, Exton. PA and EER.
Attachments: TEA Inc. to MVC Object re Walters Quarry PA. 21.0267 FINAL on 2-11-2021.pdf; Tas RFA CRA Key Fauna Habitat Rare and Threatened Species Map.pdf; ibra-underrep-capad-2018.pdf

Importance: High

Mr Jordan

Please find our Objection attached and its enclosures.

--

Sincerely
Ms Woodward
The Environment Association (TEA) Inc.
[REDACTED]
Deloraine 7304

██████████ Deloraine Tasmania 7304
Representation 4

Email: ██████████

2nd November 2021

Mr John Jordan
General Manager,
Meander Valley Council
PO Box 102,
Westbury, 7303
By email to: John.Jordan@mvc.tas.gov.au
CC: planning@mvc.tas.gov.au

Objection and Representation Regarding Planning Application PA\21\0267 at 190 Porters Bridge Road Rd Reedy Marsh from Walters Contracting Pty Ltd of of 11 East Goderich Street Deloraine 7304

Dear Mr Jordan,

Our Association seeks to lodge with Council our objection and representation opposing completely this Planning Application, PA\21\0267, for a Level 2 Activity – Quarry, proposed to be located at 190 Porters Bridge Road Rd, Reedy Marsh, from Walters Contracting Pty Ltd of 11 East Goderich Street, Deloraine 7304 and to explain our sound and well considered reasons.

A summary of the reasons for our objection is as follows:

1. This Planning Application (PA), which is comprised mainly of the embodied Environmental Effects Report (EER) contains information, which is not correct, accurate and up to date, and which relies in part on the previous planning scheme, Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013, despite numerous revisions to the EER and application document, produced by Van Diemen Consulting Pty Ltd, which were made subsequent to the new Scheme, the Meander Valley Local Provisions Schedule of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme, which was long in a draft form and then was introduced and has been operational about April 2021.
2. The PA for an “Extractive Industry” that is the proposed Quarry at the site of the current Mining Lease 2097P/M site of 33 Ha, which targets a couple of Dolerite hills within the Porter property, Woodville, if cleared of forest and woodland, then mined and extracted as proposed, would irrevocably scar the landscape when the landscape was viewed from a number of the more elevated public roads and other public places within the town of Deloraine. It is our view that the scarring would likely be permanent and would most probably harm the amenity and potentially reduce the scenic character of a town, set in the wilds of Tasmania. Such landscape scarring is likely to be unacceptable to visitors and locals and may impact tourism. Scarring would be similar to the sort of atrocity, which is seen at The Needles quarry. Meander Valley Council has vigorously opposed landscape protection despite it being a strong commitment of the Northern

Regional Land Use Strategy, which was diminished without a right of objection by Mr Risby's DOJ Planning Policy Unit.

3. The 'sight-distances' for truck and trailer type trucks entering onto Porters Bridge Road from the Crown Road Reserve roadway/laneway on the North side of and adjacent to the single-laned narrow Porters Bridge, over the Meander River, currently is insufficient and we consider would likely remain so. An oncoming motorist would already be committed on the bridge and could find it almost impossible to escape an entering truck turning in to go over the bridge. The entry proposed is very close to the bridge. Unsafe is how we would describe it. This cannot, in our view, easily be fixed without a wider bridge. Even with a wider bridge, great caution would be required. Long turning trucks take up a lot of room. We would object to a quarry project, which forced a bridge upgrade unless it was clear that Walters Contracting were paying.
4. We consider the narrow bridge of Porters Bridge on Porters Bridge Road, Exton to be a major safety problem especially were the current narrow single lane bridge signage advising "No Overtaking or Passing" to be removed, as Waters Contracting's traffic consultant, Mr Burke, suggests. We strongly object to this and reject it entirely. . TEA considers the narrow bridge of Porters Bridge on Porters Bridge Road to be not 'fit for purpose' and the volume of additional heavy traffic , some 64 truck and trailer movements daily, for the next 50 years. This is an extractive development proposal, which endangers the safety of the community on the small public road and for which there is no adequate solution.
5. There seems to be no Mining Lease connection with Porters Bridge Road but rather with the Crown Road Reserve.
6. The somewhat pejorative opinions provided by Dr Barnes of Van Diemen Consulting Pty Ltd, regarding natural values, including values of National Environmental Significance, are queried and criticised and are considered both insufficient and concerning. We consider this proposal would impact adversely on a range of Threatened Species.
7. Van Diemen Consulting Pty Ltd has misadvised the Meander Valley Council over the mapped Priority Vegetation extent, which exists within this part of the Rural Zone of the MV LPS through the tricky and misleading use of the Priority Habitat layer of the previous Scheme. TEA considers the whole of the Mining Lease site and the rest of the Porter Private Timber Reserve, is included within the mapped Priority Vegetation extent.
8. The proposed development does not meet the objectives of the current Tasmanian Planning Scheme. These embody and include the Schedule 1 Objectives of Land Use Planning Approvals Act (LUPAA) and the Resource Management Planning System (RMPS) Objectives.
9. Apart from the roading, TEA is not aware of any cleared land in the vicinity of the Mining Lease (ML2097P/M).

10. TEA claims this would be a land clearance operation destroying the habitat of a number of species, which are Listed under the Commonwealth's EPBC law and State Threatened Species legislation.
11. TEA claims the area of Porters Woodville property, including the Mining Lease (ML2097P/M), has significant natural values. Contrary to Van Diemen Consulting Pty Ltd.'s erroneous and dishonest claim that: "*there are few local natural values of significance*". The subject land is within the Northern Midlands Bioregion, one of Australia's Biodiversity Hotspots and Tasmania's most poorly reserved bioregion. The subject land does have high conservation values from several perspectives including both at the species level, with several listed species including ones EPBC Listed clearly present, and at the vegetation community level with a number of Listed Communities and also when considering its location within the poorly reserved Northern Midlands Bioregion.
12. TEA claims the Planning Application cannot be relied upon. The consultant has provided an extensive disclaimer and rider within the embodied Environmental Effects Report (EER), which in essence causes us to have very little confidence in the Planning Application and associated EER.
13. The Porter property, Woodville, which is shown and mapped in the Application/ERR, is a Private Timber Reserve (PTR) and thus is ostensibly set aside for the growing and extraction of timber. This proposal would permanently remove the Lease area from that purpose and is not consistent with the purpose of a PTR. TEA has always claimed Porter had no commitment to growing trees just a liquidation of nature. We stand by that claim and suggest this latest proposal for further liquidation of nature is unsurprising. Likewise the involvement of Van Diemen Consulting Pty Ltd, assisting the proposed pillage remains unsurprising too.
14. This quarry proposal is of course also a proposal for land clearance of remnant native (natural) environments. This is not mentioned in the Council application.
15. TEA objects to the likely noise impact on the lives of the peaceful and respectful rural residents of Reedy Marsh, especially those on Saddlers Runs Road and Silver Wattle Drive, who established in Reedy Marsh absent such amenity destroying activity, as a 50 year hard rock quarry and crushing operation.
16. The description of surrounding land uses by Van Diemen Consulting Pty Ltd would seem incomplete and inadequate. There is no mention of the significant public conservation reserves, which comprise a part of Reedy Marsh, such as the Brushy Rivulet Conservation Area and the Reedy Marsh Conservation Area. These are both public conservation reserves, open to the public, hence attracting visitation potentially and are a part of the National Reserve System.
17. Porters Bridge Road, we claim is not fit for purpose, being narrow, except the linked box culvert causeway (because flood waters do cover completely the roadway at the box culverts from time to time, which is wider. Much of Porters Bridge Rd from Porters Bridge to the Expressway overpass, (which is also wider and better made) would appear to be suffering a collapse of its edges and surface and in any case is really very narrow It is so narrow it will decline significantly

in safety terms should there be a consistent 64 truck and trailer movements on it each day for the next 50 years. The road is not made for that level of heavy use and the community should not pay for and suffer such an impost, with some future donation by Council to fix the damage done by massive truck traffic when the road was never designed for it. Should the applicant want to do this pillage style heavy truck vehicle, quarry operation, it should pay to widen and remake Porters Bridge Road so it is sufficient and fit for their private extractive purpose. In essence, Porters Bridge Road was always an unsealed goat track with a lick of tar applied when the expressway was constructed in the early 1990s. For the public purse to fund such inevitable repairs to support extraction would be an intergenerationally inequitable approach.

18. Rehabilitation of the proposed mine site including any scarring caused should be much better provided. The proposed mine has the distinct potential to pollute the streams adjacent to the quarry and over which drains are shown entering from the quarry into the said stream. We are aware the stream is used for domestic water purposes by riparian owners in Reedy Marsh and also advise the streams flow into the Dungiven Rivulet, which is not mentioned in the ERR thus potentially not warning residents downstream of the decline in water quality likely to arise. Another unsustainability and deficiency.
19. The application suggests Local Government and State Government to be customers of Walters Contracting. This raises the inevitable perception of a conflict of interest over approvals for such Discretionary Level 2 Quarry extraction Development.
20. The proposal (as described within the EER clearly includes a building. Yet, the application form shows under: "Use of Building" the term "NA". It is obvious the building proposed will have a purpose.
21. The quarry proposal of Walters targets a couple of hills within a line of hills on Woodville. These hills are rocky Dolerite covered in old growth peppermint and viminalis grassy woodland. Some of the hills appear to have rock shelter formations. It is our view that an adequate investigation into former occupation by the Tasmania's First-Nations' peoples would be important and reasonable, given the finality which such a quarry presents. Were heritage determined and/or found we would expect its conservation. However, we note that Meander Valley Council has a very dubious approach to all sorts and categories of heritage, despite our criticism and encouragement otherwise. We hope MVC can be open-minded in this instance.

Does the Tasmanian Government even realise land clearance is regarded as a Key Threatening Process under the EPBC legislation and the reasons for that classification? Land clearance is obviously unsustainable.

Already there is a strong perception that the State of Tasmania has a completely conflicted pro-development behaviour, which is likely to sacrifice Australia's international obligations to protect biological diversity.

This Quarry proposal is an excellent example to show exactly the sort of conflicts of interest, which can so easily sacrifice the independent assessment of environmental conservation values of National Environmental Significance and other important values.

Fauna Mapping

During the Comprehensive Regional Assessment, in 1996 and 1997, the Commonwealth mapped the National Estate values across Tasmania and produced mapping of 'Indicative Areas of Key Fauna Habitat for Rare and Threatened Species', known as 'National Estate criterion B1'. This RFA map of Tasmania shows areas which meet National Estate criterion B1. We draw your attention to the fact that the subject land, that is the proposed Quarry site and the Woodville land generally, is within the area of Key Fauna Habitat for Rare and Threatened Species in Tasmania.

Vegetation Mapping Concerns

Both Attorney General Archer, (on another development) and TEA (in regards to mapped vegetation in Reedy Marsh) have raised concern about the adequacy of the State's vegetation mapping, not only suggesting that the mapping done under RFA processes is vastly deficient but that when it is proved to be so, then that becomes, rather illogically it seems, to be a reason for deprecating and deriding nature conservation values. This proposition is not adequate.

TEA has maintained a strong interest in this matter of the adequacy and accuracy of the State of Tasmania's vegetation mapping for over 20 years now - first raising this important issue with Governments in 1996. At that time, the Reedy Marsh Forest Conservation Group (RMFCG) engaged the excellent botanist, Philip Cullen, who reviewed the draft vegetation mapping within Reedy Marsh, during the RFA process and showed it to be massively deficient. Despite revisions and new versions of State vegetation mapping, the fact is that in many parts of the state the vegetation mapping is less than 50% accurate. This assertion can be demonstrated. It is our view that Dr Barnes is also aware of the problem of the inconsistency of the State Vegetation Mapping.

Known and Modelled Listed Fauna and Flora Species

The Listed species, which TEA believes will be shown and could be shown to inhabit and visit Woodville and indeed rely upon the subject property for their life support, are:

1. **Wedge-Tailed Eagle: *Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*.** On many occasions, more than one member of our Association has sited an eagle flying above tree-top height over the subject land. Despite being a large bird, Wedge-tailed Eagles are a forest dwelling species and this lowland area with a matrix of woodland and forest is one of their strongholds. This species is on both the State and Federal lists. Apart from the nest discussed by Dr Barnes, it is fairly clear from the structure of the adjoining forest and woodland including the hills proposed for quarrying, that the forest would be good foraging habitat for the multiple Eagles

obviously present. The presence of the Wedge-Tailed Eagle nest causes a prescribed 500-metre radius exclusion circle for development purposes and includes a 1000-metre line of sight exclusion as well. TEA is not an expert on the Wedge-Tailed Eagle but we would be surprised they were compatible with the inevitable noise from a quarry. A significant amount of additional parts of the property would be within the 1km line of site prescription of the at least two, possibly three Eagles nests. The constraints imposed on development of the nearby family of Eagles (which deserve to exist) should mean ongoing difficulties when developing the site. Status: Threatened Species Protection Act 1995: **Endangered**. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: **Endangered**.

2. **Spotted-tailed Quoll: *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus***. When driving along the Porters Bridge Road, we repeatedly observe and photographed ST Quolls crossing the road. This place is obviously habitat for the Tasmanian subspecies of the Spotted-tailed Quoll, a nationally listed species under EPBC and on the State List. Tasmania represents its last stronghold, especially after the mainland bushfires, which decimated an area on the mainland, much within quoll habitat, an area over two and a half times the size of Tasmania. The lowland forests of Central Northern Tasmania, including Mr and Mrs Porter's property, represent a stronghold for the Spotted-tailed Quoll. This is a wonderful animal, which has a large home range and requires old growth elements within the forest it calls home. Status: Threatened Species Protection Act 1995: **Rare**. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: **Vulnerable**.
3. **Tasmanian Devil: *Sarcophilus harrisii***. It is expected that Tasmanian devils will occupy the subject land. They have declined a lot in recent decades due to Devil Facial Tumour disease. This species accordingly is on both the State and Federal lists. Suitable habitat occurs on this Land. A recorded sighting next to the property on the road is on the NVA. Status: Threatened Species Protection Act 1995: **Endangered**. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: **Endangered**.
4. **Masked Owl: *Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. Castanops***. The presence of this Listed species in this area and across the central north lowlands, is a priority area for the masked owl, including Reedy Marsh and across to Westbury and Birralee, not far away. The subject land has highly suitable nesting and foraging habitat for the Masked Owl. Whereas Eagles nests have long had been mapped the same cannot be said for the Masked Owl. Status: Threatened Species Protection Act 1995: **Endangered**. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: **Vulnerable**.
5. **Eastern Quoll: *Dasyurus viverrinus***. This species inhabits grassy woodland, including within the Northern Midlands and it is likely present but not been sighted. It is expected to inhabit the subject land. The Tasmanian government opposed the Listing under EPBC for this species, which scientists have proven is in decline. The Eastern Quoll is currently not listed at a state level, and there is no recovery plan. However, the species only exists in a single jurisdiction, Tasmania. A comprehensive set of recommended conservation actions are outlined in Fancourt (2015). Status: Threatened Species Protection Act 1995: **Not listed**. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: **Endangered**.

6. **Eastern Barred Bandicoot: *Perameles gunnii gunnii*.** Characteristic diggings have been sighted in several locations, across the subject land by members, whenever the land is visited. It is widely regarded that this species is in decline but despite being extinct on the mainland, is not listed in Tasmania. Substantial suitable habitat for the Eastern Barred Bandicoot occurs on the subject property. Status: Threatened Species Protection Act 1995: **Not listed**. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: **Vulnerable**.
7. **Grey Goshawk: *Accipiter novaehollandiae*.** There is good intact habitat to the east of the hill within the lease which is misidentified as E ovata forest but is a more closed dry rainforest community of Notelaea Pomaderris forest. Status: Threatened Species Protection Act 1995: **Endangered**. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: **Not listed**.
8. **Swift Parrot: *Lathamus discolor*.** Swift Parrots breed in Tasmania and migrate to mainland Australia in autumn. The presence of Swift Parrots in northern Tasmania is generally linked to the flowering of Eucalyptus ovata trees and their migration. Although the vegetation of the subject proposed quarry land is mapped as Amygdalina on Dolerite dry forest (the top of the hill usually) including some fine old growth specimens of great antiquity, there is a scattering of Eucalyptus ovata trees through the property and some stands outside of the quarry site. There would be good nest hollows for the species across the subject land and the absence of a proper identification of this area as a breeding site is unfortunate and incorrect. This species is on both the State and Federal lists. Status: Threatened Species Protection Act 1995: **Endangered**. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: **Critically Endangered**. The Swift Parrot is also listed as ‘**Endangered**’ on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2004).
9. **Green and Gold Frog: *Litoria raniformis*.** This frog is found on Porters property Woodville. These frogs do exist in more places than suspected by Dr Barnes. Status: Threatened Species Protection Act 1995: **Vulnerable**. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: **Vulnerable**

There is at least one species, which is an **RFA Priority Species** but is not Listed otherwise.

1. **Tasmanian Bettong:** Characteristic one-sided diggings have been sighted in several locations across the subject land by members. It seems good habitat for such species in the drier sites.

There are some Vulnerable and Rare plants present within the subject land. Dr Barnes seems to have captured those.

Northern Midlands Bioregional Relevance

The fact that this subject land is located within the Northern Midland’s bioregion is significant because the region has a poorer reservation outcome, due to the prevalence of private land and extensive historical land clearance, which we might add has been facilitated and is continuing through the inexplicably poor policy settings of the Tasmanian Government. Actually, it is the poorest outcome in Tasmania.

TEA notes that the IBRA bioregions used in Tasmania are not yet mapped in the Nomenclature Board's mapping of place names. Yet, these bio-regional areas and their boundaries and the places and names of them are important and have been in use since prior to the RFA in 1997.

The IBRA names and an associated map should be provided and referred by The Minister for the Environment to the Nomenclature Board. DPIPWE uses these bioregions and so does the RFA. It may even help us all to reflect better on the bioregional significance and its importance in conservation terms. In any case, we encourage you both to do so.

The Northern Midlands bioregion is a national biodiversity hotspot, meaning that it is under-reserved (see enclosed map1).

Commonwealth Obligations

Allowing the Quarry Activities to proceed would be completely inconsistent with the obligations of the Commonwealth Government.

In light of the above, we believe that the Activities will constitute an action that:

- (a) *will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a listed threatened species included in the endangered category (s.18(3) EPBC Act);*
- (b) *will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a listed vulnerable species included in the endangered category (s.18(4) EPBC Act).*

TEA is seeking that Council and the EPA refer this matter to the Commonwealth, who has the ability to conduct such assessments and pursue Controlled Actions for matters of National Environmental Significance, and intervenes to protect an element of the National Reserve System of Australia and especially the Threatened and Endangered Species, whose habitat includes and adjoins the proposed quarry.

Road and Bridge Matters

Exton is a small village in northern Tasmania, located on the Meander Valley Road, between the towns of Deloraine and Westbury. At the western end of Exton, a very poorly delineated intersection, with no street lighting and up until a few days ago, no adequate street centre line markings, represents the start of a small unmarked but barely two lane sealed road, known as Porters Bridge Road, which runs northward via an overpass over the nearby expressway and down across flood prone agricultural land towards and beyond the Meander River, which is crossed by way of an extremely narrow bridge known for a very long time as Porters Bridge.

A short distance prior to Porters Bridge is a set of modern box culverts, which carry flood waters of the Meander River.

¹ ibra-underrep-capad-2018.pdf

Porters Bridge itself has been rebuilt in recent memory at least twice. On both occasions, it does not appear to have increased in its width of trafficable road surface, which is very narrow.

Porters Bridge Road, at the intersection with Meander Valley Road is signposted with the name of the road itself and we believe with a sign saying Reedy Marsh. Strangely, it does not suggest that one can reach Deloraine via this road. In any case, that is common knowledge. It is a through road.

Porters Bridge is so narrow that two vehicles approaching each other at the site of the bridge could not pass each other on the bridge. This represents a significant difference between the bridge roadway pavement and the rest of Porters Bridge Road pavement. On the rest of Porters Bridge Road, two vehicles, being either two cars, a car and a truck or indeed two trucks, can pass when approaching with some safety. Porters Bridge Road is not a single lane road but simply narrow.

But it is abundantly clear that the roadway of Porters Bridge is significantly narrower and thus clearly of single lane construction, where overtaking and passing is not physically possible. It is for this reason that signage was obviously erected by Meander Valley Council to protect and keep motorists and of course the community safe. Without the signage “No overtaking or passing” Porters Bridge would be unsafe.

Porters Bridge Road after Porters Bridge and the Meander River runs around the hill and then up the hill out of the Exton locality, into the Reedy Marsh locality, where it connects, several kilometres later with River Road and serves some 300 or so rural residents. Then the road returns, several more kilometres further on, to the town of Deloraine, coming into town next to the train park and connecting with the historic bridge next to the Deloraine hotel at the bottom of the town.

The point of this description is that it cannot be readily discerned that Porters Bridge Road is not an integral part of River Road and hence forms a through road from Exton to Deloraine and provides an exit from Reedy Marsh when travelling to Launceston.

Currently Council has avoided a classification of this road commensurate with its through road status and regularly developers attempt to claim either Porters Bridge Road or River Road to be dead-end roads rather than serving the function of a through road. Indeed the road signage where Porters Bridge Road melds with River Road is now portrayed by Council as a bend in the road between the two roads.

Both the Porters Bridge Road and the River Road primarily serve both the rural residential community and rural communities of Reedy Marsh. Both roads have a number of side roads along their length. They include: Grubbs Road, Kelly’s Road, Bryants Road, Larcombes Road, Saddler’s Run Road, Farrell’s Road, Wadley’s Road, Johns Road and Silver Wattle Drive. Most of these side roads, in fact all of them, are unsealed.

Porters Bridge Road, over a significant amount of its length is flanked by threatened vegetation and the habitat of several threatened species. To a lesser extent, this is true of River Road as well. Much of this relates to the Porters property, Woodville, where they claim to have been battling the quolls for living memory.

Both Porters Bridge Road and River Road and indeed Porters Bridge represent long-standing and important infrastructure serving the rural residential and rural community of Reedy Marsh. The community of Reedy Marsh numbers some 300 or so residents and is growing significantly at present and is likely to do so into the future.

River Road, on the approach to the town of Deloraine (within the town), runs d right on the edge of the Meander River. In some places, it would appear to be falling into the river in fact. The Meander River floods over the macadamised surface of River Road on a fairly regular basis, even after the Meander Dam's construction. River Road also crosses the Dungiven Rivulet at Humphreys Bridge, just prior to Johns and Wadley's Road. At this Humphreys Bridge location River Road is repeatedly submerged by floodwaters to a considerable depth, because although the Dungiven Rivulet is small, the Meander River effortlessly backs up over Humphreys Bridge, separating Reedy Marsh from Deloraine in times of flood. The length of the inundation over River Road by the Meander River can in fact be in the vicinity of several hundred metres. One supposes the name River Road was given because it becomes part of the river. Early on, it was called Reedy Marsh Road.

The most recent Bridge to be constructed over the Meander River on Porters Bridge Road is a single lane concrete bridge of limited width. A narrow area for walking was delineated on the road surface but a proper separation between the road for vehicular use and the pedestrian walkway was not achieved. This bridge is narrow like many other bridges across the Meander River, which serves rural communities on minor roads.

The current narrow pedestrian walkway is very welcome, because Porters Bridge Road is used by a range of people some who walk their dogs and others who simply exercise themselves.

This single lane Porters Bridge has long had safety signs to warn motorists to observe: "No Overtaking or Passing". These are necessary and wise road signage. A "No Overtaking or Passing" signs was placed on both sides at the approaches to Porters Bridge about the time of construction.

It would be grossly unacceptable that the two safety signs which warn motorists appropriately to observe "No Overtaking or Passing" on the narrow single laned Porters Bridge, were to be removed and no longer present. This would unacceptably make Porters Bridge and hence Porters Bridge Road not safe.

TEA seeks as an urgent matter of the highest priority that you respond to this letter and ensure the "No Overtaking or Passing" safety signs remain on the approaches to Porters Bridge.

Porters Bridge Road is used frequently by truck traffic, which crosses the Meander at Porters Bridge and exits at the village of Exton. Truck traffic avoids entering the town of Deloraine by using Porters Bridge even when it would be shorter to use River Road.

Both truck traffic and regular motor vehicle traffic use Porters Bridge Road. Porters Bridge Road is relatively narrow, has virtually no safety features, and has eroded edges, many bends most of which are unsigned. Porters Bridge Road is in fact a traditional country road, obviously originally unsealed, with the Council of the day simply sealing the unsealed road alignment.

In 1991 the section of Porters Bridge Road between Meander Valley Road , what was then the Bass Highway and Porters Bridge was an unsealed dirt track, which Westbury Council had the temerity to call a road.

This section of Porters Bridge Road had a very high camber and very deep drains. The camber was removed at about the time of the Bass Hwy overpass, at about the time of the building of the Expressway and the section of road between Exton and Porters Bridge was sealed in some sort of perfunctory manner. One can see now that the road pavement is disintegrating between the Expressway overpass and Porters Bridge. It is not a road constructed for and suited to truck traffic.

Porters Bridge is significantly narrower than the box linked culverts over the floodway of the Meander River. This narrowness of Porters Bridge is unfortunate and represents an inadequate design for the sort of heavy truck traffic which Porters Bridge already experiences.

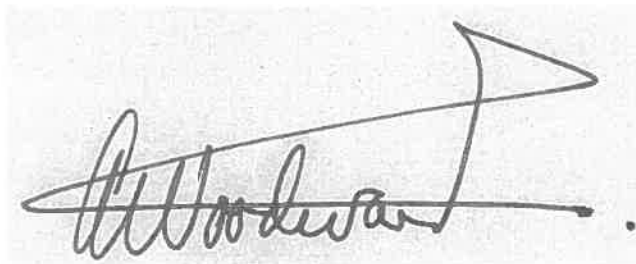
Nonetheless the safety signs which warned motorists to observe “No Overtaking or Passing” on the narrow Porters Bridge, in the circumstance where there is regular truck traffic, where the road visibility is not very good, and where the bridge itself is very narrow, is considered to be essential and would warrant legal action should it turn out that the signs protecting the community were removed, especially if there were removed by Meander Valley Council itself.

