

Our reference: Contact: EF13/5390 DOC13/43039 Chris Burton 02 6022 0609

The General Manager Greater Hume Shire Council PO Box 99 HOLBROOK NSW 2644

Attention:

Colin Kane

Dear Mr Pinnuck

Re DA 42-12/13 – Proposed resource recovery composting facility, Kalawa, Gerogery

I refer to a meeting between Transpacific Industries Pty Ltd (TPI), Blueprint Planning & Development Pty Ltd and the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) on 12 August 2013 in relation to the proposed resource recovery composting operation at Lot 1 DP 174425 and Lot 9 DP 10665, Kalawa, 92 Patterson's Road, Gerogery.

The meeting was requested by the proponent TPI to seek further clarification about the definition of waste types in condition L5.1 of the General Terms of Approval (GTA) (Notice No 1510252) issued by the EPA for the Gerogery resource recovery composting proposal.

As discussed with your Colin Kane on 16 August 2013 in order to clarify the definitions for the parties involved, these definitions have been included at Attachment A. It should be noted that the waste type in row three (3) of the table in condition L5.1 of the GTA was omitted from the original GTA provided to Greater Hume Shire Council. This waste should read General or Specific exempted waste and the definition of this waste is also included at Attachment A.

In addition, following a review of the GTA by TPI, they requested that a water quality discharge point be included as part of the project. The EPA has considered this request and provided at Attachment B additional conditions that would be applied to a licensed discharge point.

We would appreciate if Council could note this information and ensure the Southern Regional Joint Planning Panel is provided with this advice.

If you have any further enquiries about this matter further please contact Chris Burton by telephoning 02 6022 0609.

Yours sincerely

BRIAN WILD

Head Albury Unit
Environment Protection Authority

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PO Box 544 Albury NSW 2640 Second Floor, Government Offices 512 Dean Street Albury NSW 2640 Tel: (02) 6022 0600 Fax: (02) 6022 0610 ABN 30 841 387 271 www.environment.nsw.gov.au

16 August 2013

ATTACHMENT A

Organic Waste

organics means natural organic fibrous materials of waste and non-waste origin, including:

- (a) putrescible organics (such as meat, fish, poultry, fruit, vegetable and their cooked or processed products, biosolids and animal materials), and
- (b) non-putrescible organics (such as timber, garden trimmings, agricultural, forestry and crop materials, and natural fibrous organic and vegetative materials),

but does not include:

- (c) human-made organic chemicals (such as solvents, industrial, agricultural, mining, household chemical cleaning agents and personal care products), or
- (d) naturally occurring organic chemicals that have been refined and concentrated by human activity (such as oil, petrol, diesel and coal tar).

Garden Waste

garden waste means waste that consists of branches, grass, leaves, plants, loppings, tree trunks, tree stumps and similar materials, and includes any mixture of those materials.

Liquid Food Waste

Means waste that meets both the liquid waste and food waste definitions as specified below:

Liquid waste means any waste (other than special waste) that includes any of the following: (a) anything that:

- (i) has an angle of repose of less than 5 degrees above horizontal, or
- (ii) becomes free-flowing at or below 60°C or when it is transported, or
- (iii) is generally not capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel,
- (b) anything that is classified as liquid waste pursuant to an EPA Gazettal notice.

and,

Food waste means waste from the manufacture, preparation, sale or consumption of food but does not include grease trap waste.

Wood Waste

Wood waste means sawdust, timber offcuts, wooden crates, wooden packaging, wooden pallets, wood shavings and similar materials, and includes any mixture of those materials, but does not include wood treated with chemicals such as copper chrome arsenate (CCA), high temperature creosote (HTC), pigmented emulsified creosote (PEC) and light organic solvent preservative (LOSP).

Grease Trap Waste

Grease trap waste means any grease, oil, solids, water or other matter:

- (a) that results from the preparation or manufacturing of food, and
- (b) that is collected in a grease trap in the usual course of the operation of the grease trap.

Waste Processing Non-Thermal Treatment

Non-thermal treatment of liquid waste, meaning the receiving of liquid waste (other than waste oil) from off site and its processing otherwise than by thermal treatment.

Composting

Composting, meaning the aerobic or anaerobic biological conversion of organics into humus-like products: (a) by methods such as bioconversion, biodigestion or vermiculture,

(b) by size reduction of organics by shredding, chipping, mulching or grinding.

General or Specific Exempted Waste

Waste that meets all the conditions of a resource recovery exemption under Clause 51A of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005.*

ATTACHMENT B

L3. Concentration limits

- L3.1 For each discharge point or utilisation area specified in the table/s below, the concentration of a pollutant discharged at that point, or applied to that area, must not exceed the concentrations limits specified for that pollutant in the table.
- L3.2 Where a pH quality limit is specified in the Table, the specified percentage of samples must be within the specified ranges.
- L3.3 To avoid any doubt, this condition does not authorise the discharge or emission of any other pollutants.

Point to be advised

Water and Land

Pollutant	Units of measure	50% concentration limit	90% concentration limit	3DGM concentration limit	100% concentration limit
					15
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L				
Ammonia - Nitrogen	mg/L				2
Total Nitrogen	mg/L				10
Total Phosphorus	mg/L				0.3
Oil and Grease	mg/L				2
рН					6.5 - 8.5
Conductivity	μS/cm				500
Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/L				10

Note: Discharge from this discharge point is only permitted to occur for rainfall events that exceed the design return period specified in the General Terms of Approval.

M2. Requirement to monitor concentration of pollutants discharged

M2.1 For each monitoring/ discharge point or utilisation area specified below (by a point number), the applicant must monitor (by sampling and obtaining results by analysis) the concentration of each pollutant specified in Column 1. The applicant must use the sampling method, units of measure, and sample at the frequency, specified opposite in the other columns:

Point to be advised

Water and Land

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Special Frequency 1	Grab sample	
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	Special Frequency 2	Grab Sample	

Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Special Frequency 2	Grab sample
Ammonia - Nitrogen	mg/L	Special Frequency 2	Grab sample
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Special Frequency 2	Grab sample
Electrical Conductivity	μS/cm	Special Frequency 2	In-situ probe
рН		Special Frequency 2	In-situ probe
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Special Frequency 1	Grab sample

Special Frequency 1 means one week prior to discharge and then weekly during any discharge.

Special Frequency 2 means one week prior to discharge and then daily during any discharge.

M3. Requirement to monitor volume or mass

M3.1 For each discharge point or utilisation area specified below, the applicant must monitor: the volume of liquids discharged to water or applied to the area;

the mass of solids applied to the area;

over the interval, at the frequency and using the method and units of measure, specified below.

Point	Interval for	Frequency	Units of Measure	Sampling Method
To be advised	Monthly	Daily during discharge	Litres	To be approved in writing by the EPA

M4. Testing methods - concentration limits

M4.2 Monitoring for the concentration of a pollutant discharged to waters or applied to a utilisation area required by condition M3 must be done in accordance with:

the Approved Methods Publication; or

if there is no methodology required by the Approved Methods Publication or by the general terms of approval or in the licence under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 in relation to the development or the relevant load calculation protocol, a method approved by the EPA in writing before any tests are conducted,

unless otherwise expressly provided in the licence.

Note: Testing methods - load limit

Clause 17(1) and (2) of the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 1998 requires that monitoring of actual loads of assessable pollutants listed in **L2.1** must be carried out in accordance with the testing method set out in the relevant load calculation protocol for the fee-based activity classification.