

Speech Notes

Gloucester Meeting 14 November 2017

Planning Assessment Commission

Regarding Rocky Hill Coal Project

Introduction

Nawal Maharaj, President

Manning Clean Water Action Group Inc (our Group) is an incorporated association which was founded in 2011 with a primary purpose being protection of the Manning River catchment water source, related communities and environmental systems, from pollution due to inappropriate mining activity.

Therefore our Group appreciates the reasons for the refusal of the subject development application set out in schedule 2 to ~~the~~ [s89E Notice](#).

However our Group is disappointed that the issue of the risks of pollution of the water catchment from the proposed Project is not included in the schedule of reasons for refusal given that, in the Department's Assessment Report, there is ample reference to such pollution risks to our water catchment. (Time permitting we may touch on this further later in our presentation.)

We are particularly astounded by the inadequacy of coverage about Purvis' turtle in the [Department's report](#) at page 83. Our Group's [submission](#) last October was primarily focussed on the turtle. At the close of submissions last year the Department of Planning and Environment sent a [letter](#) to Gloucester Resources Limited, dated 26 October 2016, pointing out a list of deficiencies in the company's most recent EIS and indicating that the issues regarding Purvis' turtle had not been properly assessed in the EIS .

Today we can see, in the Department's report, it has simply described the company's latest response about the turtle and concluded that the turtle won't be affected because it is allegedly not found at the proposed mining site but the conclusion has no assessment validity because it has totally disregarded the requirements of the current [Threatened Species Assessment Guidelines](#) (see attachment 1).

These Guidelines were invoked on 30 September 2016 when the turtle attracted a preliminary determination as endangered and further

entrenched on 28 April this year when the NSW Scientific Committee made a final determination about its endangered status.

I now hand over to our Vice President, Genevieve Godwin, who has a background in biological science, to elaborate on this matter.

Conservation of the endangered Manning River Helmeted Turtle *Genevieve Godwin, BSc., Vice President*

Manning Clean Water Action Group is particularly concerned about possible impacts on the rare and vulnerable Manning River Helmeted Turtle *Myuchelys purvisi* – also known as Purvis' turtle.

The NSW Scientific Committee made a Preliminary Determination on 30 September 2016 that Purvis' turtle is endangered. This Determination was made [Final](#) by the Committee on 28 April 2017. With these Determinations the *Threatened Species Assessment Guidelines* are invoked.

The [Guidelines](#) state that “Consultants for proponents/applicants need to be aware that any ‘Final Determination’ to list a species, population or ecological community as ‘Critically Endangered’ or ‘Endangered’ made after lodgement of a development application or activity proposal needs to be included in the consideration of impacts and the application of the assessment of significance. Therefore applicants/proponents are advised to give due consideration to Preliminary Determinations made by the Scientific Committees.”

Accordingly GRL have been “on notice” since September 2016 that the impact of their Project on Purvis' turtle needs to be considered.

The Guidelines require that “... any known or presumed local population should be assumed viable unless the contrary can be conclusively demonstrated through analysis of local ecological information, records, references and knowledge of species' behaviour and habitat or through a comprehensive on-site ecological study.”

The Department of Planning & Environment's Assessment Report to this Committee states that GRL proposes to implement an *Aquatic Fauna and Flora Management Plan* that would, among other matters, explicitly address aquatic habitat and freshwater turtles.

The Department recommends that such a Plan be required as a condition of consent should the amended project be approved.

Purvis' turtle only occurs in the Manning River catchment area – nowhere else on the planet.

Purvis' turtle was only recognised as a distinct species in 1996 following genetic analysis.

This analysis determined that Purvis' turtle is a distinct and ancient creature. It is a species of considerable conservation value.

The Department states that “The amended project would have no possibility of affecting the water quality at most locations where Purvis' turtle is known to be present.”

The distribution map which GRL has relied upon for identifying known locations of Purvis' turtle was supplied to me in 2014 by Professor Arthur Georges, Chief Scientist at the Institute for Applied Ecology at the University of Canberra with the following rider: “Little is known of this species and its full distribution in the river. ... It has been found in the Gloucester River. ... Please note survey work has been slight.”