Conclusion

TEA considers there to be a range of issues, which cause a claim of unsustainable development to describe the quarry proposal for the Porters land

TEA Inc. considers this to be a public interest matter. We look forward to your support and your reply and urge the development not be approved and that it not go ahead for the reasons stated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Annemaree Woodward', with a large, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Annemaree Woodward.

Treasurer

For and on behalf of a TEA Management Team Meeting October 2021

40 000 00 E

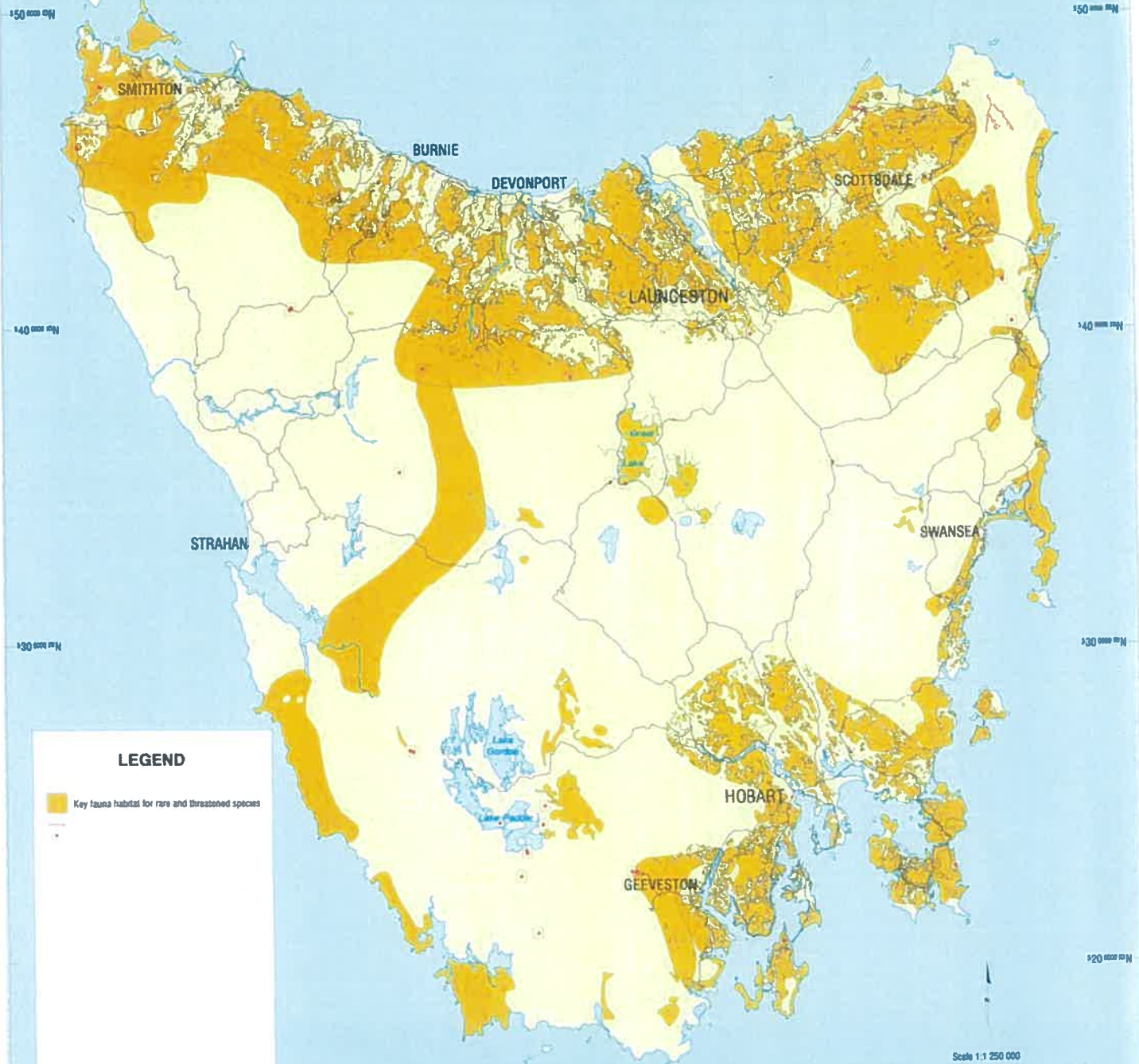
50 000 00 E

40 000 00 S

40 000 00 S



TASMANIA
Comprehensive Regional Assessment
National Estate Values
Indicative Areas
KEY FAUNA HABITAT FOR RARE AND
THREATENED SPECIES (CRITERION B1)



LEGEND

 Key fauna habitat for rare and threatened species

Scale 1:1 250 000

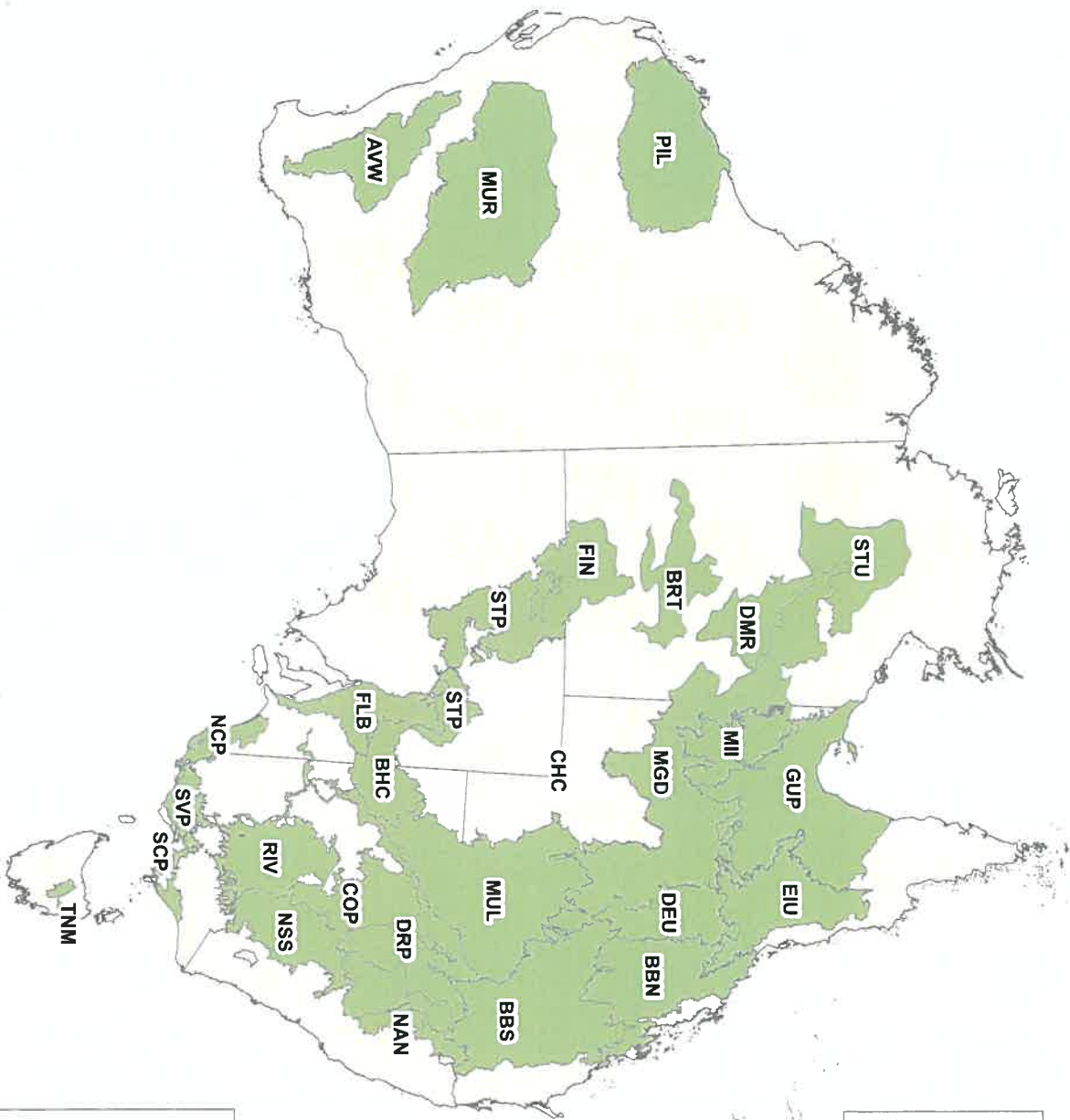


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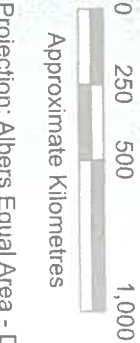
National Reserve System

- Avon Wheatbelt - AVW
- Brigalow Belt North - BBN
- Brigalow Belt South - BBS
- Broken Hill Complex - BHC
- Burt Plain - BRT
- Channel Country - CHC
- Cobar Perseplain - COP
- Darling Riverine Plains - DRP
- Davenport Murchison Ranges - DMR
- Desert Uplands - DEU
- Einasleigh Uplands - EIU
- Finke - FIN
- Flinders Lofly Block - FLB
- Gulf Plains - GUP
- Mitchell Grass Downs - MGD
- Mount Isa Inlier - MII
- Mulga Lands - MUL
- Murchison - MUR
- Nandewar - NAN
- Naracoorte Coastal Plain - NCP
- NSW South Western Slopes - NSS
- Pilbara - PIL
- Riverina - RIV
- South East Coastal Plain - SCP
- Southern Volcanic Plain - SVP
- Stony Plains - STP
- Sturt Plateau - STU
- Tasmanian Northern Midlands - TNM



**National Reserve System
IBRA regions with
less than 10% protection**

Under represented bioregions



Projection: Albers Equal Area - Datum: GDA94

Data Source:
Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database (CAPAD) - (2018)
was compiled by the Department of the Environment and Energy with
data provided by State/Territory land management agencies
Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA 7) - (2017)
Australian Coastline and State Borders 1:100,000 (2004) Geoscience
Australia

Map produced by ERM (Environmental Resources Information
Network), Australian Government Department of the Environment
and Energy.
© Commonwealth of Australia, May 2019.

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<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

The General Manager
Meander Valley Council
PO Box 102 Westbury
Tasmania 7303

Doc No. 18407		
RCVD	- 2 NOV 2021	MVC
Author Of doc LR	Dept	DRS
EO	OO	

Deloraine TAS 7304
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Public Submission
Walters Contracting Pty Ltd PA\21\0267
Proposal for Porters Bridge Road Quarry, Exton
Level 2A Activity

Dear Sir

We wish to provide opinion on the proposed Level 2 Development as detailed in the Environmental Effects Report and Planning Information provided by the Developer.

We own and reside in a Tasmanian Heritage Registered residence at [Redacted] River Road. Our residence is directly impacted by heavy laden and large transport vehicles, especially laden and unladen 19m truck and trailer combinations using River Road. This impact is reduced but not fully mitigated by the truck's speed, with trucks that do not abide by the posted speed limit of 50KPH in front of our residence causing adverse ground vibrations, building deterioration, and rattling the windows on our home. We generally support sustainable development and welcome new employment opportunities in our community.

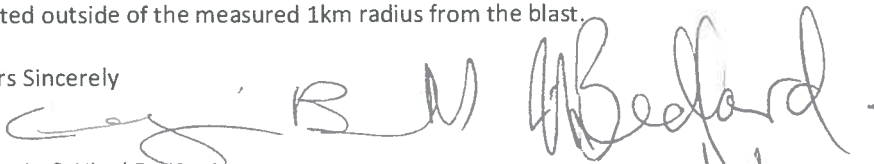
We note that the Traffic Impact Assessment is solely focused in detail on traffic impacts exiting the ML2097P/M mining lease direct to the intersection with Meander Valley Road in Exton via Porters Bridge and over Porters Bridge Road. We also note that the Development does not meet the requirements of MVIPS 2013 Section E4.6.1 Use and road or rail infrastructure.

We also note that the impacts of both laden and unladen, trucks and 19m truck and trailer combinations using the West Parade, River Road and Porters Bridge Road route to and from the proposed Development have not been assessed in any way. This West Parade, River Road and Porters Bridge Road route includes road sections that are of a significantly lesser performance and safety standards than the Meander Valley Road access with sections of less than 6m sealed width, sections with minimal or no gravel shoulders, landslips and sections of vertical drop offs into the Meander River. This route also passes through the Train Park area of West Parade where the perpendicular parking creates that many near misses that they can't be counted, and Council have active projects to improve pedestrian and vehicular safety.

We consider the use of this West Parade, River Road and Porters Bridge Road route to and from the Development by both laden and unladen trucks and truck and trailer combinations should not be allowed under this Development Approval and attested in the conditions associated with the Approval.

On a non-related issue, we suggest that the EER Management Measures be augmented by the development and adoption of some management process to ensure that Wedge-tailed eagles are not impacted by air blast overpressure if they are near the site at blast times, even though their nests are located outside of the measured 1km radius from the blast.

Yours Sincerely


29/10/21

Eugenie & Nigel Bedford

HEADING LETTER.

Dear, Planning Dept Meander Council.

We only found out about the Quarry proposal last Friday 29-10-21, apparently only released on the 16-10-21.

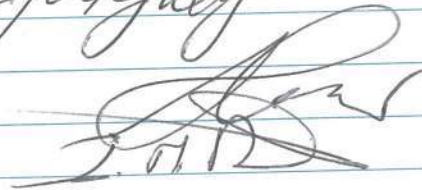
This proposal is extremely important to us as we are on the direct line of the Quarry creek & should have been notified directly by council,

We only had Saturday 30-10-21, Sunday 31-10-21 & Monday 1st to do any objections regarding the Quarry 3 of those days were holidays in Tasmania.

We would not have even known about the Quarry Proposal document, if my wife had not bumped into another concerned resident of the area, it took what was left of Friday to print out the very large document, & we spent the rest of the time we had, to read check & have printed out our replies to the proposal. It did not give us enough time to get to this point.

We are very upset that residents in the area affected by the direct flow of effluent from the Quarry were not notified directly.

Yours faithfully



[Redacted]
[Redacted]

2 pm.

PA/21/0267

Index No. 18407	
Doc No.	
RCVD	- 3 NOV 2021 MVC
Action Off: LR	Dept. DHS
EO	OD



General Manager
Meander Valley Council
Planning Department
Westbury Tas 7303
mail@mvc.tas.gov.au

Regarding Proposed Quarry, Porters Bridge Road (PA/21/0267)

We have in our possession a large document regarding the above Quarry, since Friday 29th of October, 2021. Only by accident, a neighbour of ours showed us the document and we printed it off. Apparently it was only released on October 16th, 2021 to the Public, giving very little time for residents to peruse the document, and answer any queries.

We own the property noted above, which is situated 4.5 Kms from Deloraine on the left side of River Road between Wadleys and Farells Road, with approximately 280 acres in total. I am a retired part-time farmer now. My wife retired recently from Nursing at LGH. We live in the **Rural Living area created by the Meander Council** some years ago now.

We are very concerned about the Quarry, as Figure B – Location of Porters Bridge Road shows 2 water courses coming out of the proposed Title of the Quarry linking up on the bottom, or Deloraine side of the Title, and running downwards to River Road and crossing there approximately 150 metres on the Deloraine Side of Farrells Road. There is no name on the creek and is listed on page 57 of the report. Dungiven Rivulet flows into our property and over Wadley's Road, turns left and runs under the concrete bridge on the town side of Wadleys and St Johns Road and into the Meander. 'The Unnamed Creek' noted on page 57, and Figure B-1 location of Porters Bridge Road Quarry with a red square and existing access from Porters Bridge Road, has no number on the page however it does show a bit just legible the waters course x2 coming from the proposed Quarry and linking up before 'Saddlers Road' and continuing to cross River Road and on into our property. The 'unnamed stream' and 'Dungliven Rivulet' meet just outside our home on the western side and run through our garden and onwards as described.

We do not use the water from the creek for drinking, but our sheep, horses and wildlife do.

We installed a bore near our woolshed around 2010-2011 which we use for our drinking water. There are two sources of stock water, as we use the bore as well for enclosed areas on the property not accessible to the creek.

Representation 6

The bore is 50 metres down in the ground through bluestone rock and could be linked to the stream from the proposed Quarry. Spaldings of Devonport did the work. There are also trout, platypus, ducks, many species of birds using the creek as well.

There are surface springs on our "left-hand side" of River Road, which are in the general path of the unnamed creek, which in the 2016 floods was a meter over the bitumen in that flood. It is a very strong concern for us with the extensive works on the Quarry Site, that the ecology and quality of the water flooding into our property, and importantly that our bore could be compromised and we may not be able to use the water for our farming, and drinking water.

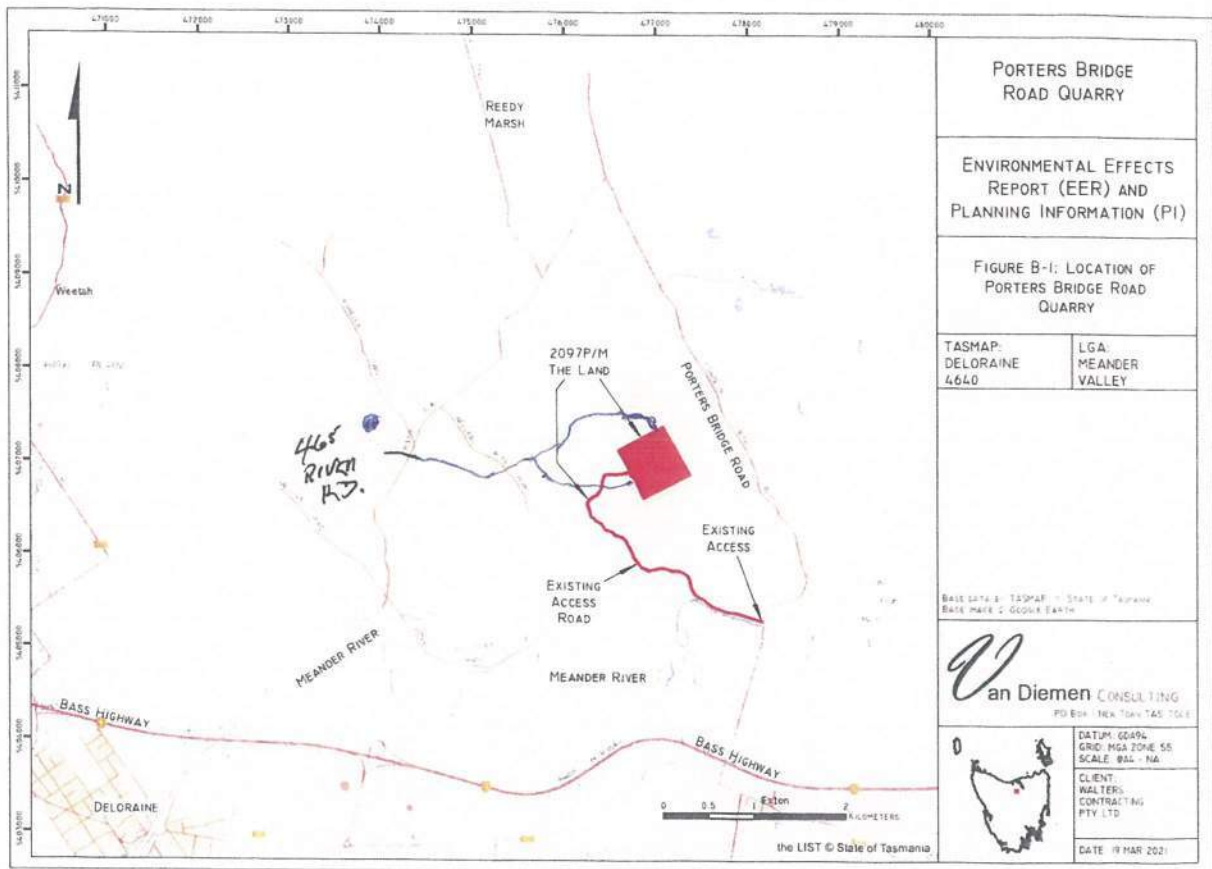
Sincerely

William Arthur and Irmgard Arthur



03-11-21





HIGHLIGHTED CREEK FROM QUARRY SITE AS IT WAS ONLY JUST VISIBLE, EXACTLY AS ON THE MAP

Crusher and screens

Standard industry practice for dust control, which will be applied at the activity, is to dampen material prior to crushing and/or to utilise the installed sprayers on the output chute to minimise dust emissions from an otherwise dry product⁵.

The modern mobile crushers to be used at the Quarry have sprayers installed and there is a water source available – water from the sediment basin or the use of a dedicated water tanker – to operate these dust suppression measures whilst crushing.

Stockpiles

The direction of the prevailing winds and the placement of the stockpile on the site was a key consideration for the design, layout and location considered during the planning stage. Trees will be retained to act as windbreaks with embankments of topsoil also utilised to shield stockpiles and working areas from prevailing winds.

General dust suppression measures

General measures that will be used to suppress dust if it does occur in substantial volumes that may cause environmental harm (e.g., during periods of strong northerly and/or north-westerly winds in summer) include the following industry standard environmental practices for quarries⁶:

- Watering of internal roads as required during dry and windy conditions (unlikely to be needed given the low vehicle speeds, low dust generating material used on the road surface and adjacent native vegetation to limit spread to localised areas),
- Retention of vegetation along the access road corridor where possible,
- Use of sprayers on crusher/screen units to minimise dust emissions (water sourced from the sediment basin or a dedicated water tanker),
- Retention of native vegetation around the quarry working area to reduce the likelihood of strong winds liberating fine particles into the air,
- Covering of trucks with tarpaulins and/or load dampening, and
- Minimising the geographic extent of areas of exposed soil.

Water supply and availability for dust suppression measures

Water can be accessed from the on-site sediment pond or via a dedicated water tanker that accesses water from the town supply.

⁵ Management Measure 1. Standard industry practice for dust control, which will be applied at the activity, is to dampen material prior to crushing and/or to also have installed sprayers on the output chute to minimise dust emissions from an otherwise dry product.

⁶ Management Measure 2. General measures to manage dust include watering of internal roads as required during dry and windy conditions, retention of vegetation along the access road corridor where possible, retention of native vegetation around the quarry working area to reduce the likelihood of strong winds liberating fine particles into the air, covering of trucks with tarpaulins and/or load dampening and minimising the geographic extent of areas of exposed soil.



C.2 WATER QUALITY (SURFACE, DISCHARGE AND GROUNDWATER)**C.2.1 EXISTING DRAINAGE**

Two minor un-named tributaries occur in the main section of the Mining Lease and flow to the west and north-west of the Maximum Extraction Area (Figure B-15A). All drainage from the extraction point in the Mining Lease eventually reports to Dungiven Rivulet via these two minor un-named tributaries. Water passes through about 5.5 kms of waterway prior to reporting at the Meander River to the south-west of the Maximum Extraction Area.

The immediate receiving watercourse environment from the proposed sediment ponds is slightly modified, being native forest that has been logged but with streamside reserves established (i.e., 10m wide SSRs required by the Forest Practices Code). Watercourses are generally intact native vegetation but are in some locations affected by tracks and roads that cross them and impacts from fire and drought.

The access road itself crosses a few minor drainage depressions and is adjacent to the Meander River where it commences at Porters Bridge Road. There are existing culverts and roadside drains installed along the road (as required by the Forest Practices Code) that were established when the native forest on the property was harvested.

C.2.2 SOURCES AND IMPACTS OF SEDIMENT ON WATER QUALITY

Open disturbed areas without vegetation or other form of erosion control measure have the potential to cause sediment to be washed into the water column which may eventually report to watercourses in and distant to the Land. Intense or sustained periods of rainfall (e.g., storms) have the greatest potential to liberate sediment more quickly and in greater volumes. The extent of bare ground or erosive surfaces will be kept to a minimum.

The surface of the access road from Porters Bridge Road is unsealed (gravel surface). Being a gravel road, it has the potential to contaminate stormwater with sediment. The access road has been built to Forest Practices Code standards because it has been used, and will likely again be used, for native forest silviculture on the property (including the Land). The access road is sufficiently wide or has passing bays present for trucks and other vehicles to pass. Like any gravel road, there will be some maintenance now and ongoing to ensure drains are kept unblocked and that culverts are working. The erosion/sedimentation risk profile of the existing road, which is very low, will be comparable to that of the Quarry activity.

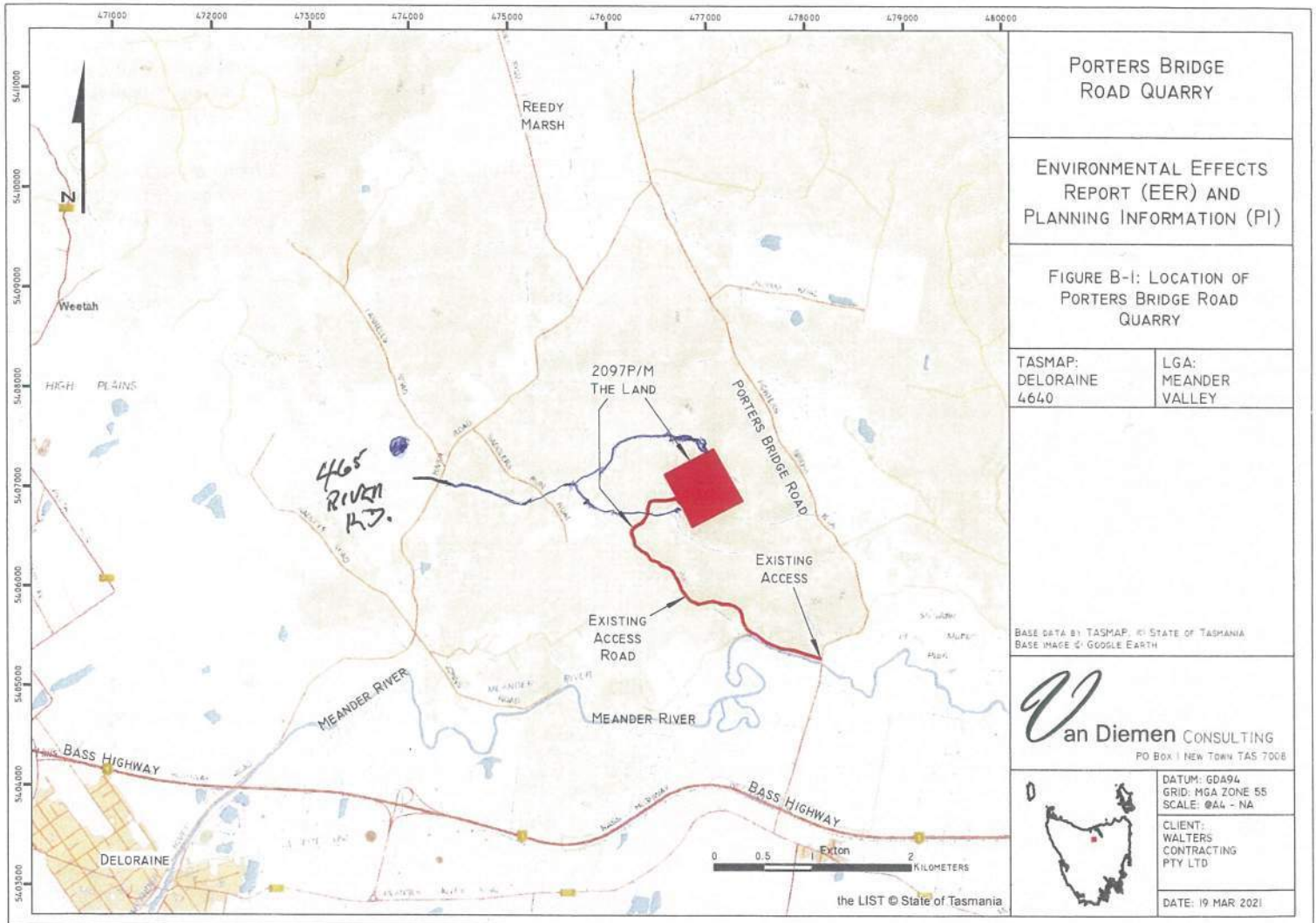
C.2.3 SEDIMENT PONDS AND DRAINS**Controlling surface water ingress**

Concentrated surface flows would be kept out of disturbed bare soil areas and other sediment generating situations by minimising stormwater ingress. Measures to achieve this include the installation of perimeter drains, cut-off drains and bunding. Topsoil and overburden are useful for bund creation as they can be readily vegetated and reused later in rehabilitation works.

