



Note that minutes are paraphrased to an extent and may not exactly match actual statements.

Project	Hydro Kurri Kurri site redevelopment project	From	Alexandra Parker
Subject	Community Reference Group	Tel	1800 066 243
Venue/Date/Time	Thursday 24 September 2015 Hydro offices, Kurri Kurri 6.00pm – 7:30pm	Job No	21/23175
Copies to	All committee members		
Attendees	Mr Rod Doherty – President Kurri Kurri Business Chamber Mrs Kerry Hallett – Hunter BEC Mr Colin Maybury – Kurri Kurri Landcare Group Mr Toby Thomas – Community representative Mr Andrew Walker – Hydro Kurri Kurri Mr Richard Brown – Managing Director, Hydro Kurri Kurri Mr Kerry McNaughton – Environmental Officer, Hydro Kurri Kurri Mr Bill Metcalfe – Community representative Clr Morgan Campbell – Cessnock City Council Mr Alan Gray – Community representative Mr Ian Shillington – Manager Urban Growth, Maitland City Council Ms Debra Ford - Community representative Mr Shaun Taylor – Environ Mr Michael Ulph – CRG Chair, GHD Ms Alexandra Parker – CRG minutes, GHD		
Guests/observers	Mr Robert Milne – Assisting Hydro with procurement Krystal Sellars – Editor - Cessnock Advertiser Sam Norris – Journalist Maitland Mercury - Fairfax Media		
Apologies	Mr Brad Wood – Community representative Mr Ian Turnbull – Manager Natural Environment Planning, Cessnock City Council Clr Arch Humphery – Maitland City Council		
Not present			

Notes	Action
<p>Michael Ulph (Chair) <i>Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country</i></p> <p>Meeting commenced at 6.00 pm</p>	

Meeting agenda

- Welcome and meeting opening
- Apologies
- Acceptance of minutes from the last meeting
- Project update
- Assessment criteria for recycling spent pot lining
- Remembering the history of smelting
- CRG questions and answers
- General business
- Next meeting / Meeting close

Welcome and meeting opening

Michael Ulph welcomes the committee and guests Krystal Cellars, Sam Norris and Robert Milne and invites Robert to introduce himself.

Robert Milne: I am a procurement and contract specialist and I have been brought in by Hydro to assist with the procurement and contract arrangements more broadly for the project.

Specifically I will be tasked with figuring out the commercial arrangements for any spent pot lining recycling options that are considered.

That is why I am here to observe today and see how the criteria goes because eventually I will be one of the people who have to use it to look at options.

I was born and bred in Kurri and know a few faces around the room.



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Michael Ulph confirms that Ian Turnbull, Brad Wood, Arch Humphery and Natalie Drage (was to be Ian Turnbull's delegate) are apologies and asks for introductions around the room to familiarise guests.

Michael introduces Shaun Taylor from Environ.

Last meetings minutes

Michael Ulph: The next item is the acceptance of the last minutes. Can I have someone please move they are true and correct.

Colin Maybury: No I do not move that, I asked a question that I sent into you asking about the one hundred thousand tonnes that had been exported of spent pot lining. I can't find any record of that.

Michael Ulph: If we can bring that up as a question in the appropriate time.

Colin Maybury: It goes to the minutes.

Michael Ulph: But what was said was said. So what we are saying [agreeing] is the minutes are a true and correct record of what he said.

Minutes moved as a true and correct record by Kerry McNaughton and seconded by Toby Thomas.

There was one action that was with Col to try and find a link to the rubber encapsulation, the rubber balloon for the encapsulation of spent pot lining. We talked about it at a couple of meetings and looked to see if we could find a link to that.

Colin Maybury: I can't find it. I looked twice for about three hours each time. It was part of a PDF file and subsequently it was hidden in it which I read through very quickly, and I can't remember where it was and I can't locate it back again.

Michael Ulph: Alright, that's fine we will move on. We have a project update. Richard is delegating that one to Andrew.

Notes **Action**

Project update

Andrew Walker: Thanks Michael.

That's the agenda.

This is what I am going to cover in the activity update.