The Department notes that GRL proposes to undertake regular surveys of aquatic ecology in the vicinity of the amended project and would target the presence of Purvis' turtle.

In the case of Purvis' turtle there is little local ecological information, records, references or knowledge of species' behaviour and habitat.

The Office of Environment and Heritage *Species Action Statement* states that: “This species is in the Data Deficient stream as little is known about its distribution or the management techniques required to secure this species in the wild.”

Therefore the Guidelines' recommendation of a “comprehensive on-site ecological study” should be implemented: the proposed surveys do not meet this benchmark.

The Office of Environment and Heritage's *Species Profile* lists the following threats to the turtle:

“The High rural densities, land clearing, agricultural use, human settlement and recreation leading to changed runoff conditions, excess turbidity and elevated nutrient levels especially following high flow events.”

Given the land clearing proposed as an integral part of the establishment of an open cut coal mine Manning Clean Water Action Group is not convinced that the project would have “a minimal effect on water quality

and flow rates within the receiving streams, erosion rates of stream banks or aquatic fauna within these streams” as claimed by GRL.

In short the Rocky Hill Coal Project should not proceed until a proper base-line study has been conducted of Purvis’ turtle, in accordance with the *Threatened Species Assessment Guidelines*: to establish an understanding of the species’ life cycle, and the way in which it makes use of its habitat, the way this may change at particular times or in certain seasonal conditions, and whether the life cycle is dependent on a particular disturbance.

I will now hand over to MCWAG Committee Member Chris Sheed, OAM, to raise our concerns regarding water quality management.

Notes on risks to water catchments

The Assessment Report raises serious concerns regarding the management of saline mine water generated from the Rocky Hill Coal Project.

GRL has admitted that, “In the absence of site-specific water quality data it is impossible to provide other than a conceptual process and componentry design” for a treatment plant for saline mine waste water.

As the Department of Planning & Environment points out in its Assessment Report: if the quality of mine water differs to that anticipated then it is possible that the water treatment plant could be rendered inoperative due to fouling of filters or membranes.

The Environmental Protection Authority estimates that the water treatment plant would generate up to nine tonnes of brine each day. The EPA notes that not all waste depots would be suitable for these large volumes of brine.

This scenario makes us question any assertion that the Rocky Hill Coal Project poses no risk to the water quality in the Manning River catchment.



**PAC hearing into the Rocky Hill Coal open cut coal mine at Gloucester
14/11/17**

**Comments by Christopher Sheed OAM B. App Sc (Hons) JP,
Committee member of Manning Clean Water Action Group**

Gloucester residents along with John Turner, the Mid-Coast Council Administrator and MP's Dr David Gillespie, Bob Baldwin, Jeremy Buckingham, David Searle and George Souris have all agreed that this mine should not be built

The Assessment Report raises serious concerns regarding the management of saline mine water generated from the Rocky Hill Coal Project.

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This scenario makes us question any assertion that the Rocky Hill Coal Project poses no risk to the water quality in the Manning River catchment.

The NSW Planning Department has rejected the mine

Quite simply the mine is too close to homes and the risks to residents would be far too great.

I recommend that the Commission not approve the development

Threatened species assessment guidelines

The assessment of significance

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The Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW was created in April 2007 by renaming the Department of Environment and Conservation NSW.

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Introduction

Threatened species impact assessment is an integral part of environmental impact assessment. The objective of s. 5A of the [Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#) (EP&A Act), the *assessment of significance*, is to improve the standard of consideration afforded to threatened species, populations and ecological communities, and their habitats through the planning and assessment process, and to ensure that the consideration is transparent.

The *Threatened Species Conservation Amendment Act 2002* revised the factors that need to be considered when assessing whether an action, development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats, previously known as the '8-part test.' The changes affect s. 5A EP&A Act, s. 94 [Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995](#) (TSC Act) and s. 220ZZ [Fisheries Management Act 1994](#) (FM Act).