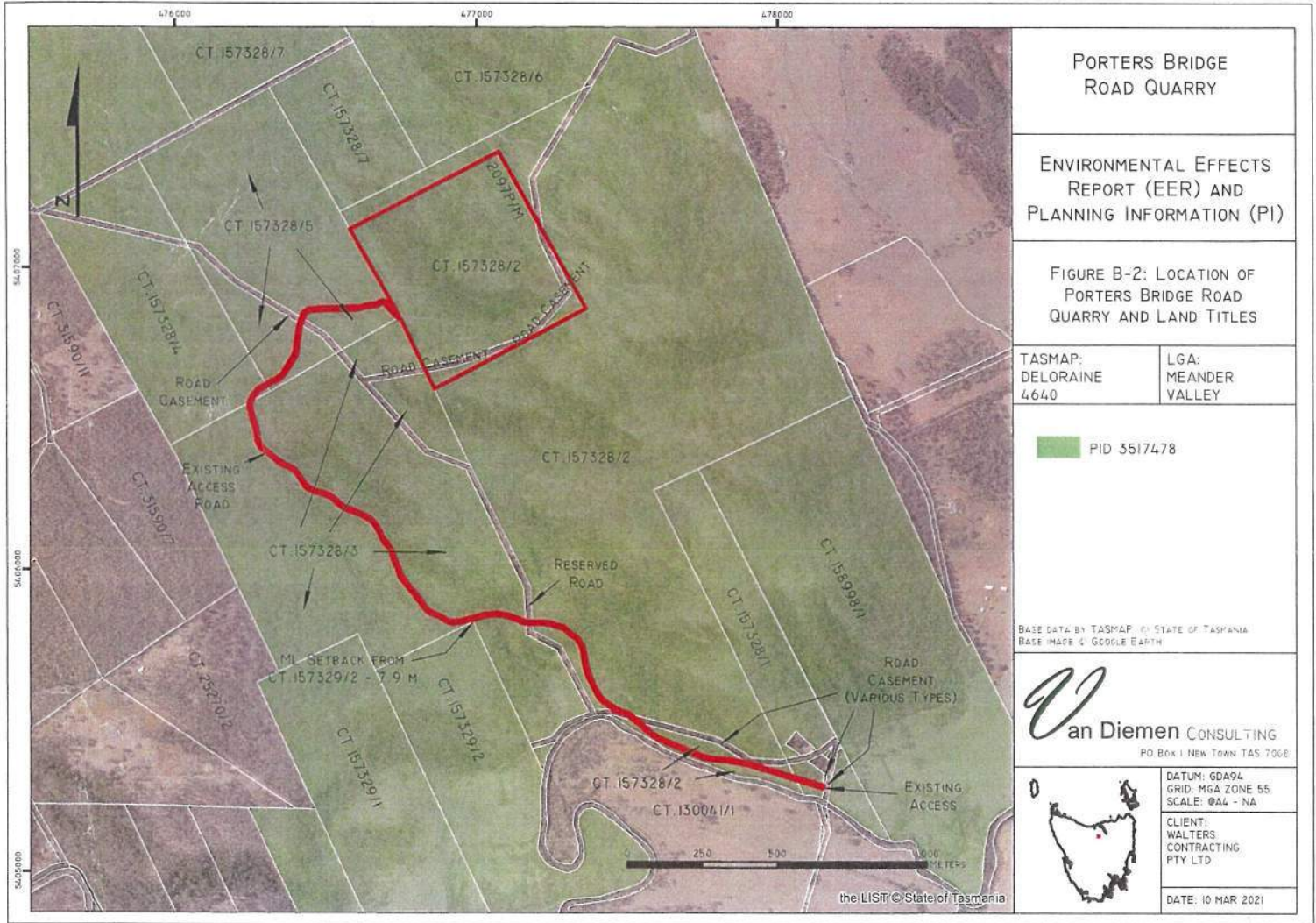
Managing stormwater that could contain sediment

57

Representation 6

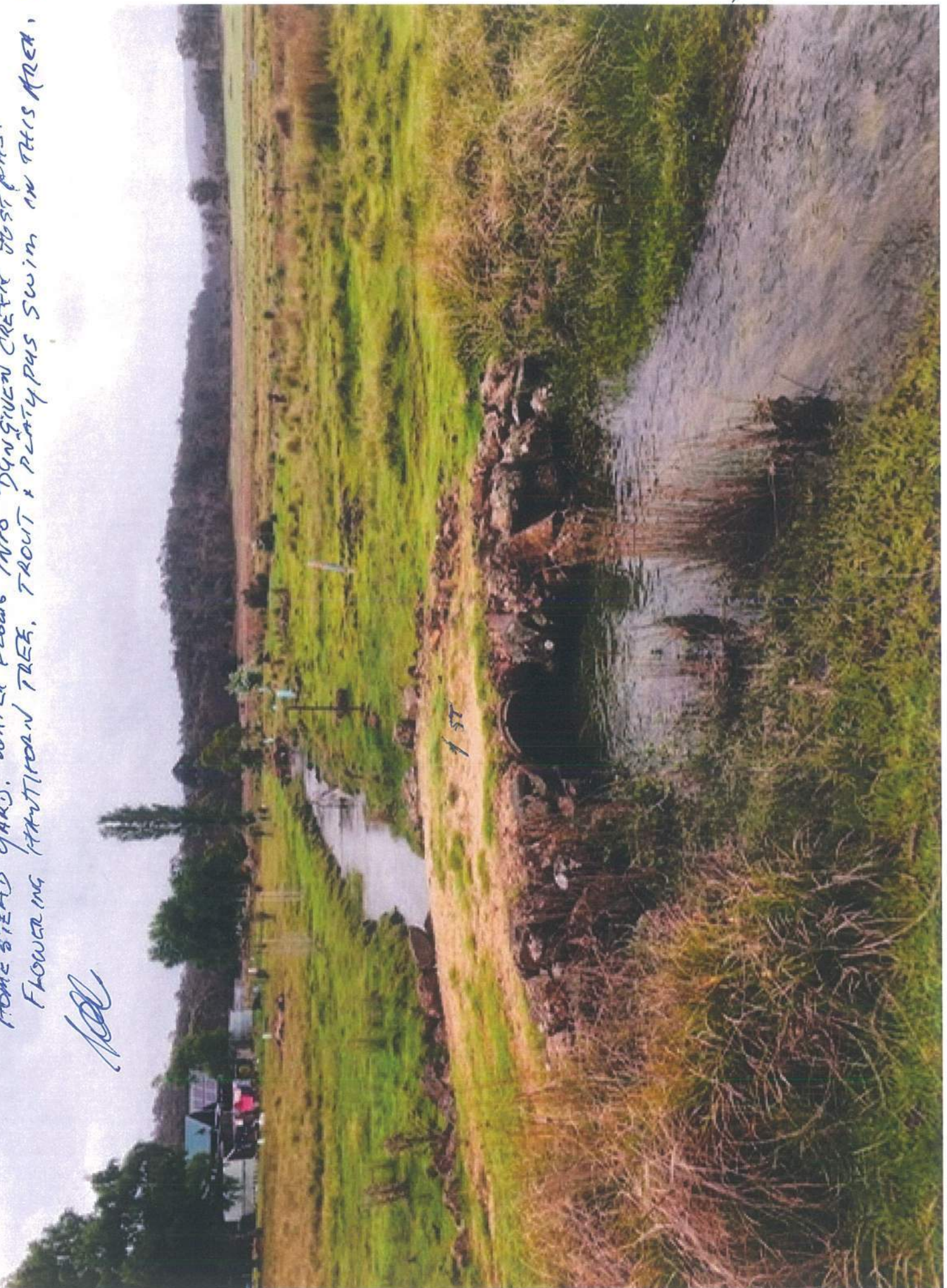


HIGHLIGHTED CREEK FROM QUARRY SITE AS IT WAS ONLY JUST VISIBLE, EXACTLY AS ON THE MAP



THERE IS ANOTHER CROSSING DOWN FROM 1ST, WHICH WILL BE IN
HOMESTEAD YARD. WATER FLOWS INTO DUNGIVEN CREEK JUST PAST
FLOWERING HAWTHORN TREE. TROUT & PLATYPUS SWIM IN THIS AREA.

NOL

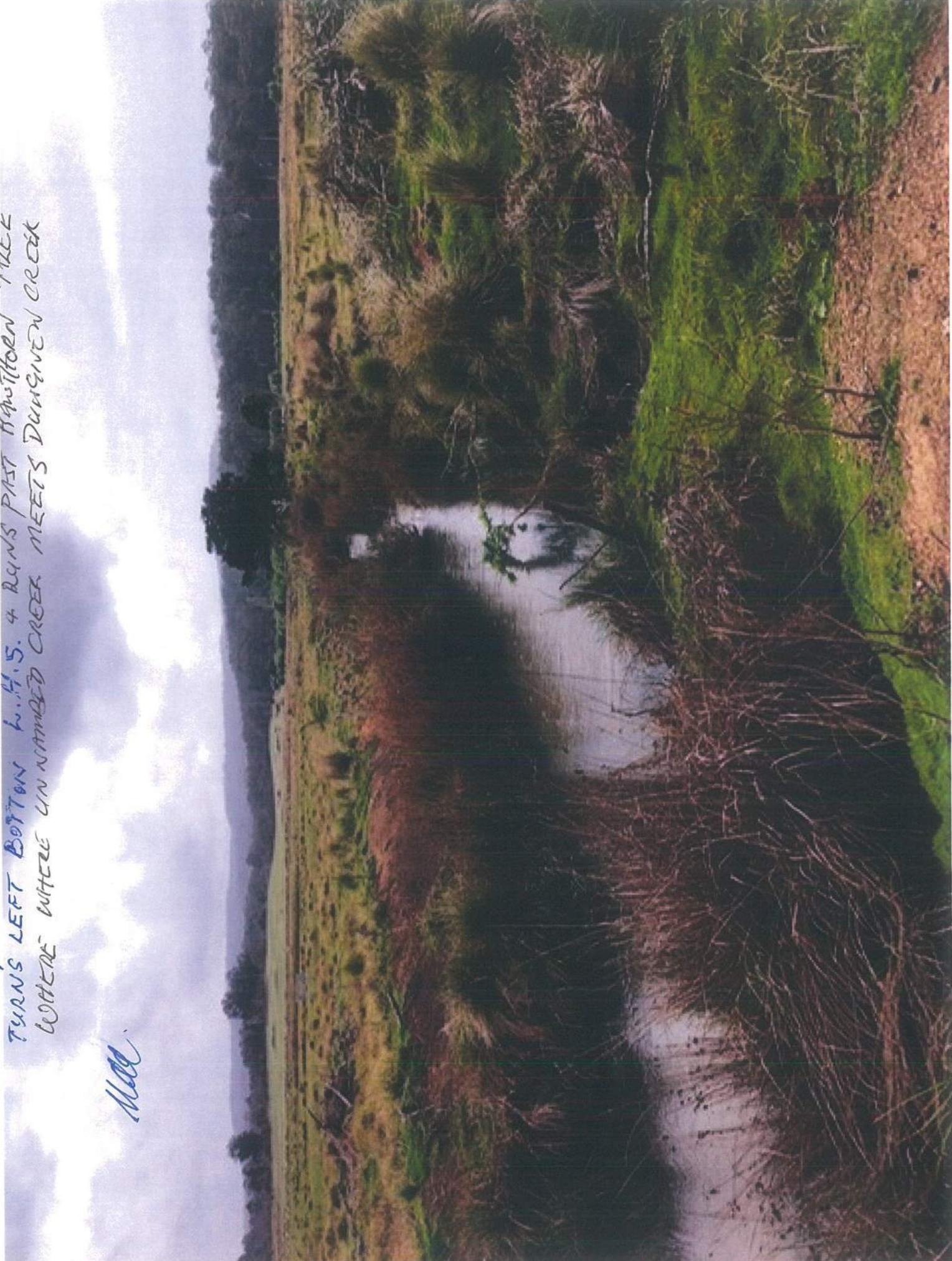


2

DUNGIVEN RIVULET ON 465th RIVER RD

TURN'S LEFT BOTTOM L.H.S. 4 RUNS PAST HAWTHORN TREE
WHERE WHERE UNNAMED CREEK MEETS DUNGIVEN CREEK

MMA



③ UNNAMED CREEK CROSSING RIVER RD, DECORANE TOWN SIDE
OF RIVER ROAD, APPROX 130 METRES SHORT OF FARRELS ROAD Representation 6



(4) FOLLOWS ON DECON STAIN FROM (3) RESERVE ROAD ON R.H.S OF
NEW BOUNDARY FENCE

Representation 6




Handwritten signature or initials in blue ink.

(6) A LITTLE FURTHER LEFT OF (5), NOTE TREE LINE ON RIGHT
CLEARED, OUR BOUNDARY RUNS ALONG SIDE TREELINE, YET TO BE FENCED,

Representation 6





02/11/2021

General Manager
Meander Valley Council
Westbury Tas 7304

mail@mvc.tas.gov.au

PA/21/0267

I hereby give my objections to the **extension of the quarry on Porters Bridge Road**. You will find these salient points, and some you will need to consider carefully as if granted permits for ~~extension~~ ^{Quarry}, can affect a great many families within Porters Bridge Road and River Road area.

No mention of use regarding River Road, does that mean it will not be used at all? Also in report it is stated *"the entry to Quarry will only be just past second bridge on Porters Bridge Road"*

1st Point Issue:

- Both roads are barely wide enough to allow the School bus and a car to pass each other.
- Both roads have bends and corners that are blind and 90° bends. You cannot see what is coming.
- The roads in places are crumbling. One area being at the bridge near the crossroads of St John's Road and Wadleys Road, also bridge barely wide enough for the bus and a car to pass each other.
- We have many families in this area with children who catch the School Bus, twice daily.
- We have many people who ride bikes and go walking along these roads and this includes local children, sometimes multiple bikes from a Cycling Club.
- The road is hazardous enough due to its narrowness and blind corners.
- Increasing numbers of trucks on the road, as it currently stands is not viable nor safe. The roads would have to be widened considerably and I suspect Council would not have funds to do this as in some places land would need to be purchased from landholders.

2nd Point Issue:

- A Hydrology report has been done, but as the water from the area of the quarry site is the beginning of unnamed streams which feed the 'Dungiven Rivulet'. What impacts will this have? Contaminants? Reduction in flow? This water is relied upon to water stock, households and wildlife. We have now found platypus in the stream near our house.
- Also, will the blasting affect any aquifers 'bore water' that some of our community are using in the area, including ourselves.

3rd Point Issue:

- A Geological Report has been done, but what about the long-term impacts?
- Is there going to be a problem with land-slipping, subsidence?
- Again blasting of rock strata, and again what happens with the hydrology – water aquifer, bore water?
- Rock slides?

4th Point Issue:

- What will be the effects of blasting on livestock, people and wildlife?
- It will not be just the noise, but vibration through the ground. What effects will this have on the people who live within a 20 Km radius of this quarry, as effects will definitely be felt.
- Council has changed Reedy Marsh to Rural Living and encouraging families to move in.
- We are looking at the safety overall of our community. Sub-division of the area sees more families moving into the area.
- Normal traffic 'cars' and the School Buses, our roads can cope with, and the few trucks that travel through on business. **But Not 40-50** trucks per day, in the way they are talking. It would only take a moment of inattention by one of these trucks to cause a calamity. Not to say this could not happen now, but the risks are significantly increased.
- Noted in the submission, that you will only be using Porters Bridge road and not River Road to move your trucks and equipment, that road will not hold up to the kind of movement proposed. The bottom end of the road at Exton often floods, and bitumen crumbling. The second bridge is very narrow, though this is mentioned in the report.

Representation 6

My husband and I have been here for 16 years and there has been a significant increase in traffic over both roads – River Road and Porters Bridge Road.

We are not against local enterprise and employing more people, and the Quarry may be in a Rural resource Area, but I foresee significant problems occurring. Noted the Wildlife report and some of your water report, but suspect there could be significant problems with the Dungiven Rivulet and aquifers as the Quarry will be interfering with natural run-off of water and the blasting may cause rock to fracture underground which could potentially effect aquifers underground water.


Noise and vibration might be buffeted by the vegetation above ground, but what happens underground?

Just because the Quarry is out-of-sight of road, does not mean this will not cause problems. The vibrations from the blasting is likely to cause issues with health of livestock, wildlife and people. Every living thing on earth has a frequency, i.e. vibrations then will therefore effect everything around in the area, including water.

On page 77 and pages 125-127 wildlife and birdlife are mentioned. As we are really only about 5km from the Quarry as the crow flies, I am concerned the blasting may interfere with much of the birdlife. The noise and vibration may have a dire effect upon them. We have a pair of Wedge Tail Eagles which nest and reside here for part of the year, we have swamp holes, Tawny Frogmouth Owls, Boobook Owls, Striated Pardalotes, Blue and Bush Wrens, Wild Ducks of varying species that come and breed each year.

We have also recently sighted platypus in the Dungiven Stream, near our house.

We only received this report on the 28th October and only by default, as a friend informed us of the application for Walters Quarry.

 3/11/21

Environment Protection Authority

GPO Box 1550 HOBART TAS 7001 Australia

Enquiries: Sophie Buttery
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Email: Sophie.Buttery@epa.tas.gov.au
Web: www.epa.tas.gov.au
Our Ref: 21/2282 | D21-245285



12 January 2022

Mr John Jordan
General Manager
Meander Valley Council
PO Box 102
WESTBURY TAS 7303

By Email Only: mail@mvc.tas.gov.au

Dear Mr Jordan

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DECISION
PERMIT APPLICATION PA\21\0267
WALTERS CONTRACTING PTY LTD – PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY, EXTON**

I am writing to you about the above permit application, which was referred to the Board of the Environment Protection Authority (the Board) for assessment under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPC Act) and received on 17 May 2021.

The Board has delegated to me its functions and powers in relation to section 25 of the EMPC Act.

I have completed my environmental assessment of the application. All supporting information and any relevant comments received from the public and government agencies were taken into account.

In accordance with section 25(5)(a) of the EMPC Act, I am notifying Meander Valley Council that the conditions and restrictions in the enclosed Permit Part B, together with the definitions in Schedule I and the associated attachments, must be contained in any permit granted by Council for the application under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPA Act).

A copy of the Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) detailing my reasons for requiring the conditions or restrictions in Permit Part B is enclosed for information and provision to the applicant on completion of the Council's decision. The EAR does not form part of the permit. The EAR is also available on the EPA website at: [Proposals Assessed by the EPA | EPA Tasmania](#).

In accordance with section 25(2)(e) of the EMPCA Act, section 57(6) of the LUPA Act now applies. Council must decide to grant or refuse the permit within 42 days after receiving this notification, subject to any further period agreed under section 57(6A) or 58(2A) of the LUPA Act and the receipt of additional information sufficient to satisfy a requirement under section 54 of the LUPA Act.

To satisfy the requirements of section 25(8) of the EMPC Act, the Council must:

- not include any other condition or restriction which is inconsistent with, or which extends the operation of, any conditions or restrictions which I have required to be contained in the permit; and
- notify the Board of its decision to grant or refuse to grant a permit; and

- at the same time as it notifies the applicant of its decision on the application, provide the EAR to the applicant, via a link to the EAR in the Council's letter to the applicant, and to anyone who made representations.

It is suggested that Council:

- call the Council's portion of the permit 'Part A';
- include a condition in 'Part A' along the lines of 'The person responsible for the activity must comply with the conditions contained in Schedule 2 of Permit Part B, which the Board of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) requires the planning authority to include in the permit, pursuant to section 25(5) of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*', and
- attach the enclosed Permit Part B to the permit, including Schedules 1, 2 and 3 and any attachments.

I understand Council will advise the applicant and any representors of their appeal rights in relation to its decision.

If a permit is granted, please provide the EPA with a full copy of the final permit (including all attachments).

If you have any queries regarding the above, please contact Sophie Buttery on (03) 6165 4620.

Yours sincerely



Martin Read

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY
Delegate for the Board of the Environment Protection Authority**

Encl: Environmental Assessment Report, including Permit Part B

cc: Meander Valley Council, Planning.AtMeander@mvc.tas.gov.au

Environmental Assessment
Report
**Porters Bridge Road
Quarry**
Exton, Tasmania
Walters Contracting Pty Ltd

December 2021



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

Environmental Assessment Report

Proponent	Walters Contracting Pty Ltd
Proposal	Porters Bridge Road Quarry
Location	Exton, Tasmania
NELMS no.	PCE No. 10885
Permit Application No.	PA\21\0267 (Meander Valley Council)
Electronic Folder No.	21/2282
Document No.	D21-246412
Class of Assessment	2A

Assessment Process Milestones

17 May 2021	Permit Application submitted to Council
2 June 2021	Application/Referral received by the Board
8 June 2021	Class of Assessment determined
8 July 2021	Guidelines issued
16 October 2021	Start of public consultation period
2 November 2021	End of public consultation period
8 December 2021	Statutory period for assessment ends
15 December 2021	Date draft conditions issued to proponent

Acronyms

Board	Board of the Environment Protection Authority
EER	Environmental Effects Report
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EL	Environmental licence
EMPC Act	<i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i>
EMPCS	Environmental management and pollution control system
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
LUPA Act	<i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i>
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>
QCoP	Quarry Code of Practice
RMPS	Resource management and planning system
SD	Sustainable development
TSP Act	<i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>

Report Summary

This report provides an environmental assessment for a quarry proposed by Walters Contracting Pty Ltd at 190 Porters Bridge Road, Exton.

The proposal involves the development and operation of a hard rock quarry with a production and processing capacity of 32,000 cubic metres per annum. The proposed quarry site is located in a rural zone approximately six kilometres north-east of Deloraine and has not previously been quarried. The proposed operation includes drilling, blasting, crushing, and screening of hard rock, as well as loading and carting of quarried material.

This report has been prepared based on information provided in the permit application and Environmental Effects Report (EER). Relevant government agencies and the public were consulted and their submissions considered as part of the assessment.

Further details of the assessment process are presented in section 1 of this report. Section 2 describes the statutory objectives and principles underpinning the assessment. Details of the proposal are provided in section 3. Section 4 reviews the need for the proposal and considers the alternatives. Section 5 summarises the public and agency consultation process and the key issues raised therein. The detailed evaluation of environmental issues is contained in section 6. Other issues are discussed in section 7. The report conclusions are contained in section 8.

Appendix 1 details of matters raised by the public and referral agencies during the consultation process. Appendix 2 contains a list of commitments made by the proponent. Appendix 3 contains the environmental permit conditions for the proposal.

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I. Approval Process

An application for a permit under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPA Act) in relation to the proposal was submitted to Meander Valley Council on 17 May 2021.

The proposal is defined as a 'level 2 activity' under clause 5(a)(i) and 6(a)(ii), schedule 2 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPC Act), being a quarry and materials handling facility.

Section 25(1) of the EMPC Act required Council to refer the application to the Board of the Environment Protection Authority (the Board) for assessment under the Act. The application was received by the Board on 17 May 2021.

The assessment has been undertaken by the Executive Director – Environmental Assessments, Environment Protection Authority under delegation from the Board.

The Board required that information to support the proposal be provided in the form of an Environmental Effects Report (EER) prepared in accordance with guidelines issued by the Board on 8 July 2021.

A draft of the EER was submitted to the EPA for review against the guidelines before it was finalised. The EER was released for public inspection for 14 days commencing on 16 October 2021. An advertisement was placed in *The Examiner* and on the EPA website. The EER was also referred to relevant government agencies for comment. Six representations were received. One of these was received one day after the conclusion of the consultation period.

2. SD Objectives and EIA Principles

The proposal must be considered by the Board in the context of the objectives of the Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania (RMPS), and in the context of the objectives of the Environmental Management and Pollution Control System (EMPCS) (both sets of objectives are specified in Schedule 1 the EMPC Act). The functions of the Board are to administer and enforce the provisions of the Act, and in particular to use its best endeavours to further the RMPS and EMPCS objectives.

The Board must assess the proposal in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Principles defined in Section 74 of the EMPC Act.

The assessment has been undertaken by the Executive Director – Environmental Assessments, Environment Protection Authority under delegation from the Board.

3. The Proposal

The main characteristics of the proposal are summarised in Table I. A detailed description of the proposal is provided in Part B of the EER.