Starting with the anode rods. We have now completed that work that has taken about 11 months. We have separated the aluminium stems from the cast steel yokes on all 10,800 anode rods. We have removed all the steel pins and aluminium. That was so we could recycle all those materials.

Asbestos removal in pot rooms. We have done as much as we can for now. We will be doing some more work next year, in some other areas of the plant, mainly the carbon plant and in some of the office buildings where we have asbestos floor tiles and things.

Asbestos Removal - Potrooms



Line 1 Fume Ductwork
Line 2/3 Insulators

- As much ACM as possible has now been removed from all Potlines – Feb to Jul '15
- ACM in other production areas and office buildings will be removed in H1'16.

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We have also been removing asbestos on some of the buffer zone properties. We are actually going to demolish four houses starting next month, where we have already removed asbestos.

We have now completed removing all the packing coke from the bake furnace. We had to do that before we could start demolishing the refractories. So we have removed 2,500 tonnes of packing coke using a vacuum truck and we are in the process of bagging that material so it can be recycled at another aluminium smelter.

Agenda

1. Activity Update
2. Recycling of Spent Potlining – criteria for assessment of options
3. Acknowledging the Smelters History
4. Q&A

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Activity Update

- Early works progress
 - Anode rod separation
 - Asbestos removal
 - Packing coke removal
 - Bake furnace refractory delining
 - Crushing of refractories
 - Structural steel fabrication & installation
 - Filter bag removal
 - Bulk oil removal
 - Preparation of the cranes
 - Superstructure / busbar removal
 - Power supply
 - Recycling of carbon materials

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Anode Rod Separation – COMPLETED

Scope: Separate the aluminium stems from the cast steel yokes on 10,800 anode rods and remove lifting pins & safety straps

Schedule: Nov'14 to Sep'15



Hydraulic Shearing Press
Sheared Aluminium Stems
Cast Steel Yokes

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Notes **Action**

Bagging of Packing Coke



Over 860 tonnes of packing coke has been bagged for future sale to another aluminium smelter

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Asbestos Removal – Buffer Zone



- Asbestos removal completed on five Hydro-owned properties in the buffer zone.
- Demolition of some buffer zone properties to start in October '15.

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We are still progressing with demolition of the refractory in the bake furnace. So that we can use that as a temporary storage area for spent pot lining. The spent pot lining which is currently in the pots in the pot rooms and that work will be going on until early December.

This just shows the cross over duct which is part of the baking furnace. I think last meeting we were half way through, we have now finished de-lining those. That was all manual work.

We have also completed the crushing we had to do. We had to crush about 3,700 tonnes of refractory bricks to make some ramps to go into the bake furnace so we can traffic heavy vehicles in and out of the furnace.

That's what I am talking about there. The crushed refractory brick will be used to make these ramps. We have also been doing some structural steel installation work underneath a suspended slab in the bake furnace, been removing the cross over duct, the one that we de-lined.

Removal of Packing Coke from Anode Bake Furnace (ABF2) - **COMPLETED**



2,500T of packing coke now removed from ABF2 – now 100% complete.

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Refractory Crushing - **COMPLETED**



Crushing of 3,700T of refractory bricks for ABF2 ramp construction

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Refractory Delining



SMF removal and delining of the furnace continued in August. Due for completion by early December.

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So these photos show the cross over duct being

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removed. That was done by a local Kurri firm during August. That's been sent to a steel recycler.

This is the structural steel going in underneath the suspended slab. These are some retaining walls that we are building on either side so this whole void will be filled with crushed refractory and the ramps will go into the furnace in that direction.



We have also been removing filter bags from some of our bag houses. These photos are the bake furnace fume treatment centre or scrubber.

This is the place plant fume treatment centre.