These revised *factors of assessment* maintain the earlier intent of the legislation but focus particularly on likely impacts to the **local** rather than the **regional** environment. The reason for the shift to a local focus is that the long-term loss of biodiversity at all levels arises mainly from the accumulation of losses and depletions of populations at a local level. This is the broad principle underpinning the TSC Act, state and federal biodiversity strategies, and international agreements.

The consideration of impacts at a local level is also designed to make it easier for local government to assess, and easier for applicants and consultants to undertake the assessment of significance because there is no longer a need to research regional and state-wide information.

The assessment of significance is the first step in considering potential impacts. When a significant effect is likely, further consideration is required and is more appropriately carried out when preparing a *species impact statement*.

Assessment guidelines

Section 94A of the TSC Act and s. 220ZZA of the FM Act provides that the Minister for Climate Change, Environment and Water and the Minister for Primary Industries, with the concurrence of the Minister for Planning, may prepare *assessment guidelines* to assist in the interpretation and application of the factors of assessment.

These guidelines have been prepared to help applicants/proponents of a development or activity with interpreting and applying the factors of assessment. The aim of the guidelines is to help ensure that a consistent and systematic approach is taken when determining whether an action, development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats either directly or indirectly.

Making determinations requires technical expertise, and knowledge of species and their habitats. The guidelines assume that those undertaking an assessment of significance have sufficient knowledge and experience to do so.

These guidelines clarify the specific terminology of the relevant legislation and provide clear interpretations of the factors of assessment. Further guidance, including examples and case studies will be provided in a supplementary document.

The assessment of significance should not be considered a 'pass or fail' test but a system allowing applicants/proponents to undertake a qualitative analysis of the likely impacts, and ultimately, whether further assessment needs to be undertaken through a species impact statement. All factors must be considered and an overall conclusion must be drawn from all factors in combination. Where there is reasonable doubt regarding the likely impacts, or where detailed information is not available, a species impact statement should be prepared. Other issues not specifically addressed by the factors of assessment should be included and discussed in the broader impact assessment process, for example, in a review of environmental factors or an environmental impact statement.

Listed threatened species

The assessment of significance is applied to species, populations and ecological communities listed on Schedules 1, 1A and 2 of the TSC Act and Schedules 4, 4A and 5 of the FM Act. The applicant/proponent should develop a list of threatened species, populations and ecological communities which may be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed action, development or activity. Adequate reasons should be provided to show how the list was derived.

A species does not have to be considered as part of the assessment of significance if adequate surveys or studies have been carried out that clearly show that the species:

- does not occur in the study area, or
- will not use on-site habitats on occasion, or
- will not be influenced by off-site impacts of the proposal.

Otherwise all species likely to occur in the study area (based on general species distribution information), and known to use that type of habitat, should be considered

in the rationale that determines the list of threatened species, populations and ecological communities for the assessment of significance.

Consultants for proponents/applicants need to be aware that any 'Final Determination' to list a species, population or ecological community as 'Critically Endangered' or 'Endangered' made after lodgement of a s. 91 TSC Act or s. 220ZW FM Act licence, development application or activity proposal needs to be included in the consideration of impacts and the application of the assessment of significance. Therefore applicants/proponents are advised to give due consideration to Preliminary Determinations made by the Scientific Committees. Vulnerable species listed after lodgement are not subject to impact assessment so long as the application is determined within 12 months of lodgement (s. 113C TSC Act, ss. 105A and. 110D EP&A Act). The NSW legislation website (www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/) provides the most up-to-date information on what is listed in the schedules.

To assist the assessment process, the Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW (DECC)* and the NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) have prepared species profiles for a number of threatened species. Consultants are advised to refer to these and other fact sheets for baseline information on species morphology, behaviour, habitat and threats.