Table I: Summary of the proposal’s main characteristics

Activity	
Extraction, screening, and export of a maximum of 32,000 cubic metres of hard rock (dolerite) per annum, including drilling, blasting, ripping, crushing, screening, loading, and carting. Blasting is proposed three times per year.	
Location and planning context	
Location	190 Porters Bridge Rd, Exton, as shown in Figure 1.
Land zoning	Rural Resource (<i>Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013</i>)
Land tenure	Private Freehold
Mining lease	2097P/M
Lease area	37 ha
Bond	A security deposit of \$12,000 is held for development of the stockpile area. Mineral Resources Tasmania will review and set an appropriate second-stage bond if the proposal is approved, before commencement of vegetation clearance.
Existing site	
Land Use	Formerly native forest silviculture and some livestock grazing. No previous quarrying.
Topography	Two dolerite hills 350 m in elevation, separated by a small saddle at 320 m. Orientation north-west to south-east. Steep south-western slopes with quarrying proposed on north-eastern slopes over elevations spanning 300-350 m.
Geology	The basement geology is Jurassic dolerite which outcrops as the hills in the Porters Bridge Road region. The flats associated with the Meander River valley system are Quaternary alluvium deposits.
Soils	Ferrosol. Deep red or brown rocky clayey soils developed on Jurassic Dolerite. The two main occurrences of these soils are to the north-east of Deloraine and south-east of Meander.
Hydrology	Two minor unnamed tributaries occur in the main section of the Mining Lease to the south and north-east of the Maximum Extraction Area. All drainage from the Mining Lease reports to the Meander River via tributaries including the Dungiven Rivulet.
Natural Values	<p>The site comprises <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DOV), <i>E. amygdalina</i> – <i>E. obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest (TASVEG code: DSC), extra-urban miscellaneous land (TASVEG code: FUM) and regenerating cleared land. DOV is listed in Schedule 3A of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> as a threatened native vegetation community.</p> <p><i>Pimelea curviflora</i> (slender curved riceflower) occurs on the site. <i>P. curviflora</i> is listed as rare in Schedule 5 of the <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>.</p> <p>The site supports potential habitat for Tasmanian Devil, Masked Owl and Wedge-tailed Eagle, listed as endangered, and Spotted-tail Quoll, listed as rare, pursuant to the <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>. There are two known Wedge-tailed Eagle nests nearby, though no nests were found on the land.</p>
Local region	

Climate	Mean annual rainfall approximately 927 mm. Mean temperatures in February range from 8.7°C to 22.5°C, and in July from 0.9°C to 10.4°C with frosts common from late autumn to early spring. Wind direction is predominantly north to north-westerly in summer and westerly and south-westerly in winter.
Surrounding land zoning, tenure and uses	Surrounding land zoning includes rural living and agriculture. Surrounding land tenure is private freehold and includes agriculture (livestock, grazing, forestry), rural residential and another mining lease. Two private conservation covenants are in place to the east of the site at distances of 1 km and 2.5 km. The Brushy Rivulet and Reedy Marsh Conservation Areas lie 3 km and 5 km to the north respectively.
Species of conservation significance	The local region is also within range boundaries for Tussock Skink, Green and Gold Frog, Three-lined Beetle, Australian Grayling, Swan Galaxias, Grey Goshawk, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Swift Parrot, Eastern Barred Bandicoot and Eastern Quoll.
Proposed infrastructure	
Major equipment	Crusher, vibrating screen, wheel loader, excavator, bulldozer (D9N), drill rig, off-road haul truck, transport trucks (medium combination truck and trailer), 15,000 L water cart truck.
Other infrastructure	Stockpile area, bunding, drains, carpark, portaloos and mobile crib room to be constructed. Maintenance of existing access road will be undertaken to ensure it is fit for purpose.
Inputs	
Water	A water cart will be used to supply water to the site, including for dust suppression.
Energy	Machinery and equipment will be operated using diesel and petrol.
Other raw materials	None
Wastes and emissions	
Liquid	Stormwater runoff from extraction and stockpile areas.
Atmospheric	Dust from rock drilling, blasting, crushing, screening, ripping, loading, carting, internal and external traffic movements and stockpiles.
Solid	General refuse including food scraps, paper and packaging, miscellaneous wastes such as from unplanned machinery maintenance.
Controlled wastes	Controlled wastes will not be produced except under upset conditions. Portable chemical toilet will contain sanitary waste.
Noise	Noise and vibration from drilling, blasting, crushing, screening, loading, carting and internal and external traffic movements.
Greenhouse gases	Greenhouse gas emissions will result from the combustion of fossil fuels to power heavy machinery and other equipment used on site.
Construction and operations	
Proposal timetable	Activity is proposed to begin as soon as its Permit is issued.
Operating hours (ongoing)	All quarry operations: 0700 to 1700 hours Monday to Friday 0800 to 1600 Saturday Loading and carting of crushed and screened materials only: 0600 to 1700 Monday to Saturday 0700 to 1600 hours Sunday and Statewide public holidays Blasting only: 1000 to 1400 Monday to Friday

Other key characteristics

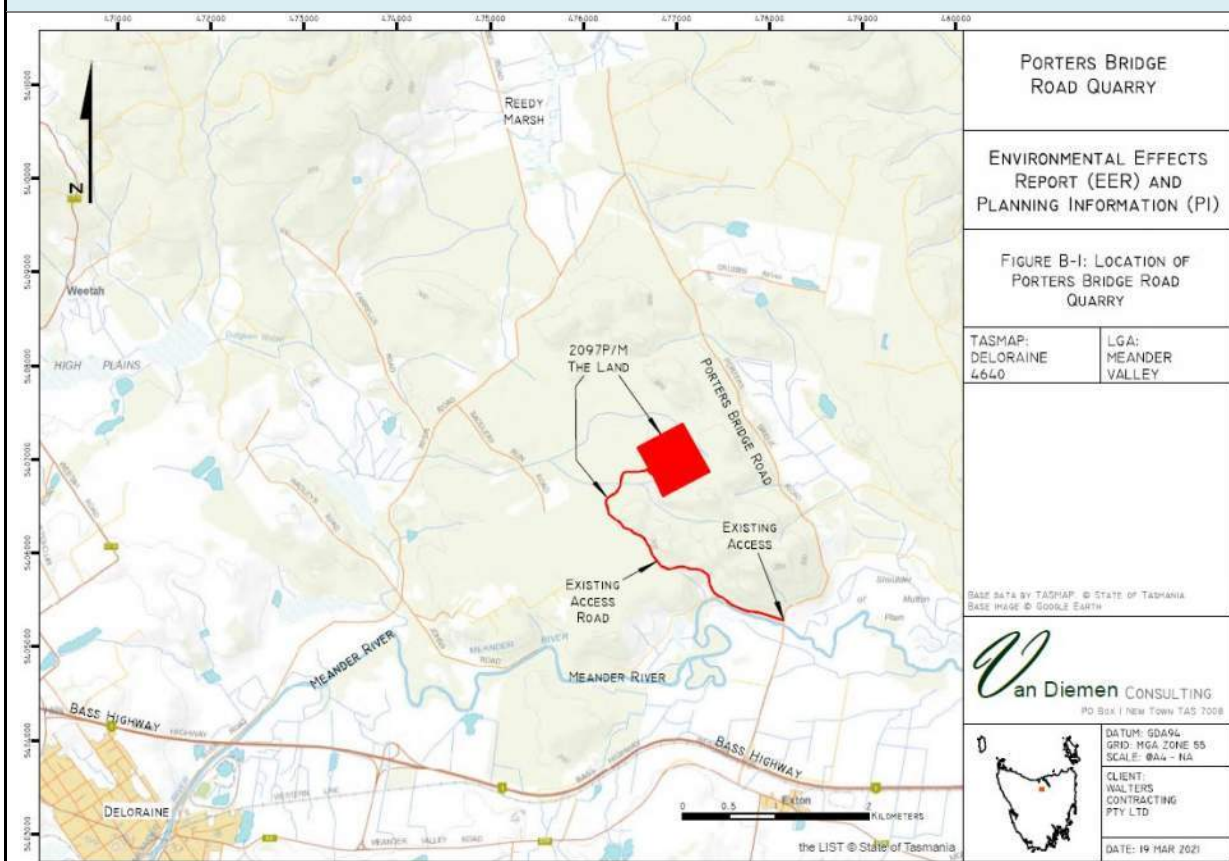


Figure I: Location of quarry (Figure B-1 of EER: Barnes 2021).

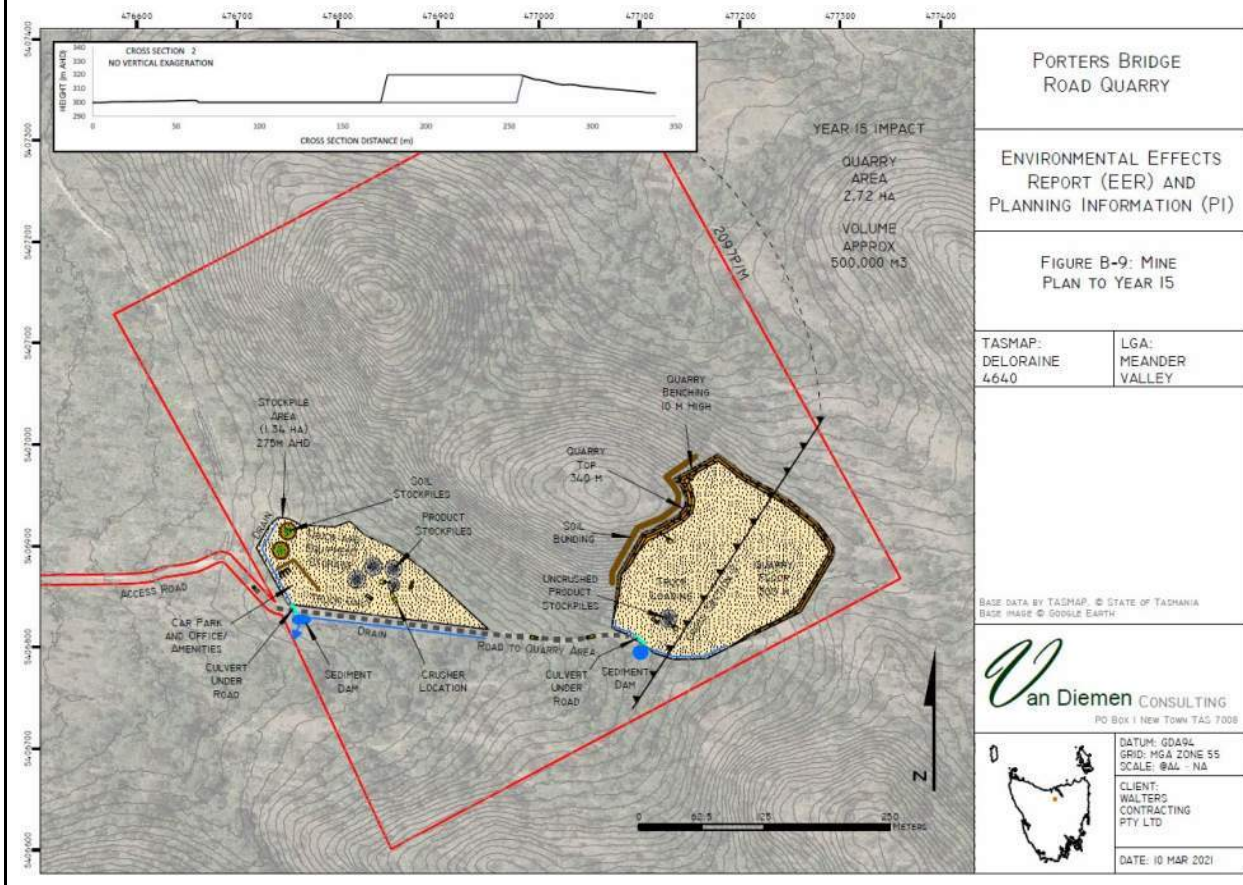


Figure 2: Site plan to year 15 (Figure B-9 of EER: Barnes 2021), showing stockpile area and where quarry operations will begin.

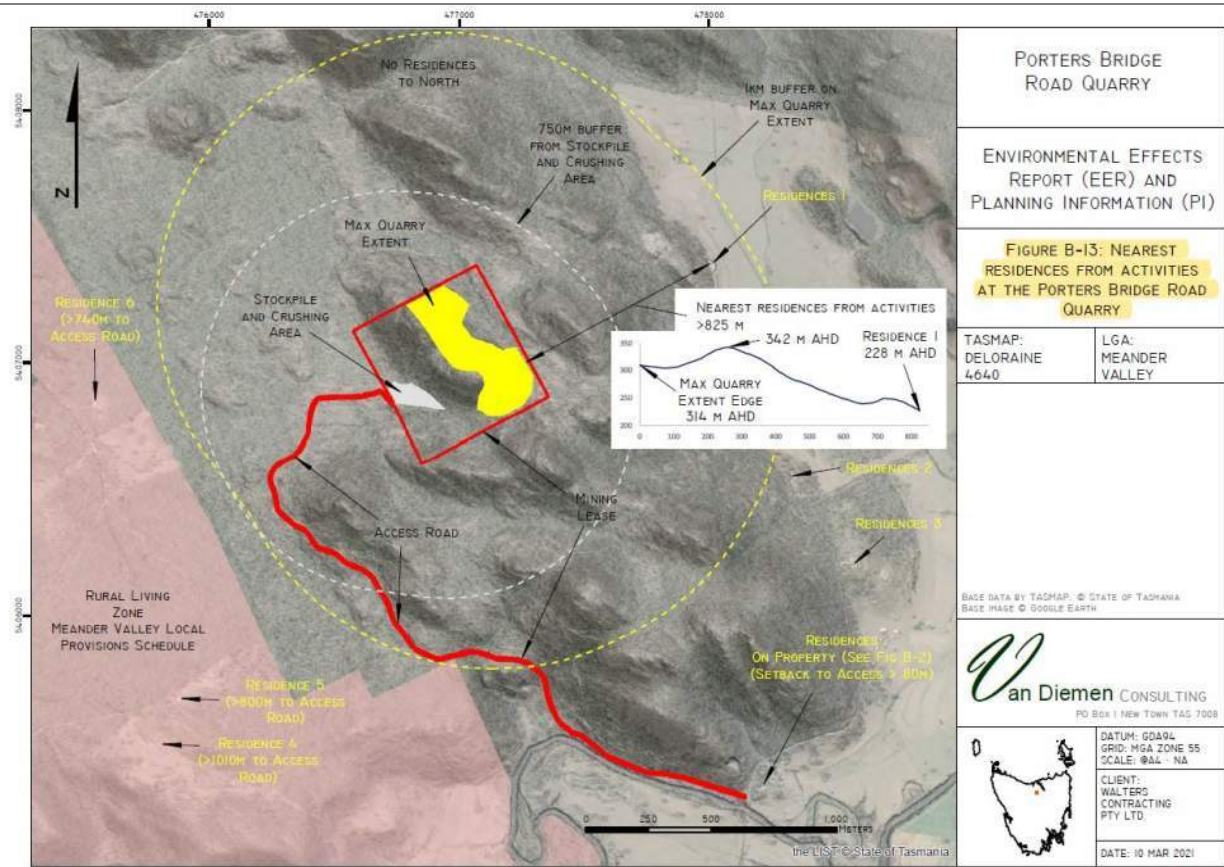


Figure 3: Maximum quarry extent and locations of nearest residences (Figure B13 of EER: Barnes 2021).

4. Need for the Proposal and Alternatives

This quarry is intended to complement other quarry assets owned and operated by the proponent. It represents a substantial source of dolerite bedrock, which is suitable for producing aggregates for various products used for roadworks and other construction works. The site can be readily accessed from the Bass Highway and is conveniently located for delivery of material to customers. Anticipated customers include local and State governments, private enterprise, and private landowners.

The proponent considered several similar sites in the surrounding area. The proposed site was selected because it offers a high-quality product, there is existing formed access via forestry standard roads and the landowner has agreed to the Mining Lease.

5. Public and Agency Consultation

A summary of the public representations and government agency/body submissions is provided in Appendix I of this report.

Six public representations were received. The main issues raised in the representations included:

- Impact of noise on lifestyle in the surrounding rural residential zone (addressed in Section 6, Issue 3, and Section 7)
- Impacts of blasting on building foundations, land stability, groundwater, wildlife and rural uses including poultry breeding (addressed in Section 6, Issues 2, 3 and 5, and Section 7)
- Impact of activity on flora and fauna including threatened species, particularly raptors (addressed in Section 5, Issue 5)
- Impacts of increased traffic on local road safety (addressed in Section 7).
- Impacts on downstream water quality affecting current uses (addressed in Section 6, Issue 2)
- Potential for spreading weeds to surrounding properties (addressed in Section 6, Issue 6)
- Potential impact on Aboriginal Heritage (addressed in Section 7)

The EER was referred to a number of government agencies/bodies with an interest in the proposal. Submissions and advice were received, from:

- Department of State Growth – Mineral Resources Tasmania, which supports the proposal.
- Conservation Assessment Section, (then) Natural and Cultural Heritage, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

Advice on the EER was also received from:

- Regulatory Officer, EPA
- Noise Specialist, EPA
- Water Specialist, EPA

The proponent consulted separately with Meander Valley Council, Mineral Resources Tasmania, and Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania.

6. Evaluation of Environmental Issues

The EPA has evaluated the environmental issues considered relevant to the proposal. Details of this evaluation, along with the permit conditions required by the Deputy Director, are discussed below:

The following issues are discussed:

1. Air quality
2. Water quality
3. Noise and vibration
4. Waste and environmentally hazardous substances
5. Natural values
6. Weeds, pests, and pathogens
7. Decommissioning and rehabilitation

General conditions

The following general conditions will be imposed on the activity:

- **Q1** Regulatory limits
- **G1** Access to and awareness of conditions and associated documents
- **G2** Incident response
- **G3** No changes without approval
- **G4** Change of responsibility
- **G5** Change of ownership
- **G6** Complaints Register
- **G7** Quarry Code of Practice

Issue 1: Air quality
Description of potential impacts
Dust generated from unsealed surfaces and stockpiles, blasting, drilling, ripping, stripping, crushing and vibratory screening, loading vehicles, material movements, and as a result of general traffic on the access road may cause environmental harm and nuisance for neighbouring landowners and road users.
Management measures proposed in EER
<p>The EER states that the quarry location has been selected to minimise exposure to prevailing wind. The extractive area is topographically separated from surrounding land parcels, including the single residence in other ownership located within 1000 m. The EER commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shielding stockpiles using windbreaks and topsoil embankments. • Dampening of material prior to crushing, and installation of sprayers on the crusher output chute. • Watering internal roads in dry and windy conditions. • Retention of vegetation along the access road and around the quarry where possible. • Covering trucks with tarpaulins or dampening loads prior to removal from site. • Minimising the area of exposed soil. • Undertaking dust suppression where dust is observed to be reaching nuisance levels, until adverse weather conditions pass. <p>Water will be sourced from the sediment basin or from a dedicated on-site water tanker. Speed on the access road will be limited to control noise and wildlife impacts (see Issues 3 and 5) which will also assist dust minimisation.</p>
Public and agency comment
No comments were received in relation to air quality.
Evaluation
<p>Dust suppression measures described in the EER are consistent with the Quarry Code of Practice (QCoP) (EPA 2017). Separation distances and vegetation between the quarry and residences in other ownership further reduce potential for environmental nuisance caused by dust. Dust is not expected to contain contaminants that will cause environmental harm.</p> <p>Condition A1 requires vehicles to be covered to prevent the escape of materials. A2 requires dust emissions to be controlled to the extent necessary to prevent environmental nuisance. A3 requires dust produced by crushing and screening plant to be controlled using an approved method. These conditions are considered sufficient to control risks relating to air quality.</p>
Conclusion
<p>The proponent will be required to comply with the following conditions:</p> <p>A1 Covering of vehicles</p> <p>A2 Control of dust emissions</p> <p>A3 Control of dust emissions from plant</p>

<p>Issue 2: Water quality</p>
<p>Description of potential impacts</p>
<p>Sediment and contaminants from disturbed and unvegetated quarry surfaces may be entrained in water flowing across the surface of The Land, including the access road, entering waterways, and impacting land and water bodies beyond the site boundary.</p> <p>All drainage from the extraction area reports to Dungiven Rivulet via two un-named tributaries, flowing into the Meander River approximately 5.5 km downstream. The access road follows the Meander River for approximately 800 m.</p>
<p>Management measures proposed in EER</p>
<p>The EER commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping the extent of bare ground and erosive surfaces to a minimum. • Progressive rehabilitation of areas no longer necessary for quarry operation. • Safe storage of hazardous substances (see Issue 5). • Construction of perimeter drains, cut-off drains and bunding to minimise stormwater flows into and over disturbed areas. • Construction of sediment ponds to capture surface water drainage and allow sediment to settle out. Overflow is to be discharged to the environment through native vegetation that will further filter fine sediment. Ponds are to be monitored at least quarterly to ensure sediment does not build up to more than fifty per cent of their capacity. • Quarterly checks of access road culverts and drains to ensure sediment loss from the road into stormwater is minimised.
<p>Public and agency comment</p>
<p>Three representors expressed concern about the effect of quarry operations on water quality in the unnamed tributaries. One representor additionally raised the potential for water quality to be impacted in extreme weather events and from accidental spills of fuel and oil. Another representor raised the potential for the quarry to impact groundwater quality in downstream bores and considered that insufficient information was provided on contamination and changes to flow in the tributaries.</p> <p>The EPA water specialist concluded that the residual risk of water quality impacts, including those raised by representors, is low. The water specialist requested that a concentration limit of 30 mg/L be imposed on total suspended solids (TSS) in water discharged to the environment.</p>
<p>Evaluation</p>
<p>Controls proposed in the EER align with the QCoP and standard conditions are considered sufficient to control risks to water quality. SW1 requires construction and maintenance of perimeter cut-off drains or bunds with sufficient capacity to retain run-off from a 1 in 20 year rainfall event. SW2 specifies design and maintenance requirements for settling ponds. SW3 requires collection and treatment of polluted stormwater to the extent necessary to prevent serious or material environmental harm, or environmental nuisance.</p> <p>In agreement with the EPA regulatory officer and noting that no other water quality monitoring and reporting is required, a water quality limit for TSS has not been specified. This is consistent with Permits for other quarries of a similar size. The intent of the limit requested by the water</p>

specialist is considered to be captured by **SW3**. The QCoP acceptable standard provisions for drainage and erosion control also state that TSS in run-off discharged to inland waters should not exceed a concentration of 30 mg/L and the operator is required by **G7** to comply with these provisions.

The potential for water quality to be impacted is also mitigated by **DC1**, which requires topsoil to be separated and protected from erosion and disturbance, and **DC2**, which requires progressive rehabilitation such that open surfaces vulnerable to erosion are minimised (see also Issue 7).

Conclusion

The proponent will be required to comply with the following conditions:

- SW1** Perimeter drains or bunds
- SW2** Design and maintenance of settling ponds
- SW3** Stormwater
- DC1** Stockpiling of surface soil
- DC2** Progressive rehabilitation

Issue 3: Noise and vibration

Description of potential impacts

Excavation and vegetation removal, drilling, blasting, ripping, crushing, vibratory screening, material carting, truck movements and other use of ancillary equipment associated with quarry operations may cause noise and vibrations to be emitted beyond the boundary of The Land, causing nuisance, damage to property, or impacts on public health.

There is one residence within the minimum 1000 m separation distance recommended by the QCoP for activities where blasting takes place. The residence is topographically separated from the quarry by a hill. There are two residences within 100 m of the intersection of the quarry access road with Porters Bridge Rd. These are currently in the same ownership as the quarry land parcel. There are a number of other residences within 1000 m of the quarry access road.

Predicted noise levels at all noise-sensitive premises are below the standard QCoP daytime limit of 45 dB(A), though they exceed standard evening-time limits (40 dB(A)) at the residences at the intersection of the quarry access road, and standard night-time limits (35 dB(A)) at five residences in total. Predicted vibration levels at all sensitive receptors are below the maximum levels specified in the QCoP at the charge mass per delay considered in the noise survey.

The proponent plans to conduct loading and carting outside standard operating hours specified in the QCoP, including between 0600 to 0700 hours Monday to Friday, 0600 to 0800 hours and 1600 to 1700 hours Saturdays, and 0700 to 1600 hours Sundays and Statewide public holidays.

Management measures proposed in EER

The noise survey appended to the EER demonstrates that the activity can be managed in such a way as to prevent exceedance of relevant noise and vibration limits at sensitive receptors.

The EER commits to:

- Restriction of blasting to Monday to Friday between 1000 hours and 1400 hours.
- Restriction of truck speed limit on the quarry access road to 20 km/h, and to no more than 10 km/h near the rural living zone, where trucks will also avoid using engine brakes.
- Avoidance of truck engine braking within 100 m of the junction of the quarry access road with Porters Bridge Rd.
- Preparation of a Noise Management Plan in accordance with recommendations of the noise survey appended to the EER, prior to any operations outside the standard hours specified in the QCoP. To manage noise from out of hours loading and carting, recommendations include: allowing only one vehicle at a time on the access road; maintaining low engine revs on the first 800 m of the access road along the banks of the Meander River; and ensuring trucks do not park up at the entrance to the quarry access road while waiting for access to the quarry.

Public and agency comment

Issues raised by representors included: the incompatibility of noise and vibration generated by the quarry with the surrounding rural zone and residences; the impact of noise and overblast pressure on Wedge-tailed Eagles; the impact of vibration on poultry breeding and building foundations; the impact of noise and vibration from traffic; the impact of vibration on groundwater aquifers and downstream bore water use as well as the future land stability and; the lack of assessment of the main alternative access route to the quarry.

The EPA noise specialist concluded that the noise management measures proposed in the noise survey appended to the EER are sufficient to control nuisance noise and vibration impacts, provided that the measures are specifically included in Permit conditions. The EPA water specialist confirmed that impacts on groundwater aquifers and downstream bore water use from noise and vibration are unlikely.

Evaluation

The noise survey appended to the EER together with noise and water specialist advice indicates that the activity can be managed in such a way as to prevent adverse noise and vibration impacts, subject to careful conditioning.

Condition **NI** specifies standard QCoP noise emission limits in relation to noise measured at noise-sensitive premises. **N2** requires submission and approval of a noise management plan for out of hours activities and requires the person responsible to act in accordance with the approved plan. **N3** requires the Director to be notified of noise complaints.

