Section A Introduction:

A proposal to develop an inert landfill and resource recovery centre on the H.B.M.I. Pty Ltd quarry site at Leslie Vale was advertised for public comment. Representations were received by the Kingborough City Council from a single local landowner and from local and state government agencies. The Environment Protection Authority reviewed the representations and produced a document titled “Hazell Bros Group Pty Ltd / Leslie Vale Inert Waste Landfill Summary of Public, Agency and Council comments”.

The following sections respond to the representations made by the local landowner interested in the inert landfill and resource recovery centre proposal. The summary of the comment in red is followed by a short statement either elaborating on information found in the Environment Effects Report or introducing new information to address the comment.

A: Relevant Public Submissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>1.5 Nature of inert synthetic materials and management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No treatment option listed for “Inert synthetic materials in Table 2. A treatment option is listed for all other waste types. The representor seeks information on what materials are included in this category and details of the method of treatment [management] of these wastes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Inert synthetic materials’; refers to those materials that do not conform to a designated waste stream but are still defined as inert waste. Inert synthetic material has been included to account for plastics that may be included in demolition waste. Where practical, plastic will be diverted to recycling, otherwise it will be directed to landfill.

The sustainability guide (Environment Division, 2004) defines inert waste as: “Wastes that do not undergo environmentally significant physical, chemical or biological transformations and have no potentially hazardous content once landfilled. Substantial quantities of inert waste may be derived from building and demolition works, including bricks, concrete, glass, plastics, metal, and timber. Inert waste must not be contaminated or mixed with any other material.” To qualify for treatment at this facility, inert synthetic materials must conform to this description.
Environmental

1.12, 3.2, 3.3 Contamination of adjacent land

The representor seeks assurances that contamination arising from past or future activities at the proposal site will not migrate onto the adjacent property to the north east, either via surface or groundwater or by any other means.

This operation has been planned to handle only inert materials. Three levels of control have been introduced into the waste acceptance and management process to ensure that no materials that could cause environmental contamination are introduced onto the site. Refer to waste handling commitments under Operation in The Environment Effects Report (Williams, 2009).

Comments on the proposal from the Environment Protection Authority asked for the Environment Effects Report to include a detailed hydro-geological assessment and report. This work was performed by William C Cromer Pty Ltd.

The hydro-geological assessment found that seepage from under the existing fill material contained levels of nutrients and metals above those recommended for discharge into natural waterways. The assessment also states that “The water table in the area is expected to be a subdued replica of the topography, so it will flow (at rates determined by the water table gradient and bulk rock permeability) in the directions that surface water would flow ie in a general southwesterly direction from the site.” (Cromer, 2009 A).

The design for the inert landfill incorporates a perimeter drain that will capture all surface water emanating from the landfill site and direct it towards the sediment retention basins on the southwestern side. This drain will be constructed in the first phase of activities. In the unlikely event that seepage from under the existing fill is liberated on the north eastern side during construction, the perimeter drain will intercept the flow and direct it to the southwest. Refer to Figures 3 and 4 of the Environmental Effects Report (Williams, 2009).

Planning

2.5 Buffers and land use restrictions

The proponent notes that a buffer distance to residences from an inert waste landfill of 300m is recommended [in the Landfill Sustainability Guide 2004] whilst the Kingborough Planning Scheme requires an attenuation distance of 500m. The representor seeks conformation that any buffer for the conduct of the proposed activity would be within the existing quarry buffer and that the proposal will not result in any additional land-use restrictions being placed on adjacent land.

The proposed inert landfill and recycling operation is located wholly within the boundaries of the Leslie Vale Quarry mining lease, number 1382P/M. Blasting, crushing and screening operations take place at this quarry and as such an attenuation distance exists measured 1000 metres outside the mining lease boundary. The mining lease boundary follows the property boundary between H.B.M.I. Pty Ltd land (title reference 101664/7 and 198868/1) and neighbouring land (title reference 20533/2). Land that falls within the attenuation distance has restrictions on development as a result of the land’s proximity to the mining lease boundary.

The inert landfill and recycling operation attenuation distance resides within the quarry...
The status of the landfill and recycling operation attenuation distance is separate to and independent of the quarry’s attenuation distance.

### Planning

#### 5.2 Vegetation screening and visual amenity

The representor requests that particular attention be given to mitigate any impact of the operation on visual amenity when viewed from the representor’s property bordering the site to the north-east, including at the farthest boundary of the property at the junction of Leslie Vale and Mt Pleasant Road.

Figure 1 below is an aerial image of the inert landfill site and surrounds. Two lines representing cross sections through the landscape from 410 Leslie Road to the landfill and from 192 Leslie Road are shown. Subsequent figures 2 and 3 are cross sectional representations of the landscape along these lines. The shape of the landform has been derived from 10 metre interval contours and is represented with a vertical exaggeration of 2.

The final completed shape of the inert landfill is displayed with a maximum completed height of R.L. 293m. A red line representing an uninterrupted line of sight from the observer to the target (the inert landfill) is shown.