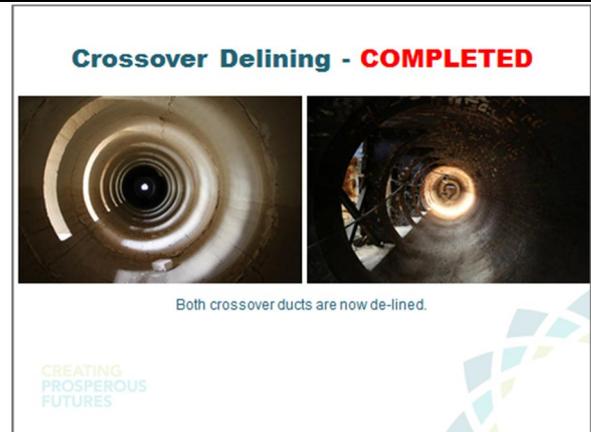
This one has coal tar pitch impregnated in the bags as well as this one.

Some other dust collectors around the site had cryolite or silicon. We have removed those bags and we have got them stored in a shed. They will stay on site until we have the containment cell ready. Some non-recyclable demolition wastes will be going into the cell and this is an example of that.

We are also removing oil now which is going to a firm at Rutherford and getting cleaned and recycled. There is 19,000 litres of HTM oil which stands for Heat Transfer Medium which was in our base plant and 21,000 litres of hydraulic oil and that work will be going through to the end of this year.

We also have about half a million litres of oil in the switchyard which we have to address later.

We have been doing a lot of work getting ready for bus bar and super structure removal in the pot rooms. We have been getting cranes ready. We have had to get a company in to re-certify



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cranes and do some maintenance work on them.

This photo shows the crane we are going to use in lines two and three. It is a small ten tonne crane. We have never done this before, we used the crane transporters to move the crane from line three into the maintenance bay and then it can go into line two. So we can share that crane between those two potlines.

The superstructure and busbar removals. We have awarded that contract now and the contractor mobilised on site on the 8th of September. It is a 12 month contract and it is going to generate about 3,600 tonnes of steel and 4,000 tonnes of aluminium busbar. That's just the bus bar above floor level. The cathode bus bar that is in the basement will be left to demolition which is going to start about a year from now.

That's the busbar that we are going to be removing. Anode busbar.

Superstructure and Busbar Removal




Line 1 Superstructure
Line 2 Superstructure

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We are also working on an alternative 11 KV power supply to the site. We have just gone out to the market to engage a company to help us design the high voltage supply. We are working with Ausgrid to design something that will be acceptable to Ausgrid. That will supply these three building at the front of the site. So this building here, the office block and the PTC building and also the power on the weight bridge and the gate house as well.

We are also getting that company to help us with scoping up the disconnection of the rectifiers which were the units to supply the DC power to the pot rooms. Some of those may

Filter Bag Removal

Removal of filter bags from Carbon Plant FTC's and other dust collectors across site
 Scope: Removal of filter bags containing coal tar pitch, cryolite and silicon dust.
 Schedule: Jul to Aug'15.




Bake Furnace FTC
Paste Plant FTC

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Bulk Oil Removal for Recycling

Scope: Empty the HTM oil system (19,000 litres) and the larger hydraulic systems (21,000 litres) and send oil for recycling.
 Schedule: Sep'15 to Dec'15



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Preparation of Cranes

Moving C178 10T Construction Crane – L3 to 44B




Recertification of cranes and ongoing maintenance agreement in place in preparation for superstructure and busbar removal contract

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be sold and the rest will be scrapped.

Also looking at potentially reusing part of the switchyard. So the 132 to 11 KV service transformers that supplied all the auxiliary power to site, all the cranes and scrubbers and things. Part of that switchyard has a value to future development. Not many sites have that sort of infrastructure in place. We can supply up to forty megawatts of power for a future industrial development. The switchyard will need to be upgraded and brought up to today's standards. It's definitely an asset worth keeping.

We are also working on recycling the rest of the carbon materials. Late last year we shifted 8,000 tonnes of AOS which stands for Ahead Of Schedule anodes. These are anodes that fell off in the pots half way through the cycle and had to be pulled out slightly contaminated with sodium and fluoride. That material was sent to a company in Germany. It was used as a fuel over there. We are now looking at making a blend of the remaining AOS and some butt material, some bake anodes and some scrap unused cathode pots to get it down below certain level of fluoride so that it can be used as a fuel for a different customer. We are hoping to get that done by next year. That will then remove all the carbon materials from the site to be recycled.

