



GrainCorp

Port Kembla Bulk Liquids Terminal Repurposing

Construction and Operations Waste Management Plan

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE

This Construction and Operations Waste Management Plan has been developed to support the Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) for the Port Kembla Bulk Liquids Terminal (BLT) Repurposing project.

The PK BLT Repurposing Project aims to modify the existing bulk liquids terminal to change the stored liquids from mineral oils (petroleum-based oils) to animal and vegetable-based oils (Tallow and Used Cooking Oil), and to enable export functionality. To facilitate this, various works will be undertaken including:

- the existing bulk tanks will be upgraded with heating coils, agitators and insulation
- Four 100kL tanks will be installed for receipt and handling of tallow deliveries
- Excavation and construction of new concrete bunding to support the four 100kL tanks
- Replacement of the existing 250kW steam boiler with a heating plant consisting of a 2.5MW hot water boiler and a 1.3MW hot water boiler
- Modifications to the manifolding and piping across the facility
- Addition of ships pumps to facilitate the export functionality
- Installation of a 20kL hot water tank, piping and hose down reels across the storage area
- Construction of a new laboratory building for testing and sample storage

The purpose of this Construction and Operations Waste Management Plan is to describe the principles and procedures for the management of the waste generated by the Project, and outline measures to manage and mitigate waste generation during Project construction and operation.

As this is an existing operational facility, the operational waste management policies and procedures are described in the Port Kembla Grain Terminal Environmental Management Plan (EMP). This EMP will be updated to capture the changing requirements of the PK BLT facility under the proposed works.

This Construction and Operations Waste Management Plan will be updated prior to construction commencing.

1.2. RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Environmental Management Plan – Port Kembla Grain Terminal
- Environmental Protection Licence 3693 for Port Kembla Grain Terminal
- GNC-SHEQ-8-06 Waste Management Standard

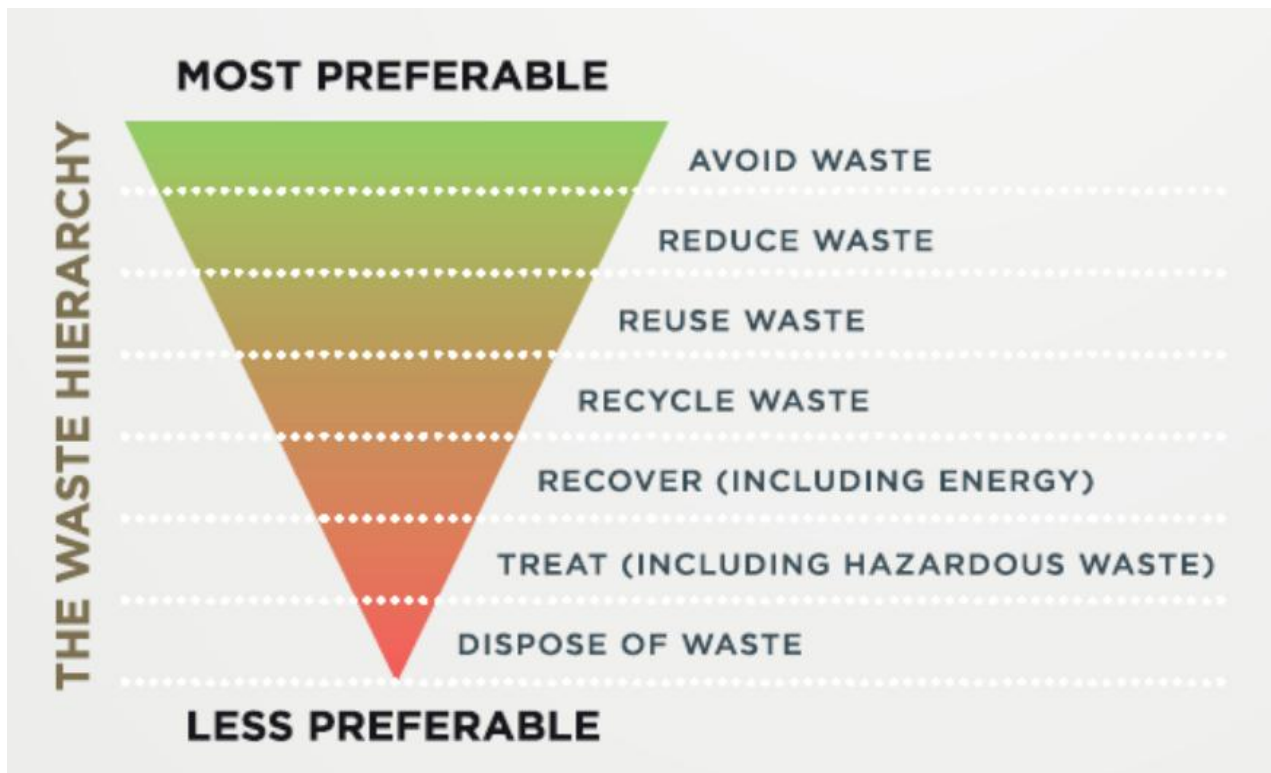
1.3. DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