OPI specifies approved operating hours, including separate definitions for quarry operations, which are proposed to occur within standard hours specified in the QCoP, and loading and carting, which may be conducted during specified non-standard hours, subject to conditions. **OP2** restricts quarry access to the route included in the noise survey appended to the EER, during the non-standard hours allowed for loading and carting.

B1 restricts blasting times to the hours specified in the EER. **B2** specifies noise and vibration limits as measured at noise-sensitive premises in other ownership. Condition **B3** is included to limit the charge mass per delay to 100kg as modelled in the EER. **B4** requires the person responsible to notify all residents within a 1 km radius prior to blasting. **B5** requires monitoring of blasts at a location agreed in writing by the Director, and notification of blast limit exceedances.

Conclusion

The proponent will be required to comply with the following conditions:

- N1** Noise emission limits
- N2** Noise Management Plan
- N3** Noise complaints
- OP1** Operating hours
- OP2** Quarry access route
- B1** Blasting times
- B2** Blasting – noise and vibration limits
- B3** Blasting – charge mass limit
- B4** Notification of blasting
- B5** Blast monitoring

Issue 4: Waste and environmentally hazardous substances
Description of potential impacts
<p>Solid waste may escape into the surrounding environment, causing environmental nuisance or harm. Inappropriate storage, handling, and disposal of environmentally hazardous substances, including fuels and oils, may contaminate soil, surface water, groundwater, or other media.</p>
Management measures proposed in EER
<p>The EER commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing appropriate bins for collection of waste, and periodically emptying the bins at a permitted refuse disposal site. • Conducting machinery servicing off-site unless required in an emergency. • Use of accumulated sediment from ponds as saleable product or in site rehabilitation. • Handling, using, and disposing of weed-spraying chemicals in accordance with manufacturer directions and regulatory requirements. • Fitting fuel and oil containers with automatic shut-off trigger hoses and containing them in double-layered bunds of at least 1.5 times the volume of the container, located at least 10 m from any drain or sediment pond. • Maintaining a hydrocarbon spill kit at the quarry, and training staff in its use. • Storing no chemicals, fuels, or oils in the quarry overnight, and refuelling equipment using a mobile tanker with spill bunding. <p>A portaloos will be provided for staff amenity. The crib room will not be plumbed.</p>
Public and agency comment
<p>One representor raised the potential for downstream water quality to be impacted as a result of contamination of stormwater by accidental spills of fuel and oil.</p>
Evaluation
<p>The EER commitments are considered appropriate for managing waste and environmentally hazardous substances. No specific waste management conditions are warranted. Standard hazardous material conditions are included. H1 requires appropriate spill kits to be kept on The Land and maintained in a functional condition. H2 and H3 require hazardous materials to be contained and managed to prevent contamination of soil, groundwater, waterways or any other medium beyond the boundary of The Land. Standard information items LO1, LO2 and O11 are included to ensure that the proponent is aware of, respectively, its obligation to comply with the EMPC Act and subordinate regulations, legislation relating to storage and handling of dangerous goods and substances, and best practice in relation to waste management.</p>
Conclusion
<p>The proponent will be required to comply with the following conditions:</p> <p>H1 Spill kits</p> <p>H2 Storage and handling of hazardous materials</p> <p>H3 Handling of hazardous materials - mobile</p>

Issue 5: Natural values
Description of potential impacts
<p>Land clearing for extractive activity and quarry operations may disturb, injure, kill, or compromise habitats of rare and threatened flora and fauna. Vehicle and machinery movements associated with quarry operations increase the risk of roadkill.</p> <p>A natural values assessment was undertaken to inform the EER. A number of rare or threatened communities and species listed under the EPBC Act and/or the TSP Act and/or the NC Act occur or are likely to occur on The Land, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland (DOV) • <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> (slender curved riceflower) • Tasmanian Devil (<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>) • Eastern Quoll (<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>) • Spotted-tail Quoll (<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>) are known to occur in the area. <p>In addition, roosting habitat for Masked Owl is present on The Land and two known Wedge-tailed Eagle nests are near The Land. Both eagle nests are over 1 km from the extraction area and more than 500 m from the access road. The Land was surveyed for Masked Owl nesting trees and Wedge-tailed Eagle nests, but none were found. A second threatened vegetation community, <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> wet forest (WVI), occurs within The Land, adjacent to the access road.</p>
Management measures proposed in EER
<p>The EER commits to excluding DOV from the development area within the mining lease. A suitably qualified person will mark the boundary of the DOV prior to any tree removal; temporary exclusion fencing, and signage will be installed by the operator; the presence and significance of the DOV will be included in staff induction material; and the DOV will be shown on the site map.</p> <p>A Permit to Take will be sought to take up to 75 <i>P. curviflora</i> plants, leaving an estimated minimum of 120 plants on the south-west facing slopes of the hills that will not be disturbed.</p> <p>The EER commits to application of a 50 m ‘no machinery’ buffer to dens and potential dens for Tasmanian Devil, Eastern Quoll and Spotted-tail Quoll. Dens will then be surveyed by a suitably qualified person and further advice sought from the EPA. Drivers accessing the quarry will be made aware of the presence of these animals, internal road speed will be limited to 20 km/h from dusk to dawn, drivers will be consulted to identify high-risk sections of road, advisory signs will be installed in these areas and vegetation will be cleared from the road edge in high-risk areas to improve the view field for drivers.</p> <p>If Masked Owl roost trees are encountered, the EER commits to checking them for occupation before removal and applying a 150 m buffer to potential Masked Owl nest trees until further investigations are undertaken.</p>
Public and agency comment

Five representors raised concerns about the potential impact of the development on natural values in the area, including a variety of threatened and non-threatened species.

CAS is satisfied with the surveys undertaken and supports most management measures proposed in the EER, including the proponent's commitment to obtain a Permit to Take *P. curviflora* specimens. CAS does not support land-clearing along the access road that may impact threatened vegetation communities, and recommends that additional weekly monitoring of access roads be undertaken to determine whether roadkill management measures are sufficient. It also requires all instances of *P. curviflora* on the property (not the mining lease) to be recorded in the Natural Values Atlas prior to a Permit to Take being sought.

Evaluation

The management measures proposed in the EER are considered sufficient to manage impacts on natural values, including flora and fauna, and are reflected in the conditions imposed in the permit.

The proponent is already required by law to obtain a Permit to Take prior to disturbing *P. curviflora* individuals. The proponent will be required by condition **FF1** to monitor impacts of traffic on wildlife and to submit a report outlining any resulting changes to traffic management required to reduce impact on wildlife. Protection of the DOV vegetation is required by **FF2**. **FF3** requires the person responsible to minimise disturbance of threatened vegetation communities occurring along the access road to the quarry. **FF4** requires pre-clearance surveys of vegetation for Tasmanian Devil, Spotted-tail Quoll, Eastern Quoll and Masked Owl habitat. **FF5** requires all instances of *P. curviflora* on The Land to be surveyed and recorded in the Natural Values Atlas.

Conclusion

The proponent will be required to comply with the following conditions:

- FF1** Wildlife monitoring and Wildlife Monitoring Report
- FF2** Protection of *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland
- FF3** Protection of threatened vegetation communities
- FF4** Tasmanian Devil, Spotted-tail Quoll, Eastern Quoll and Masked Owl survey
- FF5** *Pimelea curviflora* survey

Issue 6: Weeds, pests and pathogens
Description of potential impacts
<p>Weeds, pests, and pathogens can disrupt environmental, agricultural, and silvicultural ecosystems. Ground disturbance associated with quarry operations may facilitate weed propagation across the Land and beyond its boundaries. Vehicle and machinery movements associated with the quarry may import weeds to The Land. Vehicle and machinery movements or contamination of quarry products may cause weeds to spread from The Land to other locations.</p> <p>Six plant species listed as a Declared Weed in the <i>Weed Management Act 1999</i> or a Weed of National Significance in the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> were recorded on The Land, including blackberry, Spanish broom, Spanish heath, canary broom, Californian thistle, and slender thistle. A number of additional weeds were recorded across The Land, including spear thistle, blue butterfly bush, capeweed, variegated thistle, and briar rose.</p> <p>Root-rot fungus (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>) was not observed during an inspection of The Land, and The Land is not in a declared management area for the pathogen.</p>
Management measures proposed in EER
<p>The EER includes the following commitments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A weed and pathogen management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the quarry operation, in accordance with the <i>Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines</i> (DPIPWE 2015). 2. A weed spraying program will be developed in consultation with a contractor, who will implement the program. 3. Heavy machinery will be brought into the quarry in a clean condition; free of weed propagules, clods of dirt and vegetative matter.
Public and agency comment
<p>One representor raised concerns about the potential for incursion of weeds onto their neighbouring property as a result of improper weed management on The Land.</p> <p>CAS supports the management measures proposed in the EER.</p>
Evaluation
<p>A number of environmentally significant weeds are present on The Land and the risk of spreading weeds from The Land must be controlled. The management measures proposed in the EER are supported and considered adequate to control risk. Machinery will be required to be brought to The Land in a clean condition by condition OP3. Preparation and approval of a weed management plan is required by condition OP4, and the proponent will be required to act in accordance with the approved Weed Management Plan.</p>

Conclusion

The proponent will be required to comply with the following conditions:

- OP3** Machinery washdown
- OP4** Weed Management Plan

Issue 7: Decommissioning and rehabilitation
Description of potential impacts
<p>Quarry extraction activities will disturb up to 10.3 hectares of land over the projected 50 year life of the quarry. Rehabilitation of the site is necessary to stabilise extraction areas, prevent ongoing erosion, and ensure that the site is safe and suitable for future land uses. The quarry is situated on a private timber reserve, and land surrounding the site is developed for rural residential use as well as agriculture and silviculture.</p>
Management measures proposed in EER
<p>The EER commits to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Progressive rehabilitation of areas no longer used for quarry operations to native tree and shrub vegetation. This includes: preparing disused quarry surfaces to allow water to infiltrate; applying topsoil, overburden, sediment and waste rock from the quarry site to prepared surfaces; planting seed and tubestock vegetation; monitoring landform stability and seedling success; and taking corrective actions as necessary. 2. Development of a detailed Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan in the event of permanent closure. This will include processes to ensure the orderly and safe removal of machinery and equipment, establish sufficient native vegetation to minimise the risk of dust generation and soil erosion, and monitor the efficacy of rehabilitation measures.
Public and agency comment
<p>One representor raised concerns in relation to the adequacy of rehabilitation commitments.</p>
Evaluation
<p>The measures proposed in the EER align with the QCoP and are considered sufficient to manage risks associated with site decommissioning and rehabilitation. Stockpiling of surface soil for rehabilitation is required by condition DC1. Progressive rehabilitation is required by condition DC2, which also limits the maximum disturbed area to 5 ha at any time. DC3 requires the person responsible to notify the Director of temporary suspension of the activity and imposes care and maintenance requirements. DC4 requires the proponent to notify the Director of permanent cessation, after which a decommissioning and rehabilitation plan must be submitted pursuant to DC5. DC6 requires rehabilitation to be carried out in accordance with the QCoP and within 12 months of cessation and monitored for at least three years.</p>
Conclusion
<p>The proponent will be required to comply with the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC1 Stockpiling of surface soil DC2 Progressive rehabilitation DC3 Temporary suspension of activity DC4 Notification of cessation DC5 DRP requirements DC6 Rehabilitation on cessation

7. Other Issues

The following issues have been raised during the assessment process and are discussed briefly here. These are issues which are not the Board's responsibility under the EMPC Act, or issues which are more appropriately addressed by another regulatory agency.

Planning issues

Five representors raised a variety of planning issues relating to the proposal, including in relation to traffic impacts, road suitability, visual amenity, and incompatibility of the development with surrounding land uses. These are considered to be matters for determination by the Meander Valley Council and are detailed in Attachment I.

Aboriginal heritage

One representor raised concerns relating to Aboriginal heritage values that may be present in the area. The EER states that Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania has been consulted and has advised that there is a low probability that items or places of Aboriginal heritage significance will be encountered.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania recommended that the standard Unanticipated Discovery Plan be implemented at the site to ensure that the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* are met. Legal Obligation **LO3** is included in the permit to ensure the proponent is aware of obligations arising under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Commonwealth issues

One representor questioned the proponent's decision not to refer the quarry to the Commonwealth pursuant to requirements of the EPBC Act, for reasons detailed in Attachment I. This is considered to be a matter for the proponent to determine in conjunction with the Commonwealth.

8. Report Conclusions

This assessment has been based on the information provided by the proponent, Walters Contracting Pty Ltd, in the permit application, the case for assessment (the EER).

This report incorporates specialist advice provided by EPA scientific specialists and regulatory staff, other Divisions of (then) DPIPWE and other government agencies, and has considered issues raised in public submissions.

It is concluded that:

1. the RMPS and EMPCS objectives have been duly and properly pursued in the assessment of the proposal;
2. the assessment of the proposed activity has been undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Principles; and
3. the proposed activity is capable of being managed in an environmentally acceptable manner such that it is unlikely that the objectives of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (the RMPS and EMPCS objectives) would be compromised, provided that the Permit Conditions - Environmental No. 10885 appended to this report are imposed and duly complied with.

9. Report Approval

Environmental Assessment Report and conclusions, including environmental conditions, adopted:



Martin Read

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

Acting under delegation from the Board of the Environment Protection Authority

Date: 12 January 2022

10. References

Barnes, Richard. *Porters Bridge Road Quarry, Exton Environmental Effects Report and Planning Information* (2 September 2021), Van Diemen Consulting Pty Ltd, New Town, Tasmania.

DPIPWE. *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and disease in Tasmania* (March 2015), Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart, Tasmania.

Environment Protection Authority (2017) *Quarry Code of Practice* 3rd Edition, EPA Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania.

II. Appendices

- Appendix 1 Summary of public and agency submissions
- Appendix 2 Table of proponent commitments
- Appendix 3 Permit conditions

Appendix I – Summary of public representations and agency submissions

Table I: Additional information required by the EPA Board

Representation No. / Agency	EER section no.	EER page no.	Comments and Issues	Additional information required
Agency comment				
EPA (Regulatory Officer)	B.1.1	11	Issue of operational hours outside of Quarry Code of Practice needs to be resolved by EPA.	None.
EPA (Regulatory Officer)	Att. 5	N/A	Proposal appears to be acceptable if noise modelling is assessed as accurate by EPA.	None.
EPA (Noise specialist)	Att. 5	N/A	No concerns with accuracy of modelling. Proposal is acceptable with conditions. Conditions on operations should include: preparation of a noise management plan for out of hours operation; limiting the charge mass/delay for blasting to 100 kg; limiting the hours of operations to daytime period only, except when loading the crushed material, and one truck movement on the access road.	None.
Mineral Resources Tasmania	N/A	N/A	No additional comments. MRT supports the proposal with the proposed management controls.	None.
Conservation Assessment Section – Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (CAS)	C.6.2	68	CAS notes and supports Management Measure 16 of the EER for a suitably qualified person to physically exclude ' <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland' (DOV) from the impact area through fencing and signage.	None.
CAS	C.6.3	69	CAS notes and supports Management Measure 17 to apply for a permit to take <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> and recommends that all occurrences of <i>P. curviflora</i> within the property boundary be recorded on the Natural Values Atlas prior to submitting a permit application.	None.
CAS	C.6.4	69	CAS supports Management Measure 18 for a suitably qualified person to undertake pre-clearance surveys in all areas to be impacted by the proposal, in relation to den and potential den sites for Tasmanian Devil, Eastern Quoll and Spotted-tailed Quoll. If any potential den sites for the Tasmanian devil (<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>) or Spotted-tailed	None.

			Quoll (<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>) are found to exist within the site and are likely to be impacted by the proposal, these should be monitored and managed in accordance with the Tasmanian Devil Survey Guidelines and Management Advice for Development Proposals. Any dens that cannot be avoided will require a permit to take products of wildlife under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> .	
CAS	C.6.4	69	CAS supports Management Measure 19, the management approaches to be applied to internal road use and maintenance, specifically limiting internal road speed, installing advisory signage at high-risk sites and driver awareness training. CAS recommends that impacts to roadside vegetation within any Threatened Native Vegetation Communities be avoided where practicable and that additional weekly monitoring of access roads be undertaken to determine whether management measures for the devils and/or quolls are sufficient.	None.
CAS	C.6.4	70	Where roosting habitat for Masked Owl cannot be retained, CAS supports Management Measure 20 to check all potential roosting sites for occupation and attempt to flush any birds prior to vegetation clearance. Additionally, CAS supports the proposal to leave a 150 m buffer around any potential nest/roost site that is identified during works.	None.
CAS	C.6.4	70	CAS is satisfied with the Wedge-tailed Eagle survey efforts undertaken and agrees that, based on the EER, significant impact to the Wedge-tailed Eagle is unlikely.	None.
CAS	C.7.2	72	CAS supports Management Measure 21 & 22 for a Weed and Pathogen Management Plan to be developed and implemented (as per the DPIPWE Weed Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines) in addition to a weed spraying program.	None.
CAS	N/A	N/A	CAS notes that if surveying identifies any threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act to be present on the property and likely to be impacted by the proposed development, then the proponent should make themselves	None.

			aware of their obligations under that Act.	
Water quality				
1	C.2.3	57	Water quality in extreme weather events.	None, based on specialist advice.
1	C.2.4	61	Water quality as a result of accidental spills of oil and fuel.	None, based on specialist advice.
1, 3, 6	C.2.1	57	Effect of quarry operations on water quality in unnamed creek used for drinking water for humans, poultry, garden, stock, trout, duck, platypus, other wildlife.	None, based on specialist advice.
3	C.2.1	57	The streams flow into the Dungiven Rivulet, which is not mentioned in the EER.	None. Statement is incorrect.
6	C.2	N/A	Impact on groundwater quality in downstream bores used for stock watering.	None, based on specialist advice.
6	C.2	N/A	Insufficient information on contamination and changes to flow in the stream, especially Dungiven Rivulet, including reduction of flow.	None, based on specialist advice.
Noise and vibration				
1	C.3	65	Vibrations from blasting affecting breeding of poultry at 1.7 km from operational area (maximum quarry extent).	None, based on specialist advice and standards outlined in the Quarry Code of Practice.
1	C.3	65	Vibrations from blasting affecting building foundations, 1.7 km from operational area (maximum quarry extent).	None, based on specialist advice and standards outlined in the Quarry Code of Practice.
2, 3, 6	C.3	64	General noise and vibration impacts to nearby residents and incompatibility of use with rural living community.	None, based on specialist advice and standards outlined in the Quarry Code of Practice.
3, 4	C.3	N/A	Impact of noise and overblast pressure on Wedge-tailed Eagle individuals. EER should commit to ensuring that Wedge-tailed Eagles are not impacted by air blast overpressure if near the site at blast times.	None, based on specialist advice.
4, 6	Att. 5	N/A	Impacts of laden and unladen trucks using West Parade, River Road, and	None. Addressed by proposed Permit condition.

			Porters Bridge Road to and from the development have not been assessed.	
4	C.3	64	Impact of noise and vibration from traffic on surrounding community.	None, based on specialist advice.
6	C.3	65	Impact of vibration on groundwater aquifers and downstream bore water use.	None, based on specialist advice.
6	C.3	65	Insufficient information on future risk of landslip, rock slides and subsidence.	None, based on specialist advice and standards outlined in the Quarry Code of Practice.
Waste and environmentally hazardous substances				
1	C.5	67	Impacts on water quality as a result of accidental spills of oil and fuel.	None, based on specialist advice.
Natural values				
3	B.1.4	Fig B-11C	EER misadvises Council over the extent of mapped Priority Vegetation. Accuracy of state vegetation is inadequate to accurately demonstrate the conservation value of the subject area.	None, based on specialist advice.
2	Att. 3	125	Impact on White Bellied Sea Eagles.	None, based on specialist advice.
3, 4, 6	Att. 3	125	Impact on Wedge-tailed Eagles.	None, based on specialist advice.
3, 5	Att. 3	124	Impact of development on Eastern Barred Bandicoot habitat.	None, based on specialist advice.
3, 6	N/A	N/A	Impact of development on non-threatened species including Tasmanian Bettong, Platypus, Swamp Harrier, Tawny Frogmouth, Boobook Owl, Striated Pardalote, Blue and Bush Wrens, wild ducks.	None, based on specialist advice.
3	Att. 3	124	Impact of development on the Spotted-tailed Quoll.	None, based on specialist advice.
3	Att. 3	124	Impact of development on Tasmanian Devil habitat.	None, based on specialist advice.
3	Att. 3	124	Impact of development on Swift Parrot habitat.	None, based on specialist advice.
3	Att. 3	124	Impact of development on Eastern Quoll habitat.	None, based on specialist advice.
3	Att. 3	125	Impact of development on Grey Goshawk habitat. There is an area in the lease misidentified as <i>Eucalyptus</i>	None, based on specialist advice.

			<i>ovata</i> forest but is a dry rainforest community of <i>Notelaea Pomaderris</i> .	
3	Att. 3	126	Impact of development on Masked Owl habitat.	None, based on specialist advice.
3	Att. 3	127	Impact of development on Green and Gold Frog.	None, based on specialist advice.
5	C.6.3	69	Proposal does not document what will happen to the 75 <i>P. curviflora</i> plants that will be taken with permit.	None. To be addressed in threatened species permit process.
5	C.6	N/A	Fauna have limited alternative local options for habitat.	None, based on specialist advice.
Weeds, pests and pathogens				
5	C.7	71	Impact of unplanned incursion of declared weeds onto neighbouring properties.	None, based on specialist advice.
Rehabilitation				
3	C.10	73	Rehabilitation commitments are inadequate.	None, based on standards outlined in the Quarry Code of Practice.

Table 2: Other matters raised during the public consultation period

Representation no. / Agency	EER section no.	EER page no.	Comments and Issues	Further info requested	EPA Comments
Planning matters					
1, 3, 4, 5, 6	B.1.1	9	Quarry incompatible with surrounding land use, particularly rural lifestyle community.	No	Council matter.
1, 2, 3, 6	B.1.1	10	Truck movements introduce danger and increase risk of traffic incidents for local road users including cyclists and school bus.	No	Council matter.
2, 3, 4, 6	N/A	N/A	West Parade, River Road and Porters Bridge Road (north of exit) cannot support heavy vehicle traffic and use of these roads should be precluded by operational conditions.	No	Council matter.
2	B.1.1	9	Increase in transportation during summer months coincides with increased recreational use.	No	Council matter.
3, 6	Att. 2	N/A	Porters Bridge Road is in poor condition and not fit for purpose.	No	Council matter.

3	F	N/A	Relies in part on previous planning scheme, the <i>Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013</i> , rather than the Meander Valley Local Provisions Schedule of the <i>Tasmanian Planning Scheme</i> , which came into effect around April 2021.	No	Council matter.
3	F	N/A	Does not meet objectives of current Tasmanian Planning Scheme.	No	Council matter.
3	Att. 1	N/A	Property is a Private Timber Reserve. Proposal is inconsistent with this land use.	No	Council matter.
3	B.2.1	48	Proposal will include a building. The use of the building is not adequately described in the planning application.	No	Council matter.
3	Att. 2	N/A	Ratepayers should not have to fund a bridge upgrade.	No	Council matter.
3	Att. 2	N/A	No mining lease connection with Porters Bridge Road but only with Crown Road Reserve.	No	Council matter.
3	F.4	85	Irrevocable scarring of landscape, visible to public, harming amenity and reducing the scenic character of Deloraine.	No	Council matter.
3	N/A	N/A	Landscape protection is a strong commitment of the Northern Regional Land Use Strategy.	No	Council matter.
3	Att. 2	N/A	Porters Bridge is not fit for purpose. Sight distances for trucks entering onto Porters Bridge Road adjacent to the single-laned, narrow bridge is insufficient and likely to remain so unless a wider bridge is constructed. Bridge not suited to heavy vehicle traffic. Object to removal of the 'no overtaking or passing' sign from the bridge.	No	Council matter. Last point erroneous as signs to be replaced.
4	Att. 2	N/A	Development does not meet the requirements of the MVIPS 2013 s E4.6.1 Use and road or rail infrastructure.	No	Council matter.
5	F.5	96	Development will adversely affect existing amenity and use of property as a retreat and rehabilitation space, contrary to Performance Criterion P2.	No	Council matter.
Commonwealth matters					
3	C.6.6	71	Question conclusion that no MNES are impacted. Matter should be referred to	No	Commonwealth matter.

			the Commonwealth because it (a) will have or is likely to have a significant impact on threatened species listed in the EPBC Act as endangered or vulnerable.		
3	N/A	N/A	Subject land is within Key Fauna Habitat for Rare and Threatened Species as determined by the Commonwealth, National Estate criterion B1.	No	Commonwealth matter.
3	N/A	N/A	No cleared land currently exists in the vicinity of the Mining Lease. Activity constitutes a land clearance operation and Key Threatening Process affecting habitat of species listed under the EPBC Act.	No	Commonwealth matter.
General comments					
3	N/A	N/A	Disclaimer in EER reduces public confidence in EER content.	No	General comment only.
3	B.1.3	24	Property has significant natural values, contrary to EER claim. Subject land is within the Northern Midlands Bioregion and has high conservation values at species and vegetation community levels.	No	General comment only.
3	B.1.3	24	Conflict of interest for discretionary local and government approval process, because these governments are customers of Walters Contracting Pty Ltd.	No	General comment only.
3	N/A	N/A	Description of surrounding land uses incomplete and inadequate. Does not mention significant public conservation reserves including the Brushy Rivulet Conservation Area and the Reedy Marsh Conservation Area.	No	General comment only.
6	N/A	N/A	Insufficient notification and time to formulate response.	No	General comment only.
Other issues					
3	E	80	Inadequate investigation of former occupation by First Nations peoples.	No	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania is responsible for and has provided advice on this matter.

