

10. Final Statement of Commitments

1 General Environmental Management

- 1.1 A construction EMP would be prepared and implemented to guide Project delivery.
- 1.2 All necessary approvals, licences and permits would be obtained for construction and/or operation as appropriate.
- 1.3 The construction contractor would be required to undertake periodic reviews/audits of environmental management performance and demonstrate implementation of a 'continuous improvement' management approach.
- 1.4 Periodic reviews would be undertaken of the effectiveness of operational environmental management activities to assess performance and to facilitate appropriate action to address identified performance shortfalls.
- 1.5 Environmental auditing by an independent and appropriately qualified and experienced environmental management specialist would be undertaken to ensure contracted work is performed to a high standard.

2 Communication and Consultation


- 2.1 Consultation with the affected community would continue to occur within the framework of the formal Project consultation strategy.
- 2.2 Newsletters and media coverage would be used to provide advice regularly on the proposed works schedule, areas in which works are proposed and construction hours.
- 2.3 Newsletters and media coverage would provide relevant contact details.
- 2.4 A Project web site would be established and maintained during construction to provide periodic updates of work progress, consultation activities and proposed work schedules. The site would identify relevant approval authorities and their areas of responsibility, and contact names and phone numbers of relevant Hunter Water staff and the construction contractor's staff.
- 2.5 A 24 hour toll-free complaints contact telephone number would be established for the Project.
- 2.6 A system to receive, record, track and respond to complaints within a specified timeframe would be established.
- 2.7 Property owners would be consulted about the implementation of mitigation measures that affect their property and any issues raised would be considered where reasonable and feasible.
- 2.8 As part of the operational plan for Tillegra Dam, Hunter Water would identify critical low-lying river crossings, notify property owners prior to significant releases and provide information on its web site of the schedule of run-of-river transfers.

3 Operational Release Strategy for Tillegra Dam

- 3.1 Subject to NOW approval, Hunter Water would adopt the preferred operational release strategy for the dam to ensure water availability downstream and to manage the potential effects of releases on downstream water quality. This includes the provision of a 2.5 GL ECA.


4 Water Quality

- 4.1 The design of Tillegra Dam would include a multi-level off-take tower to allow for the appropriate management of releases.
- 4.2 The draft Integrated Land Use Plan would be finalised and implemented to manage activities around and within the storage to promote sensible land use and to manage potential water quality risks.

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- 4.3 A water quality and hydrology monitoring program(s) would be prepared and implemented to monitor the effects of the construction and operation of the dam on water quality and to provide information on the appropriate water release depths from the storage. Specific components may include:
- A storage water quality monitoring program to provide information on vertical variability in temperature, DO and algal blooms to assist with selection of an appropriate withdrawal depth at the off-take structure. This would be particularly important during the initial two years of filling when in-storage water quality variability is likely to be high
 - Monitoring of water quality and temperature downstream of the dam
 - Implementation of a monitoring program immediately downstream of Seaham Weir to provide a better understanding of the downstream ecosystem and determine any changes from upgrades performed on the weir. Monitoring would include recording of DO, temperature, salinity and other relevant water quality parameters.
- 4.4 An erosion and sediment control plan for construction activities would be prepared and implemented in accordance with relevant matters in *The Blue Book*.
- 4.5 The erosion and sediment control plan would be reviewed regularly to monitor its effectiveness and would be revised as required.
- 4.6 The Construction EMP would include the development and implementation of appropriate measures for the effective management of hazardous materials used in construction activities.
- 4.7 A vegetated buffer zone with a nominal width of 50 metres would be established and maintained around the perimeter of the water storage to facilitate effective operational management of water quality.
- 4.8 Appropriate infrastructure (eg toilet facilities, waste receptacles, etc) would be provided at designated recreation facilities to reduce the risk of pollution incidents that could affect water quality in the storage.
- 4.9 Management of designated recreational areas would incorporate proactive measures to facilitate early detection of potential issues which could impact on storage water quality.
- 4.10 Water quality and algae management plans would be developed and incorporated into normal NSW Office of Water licensing processes.
- 4.11 Geomorphological monitoring would be undertaken to complement the aquatic habitat monitoring and enhancement program.