Cross section AA shows that the landfill cap at its maximum height would be visible from this vantage point if it were not for intervening trees. However, the landfill cap will appear as a low grassy hill and from a distance of 1.4 kilometres the difference between this and the hill immediately in front of it will be barely discernable.

Cross section BB shows that from the vantage point on Leslie Road outside 192 the existing saddle will screen the inert landfill cap from view. Activity on the landfill cap will not be discernable from activity on the active hard standing area immediately in front. A re-vegetation effort between the boundary and the existing access road will further screen the inert landfill from view in this direction.

Plate 1 showing the view field from outside 192 Leslie Road
Figure 2: Cross-Section AA from 410 Leslie Road to Inert Landfill Site

Complete landfill max. height 293m

Figure 2: Cross-Section AA from 410 Leslie Road to Inert Landfill Site
Figure 3: Cross Section BB from 192 Leslie Road to Inert Landfill Site
Section B: Introduction

Representations were received from the Development and Conservation Assessment section of DPIPWE and the Traffic and Infrastructure section of DIER requesting additional information. The following sections address these requests.

B. Referral agency comments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development and Conservation Assessment (DPIPWE)</th>
<th>Environmental 4.4, Page 50</th>
<th>A commitment to adhere to the Tasmanian Washdown Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control Ed.1. (DCAB) is recommended.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The H.B.M.I. Pty Ltd Leslie Vale Quarry site has recently been certified Phytophthora free. The site does have localised infestations of weeds including broom, thistles and ragwort and has an established, active weed management program to control these weeds.

The proponent will introduce the following measures to mitigate the risk of vehicles carrying weed seed from the site.

1. The weed management program will target areas in close proximity to the Inert landfill and Resource Recovery Centre.
2. The weed management strategies are timed kill weeds while actively growing but before they set seed.
3. The surface water management system will direct runoff into designated drains away from trafficked areas so that vehicles do not collect mud from the site.
4. The Inert Landfill and Resource Recovery Centre will deploy portable wheel wash equipment to wash the underside of trucks leaving the facility to ensure that any dust or soil containing weed or diseases is washed off before the vehicle leaves the facility (see Appendix 1).
5. Soil washed from vehicles will be reclaimed and deposited within the landfill for permanent storage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental 5, Page 56</th>
<th>Post rehabilitation and revegetation monitoring procedures are requested.</th>
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</table>

The performance of the landfill and supporting structures and revegetation will be monitored in accordance with DPQC 082 Rehabilitation Monitoring Procedure (see Appendix 2). In addition to internal inspections and reporting procedures, the Inert Landfill and Resource Recovery Centre must comply with the mining lease rehabilitation requirements.

The Inert Landfill and Resource Recovery Centre will operate within the boundary of mining lease number 1382P/M. H.B.M.I Pty Ltd will operate both the landfill and quarry activities and is the lessee. Most of the inert landfill footprint occupies an area of the lease that has been previously disturbed. The holder of the mining lease has obligations under the Mineral Resources and Development Act 1995 to progressively rehabilitate areas of mining lease that are no longer required for production activities.
Once the inert landfill is full the surface rehabilitation and revegetation effort will be completed. Once the vegetation cover is considered to be self sustaining the operator is entitled to claim a reduction in security deposit held by Mineral Resources Tasmania. The Leasing Officer responsible for the mining lease will conduct periodic inspections of the entire mining lease area and when a claim for partial refund of the deposit is made; the rehabilitated areas will be inspected to confirm that the vegetation and runoff control facilities are self sustaining.
### Traffic and Infrastructure (DIER)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning 3.10, Page 45 and Appendix 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A traffic impact assessment in relation the Leslie Vale Road intersection is required. The following comments have previously been made and are considered to have not been addressed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To enable DIER to consider the affect this proposal may have on the junction of Leslie Road and the Huon Highway, it is considered that a proper traffic analysis of the turning movements needs to be supplied including:

- Baseline traffic data of all current activities at the site (including extractive operations or any other activity operated by HBMI or other Hazell Bros Group company) which use the Leslie Road junction.
- Expected additional vehicle movements for all vehicles entering and exiting the site, including those vehicles not managed by HBMI, as a consequence of the proposed landfill and resource recovery operation.

For instance, currently HBMI operates a landscaping supply business which is also accessible from Leslie Road. The EER does not fully explore the sale of recovered material through this retail facility, such as the sale of shredded green waste as landscaping mulch.

In summary detailed traffic information pertaining to all existing and proposed operations is requested.