We have also now finished remediation of the clay borrow pit.



This photo was taken about two weeks ago. We were just finishing off some screening here of one last stockpile. This stockpile the photographer was standing on is the fines after we screened out all the refractory bricks, that is

Superstructure and Busbar Removal

- Contractor mobilised on site on 8/9/15
- 12 month contract
- Will generate 3,600T of ferrous scrap and up to 4,000T of aluminium busbars.
- Cathode busbars to be removed later as part of Stage 1 demolition from Sep'16

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Power Supply

Alternative 11kV Power Supply to the Site

Investigation of:-

- (i) an alternative 11kV power supply to the site and discussions held with Ausgrid to allow the Switchyard to be isolated during demolition;
- (ii) disconnection of rectifiers from 132kV supply to allow them to be sold or scrapped;
- (iii) potential for partial re-use of the Switchyard in the future by keeping the 132-to-11kV service transformers.

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Recycling of Materials

Sale of ahead-of-schedule (AOS) anodes, butts, baked anodes and scrap unused cathode blocks

- Working on a solution to sell the remaining carbon materials in 2016
- Will investigate making a blend of these materials for recycling as a fuel source.



Loading of 8,000T AOS Shipment in 2014

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the fine material.

This area is where we intend to build a containment cell for the demolition waste and some other contaminated soil and asbestos.

Stage 1 Demolition DA.

On the 23rd of August we submitted our DA and State of Environmental Effects (SEE) to Cessnock council. Shaun wrote that SEE for us.

That's being placed on exhibition in the coming weeks. There will be opportunity for people to make comment. We think it will be an integrated development. The EPA will need to consider how it affects our EPL, our Environmental Protection Licence. Council will then review and make their determination.

Michael Ulph: Can you provide a little bit more detail about that Stage 1 as opposed to...

Andrew Walker: Stage 1 demolition is demolition of the main production buildings. The three potlines, the cast house and part of the carbon plant.

It will exclude any buildings where we are storing SPL. So the ten SPL storage sheds and the bake furnace as well as any concrete structures that require explosives to bring them down like the stack, the one line stack, the two line three stacks and the water tower. Because they require additional control measures and additional conditions of consent. That is part of the major project for which we are submitting an EIS (Environmental Impact Statement) next month with the Department of Planning and Environment.

We have also kicked off a contract with the engineers to do the detailed design of the containment cell. We had a project kick off meeting a few weeks ago and are supplying them with the background information. We will do a project risk workshop and they will be developing a user requirement specification and that work is going to take about ten to twelve months to finish that detailed design and constructability.

As I mentioned before the Environmental Impact Assessment for Stage 2 demolition and remediation of the site, which includes the containment cell. Finalising that EIS and aiming to submit that to the Department of Planning and Environment in early October. Assuming

Stage 1 Demolition DA

- Development Application and Statement of Environmental Effects submitted to Cessnock City Council on 23/8/2015
- **DA and SEE to be placed on exhibition in the coming weeks : opportunity for comment**
- Integrated development: EPA to consider need to amend Hydro Environment Protection Licence
- Council review and determination

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Containment Cell Detailed Design

- **Engineers have been engaged and are collecting background information**
- Following a project risk workshop, site investigations will commence prior to preliminary design process
- 10-12 months to complete detailed design and constructability assessment