5	N/A	N/A	Request commitment to not remove firewood but to let trees, limbs and vegetation rot to support biodiversity.	No	Landowner matter.
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Appendix 2 – Table of proponent commitments

Commitment no.	Description	Timeframe
1	Standard industry practice for dust control, which will be applied at the activity, is to dampen material prior to crushing and/or to also have installed sprayers on the output chute to minimise dust emissions from an otherwise dry product.	Ongoing from project commencement
2	General measures to manage dust include watering of internal roads as required during dry and windy conditions, retention of vegetation along the access road corridor where possible, retention of native vegetation around the quarry working area to reduce the likelihood of strong winds liberating fine particles into the air, covering of trucks with tarpaulins and/or load dampening and minimising the geographic extent of areas of exposed soil.	Ongoing from project commencement
3	No chemicals, fuels or oils will be stored within the pit overnight and refuelling of equipment will be carried out using a mobile bund.	Ongoing from project commencement
4	Cut-off drains and drains around and internal to the quarry will be maintained and additional drains constructed where required.	Ongoing from project commencement
5	Access road drains, culverts, spoon-drains, and other water shedding devices will be checked quarterly and maintained as required to minimise sediment release into stormwater.	Ongoing from project commencement
6	Sediment accumulation rates in the sediment ponds will be monitored (at least quarterly) and the maintenance program revised as required. Accumulated sediment will be reused as part of the saleable product or for application onto disused areas as part of site rehabilitation.	Ongoing from project commencement
7	Blasting is only to occur Monday to Friday 1000 to 1400 hrs.	Ongoing from project commencement
8	Trucks using the Access Road near the Rural Living zone (100 m either side of the nearest point of the road to the zone) would travel at no more than 10 km/hr and avoid using engine brakes.	Ongoing from project commencement
9	Trucks using the Access Road within 100 m of its junction with Porters Bridge Road should avoid using engine brakes unless they are required for safety or an emergency.	Ongoing from project commencement
10	Prior to loading and carting occurring outside the standard QCP operating hours a Noise management plan for out of hours loading and carting works will be developed and will include the following as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles and responsibilities for quarry personnel. 	Prior to loading and carting occurring outside the standard QCP operating hours.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step by step process for accessing quarry outside to standard hours. • Communication protocols for managing truck access to the quarry. • Map with clearly marked park up area to be used when waiting for access to quarry (away from residential locations). • Noise monitoring protocols at receiver R1 to demonstrate compliance and to assist with improving management. • Protocols for communication with the resident of receiver R1 to provide notification of upcoming out of hours works. 	
11	No machinery servicing, except for emergency repairs or service requirements, will be conducted within the quarry. Wastes generated from machinery repairs will be disposed of in an appropriate bin near the entrance to the quarry for future disposal at a permitted refuse disposal site.	Ongoing from project commencement
12	Waste generated by workers from general refuse (e.g., lunch wrappers) at the quarry will be collected in waste bins provided on-site for general refuse. These will be emptied at least once per fortnight and the material disposed of at a permitted refuse disposal site.	Implemented from project commencement
13	Weed spraying chemicals will be handled, used, and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and relevant regulations.	Ongoing from project commencement
14	When in the Quarry, fuel and oil containers will be contained in double skinned/bunded pods fitted with a trigger hose with automatic shut off function to avoid a large spillage. They will be located at least 10 m from any drain or sediment pond and will be bunded (moveable bunds) to a capacity at least 1.5 times the volume of the container.	Ongoing from project commencement
15	One hydrocarbon spill kit will be stored at the quarry to use in the event of a spillage. Staff will be trained in how to use the kit and the kit will be replaced as and when required.	Ongoing from project commencement
16	A suitably qualified person will mark the boundary of the <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland (DOV) with the Maximum Extraction Area in the field to define the activity boundary prior any operations near that area. Temporary exclusion fencing and signage ('Exclusion Zone – Do Not Enter') will be installed by the operator, staff advised of the area through the site induction process to prevent as far as possible any accidental incursion of machinery and vehicles, and those areas also shown on the site map.	Implemented prior to project commencement
17	A Permit to Take will be sought from the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment to take up to 75 the curved riceflower (<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>) plants.	Ongoing from project commencement
18	Tasmanian devil, eastern quoll, and spotted-tailed quoll. The following management approach will be applied for dens and potential dens – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas needing to be cleared of vegetation for Quarry activities should first be surveyed to identify if dens or 	Ongoing from project commencement

	<p>woodpiles supporting dens are present. The preclearance surveys must be completed by a suitably qualified person(s) and any dens or suspected dens removed via a procedure approved by the EPA,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If dens or potential dens are observed or suspected during operations a 50 m no machinery buffer will be applied to the den or suspected den and expert advice sought, • Internal road speed will be limited to 20 km/hr from dusk to dawn, and • Truck drivers will be advised to take particular care while driving between dusk and dawn. 	
19	<p>Tasmanian devil, eastern quoll, and spotted-tailed quoll. The following management approach will be applied for internal road use and maintenance –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake education and awareness training for drivers accessing the Quarry, • Limit internal road speed to 20 km/hr from dusk to dawn, • Liaise with drivers to identify high-risk road sections (i.e., areas where animals or often seen by drivers) and install advisory signage, • Where practicable, and noting relevant controls and identified high-risk areas, clear vegetation on roadsides (at least 3m from road edge) in high-risk areas to enhance view field for drivers. 	Ongoing from project commencement
20	<p>Masked owl. While no impact to the species is anticipated, the following management measures will be applied in case a nest tree is observed/found given the longevity of the project –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential roost trees be checked for any signs of occupation (presence of owls, regurgitated pellets or feathers) and tapped firmly (hammer or heavy stick) to see if a bird is flushed, prior to removal. Roosting habitat and methods to identify it are provided in Fauna Technical Note No. 17: Identifying masked owl habitat. • During construction works and/or vegetation clearing, if potential nesting habitat is identified, it is recommended that a 150m buffer be maintained around a potential nest/roost tree or further investigations are undertaken to confirm if the tree is a nest tree. 	Ongoing from project commencement
21	<p>A Weed and Pathogen Management Plan will be developed and implemented as part of the quarry operation guided by the Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, 2015).</p>	WPMP submitted to EPA within 60 days of permit being issued
22	<p>A Weed Spraying Program will be developed in consultation with a weed spraying contractor who will implement the program.</p>	Ongoing from approval of the WPMP

23	Heavy machinery will be brought into the quarry in a clean condition; free of weed propagules, clods of dirt and vegetative matter.	Ongoing from project commencement
24	If dust is observed to be creating a nuisance, the Proponent will use dust suppression techniques until such time as the adverse weather conditions subside.	Ongoing from project commencement
25	Sediment traps will be monitored to ensure the total capacity of the impoundment is not reduced by more than half. If accumulated sediment is excessive, the trap will be cleared out and the spoil set aside with overburden to be blended with product or used in future rehabilitation works.	Ongoing from project commencement
26	'Progressive rehabilitation' will apply at the quarrying operation for those areas that have been quarried and are no longer needed or used for the operation of the quarry.	Ongoing from project commencement
27	In the event of permanent closure of the facility prior to complete extraction of the resource a detailed Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) will be developed and submitted to the EPA for approval.	DRP submitted to EPA within 60 days of scheduled permanent closure

Appendix 3 – Permit conditions



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

PERMIT PART B
PERMIT CONDITIONS - ENVIRONMENTAL No. 10885

Issued under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*

Activity: **The operation of a quarry (ACTIVITY TYPE: Crushing, grinding, milling or separating into different sizes (rocks, ores or minerals))
PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY, 190 PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD
EXTON TAS 7304**

The above activity has been assessed as a level 2 activity under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

Acting under Section 25(5)(a)(i) of the EMPCA, the Board of the Environment Protection Authority has required that this Permit Part B be included in any Permit granted under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* with respect to the above activity.

Municipality: **MEANDER VALLEY**
Permit Application Reference:
EPA file reference: **21/2282**

Date conditions approved: 12 January 2022

Signed:



DELEGATE FOR THE BOARD OF THE ENVIRONMENT
PROTECTION AUTHORITY

DEFINITIONS

Unless the contrary appears, words and expressions used in this Permit Part B have the meaning given to them in **Schedule 1** of this Permit and in the EMPCA. If there is any inconsistency between a definition in the EMPCA and a definition in this Permit Part B, the EMPCA prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The person responsible for the activity must comply with the conditions contained in **Schedule 2** of this Permit Part B.

INFORMATION

Attention is drawn to **Schedule 3**, which contains important additional information.

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Attachments

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Attachment 3: Map of threatened native vegetation communities along the quarry access road (modified: 15/12/2021 10:18).....	1 page

Schedule 1: Definitions

In this Permit Part B:-

32,000 cubic metres is considered equivalent to 50,000 tonnes.

Aboriginal Relic has the meaning described in section 2(3) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Activity means any environmentally relevant activity (as defined in Section 3 of EMPCA) to which this document relates, and includes more than one such activity.

Best Practice Environmental Management or '**BPEM**' has the meaning described in Section 4 of EMPCA.

Director means the Director, Environment Protection Authority holding office under Section 18 of EMPCA and includes a delegate or person authorised in writing by the Director to exercise a power or function on the Director's behalf.

DRP means Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan.

EMPCA means the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

Environmental Harm and **Material Environmental Harm** and **Serious Environmental Harm** each have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 5 of EMPCA.

Environmental Nuisance and **Pollutant** each have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 3 of EMPCA.

Environmentally Hazardous Material means any substance or mixture of substances of a nature or held in quantities which present a reasonably foreseeable risk of causing serious or material environmental harm if released to the environment and includes fuels, oils, waste and chemicals but excludes sewage.

Natural Values Atlas means the Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas managed by the Department that administers the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.

Noise Sensitive Premises means residences and residential zones (whether occupied or not), schools, hospitals, caravan parks and similar land uses involving the presence of individual people for extended periods, except in the course of their employment or for recreation.

Person Responsible is any person who is or was responsible for the environmentally relevant activity to which this document relates and includes the officers, employees, contractors, joint venture partners and agents of that person, and includes a body corporate.

Quarry Code of Practice means the document of this title published by the Environment Protection Authority in May 2017, and includes any subsequent versions of this document.

Stormwater means water traversing the surface of The Land as a result of rainfall.

Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual means the document titled *Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*, by the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts, dated July 2008, and any amendment to or substitution of this document.

The Land means the land on which the activity to which this document relates may be carried out, and includes: buildings and other structures permanently fixed to the land, any part of the land covered with water, and any water covering the land. The Land falls within the area defined by:

- 1 Mining Lease 2097P/M; and
- 2 as further depicted at Attachment 1; and
- 3 as further delineated at Attachment 2.

Threatened Species means has the meaning ascribed in the *Threatened Species Act 1995*.

Weed means a declared weed as defined in the *Weed Management Act 1999*.

Weed And Disease Guidelines means the document titled *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania*, by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, dated March 2015, and any amendment to or substitution of this document.

Schedule 2: Conditions

Maximum Quantities

Q1 Regulatory limits

- 1 The activity must not exceed the following limits :
 - 1.1 32,000 cubic metres per year of rocks, ores or minerals processed.

General

G1 Access to and awareness of conditions and associated documents

A copy of these conditions and any associated documents referred to in these conditions must be held in a location that is known to and accessible to the person responsible for the activity. The person responsible for the activity must ensure that all persons who are responsible for undertaking work on The Land, including contractors and sub-contractors, are familiar with these conditions to the extent relevant to their work.

G2 Incident response

If an incident causing or threatening environmental nuisance, serious environmental harm or material environmental harm from pollution occurs in the course of the activity, then the person responsible for the activity must immediately take all reasonable and practicable action to minimise any adverse environmental effects from the incident.

G3 No changes without approval

- 1 The following changes, if they may cause or increase the emission of a pollutant which may cause material or serious environmental harm or environmental nuisance, must only take place in relation to the activity if such changes have been approved in writing by the EPA Board following its assessment of an application for a permit under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, or approved in writing by the Director:
 - 1.1 a change to a process used in the course of carrying out the activity; or
 - 1.2 the construction, installation, alteration or removal of any structure or equipment used in the course of carrying out the activity; or
 - 1.3 a change in the quantity or characteristics of materials used in the course of carrying out the activity.

G4 Change of responsibility

If the person responsible for the activity intends to cease to be responsible for the activity, that person must notify the Director in writing of the full particulars of any person succeeding him or her as the person responsible for the activity, before such cessation.

G5 Change of ownership

If the owner of The Land upon which the activity is carried out changes or is to change, then, as soon as reasonably practicable but no later than 30 days after becoming aware of the change or intended change in the ownership of The Land, the person responsible must notify the Director in writing of the change or intended change of ownership.

G6 Complaints register

- 1 A public complaints register must be maintained. The public complaints register must, as a minimum, record the following detail in relation to each complaint received in which it is alleged that environmental harm (including an environmental nuisance) has been caused by the activity:

- 1.1 the date and time at which the complaint was received;
 - 1.2 contact details for the complainant (where provided);
 - 1.3 the subject matter of the complaint;
 - 1.4 any investigations undertaken with regard to the complaint; and
 - 1.5 the manner in which the complaint was resolved, including any mitigation measures implemented.
- 2 Complaint records must be maintained for a period of at least 3 years.

G7 Quarry Code of Practice

Unless otherwise required by these conditions or required in writing by the Director, the activity (or activities) undertaken on The Land must comply with the Acceptable Standards provisions of the *Quarry Code of Practice*.

Atmospheric

A1 Covering of vehicles

Vehicles carrying loads containing material which may blow or spill must be equipped with effective control measures to prevent the escape of the materials from the vehicles when they leave The Land or travel on public roads. Effective control measures may include tarpaulins or load dampening.

A2 Control of dust emissions

Dust emissions from The Land must be controlled to the extent necessary to prevent environmental nuisance beyond the boundary of The Land.

A3 Control of dust emissions from plant

- 1 Dust produced by the operation of all crushing and screening plant must be controlled by the use of one or more of the following methods to the extent necessary to prevent environmental nuisance:
 - 1.1 the installation of fixed water sprays at all crushers and at all points where crushed material changes direction due to belt transfer;
 - 1.2 the installation of dust extraction equipment at all crushers and at all points where crushed material changes direction due to belt transfer, and the incorporation of such equipment with all vibrating screens;
 - 1.3 the enclosure of the crushing and screening plant and the treatment of atmospheric emissions by dust extraction equipment; or
 - 1.4 any other method that has been approved in writing by the Director.

Blasting

B1 Blasting times

Blasting on The Land must take place only between the hours of 1000 hours and 1400 hours Monday to Friday. Blasting must not take place on Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays unless prior written approval of the Director has been obtained.

B2 Blasting - noise and vibration limits

- 1 Blasting on The Land must be carried out in accordance with blasting best practice environmental management (BPEM) principles, and must be carried out such that, when measured at the curtilage of any residence (or other noise sensitive premises) in other occupation or ownership, airblast overpressure and ground vibration comply with the following:
 - 1.1 for 95% of blasts, airblast overpressure must not exceed 115dB (Lin Peak);

- 1.2 airblast overpressure must not exceed 120dB (Lin Peak);
 - 1.3 for 95% of blasts ground vibration must not exceed 5mm/sec peak particle velocity; and
 - 1.4 ground vibration must not exceed 10mm/sec peak particle velocity.
- 2 All measurements of airblast overpressure and peak particle velocity must be carried out in accordance with the methods set down in *Technical basis for guidelines to minimise annoyance due to blasting overpressure and ground vibration*, Australian and New Zealand Environment Council, September 1990.

B3 Blasting - charge mass limit

The charge mass used in blasting on The Land must not exceed 100 kg per delay.

B4 Notification of blasting

All residents within a 1 km radius of the activity must be notified on each occasion prior to blasting on The Land. This notification must be given at least 24 hours before such blasting is due to occur. In the event that the blast(s) cannot take place at the time specified, the responsible person must advise all those residents within 1 km of the activity of the revised time at which blasting will take place.

B5 Blast monitoring

- 1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, blast monitoring must be undertaken for each blast that occurs on The Land.
- 2 Blast monitoring must be carried out at location(s) agreed in writing by the Director.
- 3 In the event that ground vibration and/or airblast overpressure caused by a blast exceeds a limit imposed by these conditions, the Director must be notified within seven days of the blast, or as soon as is reasonable and practicable.
- 4 Blast monitoring records must be maintained for a period of at least two years.

Decommissioning And Rehabilitation

DC1 Stockpiling of surface soil

Prior to commencement of extractive activities on any portion of The Land, surface soils must be removed in that portion of The Land to be disturbed by the conduct of the activity and stockpiled for later use in rehabilitation of The Land. Topsoil must be kept separate from other overburden and protected from erosion or other disturbance.

DC2 Progressive rehabilitation

Worked out or disused sections of The Land must be rehabilitated concurrently with extractive activities on other sections of The Land. Progressive rehabilitation must be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Quarry Code of Practice*, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director. The maximum disturbed area of land which may remain, at any time, without rehabilitation is five hectares.

DC3 Temporary suspension of activity

- 1 Within 30 days of becoming aware of any event or decision which is likely to give rise to the temporary suspension of the activity, the person responsible for the activity must notify the Director in writing of that event or decision. The notice must specify the date upon which the activity is expected to suspend or has suspended.
- 2 During temporary suspension of the activity:
 - 2.1 The Land must be managed and monitored by the person responsible for the activity to ensure that emissions from The Land do not cause serious environmental harm, material environmental harm or environmental nuisance; and

- 2.2 If required by the Director a Care and Maintenance Plan for the activity must be submitted, by a date specified in writing by the Director, for approval. The person responsible must implement the approved Care and Maintenance Plan, as may be amended from time to time with written approval of the Director.
- 3 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, if the activity on The Land has substantially ceased for 2 years or more, rehabilitation of The Land must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of these conditions as if the activity has permanently ceased.

DC4 Notification of cessation

Within 30 days of becoming aware of any event or decision which is likely to give rise to the permanent cessation of the activity, the person responsible for the activity must notify the Director in writing of that event or decision. The notice must specify the date upon which the activity is expected to cease or has ceased.

DC5 DRP requirements

Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) for the activity must be submitted for approval to the Director within 30 days of the Director being notified of the planned cessation of the activity or by a date specified in writing by the Director. The DRP must be prepared in accordance with any guidelines provided by the Director.

DC6 Rehabilitation on cessation

- 1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, rehabilitation upon permanent cessation of the activity must be undertaken in accordance with relevant provisions of the *Quarry Code of Practice* and in accordance with the following:
 - 1.1 rehabilitation earthworks must be substantially completed within 12 months of cessation of the activity; and
 - 1.2 rehabilitated areas must be monitored and maintained for a period of at least three years after rehabilitation works have been substantially completed, after which time the person responsible for the activity may apply in writing to the Director for a written statement that rehabilitation has been successfully completed.

Flora And Fauna

FF1 Wildlife monitoring and Wildlife Monitoring Report

- 1 Impacts of traffic associated with quarry operations on Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*), Spotted-tail Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*) and Eastern Quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*) must be monitored at least weekly on the access road associated with The Land.
- 2 A Wildlife Monitoring Report must be submitted to the Director for approval one year after the commencement of quarry operations.
- 3 The Wildlife Monitoring Report must:
 - 3.1 describe the results of wildlife monitoring undertaken in accordance with clause 1; and
 - 3.2 identify any new traffic management measures necessary to reduce impacts on the species identified during monitoring undertaken in accordance with clause 1.

FF2 Protection of *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland

- 1 The interface between the maximum extraction area and the *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland community, as identified in Attachment 2, must be delineated with a fence or similar method approved in writing by the Director within 30 days of the date on which these permit conditions take effect;
- 2 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director:
 - 2.1 there must be no disturbance of the vegetation beyond this fence; and
 - 2.2 the activity must be conducted in a manner that does not cause degradation or disturbance (including sedimentation) to the *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland.

FF3 Protection of threatened vegetation communities

Where vegetation comprises *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest or *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland, as identified in Attachment 3, disturbance of vegetation on the sides of the access road associated with The Land must be restricted to that extent deemed necessary for road maintenance or to ensure the safety of road users.

FF4 Tasmanian Devil, Spotted-tail Quoll, Eastern Quoll and Masked Owl survey

- 1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, no more than 90 days prior to the clearance of any trees on the Land, a survey of the area to be cleared must be conducted for active Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*), Spotted-tail Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*) and Eastern Quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*) dens and for active Masked Owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae castanops*) nests.
- 2 A report containing the results of the survey must be submitted to the Director for review and be approved in writing by the Director prior to tree clearance works being undertaken.
- 3 The survey must be carried out:
 - 3.1 by a person appropriately qualified in the identification of the species; and
 - 3.2 to the satisfaction of the Director.

FF5 *Pimelea curviflora* survey

- 1 Prior to submitting an application to take *Pimelea curviflora* individuals pursuant to the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*,
 - 1.1 a survey of The Land must be conducted for *Pimelea curviflora*;
 - 1.2 the person(s) conducting the survey must be appropriately qualified in the identification of the species; and
 - 1.3 all occurrences of *Pimelea curviflora* on The Land must be recorded in the Natural Values Atlas.

Hazardous Substances**H1 Spill kits**

Spill kits appropriate for the types and volumes of materials handled on The Land must be kept in appropriate locations and maintained in a functional condition to assist with the containment of spilt environmentally hazardous materials.

H2 Storage and handling of hazardous materials

- 1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, environmentally hazardous materials held on The Land must be:

- 1.1 stored within impervious bunded areas, spill trays or other containment systems; and
- 1.2 managed to prevent unauthorised discharge, emission or deposition of pollutants:
 - 1.2.1 to soils within the boundary of The Land in a manner that is likely to cause serious or material environmental harm;
 - 1.2.2 to groundwater;
 - 1.2.3 to waterways; or
 - 1.2.4 beyond the boundary of The Land.

H3 Handling of hazardous materials - mobile

- 1 Where mobile containment of environmentally hazardous materials is utilised for the fuelling or servicing of mobile or fixed plant on The Land, all reasonable measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised discharge, emission or deposition of pollutants:
 - 1.1 to soils within the boundary of The Land in a manner that is likely to cause serious or material environmental harm;
 - 1.2 to groundwater;
 - 1.3 to waterways; or
 - 1.4 beyond the boundary of The Land.
- 2 Reasonable measures may include spill kits, spill trays/bunds or absorbent pads, and automatic cut-offs on any pumping equipment.

Noise Control

N1 Noise emission limits

- 1 Noise emissions from the activity when measured at any noise sensitive premises in other ownership and expressed as the equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level must not exceed:
 - 1.1 45 dB(A) between 0700 hours and 1900 hours (Day time); and
 - 1.2 40 dB(A) between 1900 hours and 2200 hours (Evening time); and
 - 1.3 35 dB(A) between 2200 hours and 0700 hours (Night time).
- 2 Where the combined level of noise from the activity and the normal ambient noise exceeds the noise levels stated above, this condition will not be considered to be breached unless the noise emissions from the activity are audible and exceed the ambient noise levels by at least 5 dB(A).
- 3 The time interval over which noise levels are averaged must be 10 minutes or an alternative time interval specified in writing by the Director.
- 4 Measured noise levels must be adjusted for tonality, impulsiveness, modulation and low frequency in accordance with the Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual.
- 5 All methods of measurement must be in accordance with the Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual.

N2 Noise Management Plan

- 1 Prior to conducting any loading and carting outside standard operating hours defined in the Quarry Code of Practice, a Noise Management Plan must be developed and submitted to the Director for approval.
- 2 The Noise Management Plan must include:
 - 2.1 a description of all potential sources of nuisance noise that may arise during out of hours operations;

- 2.2 a description of all control measures that will be employed in relation to the activity to minimise nuisance noise during out of hours operations;
 - 2.3 roles and responsibilities relating to noise management for quarry personnel;
 - 2.4 a step-by-step process for accessing the quarry outside standard operating hours defined in the Quarry Code of Practice;
 - 2.5 communication protocols for managing truck access to the quarry;
 - 2.6 a map with a clearly marked park-up area to be used by trucks when waiting for access to the quarry;
 - 2.7 noise monitoring protocols for residences within 100 m of the junction of the quarry access road and Porters Bridge Rd, to demonstrate compliance with noise limits.
- 3 The park-up area referenced in clause 2.6 must be located such that noise from waiting trucks is not audible at any residential premises.
 - 4 The person responsible must act in accordance with the approved Noise Management Plan.

N3 Noise complaints

In the event that a noise complaint is received in relation to the activity, the complaint must be reported to the Director within 24 hours.

Operations

OP1 Operating hours

- 1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, activities associated with the extraction of rock, gravel, sand, clay or minerals, screening and crushing must not be undertaken outside the hours of 0700 hours to 1700 hours Monday to Friday and 0800 hours to 1600 hours on Saturday.
- 2 Notwithstanding clause 1, loading and transport of processed rocks, ores or minerals may be undertaken between the hours of 0600 hours to 1700 hours Monday to Saturday and 0700 hours to 1600 hours on Sundays and Statewide public holidays and must not be undertaken outside these hours.
- 3 Truck movements occurring during the following specified hours must be controlled such that not more than one truck is moving on the access road between the quarry and Porters Bridge Rd at any time.
 - 3.1 0600 hours to 0700 hours Monday to Friday, and
 - 3.2 0600 hours to 0800 hours and 1600 to 1700 hours Saturday, and
 - 3.3 0700 to 1600 hours on Sundays and Statewide public holidays.

OP2 Quarry access route

- 1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, outside the hours of 0700 hours to 1700 hours on weekdays and 0800 hours to 1600 hours on Saturdays, all traffic associated with quarry operations must access The Land from the south at the intersection of the access road associated with The Land and Porters Bridge Road.
- 2 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, outside the hours of 0700 hours to 1700 hours on weekdays and 0800 hours to 1600 hours on Saturdays, all traffic associated with quarry operations must depart The Land by travelling toward the south at the intersection of the access road associated with The Land and Porters Bridge Road.

OP3 Machinery washdown

Prior to entering The Land, machinery must be washed in accordance with the Weed and Disease Guidelines, or any subsequent revisions of that document.

OP4 Weed Management Plan

- 1 Within 3 months of the date on which these conditions take effect, or by a date otherwise specified in writing by the Director, a Weed & Disease Management Plan must be submitted to the Director for approval. This requirement will be deemed to be satisfied only when the Director indicates in writing that the submitted document adequately addresses the requirements of this condition to his or her satisfaction.
- 2 The plan must be consistent with the Weed and Disease Guidelines, or any subsequent revisions of that document.
- 3 The person responsible must implement and act in accordance with the approved plan.
- 4 In the event that the Director, by notice in writing to the person responsible, either approves a minor variation to the approved plan or approves a new plan in substitution for the plan originally approved, the person responsible must implement and act in accordance with the varied plan or the new plan, as the case may be.