5 Aquatic Ecology

- 5.1 An aquatic ecosystem offset package would be provided. This would include the following:
- Remediation of fish passage at four high priority barriers in the Hunter River catchment. Subject to final confirmation from I&I NSW, this will include a fishway at Seaham Weir, Liddell Gauging Station (Hunter River at Jerries Plains), Dora Creek Weir and Barnsley Creek Weir. Alternative sites are listed in the NSW Weir Review for the Hunter and could include such sites as Cross Keys Road, Paterson River
 - The re-introduction of at least 10 kilometres worth of large woody debris into the Williams River to provide for enhanced geomorphic and habitat diversity within the Williams River
 - Patterns and habitat utilisation monitoring, PIT tagging and LWD monitoring
 - A five year community small grants scheme of \$100,000 per year for the rehabilitation and management of wetlands, riparian zones and in-stream aquatic habitat within public lands (total cost including management and administration of \$792,000).
- 5.2 Once the storage had reached a suitable level, Hunter Water would undertake a native fish stocking program for recreational angling purposes in co-operation with I&I NSW.

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- 5.3 An applied research program would be established to improve understanding of the environmental effects of Seaham Weir and to better inform development of sustainable management arrangements for the weir that would be incorporated into the *Hunter Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sharing Plan* in 2013.
 - 5.4 The Construction EMP would include the development and implementation of appropriate measures for the effective management of hazardous materials used in construction activities.
 - 5.5 A monitoring program would be implemented to examine potential effects of the dam on aquatic biota in the Williams River between Tillegra Dam and Seaham Weir, and to demonstrate the efficacy of mitigation measures designed to reduce dam impacts. Specific ecosystem components to be measured include aquatic habitat, fish passage and aquatic faunal assemblages.


6 Terrestrial Ecology

- 6.1 A flora and fauna management plan would be prepared and implemented as part of the overall Project EMP.
- 6.2 Initiatives would be adopted to improve conservation outcomes for State-listed threatened species such as the provision of artificial roosting habitat for micro-bats under new bridges established for the Project, the installation of nest boxes, and recovery of hollow logs for temporary use of other hollow-dependant fauna.
- 6.3 A habitat corridor would be established around the eastern margin of the storage to connect the Williams River riparian corridor below the dam to the Barrington Tops area.
- 6.4 In addition to the habitat corridor noted above, Hunter Water would dedicate additional land to the north east of the storage for conservation and carbon offset purposes. This land will be incorporated into Barrington Tops National Park. HWC would rehabilitate 97 ha of *River-flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains* EEC prior to the land being incorporated into the National Park estate. This work would be undertaken over a five year period.
- 6.5 Buffer and habitat corridor would be managed in accordance with the Integrated Land Use Plan to maximise biodiversity outcomes while still providing for public access and low impact recreational use.
- 6.6 Prior to any clearing, surveys of hollow-bearing trees would be undertaken in the vicinity of the travelling stock reserve. Trees would be clearly marked and a staged clearing regime implemented. Where practicable, smaller trees and the shrub layer would be removed first to prolong connectivity with adjacent habitat.
- 6.7 As far as practicable tree removal would be timed to avoid the peak bird and bat breeding season (September to January inclusive).
- 6.8 Prior to the start of vegetation clearing, nest boxes suitable for use by known hollow-dependant threatened species (brush-tailed phascogale, squirrel glider and insectivorous bats) would be erected in retained remnants above the FSL, concentrating on areas where hollow-bearing trees are absent or scarce.
- 6.9 Selective relocation of felled trees containing hollows which could serve as habitat for various fauna species would be undertaken to complement the erection of nest boxes.
- 6.10 An experienced and suitably equipped wildlife handler would be engaged to assist in management of displaced wildlife during initial works undertaken to prepare the dam construction site for major work.
- 6.11 A bat management plan consistent with that provided as Appendix 7 to Working Paper F *Terrestrial Ecology* would be implemented to mitigate and manage impacts on bats occurring in the Project area and which would be affected by the Project.
- 6.12 The construction EMP would include a specific weed management plan.

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- 6.13 The construction EMP would include suitable management protocols to address the risk of spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.
 - 6.14 Management protocols consistent with DECCW guidelines would be incorporated into the construction EMP to minimise the risk of introduction or spread of chytrid fungus.
 - 6.15 Apart from where required for security or public safety, barbed wire fencing would not be used in view of the known risk to fauna (particularly gliders and flying-foxes) of becoming entangled.
 - 6.16 The general salvage of epiphytic orchids and relocation above the FSL, downstream of the dam or for inclusion into botanic gardens would occur.