- Threatened species profiles
www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/browse_allspecies.aspx
- Threatened species publications
www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Threatened+species+publications
- Threatened species on the Fisheries website
www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/species-protection/conservation

Information is also available in threatened species determinations made by the NSW Scientific and Fisheries Scientific Committee:

- www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/List+of+Scientific+Committee+determinations
- www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/species-protection/fsc

Terminology

Throughout this guideline the terms *subject site* and *study area* are used. It is important to have a thorough understanding of these terms as they apply to the assessment.

Subject site means the area directly affected by the proposal.

Study area means the subject site and any additional areas which are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly. The study area should extend as far as is necessary to take all potential impacts into account.

Direct impacts are those that directly affect the habitat and individuals. They include, but are not limited to, death through predation, trampling, poisoning of the animal/plant itself and the removal of suitable habitat. When applying each factor, consideration must be given to all of the likely direct impacts of the proposed activity or development.

* The Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW was created in April 2007 by renaming the Department of Environment and Conservation NSW.

Indirect impacts occur when project-related activities affect species, populations or ecological communities in a manner other than direct loss. Indirect impacts can include loss of individuals through starvation, exposure, predation by domestic and/or feral animals, loss of breeding opportunities, loss of shade/shelter, deleterious hydrological changes, increased soil salinity, erosion, inhibition of nitrogen fixation, weed invasion, fertiliser drift, or increased human activity within or directly adjacent to sensitive habitat areas. As with direct impacts, consideration must be given, when applying each factor, to all of the likely indirect impacts of the proposed activity or development.

The factors of assessment

(a) in the case of a threatened species, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction

Context

This factor refers only to those species listed on Part 1 and Part 4 of Schedule 1, Part 1 of Schedule 1A and Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the TSC Act, and Part 1 and Part 4 of Schedule 4 and Schedule 5 of the FM Act.

Interpretation of key terms used in this factor

Life cycle: the series or stages of reproduction, growth, development, ageing and death of an organism.

Viable: the capacity to successfully complete each stage of the life cycle under normal conditions.

Local population: the population that occurs in the study area. The assessment of the local population may be extended to include individuals beyond the study area if it can be clearly demonstrated that contiguous or interconnecting parts of the population continue beyond the study area, according to the following definitions.

- The *local population* of a threatened *plant* species comprises those individuals occurring in the study area or the cluster of individuals that extend into habitat adjoining and contiguous with the study area that could reasonably be expected to be cross-pollinating with those in the study area.
- The *local population* of *resident fauna* species comprises those individuals known or likely to occur in the study area, as well as any individuals occurring in adjoining areas (contiguous or otherwise) that are known or likely to utilise habitats in the study area.
- The *local population* of *migratory or nomadic fauna* species comprises those individuals that are likely to occur in the study area from time to time.

In cases where multiple populations occur in the study area, each population should be assessed separately.

Risk of extinction: the likelihood that the local population will become extinct either in the short-term or in the long-term as a result of direct or indirect impacts on the viability of that population.

Application

The key assessment is risk of extinction of the local population. The risk of extinction will increase if any factor operates to reduce population size or reproduction success. The components of the life cycle of a species are dependent on its habitat and affected by threats to the species. The removal or modification of habitat or changes to the nature of important periodic disturbances such as fire or flood may affect the survival of that species. Therefore, it is important that the applicant/proponent not only has an understanding of the species' life cycle, but also an understanding of the way in which a species makes use of its habitat, the way this may change at particular times or in certain seasonal conditions, and whether the life cycle is dependent on a particular disturbance.

Demonstrating that a population is not viable would require considerable effort and study. Therefore any known or presumed local population should be assumed viable unless the contrary can be conclusively demonstrated through analysis of local ecological information, records, references and knowledge of species' behaviour and habitat or through a comprehensive on-site ecological study.

(b) in the case of an endangered population, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species that constitutes the endangered population such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction

Context

This factor is essentially identical to factor (a) except that it refers only to endangered populations listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the TSC Act and Part 2 of Schedule 4 of the FM Act, whereas factor (a) refers to species.