Term	Definition
PK	<i>Port Kembla</i>
BLT	<i>Bulk Liquids Terminal</i>
SEE	<i>Statement of Environmental Effects</i>
UCO	<i>Used Cooking Oil</i>
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1993</i>
PRT	<i>Pre-Receipt Tank</i>
EMP	<i>Environmental Management Plan</i>
WMP	<i>Waste Management Plan</i>

2. REQUIREMENTS

2.1. LEGISLATION

The Environment Protection Act 1993 (EP Act) sets out the general environmental duty to take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise any resulting environmental harm. This requirement includes the management of waste. The EP Act prescribes the waste management hierarchy shown in the image below.



The EP Act also details listed wastes that have specific requirements due to their potentially contaminating nature.

2.2. COMPANY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The PK BLT facility operates under an Environmental Management Plan that details the waste management requirements for the bulk liquid operations. This EMP will be updated in accordance with the proposed project changes.

GrainCorp has a Waste Management Standard for all company activities, including the Port Kembla operations.

3. PROJECT OVERVIEW

3.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

GrainCorp plan to modify the existing Bulk Liquids Terminal which forms part of the broader GrainCorp Port Kembla Shipping Terminal facility located on Tom Thumb Road at Port Kembla. The objective of the proposal is to change the type of liquids stored at the terminal to Tallow and Used Cooking Oil pending their shipment overseas.

The proposed change in stored liquids necessitates changes to the development's existing infrastructure, including but not limited to, upgrades to the boiler system, modifications to the piping, installation of four additional pre-storage tanks and associated civil works.

In summary, the proposal seeks consent for alterations and additions including:

- Replacement of an existing 250 kW diesel-fired boiler with a 3.8 MW heating plant comprising a 2.5 MW hot water boiler and a 1.3 MW hot water boiler and provision of two emission stacks.
- Upgrade the existing outload stations to allow truck unloading.
- Addition of pumps to the ships lines to also allow export functionality, including minor upgrades to some internal pipework.
- Upgrades to the ten existing 1.25 ML tanks (Tanks TK-01 to TK-10) to allow for storage of both tallow and UCO by adding infrastructure such as:
 - heating coils;
 - external insulation and extending the cladding (splash guarding) all the way around to cover the insulation on all vertical surfaces; and
 - tank agitators.
- Design modifications to five of the approved 1.25 ML tanks to allow for storage of tallow and UCO. The sixth approved 1.25 ML Stage 2 tank will be replaced with the four proposed pre-receival tanks.
- Provision of four 100 kL tanks (three immediate, one future) for product pre-treatment/conditioning upon receival (Tanks DW-20 to DW-23).
- Establishment of heat tracing around pipework in proximity to tanks.
- Addition of a 20 kL hot water tank.
- Repurposing of an existing slops tank for use as a diesel storage tank containing boiler fuel.
- Repurposing of an existing diesel storage tank for use as a slops tank.
- Construction of a new laboratory and sample storage facility.

3.2. KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The key construction activities include the following:

- Excavation of footings and foundations for the pre-receival tanks and laboratory
- Temporary stockpiling of topsoil and subsoil
- Extending stormwater piping and pits
- Establishment and operation of temporary facilities including site huts, temporary workshop and laydown areas

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- Decommissioning, demolition and removal of existing boiler and miscellaneous process pipework
- Pipe welding and fabrication
- Crane lifts
- Tank installation
- Insulation and cladding on tanks
- Structural steel installation for pipe bridges
- Pump installation and grouting
- Electrical wiring and installation
- Commissioning

The key operations activities include the following:

- Disposal of slops water (oil/water mixes)
- Laboratory testing and operations
- Administration

3.3. POTENTIAL PROJECT WASTE SOURCES

Potential sources of waste generated during the construction works are outlined in the below table.

#	Potential Sources of Waste	Project Activity	Construction	Operations
1	General Construction	All	Y	
2	Clean fill material	PRT footings, laboratory footings, stormwater piping installation	Y	
3	Potentially contaminated soil	PRT footings, laboratory footings, stormwater piping installation	Y	
4	Slops water (oil/water mix)	Commissioning, operations	Y	Y
5	Waste Concrete	PRT bund, footings for pipe bridge, stormwater piping installation	Y	
6	Steel	Process and services pipework, structural steel for pipe bridges, tank insulation and cladding, laboratory construction	Y	
7	Electrical conductors and insulators	Electrical wiring and installation	Y	
8	Hazardous materials and chemicals	Pipe welding and fabrication, structural steel installation, insulation and cladding on tanks. Laboratory operations.	Y	Y
9	Timber	PRT footings, laboratory footings, stormwater piping installation, laboratory construction	Y	
10	Domestic waste	Site huts, laboratory	Y	Y

4. WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.1. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMISATION OF WASTE

The project will avoid waste generation and seek to minimise waste where reasonably practicable.