Stormwater Management**SW1 Perimeter drains or bunds**

- 1 Perimeter cut-off drains, or bunds, must be constructed at strategic locations on The Land to prevent surface run-off from entering the area used or disturbed in carrying out the activity. All reasonable measures must be implemented to ensure that sediment transported along these drains, or bunds, remains on The Land. Such measures may include provision of strategically located sediment fences, appropriately sized and maintained sediment settling ponds, vegetated swales, detention basins and other measures designed and operated in accordance with the principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design.
- 2 Drains, or bunds, must have sufficient capacity to contain run-off that could reasonably be expected to arise during a 1 in 20 year rainfall event. Maintenance activities must be undertaken regularly to ensure that this capacity does not diminish.

SW2 Design and maintenance of settling ponds

- 1 Sediment settling ponds must be designed and maintained in accordance with the following requirements:
 - 1.1 ponds must be designed to successfully mitigate reasonably foreseeable sediment loss which would result from a 1 in 20 year storm event;
 - 1.2 discharge from ponds must occur via a stable spillway that is not subject to erosion;
 - 1.3 all pond walls must be stable and treated with topsoil and vegetated or otherwise treated in such a manner as to prevent erosion; and
 - 1.4 sediment settling ponds must be periodically cleaned out to ensure that the pond design capacity is maintained. Sediment removed during this cleaning must be securely deposited such that sediment will not be transported off The Land by surface run-off.

SW3 Stormwater

- 1 Polluted stormwater that will be discharged from The Land must be collected and treated prior to discharge to the extent necessary to prevent serious or material environmental harm, or environmental nuisance.
- 2 Notwithstanding the above, all stormwater that is discharged from The Land must not carry pollutants such as sediment, oil and grease in quantities or concentrations that are likely to degrade the visual quality of any receiving waters outside The Land.

- 3** All reasonable measures must be implemented to ensure that solids entrained in stormwater are retained on The Land. Such measures may include appropriately sized and maintained sediment settling ponds or detention basins.

Schedule 3: Information

Legal Obligations

LO1 EMPCA

The activity must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* and Regulations thereunder. The conditions of this document must not be construed as an exemption from any of those requirements.

LO2 Storage and handling of dangerous goods, explosives and dangerous substances

1 The storage, handling and transport of dangerous goods, explosives and dangerous substances must comply with the requirements of relevant State Acts and any regulations thereunder, including:

1.1 *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and subordinate regulations;

1.2 *Explosives Act 2012* and subordinate regulations; and

1.3 *Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2010* and subordinate regulations.

LO3 Aboriginal relics requirements

1 Aboriginal relics, objects, sites, places and human remains regardless of whether they are located on public or private land, are protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

2 Unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal heritage must be reported to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania on **1300 487 045** as soon as possible.

Other Information

OI1 Waste management hierarchy

1 Wastes should be managed in accordance with the following hierarchy of waste management:

1.1 waste should be minimised, that is, the generation of waste must be reduced to the maximum extent that is reasonable and practicable, having regard to best practice environmental management;

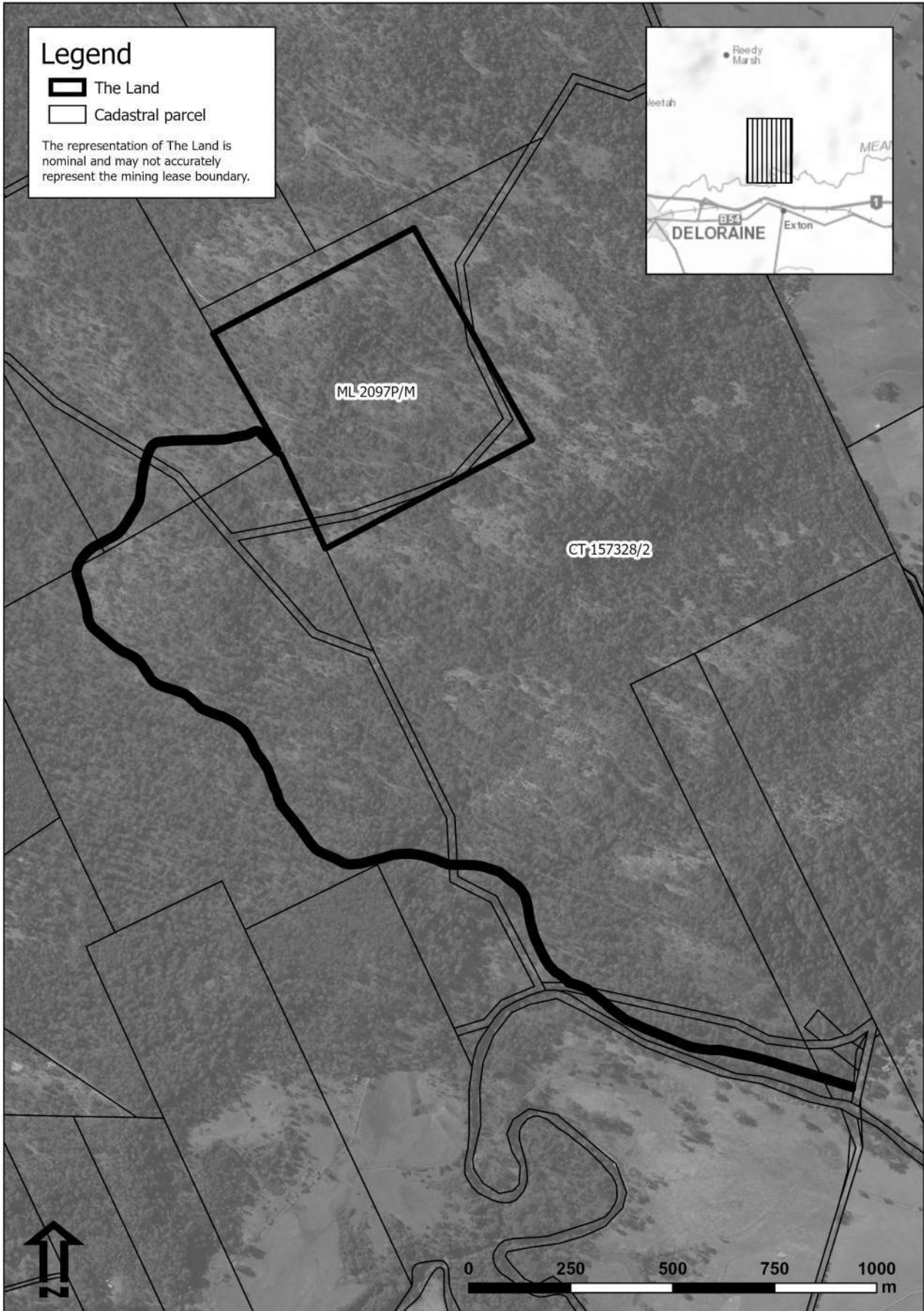
1.2 waste should be re-used or recycled to the maximum extent that is practicable; and

1.3 waste that cannot be re-used or recycled must be disposed of at a waste depot site or treatment facility that has been approved in writing by the relevant planning authority or the Director to receive such waste, or otherwise in a manner approved in writing by the Director.

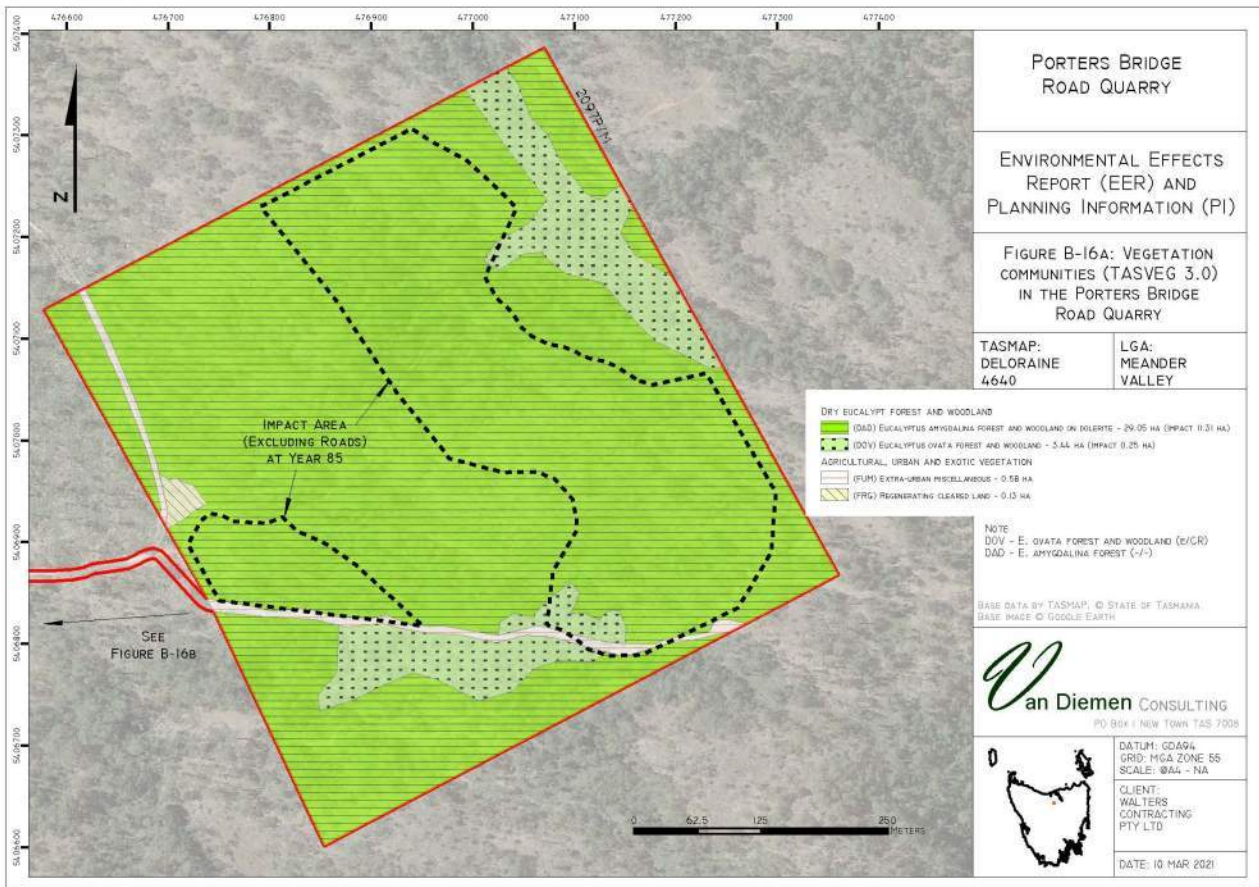
OI2 Notification of incidents under section 32 of EMPCA

Where a person is required by section 32 of EMPCA to notify the Director of the release of a pollutant, the Director can be notified by telephoning **1800 005 171** (a 24-hour emergency telephone number).

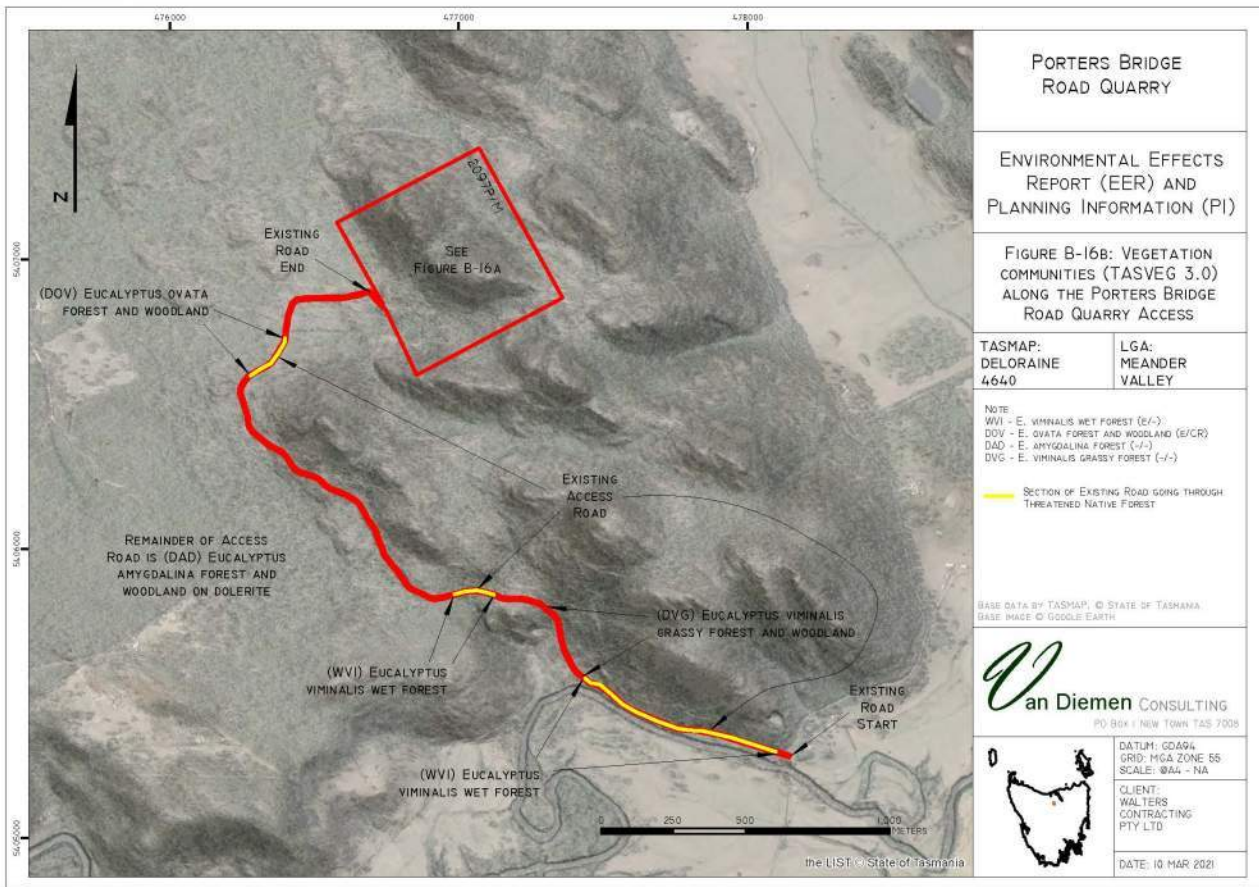
Attachment 1: Map of The Land



Attachment 2: Map of impact area and Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland



Attachment 3: Map of threatened native vegetation communities along the quarry access road



Environment Protection Authority

GPO Box 1550 HOBART TAS 7001 Australia

Enquiries: Sophie Buttery
Phone: +61 3 6165 4620
Email: Sophie.Buttery@epa.tas.gov.au
Web: www.epa.tas.gov.au
Our Ref: 21/2282 | D21-245201



12 January 2022

Mr Doug Tangney
Walters Contracting Pty Ltd
11 East Goderich St
DELORAINÉ TAS 7304

Email: admin@walterscontracting.net

Dear Mr Tangney

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DECISION PORTERS BRIDGE ROAD QUARRY, EXTON

I refer to application number PA\21\0267 to Meander Valley Council for a permit under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (the LUPA Act) for the above activity. The environmental impact assessment of the activity under the provisions of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (the EMPC Act) has been completed.

The Board of the Environment Protection Authority (the Board) has delegated to me its functions and powers in relation to section 25 of the EMPC Act, in relation to this proposal.

In accordance with Section 25(5) of the EMPC Act, Meander Valley Council has been notified of certain conditions and restrictions to be contained in any permit granted for the activity under the LUPA Act. Reasons for my decision are detailed in the Environmental Assessment Report (EAR), which is attached for your information. The Board's conditions and restrictions for the permit are at Appendix 3 of the EAR.

Meander Valley Council will advise you of its determination on the above permit application, and of your appeal rights, in due course.

A once-off assessment fee is payable for the environmental assessment of the application. This fee has been determined in accordance with the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (General) Regulations 2017* (the Fee Regulations). An invoice for this fee will be issued once a decision on the permit has been made by Meander Valley Council.

In the event that Meander Valley Council grants a permit, an annual fee is payable for the activity in accordance with the Fee Regulations. An invoice for this fee will be issued once the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* permit comes into effect.

A partial remission of the annual fee may be available in certain circumstances. Requirements for fee remissions are described in the *Annual Fee Remission Guidelines* (refer to <http://epa.tas.gov.au/regulation/fees/annual-fee-remissions> or telephone (03) 6165 4599 for a printed copy). New activities may apply for a fee remission in the second year following commencement of commercial operations.

Under section 42ZI of the EMPC Act you may appeal the decision to the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, within 14 days after the day on which notice was given to you. Information on the appeal process may be viewed on the Tribunal's website <http://www.tascat.tas.gov.au>, or the Tribunal may be contacted as follows.

Principal Registrar
Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
GPO Box 1311
HOBART TAS 7001
Ph: 1800 657 500

If you have any questions regarding the above, please contact Helen Mulligan, Manager (Assessments) on (03) 6165 4599.

Yours sincerely



Martin Read
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY**
Delegate for the Board of the Environment Protection Authority

Encl: *Environmental Assessment Report (including Permit Part B)*.

cc: Doug Tangney (alternate personal email), Walters Contracting, doug@walterscontracting.net
John Jordan, General Manager, Meander Valley Council, mail@mvc.tas.gov.au
Richard Barnes, Van Diemen Consulting, rwbarnes73@gmail.com

GOVERNANCE 1

(Reference No. 27/2022)

CONFIRMATION OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

AUTHOR: John Jordan
General Manager

1) Recommendation

It is recommended that the minutes of Council's Annual General Meeting held on Tuesday 14 December 2021, be received and confirmed.

2) Officer's Report

Council's Annual General Meeting (AGM) was conducted on 14 December 2021 at the Council Chambers, Westbury.

The Annual Report for the 2020-21 financial year, including the audited Financial Statements for the 2020-21 financial year were presented at the AGM and documents are available from Council's website.

3) Council Strategy and Policy

Furtheres the objectives of Council's Community Strategic Plan 2014 to 2024:

- Future direction (5) – Innovative leadership and community governance

4) Legislation

Council's Annual General Meeting was held on 14 December 2021 in accordance with Section 72B of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

5) Risk Management

Not Applicable

6) Government and Agency Consultation

Not Applicable

7) Community Consultation

Not Applicable

8) Financial Consideration

Not Applicable

9) Alternative Recommendations

Council can confirm the minutes with amendments.

10) Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

DECISION:



Meander Valley Council
Working Together

MINUTES

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Tuesday 14 December 2021 at 3.00 pm

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AGM 5/21	CLOSE OF MEETING.....	5

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Section 72B of the *Local Government Act 1993*:

1. A council must hold an Annual General Meeting on a date that –
 - a. is not later than 15 December in each year; and
 - b. is not before 14 days after the date of the first publication of a notice under subsection (2).
2. A council must publish a notice in a daily newspaper circulating in the municipal area or other prescribed newspaper specifying the date, time and place of the Annual General Meeting.
3. If a quorum of the Council is not present at an Annual General Meeting –
 - a. the Annual General Meeting is to be reconvened and held within 14 days; and
 - b. a notice is to be published in a daily newspaper circulating in the municipal area specifying the date, time and place of the Annual General Meeting.
4. Only electors in the municipal area are entitled to vote at an Annual General Meeting.
5. A motion at an Annual General Meeting is passed by a majority of votes taken by a show of hands or by any other means of ascertaining the vote the Council determines.
6. A motion passed at an Annual General Meeting is to be considered at the next meeting of the council.
7. The General Manager is to keep minutes of the Annual General Meeting.

PRESENT

Chairperson Mayor Wayne Johnston,
Deputy Mayor Michael Kelly,
Councillors Stephanie Cameron, Michal
Frydrych, Tanya King, Andrew Sherriff,
Rodney Synfield, John Temple and
Deborah White

APOLOGIES

Nil

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE

John Jordan, General Manager
Chloe Durack, Executive Assistant
Dino De Paoli, Director Infrastructure Services
Jonathan Harmey, Director Corporate Services
Matthew Millwood, Director Works
Krista Palfreyman, Director Development &
Regulatory Services
Melissa Lewarn, Director Community Wellbeing
Jacqui Parker, Manager, Governance &
Performance
Jarred Allen, Team Leader Engineering
Justin Marshall, Team Leader Finance
Natasha Whiteley, Team Leader Town Planning

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC IN ATTENDANCE

Neville Scott

Mayor Wayne Johnston opened the meeting at 3.02pm and welcomed attendees to the Annual General Meeting.

AGM 1/21 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Councillor King moved and Councillor Cameron seconded, ***“that the minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 19 January 2021, be received and confirmed.”***

The motion was declared CARRIED with Councillors Cameron, Johnston, Kelly, King, Sherriff, Synfield and Temple voting for the motion.

Councillors Frydrych & White abstained from the vote.

Pursuant to S28(3) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, to abstain is to vote in the negative.

AGM 2/21 PRESENTATION OF 2020-2021 ANNUAL REPORT

The General Manager gave a presentation on the Annual Report which included an update on departmental projects that have been achieved in 2020-2021.

AGM 3/21 PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

Nil

AGM 4/21 QUESTIONS OR MOTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

Nil

AGM 5/21 CLOSE OF MEETING

The meeting closed at 3.13pm.

GOVERNANCE 2

(Reference No. 28/2022)

COUNCILLOR CODE OF CONDUCT REVIEW – MINISTERIAL RESPONSE

AUTHOR: Jacqui Parker
Manager, Governance & Performance

1) Recommendation

It is recommended that Council:

- (a) Receives and notes correspondence from the Minister for Local Government and Planning dated 24 December 2021, advising that Council's proposed amendment of its Councillor Code of Conduct is not supported by the Minister who favours a sector wide approach;***
- (b) Write to the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) requesting support and advocacy for a sector wide review of the Councillor Code of Conduct to address the amendments proposed by Meander Valley Council and;***
- (c) Approve the development of a motion to be tabled at a LGAT General Meeting (if necessary) advocating for both the workplace cultural review and for a more immediate overhaul to the existing Model Code of Conduct.***

2) Officer's Report

At its October 2021 Ordinary Meeting, Council endorsed an amended version of the Meander Valley Councillor Code of Conduct (Minute Reference 198/2021). The amendments sought to strengthen the Code's scope, terms and coverage within the Meander Valley, and represented a change from the model wording otherwise prescribed by a Ministerial Order.

Council's proposal was submitted to the Honourable Roger Jaensch MP, Minister for Local Government and Planning, for approval prior to formal adoption. The approval process is required by section 28T(3) of the *Local Government Act 1993* ("the Act").

Minister's response

The Honourable Minister responded by letter on 24 December 2021 (attached). Relevant excerpts include:

"...I do acknowledge that it is important to regularly review and reflect on the expected behaviours enshrined in the Model Code of Conduct to consider whether they are still fit for purpose. I want to be clear that [I] am open to considering this in the near future."

And:

"...I do not support the Council's proposed variations at this time. As noted above, I remain open to amending the model code as it applies to all councils, taking into account findings from the local government workplace culture review."

Proposed local government workplace cultural review

The Honourable Minister instead proposes an alternative solution in response to Council's advocacy in this space. The Tasmanian Government will offer funding support for an independent review of local government workplace culture, with one possible flow-on effect being a sector-wide overhaul of the existing model Code.

The proposed funding is to be offered to LGAT (as peak body for Tasmanian local government authorities). This represents a significant development in sector-led reform and is to be welcomed.

The cultural review is proposed in tandem with a Code of Conduct Framework review already underway by the Department of Premier and Cabinet's Local Government Division.

This comprehensive overall review process can be expected to empower community members, Council employees and Councillors across Tasmania who will otherwise continue to face systemically limited options for recourse when faced with inappropriate or discriminatory conduct by an elected representative.

As previously noted, recent incidents across the Australian, Tasmanian and local government sectors have highlighted a need to do more to address issues of equity, safety and respect towards all people; most notably, women.

To cement Meander Valley Council's leadership on this issue, it is proposed that Council now proceed with its October 2021 resolution by writing to LGAT, and to also take this opportunity to highlight Council's support for the government's new funding and review offer.

Proposed motion at LGAT General Meeting

If necessary, Council should position itself as ready to submit a motion to an upcoming LGAT General Meeting). Through that additional mechanism, Council may formalise the support of other Tasmanian councils both (a) for LGAT to accept funding and proceed with a workplace cultural review, and (b) for priority to be given to a more immediate overhaul of the existing model Code.

3) Council Strategy and Policy

Furtheres the objectives of the Council's Community Strategic Plan 2014 to 2024:

- Future Direction (5) Innovative leadership and community governance

4) Legislation

Division 3A of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

5) Risk Management

Not Applicable

6) Government and Agency Consultation

Not Applicable

7) Community Consultation

Not Applicable

8) Financial Consideration

Not Applicable

9) Alternative Recommendations

Not Applicable

10) Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

DECISION:

Minister for State Growth
Minister for Environment
Minister for Climate Change
Minister for Local Government and Planning
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
Minister for Heritage



Level 9, 15 Murray Street, HOBART TAS 7000
GPO Box 123 HOBART TAS 7001
Ph: +61 3 6165 7670
Email: minister.jaensch@dpac.tas.gov.au

24 DEC 2021

Wayne Johnston
Mayor
Meander Valley Council

Email: merrilyn.young@mvc.tas.gov.au

Dear Mayor Johnston,

I refer to the letter from you and your General Manager regarding the Meander Valley Council's (the Council) proposal to vary the model Code of Conduct.

Firstly, I would like to commend the Council for pro-actively considering ways in which it can improve workplace safety for both elected members and staff. The Government is committed to supporting all councils to address bullying, harassment, and discrimination in the workplace. As I have said on many occasions, these behaviours are unacceptable in any forum.

In my view, there are a number of key considerations related to your request, which I will address below.

Ensuring complaints are resolved through appropriate forums

The Council's proposed variations seek to include requirements in relation to compliance with obligations under work health and safety and anti-discrimination legislation. It is important to note that councils already have a range of statutory obligations under anti-discrimination and workplace safety laws that go beyond the requirements of the councillor Code of Conduct, and breaches can attract sanctions.

It is the Government's view that any alleged breaches in relation to anti-discrimination or work health and safety laws are most appropriately pursued under the frameworks that have been specifically established to deal with them, and not via the Code of Conduct framework. In considering this matter, officers from the Local Government Division have reviewed the proposed amendments and consulted with relevant stakeholders, including the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner.

While the Code of Conduct framework plays an important role in maintaining standards of behaviour for elected members, it cannot in and of itself guarantee a safe working environment. Nor does it ensure that councils have appropriate policies and procedures in place to deal with harassment, bullying and discrimination.