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The proponent commissioned a Traffic Impact Assessment to evaluate the operational standard of the existing roads and intersections used by traffic from the proposed facility. Milan Prodanovic of ‘Milan Prodanovic Traffic Engineering and Road Safety’ was engaged to undertake the assessment. The assessment focused on the intersection of Leslie Road and Huon Highway. The complete report of the assessment is included as Appendix 3. The conclusions of the assessment can be summarised as follows:

- There is no concern with the current intersection layout, traffic management or sight distances.
- The intersection has a good safety record.
- The proposal will increase the traffic volume by only 3.0 to 4.5 percent which will not materially affect the performance of the intersection.
- Future growth in Huon Highway traffic will cause unacceptable delays for traffic entering the intersection from Leslie Road.
- It will be necessary to upgrade the intersection within the decade to accommodate the expected traffic growth.
Section C: Introduction

Representations were received from the Kingborough City Council requesting additional information. The following sections address these requests.

| Kingborough City Council | Section 2.8 | A certified Forest Practice Plan is required in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act 2002, unless ‘exceptional circumstances’ exist as defined under the Forest Practices Act 1985. If exceptional circumstances have been deemed to exist then written confirmation from the Forest Practices Authority is required.

A certified Forest Practices Plan referring to the area of clearing required at the toe of the proposed inert landfill is included as Appendix 4.

| Section 2.8 | In accordance with Schedule 10 of the Kingborough Planning Scheme 2000 a biodiversity offset is required for the clearance and conversion of Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland and Eucalyptus globulus forest and woodland. Details of the proposed offset must be provided to the satisfaction of the Kingborough Council’s Natural Resource Management coordinator.

Consistent with the obligations of the Forest Practices Plan the proponent has offered two separate commitments to offset the loss of approximately 1 hectare of mixed E. ovata and E. globulus woodland.

Proponent will place a restrictive covenant over 5 hectares of private land in close proximity to the area to be cleared.

In addition the proponent will plant a mixture of E. ovata and E. globulus seedlings along the northern boundary of the property (see Figure 4 for details). This land is adjacent to neighbouring forest and woodland and is in close proximity to the Inert Landfill and Resource Recovery Centre site. The Proponent will include this land in the ongoing rehabilitation monitoring and weed management program to ensure the success of the planting.

| Section 1.5 | In relation to proposed processing of greenwaste and topsoils [as listed in Table 2] procedures are required to ensure declared weeds under the Weed Management Act 1999 are not contained in landscaping materials generated from these wastes.

The Inert Landfill and Resource Recovery Centre will primarily process wastes arising from commercial and industrial demolition projects. At times quantities of woody green waste and topsoil will be included in excavated materials taken from demolition and construction sites. These materials will be accepted by the facility and enter the waste stream for processing.

Woody green waste will be stockpiled and when sufficient quantity has accumulated the materials will be mechanically chipped to produce wood chip...
mulch for use onsite in rehabilitation projects. The topsoil will be stockpiled and used onsite for capping the landfill, or rehabilitating rock dumps or worked out areas of the quarry.

All of the woody green waste or topsoils accepted and processed through the Inert Landfill and Resource Recovery Centre will be retained onsite for rehabilitation and revegetation works on the site.
Comprehensively spray thistle and broom infestation.
Retain existing immature and mature trees and where possible retain native shrubs and sedges.
Hand plant 50% mix of \textit{E. globulus} / \textit{E. ovata} seedlings in autumn, one seedling every six square metres.
Second season planting under storey mixture of selected species from Table 10 of EER.
Protect seedlings with socks to discourage browsing.
Include area in weed and rehabilitation management plans.

Establish \textit{Eucalyptus globulus} \textit{E. ovata} planting (2.1 ha) as offset for community lost to clearing for landfill development.

Figure 4: Offset Planting
The commitments listed below are made by the Proponent in this supplement to the Development Proposal and Environmental Management Plan and are additional to those already detailed in the DPEMP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Proponent’s commitment</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weed and disease control</td>
<td>The proponent will use portable wheel wash equipment to ensure that the operation of the Inert Landfill and Resource Recovery Centre complies with the Tasmanian Washdown Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control Ed.1. (DCAB).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post rehabilitation facilities and vegetation</td>
<td>The performance of the landfill and supporting structures and re-vegetation effort will be monitored in accordance with DPQC 082 rehabilitation monitoring procedure. Monitoring will continue until the works are considered to be self-sustaining. A record of the periodic inspection sheets will be maintained and made available for inspection by the regulatory authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facilities and vegetation monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified Forest Practices Plan</td>
<td>The clearing necessary to stabilize the existing landfill and prepare for the new Inert Landfill and Resource Recovery Centre will be offset with two separate commitments: 5 hectares of forest will be protected with a restrictive covenant on the title of the land; and 2 hectares of new <em>E. globulus</em> / <em>E. ovata</em> forest will be planted close to the 1 hectare that will be lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed management in topsoil and green waste</td>
<td>All of the woody green waste or topsoils accepted and processed through the Inert Landfill and Resource Recovery Centre will be retained onsite for rehabilitation and revegetation works on the site.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendices

Appendix 1: RFG Wheel Washer

Appendix 2: DPQC 082 Rehabilitation Monitoring Procedure


Appendix 4: Certified Forest Practices Plan

References