7 Socioeconomic Issues

- 7.1 Hunter Water would finalise funding and the completion of the Land Use Review for Dungog Shire Council to ensure that its statutory planning documents are appropriately revised to account for the dam's presence within the Dungog LGA.
- 7.2 Hunter Water has, in conjunction with the NSW Department of State and Regional Development, sponsored a project officer to assist Dungog Shire Council to adjust and take advantage of any social or economic opportunities arising from the dam for the local community.
- 7.3 All affected public infrastructure would be replaced.
- 7.4 Recreational access to the storage for swimming, fishing and boating would be permitted except where such access would conflict with acceptable safety standards and operational requirements (generally most localities except in the vicinity of the off-take tower, dam wall and cemetery).
- 7.5 In addition to the access that would be provided at the recreation precincts identified in the EA Report, access for recreational anglers would be provided in the general locality of Native Dog Creek
- 7.6 Visitors facilities would be established below and around the dam with low impact walking trails, lookouts, picnic areas, a boat ramp, a designated area for camping, toilets and various rest areas.
- 7.7 Hunter Water would sponsor a social worker to provide personal support to landholders and families affected by the Project if called upon for assistance.
- 7.8 Construction workforce accommodation would be provided either at the Munni precinct location (identified in the draft ILUP) or, subject to Council approval, on the Council-owned parcel of land to the south of Melbee Circuit.
- 7.9 Subject to Council agreement, infrastructure provided for the Melbee construction workforce accommodation site (such as access, water and sewage services, etc) would be left in place for possible reuse by Council.
- 7.10 Access would be maintained to all private properties during construction.
- 7.11 In the event that construction activities would affect a permanent access, alternative access would be provided in consultation with the affected property owner or resident. As far as practicable, alternative access would be of a standard equivalent to the permanent access. At the end of construction, the permanent access would be reinstated should this be the preference of the property owner, subject to the final layout of completed works.
- 7.12 Hunter Water will continue to consult with affected families with respect to managing the impact of the Project on Quart Pot/Munni cemetery. A new working cemetery would be established in the area identified in the EA Report and Hunter Water would fund the establishment of that cemetery. Hunter Water would create a memorial overlooking the existing cemetery site. Hunter Water would fund the relocation of graves or other relevant actions requested by the affected families.

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- 7.13 Design and construction of the RFS fire station would occur at the new location identified by the RFS and would meet relevant existing RFS code and policies.
 - 7.14 On commencement of filling Hunter Water would contribute \$80,000 annually over three years as a contribution to Dungog Shire Council general rates.
 - 7.15 Hunter Water would contribute \$200,000 to the Dungog Advantage Fund (in conjunction with the \$300,000 contribution from the Department of State and Regional Development).
 - 7.16 A management plan would be prepared for the construction workforce accommodation site.
 - 7.17 Hunter Water would facilitate legislation for the consideration of the NSW Government for the orderly management of Quart Pot Munni Creek Cemetery.

8 Contemporary and Aboriginal Heritage

- 8.1 Archival recording would be undertaken of cultural heritage items within the directly impacted Project area.
- 8.2 Funding of \$1.5 million would be provided for three projects to improve cultural heritage and visitor management to the Dungog Shire as follows:
 - \$500,000 would be provided to Dungog Shire Council to sponsor operation and improvement of the Visitor Information Centre (VIC)
 - \$500,000 would be spent to construct a purpose-built visitor centre below the dam wall that would be operated by Hunter Water and which would also house interpretative and salvaged cultural heritage material within it
 - Funds to the value of \$500,000 would be made available to the Dungog Historical Society to facilitate the preservation of cultural heritage within the Dungog LGA.

The preservation of cultural heritage relevant to the funding provided would be guided by a steering committee consisting of representatives from the Dungog Historical Society and an appointee from Hunter Water. The types of projects and the use of funds that could be considered by the steering committee are, but are not limited to:

- Upkeep of general society activities and general maintenance of existing facilities, such as the Dungog Museum on Dowling Street
- The recording of oral history and information about culturally significant places. These could occur for both the Tillegra Project and be extended more generally across the Shire. Oral histories undertaken relevant to the Tillegra Area would be guided by the historic themes of the study area
- Further consultation about past Aboriginal cultural activity in the localised project area and more widely within the local government area
- The use of time-lapse photography to record construction of the dam for inclusion in interpretive material at a visitor's or interpretive centre or at the Dungog Museum
- Salvage, retention and incorporation of material from the inundation area for display in either the Hunter Water visitor centre proposed for below the dam or within the Dungog Museum managed by the historical society. Relevant material for salvage is identified within Working Paper M *Aboriginal Heritage* of the Tillegra Dam Environmental Assessment Report and includes a mailbox, survey marker and parts of an old suspension bridge
- Salvage, retention and incorporation of any heritage material into the museum from any where in the local government area in order to further the conservation of the regions cultural heritage in general
- Joint development of a heritage interpretation strategy for Tillegra Dam project and the installation of interpretative signage and story boards at visitor areas created at Tillegra
- Any worthwhile project related to archival recording, salvage, or cultural heritage conservation within the Dungog LGA mutually agreeable to the steering committee appointed to manage the appropriate

disbursement of funds

- Establishment of full terms of reference for the steering committee, normal administration, reporting and financial auditing of disbursements, made from the fund.

8.3 Subject to the outcome of discussion regarding the final use of Munni House and as an alternative management approach, to the sponsorship of the VIC, a new visitor centre below the dam and the Dungog Historical Society, Munni House would be relocated and works would include:

- Full archival recording that would be undertaken prior to any works on the property
- Detailed documentation of all building elements to be relocated would be undertaken to assist the reconstruction process
- The dismantling, storage and reconstruction of the high conservation parts of Munni House and one timber slab building would be directed by a suitably qualified consultant with experience or skills necessary for the successful reconstruction and conservation of heritage buildings
- The new location of Munni House would, as far as practicable, be similar to the current position and aspect
- The re-use of Munni House and outbuildings as an interpretive or visitor's centre for the new dam
- A summary report on the dismantling, relocation and reconstruction process, including an amendment to the Section 170 listing information, would be submitted to the Heritage Branch of DoP and Dungog Shire Council within three months of the completion of all works


8.4 With regard to the relocation of Quart Pot/Munni cemetery:

- An archival record of the cemetery would be undertaken for relevant grave sites prior to any works occurring on the site
- The relocation of the cemetery would address the heritage matters identified in Section 4 of the Cemetery Relocation Plan (Working Paper H, EA Report)
- The location of potential unmarked burials at the cemetery would be investigated through suitable non-intrusive means (eg geophysical survey)
- Community consultation about the relocation would continue in accordance with the process outlined in the cemetery relocation plan
- A summary report on the relocation process, including an amendment to the Dungog LEP heritage schedule listing, would be submitted to the Heritage Branch of DoP and Dungog Shire Council within three months of the completion of all works
- A memorial for the site of the original cemetery would be erected.
- Interpretive information about the establishment of the new cemetery and the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery would be provided at the new cemetery.

8.5 Other burials in the Project area would be managed in accordance with the Cemetery Relocation Plan. Where their locations can be determined and with agreement from the next of kin, these burials would be relocated to the new cemetery. Plaques for these relocated burials would be provided in the new cemetery.


8.6 Archival recordings would be prepared for the following items:

- excavated site of the former Munni Public School (Item ID 8)
- Mann's hut and stockyard (Item ID 11), if on-ground evidence of the potential site can be found to reveal its location
- site of former suspension bridge (Item ID 22)
- Brownmore homestead complex (Item ID 24)
- old hut (Item ID 48)
- house (Item ID 74).