Measures to minimise waste generated may include:

- Prioritising pre-fabricated construction techniques and fabrication
- Design around re-using existing infrastructure and equipment on site
- Commissioning systems using water and products that can be captured and used in the operation of the facility

4.2. REUSE AND RECYCLING OF WASTE

The project aims to re-use equipment for alternative purposes where fit to do so and provide means for recycling waste streams.

Measures may include:

- Re-using redundant pipework and manifolds in other parts of the works
- Reusing bulk tank splash shielding for the insulation and cladding of the tanks
- Providing dedicated steel recycling bins construction waste streams to enable steel recycling
- Stockpile clean fill material and re-use on site for other works

4.3. TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

For waste materials unable to be otherwise managed, disposal services will be utilised for off-site reuse, reprocessing, recycling or disposal. Waste disposal will be via licenced waste facilities.

Measures may include:

- Providing dedicated waste bins for different waste streams for off-site disposal
- Disposing of commissioning liquids (water and oil/water mixes) through licenced waste disposal contractors
- Ensuring that any hazardous wastes generated from the laboratory operations are disposed in accordance with all standards and regulations and via suitably licenced transport contractors

4.4. MANAGEMENT OF PROJECT GENERATED WASTE

Specific waste management options will be implemented across the project site to minimise waste impacts to the local environment. All waste management options will conform to the waste management hierarchy.

The following table describes waste sources for the construction.

#	Potential Sources of Waste	Controls	Construction	Operations
1	General Construction	• Separate waste into streams and store with clearly marked containers/bins/skips • Where offsite disposal is required, dispose to a suitable licensed facility	Y	

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		via an appropriately licensed transport contractor		
2	Clean fill material	• Locate temporary stockpiles in areas clear of vegetation and watercourses • Reuse as backfill around civil excavations and footings where appropriate • Stockpile for re-use in landscaping works around the site	Y	
3	Potentially contaminated soil	• In the unlikely event that contaminated soils are discovered, segregate soils from the surrounding environment and remove from site for remediation or disposal depending on the nature of the contamination	Y	
4	Slops water (oil/water mix)	• Water and oil/water mixes will be managed and stored in the on site slops tank. These liquids will then be disposed of offsite when they can't be re-used. Suitably licensed transport and disposal contractors will be used.	Y	Y
5	Waste Concrete	• Waste concrete will be transferred to a licenced facility for re-use or disposal.	Y	
6	Steel	• Reuse steel piping where quality is suitable. • Collect steel scraps in dedicated containers for recycling by authorised scrap metal recyclers.	Y	
7	Electrical conductors and insulators	• Return waste electrical material to supplier for re-use	Y	
8	Hazardous materials and chemicals	• Dispose of all waste hazardous substances to a suitably licensed facility by an appropriately licensed transport contractor	Y	Y
9	Timber	• Return timber forms and other materials to the supplier • Separate timber wastes into a dedicated container and dispose of via a suitable waste facility	Y	
10	Domestic waste	• Store food contaminated waste in covered containers (bins) and regularly dispose of from site to reduce likelihood of attracting vermin • Provide recycling bins for site huts and laboratory to allow separation of waste streams for recycling offsite	Y	Y

5. EXECUTION

5.1. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#	Role	Responsible / Accountable for...
1.	GrainCorp	- Primarily responsible for managing and minimisation of waste - Ensuring compliance with licences and regulations - Managing and updating the site EMP - Managing and updating this WMP - Managing wastes generated during commissioning and operation
2.	Head Contractor	- Managing wastes generated during construction - Provide waste management facilities throughout construction - Ensuring sub-contractors are aware of and instructed in use of on-site waste management facilities and processes.
3.	Sub-Contractors	- Conform with waste management procedures - Utilise recycling and disposal services provided

5.2. MONITORING

Regular inspections and monitoring will be undertaken for the project during the construction stage to ensure compliance with this management plan and all other associated licences and regulations.

Monitoring will include the following:

- recording the type and quantity of wastes generated and disposed of off-site
- recurrent inspections of waste storage containers to ensure appropriate use and prevent cross-contamination with other waste types
- recurrent inspections of construction site and operational areas ensure wastes are being managed in accordance with this plan

5.3. TRAINING AND AWARENESS

To ensure the project team understand their responsibilities and expectations in relation to environmental management, training and awareness will need to occur throughout the course of the Project.

This may include:

- Site inductions – site specific inductions for all personnel working on the site, detailing the requirements of the waste management plan
- Task specific training – relevant staff to be trained in construction waste management specific to the requirements of the facility
- Awareness – communications made to relevant staff regarding waste requirements and performance

5.4. REVIEW

Continual update and improvement of this WMP will be achieved through evaluation of environmental management performance against environmental policies, objectives and targets. Opportunities will be identified to refine and improve processes.