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<p>the EIS is adequate and addresses the SEARS which are the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements.</p> <p>Regulatory authorities and various agencies put in their SEARS back in early October last year and if it adequately addresses those SEARS it will be put on public exhibition in November and depending on the timing it will probably be on exhibition until mid to late January?</p> <p>Shaun Taylor: Late December maybe, we would have to consult with the Department of Planning on the actual duration of the exhibition.</p> <p>Michael Ulph: And the timing? To say it "will be put on exhibition" that's really up to them [DoPE] isn't it?</p> <p>Andrew Walker: That's up to them yes.</p> <p>Richard Brown: So talking about spent pot lining recycling. The process which we want your input into today involves a number of steps.</p> <p>The first step is to look at identifying technically potential options. So that range of options is based on the options we currently know about and also options that are being used by smelters globally. There are a broad range of options there.</p> <p>We at the moment are putting together a data pack for those people interested in recycling. That's more information about the specifics of the spent pot lining, how much we've got, what qualities they are, some of the chemical analysis.</p> <p>Then we will be looking at determining a range of assessment criteria with your assistance. With that criteria we will be able to undertake an evaluation of each of those options and then get under way with some commercial negotiations.</p> <p>In regards to planning. So last meeting we talked about how we lodged our planning proposals for rezoning. My understanding is that the Cessnock proposal feedback we have got looks like it will be reported up to council November and Maitland probably a bit earlier than that, in October. Ian you might know more than I do?</p> <p>Ian Shillington: I know we are still going through the assessment. So it is probably more likely November.</p> <p>Richard Brown: Ok.</p>	<div data-bbox="879 394 1426 797"> <h3>Environmental Impact Assessment for Stage 2 Demolition / Remediation DA (SSD6666)</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalising reports • Aiming to submit to DoPE in October • Assuming EIS is deemed to adequately address the SEARS then it will be put on public exhibition in November. <p>CREATING PROSPEROUS FUTURES</p> </div> <div data-bbox="879 896 1426 1299"> <h3>Spent Pot Lining Recycling</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying technically potential options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on known options plus options used by global smelters • Preparing Data Pack for potential recyclers • Assessment criteria to be determined (with assistance of CRG) • Evaluate each option against criteria and undertake commercial negotiations <p>CREATING PROSPEROUS FUTURES</p> </div> <div data-bbox="879 1559 1453 1984"> <h3>Planning</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rezoning Proposals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cessnock: expect that it will be reported up to Council November – Maitland: expect that it will be reported up to Council October • Bio-certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Meeting and site visit with OEH and Council – Proceeding with Second phase of process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail credit calculations and red flag variation justification <p>CREATING PROSPEROUS FUTURES</p> </div>

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In regards to the bio-certification process. We have had joint meetings with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and Cessnock Council. We have had site visits by both of those organisations out with ecologists looking across the buffer zone and giving some feedback on our initial biodiversity assessment report.

Based on that feedback we are now preparing to go into the second phase of the process which is to look at the detailed credit calculations and any justifications required for the offsetting strategy that we are taking, the red flag variation.

Divestment which is something we haven't really talked too much about. But now that the rezoning proposals have been lodged, I guess we are seeing that we have taken one important step for moving the site towards its redeveloped future. As we indicated in the past, that's not Hydros competence, to do development work so we are currently in the process of marketing the site and it's attributes to a range of different development and business interests. At this stage we are calling that a "soft marketing" option because all we are really doing is just... we had put an information pack together which is just a summary of rezoning proposals and we have just sent that out like a shot gun to local developers and gauging the interest or not or the nature of their interest. Beyond that then if there's more detailed interest we will give them more information. Ultimately if we do as the site progresses we will engage a real estate agent or property agent to help us with the sales.

Colin Maybury: May we have a copy of that please?

Richard Brown: Yes. We plan to put it up on the website. If we don't give you direct copies we will give you the link to the website. Whichever is easiest.

Divestment

- **Marketing**
 - Info pack has been put together and sent to a range of Developers/Businesses
 - Ongoing dialogue with potential interest

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ACTION: Information pack (or a link to it) to be provided to the CRG.

Assessment Criteria for recycling spent pot lining

Use of whiteboard to document conversation

Michael Ulph: I will use this whiteboard over here so everyone can see what we are writing. You will recall this [holds up printed sheet] when Hydro looked at various options for the whole of site remediation and a bunch of criteria that Hydro and other consultants looked at to

	Timeframe	Legacy	Risk	Corporate Social Responsibility	Environmental Outcome for Site	Economic Viability	Permissibility
Maintain current (cap in situ, manage CWS; third party domestic processing of Spent Potlining)	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Upgrade existing Clipped Waste Stockpile combined with a New Containment Cell	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Off Site Disposal	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
On site waste destruction (plasma arc treatment)	✗	?	✗	?	✓	✗	?
On site purpose-built New Containment Cell	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



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compare different options.