Notwithstanding this, I do acknowledge that it is important to regularly review and reflect on the expected behaviours enshrined in the Model Code of Conduct to consider whether they are still fit for purpose. I want to be clear that I am open to considering this in the near future.

That is why the Government is offering to support an independent review into local government workplace culture. The Director of Local Government met with Mayors on 4 November 2021 at the LGAT General Meeting to discuss a proposed way forward in relation to the review and I understand that this was well received.

I understand the Director is now writing to LGAT to confirm the Government's offer of funding support and seek formal advice from the sector that it will now proceed with the review. Should it proceed, I expect that the review would consider practices and procedures of councils, including the chamber workplace, existing complaints mechanisms and frameworks and any cultural and structural barriers to reporting alleged discrimination or harassment.

It is my strong preference to support the sector's implementation of any review findings and recommendations as part of a consistent, integrated package across the sector, particularly if this informs potential changes to the model Code of Conduct. As the Minister for Local Government, I want to work collectively with all Tasmanian councils to help raise their awareness of their collective obligations and improve workplace safety across the local government sector as a whole.

Consistency in the Code of Conduct framework

The Code of Conduct framework was first introduced in 2016 to provide for a standardised model for the conduct of all Tasmanian councillors. Prior to 2016, there was no consistent, state-wide approach for dealing with councillor conduct matters, with each council responsible for developing and adopting their own codes of conduct.

While I acknowledge the current framework enables councils to request amendments to their own codes, in addition to the specific issues I have flagged above, I am concerned that the approval of significant variations in respect of how the model code applies to individual councils would lead to inconsistencies or confusion in behavioural expectations across the sector. This would also pose significant procedural challenges for the independent Code of Conduct Panel in conducting its investigations and determinations.

For the above reasons, I can advise that I do not support the Council's proposed variations at this time. As noted above, I remain open to amending the model code as it applies to all councils, taking into account findings from the local government workplace culture review.

Other matters

I note that the Council has also agreed to advocate for changes to the Code of Conduct framework to better address the issue of vexatious or frivolous complaints. In October 2020, Code of Conduct panel members endorsed new *Initial Assessment Guidelines*, in part to ensure the consistent and appropriate use of provisions in the Act that limit instances when a complaint will proceed to investigation, including trivial, vexatious and frivolous complaints.

You may also be aware that the Government has recently undertaken public consultation on potential targeted legislative changes to the Code of Conduct framework to address issues raised by the sector, including further strengthening and clarifying the grounds for the Code of Conduct Panel Chairperson to dismiss complaints at the initial assessment stage, and to better support councils' resolution of less serious matters outside of the formal Code of conduct process.

I can advise that on 20 December 2021, I released a Report outlining the Government's response to this consultation review, and identifying a number of ways in which Code of Conduct processes can be

improved. This Report is available at:

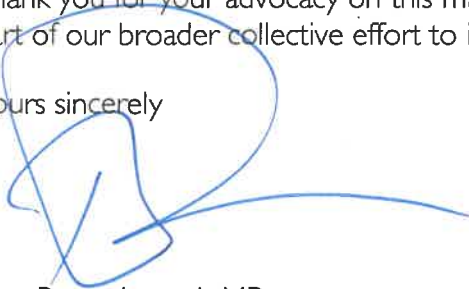
https://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/local_government/local_government_code_of_conduct/code_of_conduct_framework_review.

As a first step, early next year, we will be consulting on a range of draft amendments to the *Local Government Act 1993*. This will be followed by a review of the Model Code of Conduct and a feasibility study regarding the transfer of the Code of Conduct Framework, or elements of it, to the jurisdiction of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

I understand that issues of legal representation, appeal rights, the need for further sanctions and other relevant matters will be considered at this time.

Thank you for your advocacy on this matter and I look forward to working with you and your Council as part of our broader collective effort to improve workplace safety and culture across Tasmanian councils.

Yours sincerely



Hon Roger Jaensch MP
Minister for Local Government and Planning

GOVERNANCE 3

(Reference No. 29/2022)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE OF CONDUCT DETERMINATION REPORT

AUTHOR: Jacqui Parker
Manager, Governance & Performance

1) Recommendation

It is recommended that Council receives the Local Government Code of Conduct Panel Determination Report dated 18 January 2022, which dismisses a complaint against Mayor Wayne Johnston brought by Ms Sharon Webb.

2) Officer's Report

The state government's independent Code of Conduct Panel ("the Panel") is responsible for investigating and determining complaints against individual Councillors.

The Panel has jurisdiction to receive complaints where there is behaviour alleged that may be capable of breaching a Council's adopted Code of Conduct.

Tabled with this agenda is a Determination Report by the Local Government Code of Conduct Panel dated 18 January 2022. In it, the Panel dismisses a complaint brought against Mayor Wayne Johnston by Ms Sharon Webb.

As noted in the report, the Panel received Ms Webb's complaint on 4 August 2021 and, following an investigation, conducted a hearing on 17 December 2021. The complaint alleged a breach of the following sections of the Meander Valley Council Code of Conduct:

"Part 3 – Use of Office

...

3.2. A Councillor must not take advantage, or seek to take advantage, of his or her office or status to improperly influence others in order to gain an undue, improper, unauthorised or unfair benefit or detriment for himself or herself or any other person or body.

Part 7 – Relationships with community, Councillors, and council employees

7.1 A Councillor

- a. must treat all persons with courtesy, fairness, dignity and respect; and*
- b. must not cause any reasonable person offence or embarrassment; and*
- c. must not bully or harass any person."*

The complaint related to steps taken by Council's General Manager to correct the record following reports in a local newspaper, the Meander Valley Gazette. It is noted that, in the months since this Panel complaint was lodged, the former managing editor of the Gazette has departed from the newspaper. During the hearing, it is understood that Ms Webb indicated to the Panel that she may also discontinue her involvement with the Gazette.

In its determination, the Panel relevantly noted:

"Publication of letters on Council's website, 8 February 2021

...the General Manager has the right and duty to correct what he considers to be misinformation in the public arena when he considers it appropriate to do so.

...The Panel finds that the Mayor's role [in publication of letters on Council's website] was appropriately remote from the General Manager's role in caring for his staff and ensuring that the public is aware of any misinformation that has been published about the Council.

The Panel determines that the Mayor did not condone (i.e., overlook or ignore) an action by the General Manager which could be seen by a reasonable person as illegal, objectionable, or wrongful; nor did the Mayor seek to gain improper advantage for himself or any other person or body, nor did he seek to impose unfair detriment on any person or body."

"Removal of Council's regular two page advertisement in the Gazette

Ms Webb alleged that the removal of the Council's advertising from the Gazette was a direct response to the Gazette's refusal to remove anti-prison advertising and commentary, and thereby constituted bullying by Cr Johnston (with the General Manager).

... the Panel finds that this allegation of bullying by Cr Johnston cannot be upheld. Similarly, the Panel determines that the Mayor did not seek to gain improper advantage for himself or any other person or body, nor did he seek to impose unfair detriment on any person or body."

"Ban on Ms Webb's attendance at Council meetings

... The General Manager wrote to Ms Webb on 15 September 2021, notifying her that he considered that she had breached the Public Health Act 1997, the Work Health and Safety Act 2012, and Council's COVID Safety Plan; and that she had twice breached regulation 41 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

The General Manager advised that until Ms Webb undertook in writing not to continue with behaviours which could constitute breaches of the above provisions, she could not attend Council Meetings. Ms Webb alleged that this prohibition amounted to bullying of her by Cr Johnston, in that he 'condoned' the action of the General Manager. The Panel finds that the General Manager acted in accordance with his authority under section 62 of the Act. The Panel determines that this allegation of bullying against Cr Johnston is not supported by the evidence and is dismissed. Similarly, the Panel determines that the Mayor did not seek to gain improper advantage for himself or any other person or body, nor did he seek to impose unfair detriment on any person or body."

3) Council Strategy and Policy

Complaint determined under the Meander Valley Councillor Code of Conduct.

Furthers the objectives of Council's Community Strategic Plan 2014 to 2024:

- Future direction (5) – Innovative leadership and community governance

4) Legislation

The Panel investigated this complaint under section 28ZK of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The General Manager is required to table the determination report at the first meeting of the Council at which it is practicable to do so and which is open to the public (i.e 8 February 2022): refer section 28ZK (4) of the Act.

5) Risk Management

Not Applicable

6) Government and Agency Consultation

Not Applicable

7) Community Consultation

Not Applicable

8) Financial Consideration

Council is required to pay for the cost of the Panel hearing.

9) Alternative Recommendations

Not Applicable

10) Voting Requirements

Simple Majority

DECISION:

Section 28ZK (7) of the *Local Government Act 1993* requires that any person who receives a determination report must keep the determination report confidential until the report is included within an item on the agenda for a meeting of the relevant council. Failure to do so may result in a fine of up to 50 penalty units.

Local Government Act 1993

CODE OF CONDUCT PANEL DETERMINATION REPORT

MEANDER VALLEY COUNCIL CODE OF CONDUCT

Complaint brought by Ms Sharon Webb against Cr Wayne Johnston

Code of Conduct Panel

- Lynn Mason (Chairperson)
- Katherine Schaefer (Local Government Member)
- Graeme Jones (Legal Member)

Date of Determination: 18 January 2022

Content Manager Reference: C22742

Summary of the complaint

A code of conduct complaint was submitted by Ms Sharon Webb to the General Manager – Meander Valley Council, on 4 August 2021. Ms Webb is the principal journalist at the Meander Valley Gazette (the Gazette) and is a volunteer with Meander Valley Connect Inc. (MVC Inc), the publisher of the Gazette.

The complaint alleged that the Mayor, Cr Johnston, breached the Meander Valley Council (the Council) Code of Conduct (the Code), dated June 2019, primarily by condoning the action of the Council's General Manager in posting a public statement regarding the Gazette on Council's Facebook page and Council's website. The complaint alleged that this action breached the following parts of the Code:

Part 3 – Use of Office

2. *An Elected Member must not take advantage, or seek to take advantage, of their office or status to improperly influence others in order to gain an undue, improper, unauthorised or unfair benefit or detriment for themselves or any other person or body.*

Part 7 - Relationships with community, councillors, and council employees

7.1 A Councillor

- a. *must treat all persons fairly; and*
- b. *must not cause any reasonable person offence or embarrassment; and*
- c. *must not bully or harass any person.*

Initial assessment

Following receipt of the complaint, the Chairperson conducted an initial assessment of the complaint in accordance with the requirements of section 28ZA of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act). Having assessed the complaint against the provisions of sections 28ZB and 28ZC of the Act, the Chairperson determined that:

- the complainant had made a reasonable effort to resolve the complaint. The Chairperson arrived at this conclusion because the complainant had requested the Mayor to remove the items from the Meander Valley Council's website and Facebook page, without receiving a response, and without the items being removed;

- the complaint substantially related to a contravention of the Meander Valley Council's Code of Conduct, namely Part 3 (2) and Part 7 (1);
- the complaint should not be dismissed on the grounds that it was frivolous, vexatious or trivial. The reasons for this conclusion were that if upheld on investigation, the Mayor's involvement in the publication of the items on Council's website and Facebook page could have constituted a breach of the Code by having caused offence or embarrassment, and could have constituted unfair detriment to a person or persons, namely Ms Webb and the staff and volunteers of the Gazette, and/or unfair benefit to the Council and the Tasmanian State Government;
- having made enquiries of the Code of Conduct Executive Officer, there was no relevant direction under section 28ZB(2) or 28ZI of the Act that would apply to the complainant and the complaint.¹

On this basis, the Chairperson determined to investigate the complaint.

The complainant, respondent councillor and the General Manager were notified of the outcome of the initial assessment by letter dated 7 September 2021.

The Complaint

On or about 8 February 2021, the General Manager of the Council, Mr John Jordan, published a statement on the Council's website and Facebook page. The statement was published together with four letters from Mr Jordan to Ms Douglass, the managing editor of the Gazette. The complaint alleged that some of the published material was false or defamatory of persons associated with the Meander Valley Gazette and its publisher.

The complaint alleged that the public statement was still on both sites at the time the complaint was lodged on 4 August 2021, despite the Complainant's having requested its removal on 16 February 2021.

The complaint alleged that Cr Johnston condoned the publication of this material and thereby breached the Code of Conduct. The complaint alleged that in so doing, Cr Johnston sought to improperly influence others, i.e., the Gazette's readers and advertisers, in order to gain an improper or unfair benefit for himself and/or the Council, and/or the State Government; and further, that such publication was unfair and caused offence or embarrassment and otherwise amounted to bullying and harassment, contrary to Part 3(2) and Part 7(1) of the Meander Valley Council Code of Conduct.

The complaint also alleged a pattern of bullying behaviour which included criticism of reporting in the Gazette and alleged Council threats to withdraw advertising revenue, and the banning of the Gazette's reporter on Council matters (the complainant) from Council meetings.

Procedure

In accordance with section 28ZE of the Act, the Code of Conduct Panel investigated the complaint.

The Panel met on 26 September 2021 to consider the complaint. Cr Johnston's response was received by the Panel on 30 September 2021, and was sent to Ms Webb on 6 October 2021. Ms Webb requested an extension of time to provide her response to Cr Johnston's submission, and this was granted. Further submission from Ms Webb was received on 20 October 2021.

The Panel met on 26 October 2021 to consider all material before it. It was decided at that time that the investigation could be adequately conducted by examination of the written submissions and documentary evidence provided. Ms Webb and Cr Johnston were subsequently asked whether they would be disadvantaged if a hearing were not held.

The Panel met on 8 November 2021 to consider Ms Webb's submission on hearing, and Cr Johnston's submission on penalty in the event that the Panel upheld any part or all of the complaint. Cr Johnston made no submission on hearing.

¹ Section 28ZB(2) and 28ZI of the Act enable the Chairperson or the Panel (as applicable) to issue a direction to a complainant in prescribed circumstances not to make a further complaint in relation to the same matter unless the complainant provides substantive new information in the further complaint.

Ms Webb made a further submission on hearing on 15 November 2021. In accordance with section 28ZG(1) of the Act, the Panel determined that it would conduct a hearing to allow both parties to provide further evidence and to allow both parties to call witnesses should they wish to do so. On 26 November the parties were asked to provide notice of any witnesses to be called. Ms Webb requested the presence of a support person, as did Cr Johnston. Both persons were approved by the Panel. Cr Johnston provided witness statements from Ms Jacqueline Parker, Manager of Governance and Performance at Meander Valley Council, and Mr John Jordan, the General Manager, and advised that he wished to call both Ms Parker and Mr Jordan as witnesses. Witness statements from both were received on 13 December 2021.

Ms Webb did not receive the witness statements from Ms Parker and Mr Jordan until 16 December 2021. As a result the Panel offered to defer the hearing to give her more time to consider the statements. Ms Webb confirmed in an email of 17 December that she agreed to proceed with the hearing on 17 December, rather than have it deferred.

The hearing was held on 17 December 2021. Ms Webb was supported by Ms Linda Poulton. Cr Johnston was supported by Mr David Downie. At the outset of the hearing, Ms Webb noted that as she had not received the witness statements from Ms Parker and Mr Jordan until 16 December, she be allowed to call Ms Liz Douglass, Editor of the Gazette, as her witness. The Panel acceded to this request. Evidence was given by Ms Webb, Ms Douglass, Cr Johnston, Ms Parker, and Mr Jordan.

Material considered by the Panel

- The complaint submitted under cover of a Statutory Declaration dated 4 August 2021 (3 PDFs, total 14 pages);
- Annexures to the complaint (3 PDFs, total 74 pages);
- Audio recording of the Ordinary Council Meeting of 14 September 2021;
- Cr Johnston's response to the complaint submitted under cover of a Statutory Declaration dated 30 September 2021, plus 8 attachments (1 PDF, total 73 pages);
- Ms Webb's comments on the Councillor's response, submitted under cover of a Statutory Declaration dated 20 October 2021, (2 PDFs, total 9 pages);
- Annexures to Ms Webb's comments (13 PDFs, total 46 pages);
- Response to request re hearing, Ms Webb, 2 November 2021, 1p;
- Response to request re hearing, Cr Johnston, 2 November 2021, 1p;
- Witness statement from Ms J Parker, submitted under cover of a Statutory Declaration, 13 December 2021, 12pp;
- Witness statement from Mr John Jordan, submitted under cover of a Statutory Declaration, 13 December 2021, 4pp;
- Table of alleged breaches of the Code of Conduct, compiled by Ms Webb, undated, received by the Panel 16 December 2021, 4pp;
- Meander Valley Council Code of Conduct dated June 2019, adopted 12 March 2019.

Determination

Pursuant to section 28ZI (1)(b) of the Act, the Code of Conduct Panel the Panel dismisses the complaint against Cr Johnston.

Reasons for determination

Initial findings

The Panel finds that allegations made in the complaint regarding public statements or actions by the General Manager are not relevant to this complaint. In accordance with section 28V(1) of the Act, only the actions of

the respondent councillor can be investigated by the Panel. The Panel therefore investigated mainly those public statements or actions made by the respondent, Cr Johnston. Substantial sections of the complaint referring to the actions taken by the General Manager and others were only considered in this investigation where it could be shown that those actions could have been condoned by Cr Johnston.

The Panel also does not take into account Facebook comments regarding the Gazette made by members of the public on websites other than the Meander Valley Council Facebook page, given that these cannot be seen as Cr Johnston's responsibility. The Panel heard evidence that posts on the Council website are moderated by the Council's Communications Officer, who reports to the General Manager, not to the Mayor. The Panel finds it unlikely that posts would be removed at the behest of an individual elected member (including the Mayor), and such action would only be considered by the General Manager if a majority of Councillors pressed for this to be done.

The Panel considered the meaning of the word 'condone', viz, to approve or forgive an action which is considered to be wrong, or to disregard or overlook something illegal or objectionable. The Panel therefore considered in the first instance whether the actions taken by the General Manager in publishing material relating to the Gazette on the Council's website, in removing Council's advertising from the Gazette, and in requiring Ms Webb to commit to abiding by Council's meeting regulations, could be considered by a reasonable person to be morally wrong, illegal, or objectionable.

Publication of letters on Council's website, 8 February 2021

The Panel considered the material on which the substance of this complaint was based, viz., the item entitled *Council writes to the Meander Valley Gazette seeking corrections to misreports*, posted on Council's website on 8 February 2021, signed by the General Manager. Four letters from the General Manager to the Editor of the Gazette were also published on the website as attachments to the item: letter dated 23 July 2020, letter dated 29 October 2020, letter dated 20 November 2020, and letter dated 4 January 2021. Of these letters, the Gazette published the one dated 23 July 2020: none of the remaining letters was published.

The Panel accepts that the General Manager has the right and duty to correct what he considers to be misinformation in the public arena when he considers it appropriate to do so. The Panel disagrees with the statement in the complaint that *it is not a function of the council to involve itself publicly in criticising media outlets or denigrating the people who work or volunteer for them*. On the contrary, if matters pertaining to council expenditure or council staff are raised publicly in the media, it is normal for the response to such matters to be delegated to the responsible officer, the General Manager. In this case, the General Manager made three attempts to correct what Council considered to be inaccuracies, and none of these was published.

The Panel finds that the Mayor's role in the publication of the statement and letters on 8 February 2021 was appropriately remote from the General Manager's role in caring for his staff and ensuring that the public is aware of any misinformation that has been published about the Council. The Panel determines that the Mayor did not condone (i.e., overlook or ignore) an action by the General Manager which could be seen by a reasonable person as illegal, objectionable, or wrongful; nor did the Mayor seek to gain improper advantage for himself or any other person or body, nor did he seek to impose unfair detriment on any person or body.

The complaint alleged that by 'condoning' this publication, Cr Johnston caused Ms Webb personal and professional embarrassment by inclusion of the words *incorrect facts, bias and misreporting*. The Panel accepts that Ms Webb, and Ms Douglass, may have been offended or embarrassed by the letters. The Panel accepts that the statement and accompanying letters clearly indicated that the General Manager considered Ms Webb to be the author of this reporting. However, no evidence was provided by Ms Webb to show that this statement was incorrect or morally wrong, nor that it was unfair to Ms Webb in the context of newspaper publishing and response. The complaint alleged that Cr Johnston *allowed Mr Jordan to perpetuate untruths about me in the public arena, thus denigrating me professionally and in the community...* The Panel finds no evidence to substantiate this assertion. The Panel determines that the Mayor did not seek to gain improper advantage for himself or any other person or body, nor did he seek to impose unfair detriment on any person or body.

Removal of Council's regular two page advertisement in the Gazette

The complaint alleged that Cr Johnston *colluded with Mr Jordan in a year of harassment and bullying designed to denigrate me in the community, pressure the Gazette to change its reporting and pressure the Gazette to remove me*. Both Ms Webb and Ms Douglass referred to a meeting in February 2020 between the General Manager, Cr Johnston, and a person who at the time was a volunteer with the Gazette and purported to represent the Gazette in discussions with Council. Following this meeting the Gazette volunteer advised the committee of the

Gazette that it should wind back or pause its reportage on the prison issue (the proposed Northern Regional Prison), and advised the Editor that anti-prison advertising should be removed from the forthcoming edition of the Gazette. These recommendations were not accepted by the Gazette and the March 2020 issue was accordingly published. In April 2020 the Council changed its previous practice of taking an advertising/information spread in each edition of the Gazette. Ms Webb alleged that the removal of the Council's advertising from the Gazette was a direct response to the Gazette's refusal to remove anti-prison advertising and commentary, and thereby constituted bullying by Cr Johnston (with the General Manager). The General Manager denied that this was the case, and further stated that the decision on how to provide the community with council news was his decision to make, and he had made it without reference to the elected Council. In the absence of any direct sworn evidence by the Gazette volunteer, the Panel finds that this allegation of bullying by Cr Johnston cannot be upheld.

Similarly, the Panel determines that the Mayor did not seek to gain improper advantage for himself or any other person or body, nor did he seek to impose unfair detriment on any person or body.

Ban on Ms Webb's attendance at Council meetings

Ms Webb stated in the hearing that she considered that Cr Johnston's failure to ask her to leave the council meeting on 14 September 2021 constituted bullying. Ms Webb entered the meeting chamber approximately two minutes after the meeting commenced. The audio recording of the meeting recorded Cr Johnston's telling Ms Webb that she could not enter the meeting because doing so would be in breach of the meeting rules restricting the number of persons allowed in the public gallery to seven. Cr Johnston then suspended the meeting. One of the seven persons seated in the public gallery then relinquished a seat to Ms Webb, at which point the Mayor resumed the meeting. The Panel finds that the Mayor's refusal to immediately order Ms Webb to leave the meeting cannot be construed as bullying.

The General Manager wrote to Ms Webb on 15 September 2021, notifying her that he considered that she had breached the *Public Health Act 1997*, the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*, and *Council's COVID Safety Plan*; and that she had twice breached regulation 41 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*. The General Manager advised that until Ms Webb undertook in writing not to continue with behaviours which could constitute breaches of the above provisions, she could not attend Council Meetings. Ms Webb alleged that this prohibition amounted to bullying of her by Cr Johnston, in that he 'condoned' the action of the General Manager. The Panel finds that the General Manager acted in accordance with his authority under section 62 of the Act. The Panel determines that this allegation of bullying against Cr Johnston is not supported by the evidence and is dismissed. Similarly, the Panel determines that the Mayor did not seek to gain improper advantage for himself or any other person or body, nor did he seek to impose unfair detriment on any person or body.

Timing of the Determination

In accordance with section 28ZD (1) a Code of Conduct Panel is to make every endeavour to investigate and determine a code of conduct complaint within 90 days of the chairperson's determination that the complaint is to be investigated.

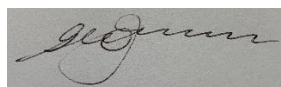
The Panel has been unable to determine the complaint within 90 days, owing to extensions of time granted to enable the parties to respond, delays in setting a time for the hearing, and loss of working time over the Christmas-New Year holiday period.

Right to review

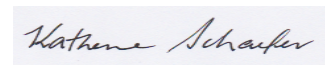
A person aggrieved by the determination of the Code of Conduct Panel, on the ground that the Panel failed to comply with the rules of natural justice, is entitled under section 28ZP of the Act to apply to the Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) for a review of that determination.



Lynn Mason
Chairperson



Graeme Jones
Legal Member



Katherine Schaefer
Member

ITEMS FOR CLOSED SECTION OF THE MEETING:

Motion to close the meeting

Councillor xx moved and Councillor xx seconded ***“that pursuant to Regulation 15(1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, the meeting is closed to the public to discussed matters that fall within the circumstances prescribed in regulation 15(2) .”***

Voting Requirements

Absolute Majority

Actions and Statement from the Chairperson

1. In line with Regulation 15(6), members of the public are asked by the Chairperson to leave the closed session of the meeting.
2. All attending the Closed Session are reminded of the confidential nature of discussions in Closed Session and the restrictions on disclosure under section 338A of the *Local Government Act 1993*, and also provisions relating to the misuse of information under section 339 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Council moved to Closed Session at x.xxpm

GOVERNANCE 4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

(Reference Part 2 Regulation 34(2) *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*)

GOVERNANCE 5 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

(Reference Part 2 Regulation 15(2)(h) *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*)

GOVERNANCE 6 GENERAL MANAGER'S PERFORMANCE REVIEW

(Reference Part 2 Regulation 15(2)(a) *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*)

INFRASTRUCTURE 1 INTRODUCTION OF KERBSIDE WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION SERVICES

(Reference Part 2 Regulation 15(2)(d) *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*)

INFRASTRUCTURE 2 CONTRACT NO 233-2021-22 – DELORAINE RECREATION GROUND – INSTALLATION OF AFL SPORTS LIGHTING

(Reference Part 2 Regulation 15(2)(d) *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*)

Council returned to Open Session at x.xxpm.

Release of Information

1. In accordance with Regulation 15(8) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, Council is to consider whether any discussions, decisions, reports or documents relating to that Closed Session are to be kept confidential or released to the public, taking into account privacy and confidentiality issues in the context of the regulations.
2. The Chairperson will move the following motion if release of information is considered appropriate. In the absence of any motion, all information is confidential and not for release.

Cr xxx moved and Cr xxx seconded ***"that the following information from Council in Closed Session is to be released for the public's information."***

The meeting closed at x.xxpm.

.....
Wayne Johnston
MAYOR