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- 8.7 Photographic recordings would be prepared for the following items:
- Water hole (Item ID 45)
 - Former travelling stock crossing (Item ID 53)
 - Survey marker (Item ID 75).
- 8.8 The following sites would be managed in accordance with the Cemetery Relocation Plan:
- Former grave site (Item ID 25)
 - Site of possible burial ground (Summerhill) (Item ID 72).
- 8.9 As insufficient evidence is available to locate the Forster baby burial (Item ID 10), information about this site would be gathered and recorded during an oral history interview process.
- 8.10 Archaeological assessments, research designs and excavations would be undertaken, as appropriate, to sample the possible historic archaeological resource from the following sites:
- Site of former Munni Public School (Item ID 8)
 - Former house/homestead sites (item IDs 1213, 23, 46).
- 8.11 Artefacts identified during excavation would be salvaged and considered for incorporation into a display at the relocated Munni House or Dungog Museum. Community participation in the excavation of the former Munni Public School site would provide a valuable opportunity to further engage with the community about the history of the local area and would be encouraged.
- 8.12 Should the Project be approved and Hunter Water obtain title to the property, Item ID 6 (house) would be assessed to determine if it has historic significance to the local community.
- 8.13 Stop work procedures would be incorporated into the construction EMP to address encountering previously undetected skeletal remains during excavations.
- 8.14 A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist would be engaged to formulate a research design for archaeological salvage of a sample of archaeological sites preserved within the Project area prior to construction. This would include appropriate consideration of relevant recommendations in the Aboriginal archaeological heritage report. Representatives of the Aboriginal community would be consulted for input into the salvage research design.
- 8.15 A copy of the Aboriginal heritage assessment report would be provided to the registered Aboriginal community groups, the Dungog Historical Society, the Dungog library, DECCW and the DECCW AHIMS registrar.
- 8.16 The Construction EMP would provide for awareness training for construction personnel with regard to the possibility of encountering Aboriginal heritage material, together with legal obligations in relation to such material.
- 8.17 Any further consultation with the Aboriginal community would continue to be undertaken in accordance with DECCW draft consultation guidelines.


9 Landscape and Visual Amenity

- 9.1 Design of buildings such as the caretaker cottages, office and interpretive centre would be sympathetic to the rural setting and, as far as practicable, complement the style of existing buildings within the Project area.
- 9.2 As far as practicable, elements related to the dam and spillway such as supporting infrastructure including houses, weather stations, and operational facilities in general would be designed to minimise their profile in the landscape. This would include provision of suitable external treatments such as choice of materials, colour, etc.

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- 9.3 Disturbed areas associated with construction of the CTGM water transfer pipeline would be rehabilitated, such as by seeding, following completion of construction. The re-establishment of a vegetation cover would be monitored and remedial measures (eg spot seeding) taken where necessary.
- 9.4 Screening planting to mitigate visual impacts at the residences would be progressed through consultation with individual property owners.
- 9.5 Screening planting would be undertaken at the new RFS station location. The nature and extent of this would be developed in consultation with the RFS.
- 9.6 Native species would be used for screen plantings and would, as far as practicable, be endemic to the region.
- 9.7 Design development would consider provision of designated areas where visitors could safely park and view the landscape.

10 Noise and Vibration

- 10.1 A Project-specific Noise and Vibration Management Plan would be prepared as part of the Construction EMP. This would address, but not be limited to:
- Hours of construction activities (which would be limited to, as far as practicable, standard working hours)
 - Anticipated circumstances where construction activities may need to be undertaken outside of standard working hours
 - Protocols for managing outside of standard hours construction activities, including obtaining DECCW approval and consultation with affected residents
 - Restricting noisy activities (eg blasting) to between 9.00 am and 3.00 pm as far as practicable
 - Implementation of recommended controls, as appropriate, in AS 2436:1981-*Guide to Noise Control on Construction, Maintenance and Demolition Sites*
 - Use of low noise emission plant where possible
 - Placement of stationary equipment such as crushing plants, air compressors and generators as far as practicable from noise-sensitive receptors
 - Minimising idling stationary plant where possible
 - Communication and consultation protocols including logging and assessment of complaints, as well as routine monitoring of noise levels during construction
 - Provision of advance notification to the affected community of any expected noise disruptions that might occur
 - Engagement with the community to establish variations to noise criteria to allow for louder construction noise during certain times, as well to provide regular updates informing them of upcoming work and whether they should expect any heightened disturbance
 - Temporary relocation of residents during worst case noise emitted during construction.
- 10.2 Management of construction noise emissions would be undertaken in accordance with the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* (DECCW 2009).
- 10.3 Specification of acoustic enclosures for the pump station and turbine enclosure would be provided during the design stage once detailed specifications of the chosen equipment is available.
- 10.4 Specification of noise limits for major items of equipment (eg turbines, generators and transformer) would be provided during the design stage.
- 10.5 Monitoring would be undertaken at the closest sensitive receptors following commissioning of the dam to verify compliance with the design noise criteria.

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- 10.6 Regular communication with the local community would be carried out to advise of any unusual or irregular activities or noise sources which might cause a disturbance.