The key assessment is risk of extinction of the local population. The risk of extinction will increase if any factor operates to reduce population size or reproduction success. The components of the life cycle of the individuals that comprise an endangered population of a species are dependent on its habitat and threats to the population. The removal or modification of habitat or changes to the nature of important periodic disturbances such as fire or flood may affect the survival of that population. Therefore, it is important that the applicant/proponent not only has an understanding of the life cycles of the species involved, but also an understanding of the way in which a species makes use of its habitat, the way this may change at particular times or in certain seasonal conditions, and whether the life cycle is dependent on particular disturbances.

Demonstrating that a population is not viable would require considerable effort and study. Therefore any known or presumed local population should be assumed to be viable unless the contrary can be conclusively demonstrated through analysis of local ecological information, records, references and knowledge of species' behaviour and habitat, or through a comprehensive on-site ecological study.

(c) in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the action proposed:

- (i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or**
- (ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction**

Context

This factor applies to endangered ecological communities listed under Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the TSC Act and Part 3 of Schedule 4 of the FM Act, and critically endangered ecological communities listed under Part 2 of Schedule 1A of the TSC Act and Part 2 of Schedule 4A of the FM Act. Endangered and critically endangered ecological communities are defined in determinations made by the respective Scientific Committees.

It is important to note that the size or age of a remnant are not determining factors as to whether that remnant constitutes a listed endangered or critically endangered ecological community.

Ecological communities are usually defined by two major components – the geographical distribution and the species composition which influences the physical structure and ecological function of the ecological community. The relative importance of the geographical distribution and the species composition varies according to the specific listed ecological community. Hence this factor provides for consideration of two criteria:

- (i) local occurrence of the ecological community
- (ii) modification of the ecological community's composition.

Interpretation of key terms used in this factor

Local occurrence: the ecological community that occurs within the study area. However the local occurrence may include adjacent areas if the ecological community on the study area forms part of a larger contiguous area of that ecological community and the movement of individuals and exchange of genetic material across the boundary of the study area can be clearly demonstrated.

Risk of extinction: similar to the meaning set out in factor (a), this is the likelihood that the local occurrence of the ecological community will become extinct either in the short-term or in the long-term as a result of direct or indirect impacts on the ecological community, and includes changes to ecological function.

Composition: both the plant and animal species present, and the physical structure of the ecological community. Note that while many ecological communities are identified primarily by their vascular plant composition, an ecological community consists of all plants and animals as defined under the TSC and FM Acts that occur in that ecological community.

Application

Determining the risk of extinction of an ecological community is difficult. Critical thresholds of remnant size, and species and structural composition required to maintain ecological functioning will vary from ecological community to ecological community.

When evaluating the significance of the impact, consideration must be given to whether the life cycles of the species which make up the ecological community will be disrupted in a similar manner to the consideration of individual species described in factor (a). Disproportionate impacts may occur on certain components of the community that may cause those components to be placed at a greater risk of extinction without explicitly placing the entire ecological community at risk. Loss of individual species from a community may simplify faunal, floristic or vegetation structure and have flow-on effects to other plant and animal species. This may increase its susceptibility to extreme events and decrease its resilience. An assessment of ecological functioning is critical to this factor.

(d) in relation to the habitat of a threatened species, population or ecological community:

- (i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the action proposed, and**

- (ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed action, and
- (iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species, population or ecological community in the locality

Interpretation of key terms used in this factor

Habitat: the area occupied, or periodically or occasionally occupied, by any threatened species, population or ecological community and includes all the different aspects (both biotic and abiotic) used by species during the different stages of their life cycles.

Extent: the physical area removed and/or to the compositional components of the habitat and the degree to which each is affected.

Importance: related to the stages of the species' life cycles and how reproductive success may be affected.

Locality: the same meaning as ascribed to local population of a species or local occurrence of an ecological community.

Application

When applying this factor, consideration must be given to all short- and long-term impacts (direct and indirect) on habitat which are likely to support threatened species, populations and ecological communities regardless of whether the habitat occurs on the subject site. This applies to both occupied and unoccupied habitat because the recovery of threatened species, populations and ecological communities relies on them having access to suitable habitat to move into as numbers increase.

The extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified should be determined by estimating the total area of habitat to be directly and indirectly impacted by the proposed development, activity or action. This may be an estimation of the surface area of land to be affected, and/or in some cases the number of key habitat components to be affected.

When deciding whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat, it is necessary to identify and assess the patterns and extent of habitat connectivity. The affected habitat may form part of a habitat corridor, cul-de-sac or an isolated area. Recent Landsat imagery, aerial photographs, vegetation maps, topographic maps and data obtained from on-ground investigations are useful information sources for assessing this. The dispersal and genetic exchange mechanisms of individual species should be considered. For example, will the isolation of habitat for threatened species, populations or ecological communities that are currently connected or near to each other adversely affect the maintenance of gene flow and the ability to sustain viable populations. It should also be noted that isolation can occur through a variety of habitat modifications and is not confined to the clearing of vegetation.

When assessing the importance of the habitat likely to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated in the locality, a quantitative and qualitative approach should be adopted as follows:

- an assessment of the area and quality of habitat of the threatened species, population or ecological community that occurs within the locality from recent Landsat imagery, vegetation mapping, topographic maps, air photos and in some cases data obtained from on-ground investigations

- an estimate of the area and quality that the habitat of the study area represents in relation to the area and quality of that habitat within the locality
- an assessment of the role of the habitat to be affected in sustaining habitat connectivity in the locality
- an assessment of the ecological integrity of the habitat to be affected in the study area, in relation to the ecological integrity, tenure and security of the habitat which will remain both in the study area and in the locality.

(e) whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on critical habitat (either directly or indirectly)

Application

This factor is aimed at assessing whether the proposal is likely to affect (directly or indirectly) areas of critical habitat present in the study area. Critical habitat refers only to those areas of land listed in the following registers:

- the Register of Critical Habitat kept by the Director General, DECC
www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/content/critical+habitat+protection
- the Register of Critical Habitat kept by the Director General, DPI
www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/general/register_of_critical_habitat

These registers are open for public inspection during ordinary business hours and copies of, or extracts from, the register may be purchased on request.

Maps showing the location of critical habitat are kept by the Director General, DECC and the Director General, DPI.

Developments or activities which require consent or approval under Part 4 or Part 5 of EP&A Act which are proposed on land that is, or is part of, critical habitat, automatically require the preparation of a species impact statement and the concurrence of the Director General, DECC or the Director General, DPI, depending on the Act under which the critical habitat is declared. In some cases consultation with the Minister for Climate Change, Environment and Water or the Minister for Primary Industries is required.

In accordance with the EP&A Act, Local Environmental Plans and Regional Environmental Plans are required to identify any land that has been declared critical habitat. These plans are available for public inspection at the Department of Planning, the office of the council to which a Local Environmental Plan / Regional Environmental Plan applies or such other premises operated or controlled by the council.

(f) whether the action proposed is consistent with the objectives or actions of a recovery plan or threat abatement plan

Application

When deciding whether the proposal is consistent with the objectives or actions of a recovery plan or threat abatement plan, applicants/proponents must consider all relevant approved recovery plans and threat abatement plans. In addition, it is recommended that they refer to draft recovery plans and draft threat abatement plans, and threatened species profiles and related guidelines, which are available through the DECC and DPI websites.

Draft and approved recovery plans can be obtained from:

- DECC recovery plans
[\[www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Recovery+plans\]](http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Recovery+plans)
- DPI recovery plans.
[\[www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/general/abatement-plans\]](http://www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/general/abatement-plans)

Draft and approved threat abatement plans can be obtained from:

- DECC threat abatement plans
[\[www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Threat+abatement+plans+by+doctype\]](http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Threat+abatement+plans+by+doctype)
- DPI threat abatement plans.
[\[www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/general/abatement-plans\]](http://www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/general/abatement-plans)

Threatened species profiles and guidelines can be obtained from:

- DECC's threatened species website
[\[www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/browse_allspecies.aspx\]](http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/browse_allspecies.aspx)
- DECC's threatened species publications list
[\[www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Threatened+species+publications\]](http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Threatened+species+publications)
- DPI's threatened species publications list.
[\[www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/threatened_species\]](http://www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/threatened_species)

In 2004 amendments were made to the TSC Act and the FM Act that remove the mandatory requirement to prepare recovery plans and threat abatement plans, and instead requires preparation of a *threatened species priorities action statement* (TSC Act s. 90A and FM Act s. 220ZVA).