11 Air Quality


- 11.1 An air quality management plan would be prepared and implemented as part of the overall construction EMP.
- 11.2 During construction, monitoring would be undertaken at appropriately representative locations to assist in maintaining air emissions within regulatory limits, particularly for adjacent receptors. Monitoring activities would be undertaken within the framework of the air quality management plan.
- 11.3 An automatic weather station will be installed at the Dam to monitor wind, temperature, rainfall, humidity and solar radiation.

12 Traffic

- 12.1 Hunter Water would contribute \$1 million of the \$2 million package of road and bridge maintenance works announced by the NSW State Government.
- 12.2 Separate to the above amount, Hunter Water would also provide \$171,000 for road safety works and \$142,000 for road maintenance.
- 12.3 As requested by Dungog Shire Council, a full inspection would be undertaken of bridges and waterway crossings on MR301 within the Dungog LGA, Chichester Dam Road and Salisbury Road to identify any potential issues of concern with regard to safety and suitability for use by construction traffic.
- 12.4 All movements of construction vehicles on public roads would proceed in accordance with a formal Traffic Management Plan which would be prepared prior to the start of construction activities. This would form part of the construction EMP.
- 12.5 Deliveries of oversized plant/materials would occur under escort in accordance with all necessary road regulations.
- 12.6 Haulage of materials between areas of cut and fill would take place along the proposed road corridor or on defined haul roads.
- 12.7 Appropriate traffic management measures would be implemented to minimise any traffic related impacts from crossovers or access points to construction activity areas from public roads.
- 12.8 Access would be maintained to all private properties during construction.
- 12.9 In the event that construction activities would affect a permanent access, alternative access would be provided in consultation with the affected property owner or resident. As far as practicable, this would be of a standard equivalent to the permanent access.

13 Resource Consumption

- 13.1 Opportunities for the reuse of grey water would be investigated as part of pre-construction planning to assist in reducing demand on the Williams River water resource.
- 13.2 Water collected in erosion and sediment controls such as retention basins would be used for dust suppression and landscaping to reduce demand on the Williams River water resource.
- 13.3 The waste management approach for the Tillegra Dam project would implement the reduce/reuse/recycle waste hierarchy in accordance with the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* and the NSW *Waste Avoidance and resource Recovery Strategy 2007*.

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- 13.4 Waste would be classified in accordance with the *NSW Waste Classification Guidelines* (Dept of Environment and Climate Change 2008) to manage the risks to the environment and human health. Should any waste be classified as special, liquid, hazardous, or restricted solid, appropriate treatment and disposal methods would be used.
- 13.5 If waste material is classified as dangerous or hazardous the movement of such waste would be conducted in accordance with the *Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail* (7th edition).
- 13.6 The recovery of resources within the inundation area would be undertaken in accordance with the Resource Recovery Strategy developed for the Project.

14 Contaminated Land

- 14.1 A final site-specific inspection would be undertaken of each property within the inundation area to ensure that any hazardous materials are removed from the inundation area as properties are progressively vacated. Full inspections would only occur after properties are vacated to ensure that all existing materials (such as agricultural chemicals) have been properly disposed of and so new materials cannot be introduced. Septic tanks and infiltration systems would also be decommissioned with the contents disposed of at this time.
- 14.2 Should the presence of contaminating material be confirmed during final inspection, assessment would be made of the need for additional investigations to delineate the extent of the contamination.
- 14.3 Should potentially asbestos-containing materials be encountered during investigation and/or construction, the management and/or removal of asbestos materials would be undertaken in accordance with the *NSW Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001*.
- 14.4 All excavated material from locations identified as containing contaminated material would be appropriately sampled, classified and stockpiled prior to off site disposal to a licensed facility, beneficial reuse on site or treatment in accordance with the relevant NSW guidelines.
- 14.5 All identified material that cannot be beneficially re-used, salvaged or recycled would be assessed for its likelihood of contaminating the reservoir. All identified contaminated material that poses a threat to human health or safety would be removed from the reservoir. A register of inert material proposed to be left within the reservoir (eg wooden fence posts, house foundations, unrecoverable general building waste) would be submitted to the Director-General prior to inundation, for review and consequent approval.

15 Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- 15.1 The design of the dam would provide for the installation of a mini hydroelectric power station.
- 15.2 Up to 1.5 million trees would be established as part of the carbon offset. The establishment of 331,000 trees has been specifically identified as being required.
- 15.3 A carbon neutral strategy for the Project would be implemented addressing the opportunities identified in Table 19.2 of the EA Report.