The priorities action statements will set out the measures required to promote the recovery of each threatened species, population and ecological community to a position of viability in nature and for managing each key threatening process. In applying this factor, consideration should be given to measures outlined in the priorities action statements as well as existing recovery plans and threat abatement plans which will remain in place.

Once prepared, the priorities action statements will be available on the DECC and DPI websites. Further information can be obtained at DECC's threatened species website www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/home_PAS.aspx.

(g) whether the action proposed constitutes or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to result in the operation of, or increase the impact of, a key threatening process

Context

This factor refers only to those key threatening processes (KTPs) listed in Schedule 3 of the TSC Act and Schedule 6 of the FM Act. The NSW legislation website [www.legislation.nsw.gov.au] provides the most up-to-date information on what is listed in the schedules.

All determinations to list KTPs made by the NSW Scientific Committee and Fisheries Scientific Committees can be found at:

- the NSW Scientific Committee
[\[www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/List+of+Scientific+Committee+determinations\]](http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/List+of+Scientific+Committee+determinations)
- the Fisheries Scientific Committees
[\[www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/general/what_is_currently_listed\]](http://www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/general/what_is_currently_listed)

DECC and DPI have produced fact sheets for a number of KTPs. They can be found at:

- DECC fact sheets
[\[www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Threatened+species+publications\]](http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Threatened+species+publications)
- DPI fact sheets
[\[www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/general/what_is_currently_listed\]](http://www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/general/what_is_currently_listed)

Application

In addition to deciding whether the action/activity constitutes a KTP, consideration must also be given to whether the proposal is likely to exacerbate a KTP. Species listed in the determination as being 'at risk' warrant particular consideration if these species are known or likely to occur within the study area of the development or activity.

Making an assessment of significance

The threatened species assessment of significance should **not** be considered a 'pass or fail' test. Instead, consideration of the factors will inform the decision-making process of the likelihood of significant effect. Where necessary, the process will trigger further assessment in the form of a species impact statement.

All factors should be considered as well as any other information deemed relevant to the assessment. The assessment of significance should not be used as a substitute for a species impact statement. Application of the precautionary principle requires that a lack of scientific certainty about the potential impacts of an action does not itself justify a decision that the action is not likely to have a significant impact. If information is not available to conclusively determine that there will not be a significant impact on a threatened species, population or ecological community, or its habitat, then it should be assumed that a significant impact is likely and a species impact statement should be prepared.

Proposed measures that mitigate, improve or compensate for the action, development or activity should not be considered in determining the degree of the effect on threatened species, populations or ecological communities, unless the measure has been used successfully for that species in a similar situation.

In many cases where complex mitigating, ameliorative or compensatory measures are required, such as translocation, bush restoration or purchase of land, further assessment through the species impact statement process is likely to be required.

In determining the nature and magnitude of an impact, it is important to consider matters such as:

- pre-construction, construction and occupation/maintenance phases
- all on-site and off-site impacts, including location, installation, operation and maintenance of auxiliary infrastructure and fire management zones
- all direct and indirect impacts
- the frequency and duration of each known or likely impact/action
- the total impact which can be attributed to that action over the entire geographic area affected, and over time
- the sensitivity of the receiving environment
- the degree of confidence with which the impacts of the action are known and understood.

Recovery and threat abatement plans, priorities action statements, threatened species profiles and other fact sheets prepared by DECC and DPI may provide further guidance on whether an action or activity is likely to be significant.