We emailed through a couple of weeks ago for you to have some thoughts and discussions with the community and community groups and so on, then we would come and discuss that.

We can start with a heading and then go into an expansion of what that actually means.

What we are talking about is the spent pot lining that is currently in the sheds. It can be recycled rather than it going into the containment cell and so it has another use and so on. We want to think through the various ways that that could happen.

Richard mentioned there are a number of different options or different organisations that might want to be involved. When they come through how do we assess them? How do we rank them? How is that choice made?

What do you think the criteria should be that we use to assess those options?

Colin Maybury: Volatility, corrosive aspect, poisonous aspect of the spent pot lining. Are you asking for that?

Michael Ulph: No, if we are assessing an option of what to do with it, what sort of things should we be looking at?

So "Company A" says we can do "X" with it. What sort of things should we be looking at the judge if they are a good option?

Colin Maybury: To recycle it?

Michael Ulph: Yes.

Kerry Hallett: Capability.

Michael Ulph: Ok.

Toby Thomas: Time.

Colin Maybury: It is fairly straight forward.

Kerry Hallett: You don't want someone putting their hand up that has never done it before. If someone is going to do it and they don't have the capability.

Colin Maybury: It has to be done down there.

Toby Thomas: Permissibility. Are you allowed to ship it overseas for processing?

Morgan Campbell: The other thing is capacity. It wouldn't be much good for you to engage a



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recycler who couldn't do all of it in a reasonable space of time.

Bill Metcalfe: What are the options?

Michael Ulph: We will have a number of options at the end of day. Are you suggesting that one company might have various options amongst what they put forward?

Bill Metcalfe: Nope.

Michael Ulph: Ok.

Alan Gray: What we are really saying here is we are looking to recycle all the spent pot lining. Whoever does it, as long as it is inert when it comes out the other end, so they can get rid of it safe.

Michael Ulph: What the processed result is, is a relevant thing. If they do something and it comes out and it is no better than it was

Bill Metcalfe: Will cost come into this?

Michael Ulph: Certainly.

Does it need to be to a certain spec when it's finished? We are looking at the resultant... what is the word...

Morgan Campbell: Product?

Michael Ulph: It's about the volatility afterwards.

Andrew Walker: Properties?

Michael Ulph: Properties.

Alan Gray: Needs to be totally inert.

Michael Ulph: Bill you said cost?

Toby Thomas: Cost is a big factor.

Ian Shillington: The environmental impact, the sustainability. That could be an outcome?

Michael Ulph: I'm conscious that's a fairly ambiguous thing. The environmental impact or sustainability of the process?

Shaun Taylor: They are probably two separate categories in themselves.

Environmental impact like air, noise everything else and then there is sustainability from a greenhouse, and social aspect as well.

Michael Ulph: So do you mean that is a process and the process makes noise and impacts the air etc. there is the actual process



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itself and then there is...

Shaun Taylor: Sustainability is the life cycle of the process.

Michael Ulph: So if I write process impacts. We can say that might be about air, noise, dust etc.

The other one was sustainability which we would call energy efficiency or the carbon impact...

Ian Shillington: There is a number of dimensions. The triple bottom line brings economic, social and environmental...

Bill Metcalfe: Just a question. What are we trying to achieve? I thought at the end of the day you put up three or four options for the process whether it is Regain or Weston Aluminium or whether you export it. I thought we go through that scenario... I just don't understand what this is going to lead to?

Michael Ulph: At some point in time, might be a month or two months or three months or whatever it is. Hydro will have in their folder, X number of companies saying we will do it for you. A decision has to be made about which option or options are chosen for the handling of that material. That decision needs to be based on something. We don't want just Hydro to come up with the way they assess these options.

Bill Metcalfe: Who is going to make the final judgment?

Michael Ulph: In a sense we are starting to form a judgement here. This is what this criteria is for. To assess the various options. Col?

Colin Maybury: There are already three companies actually processing it. Regain, Weston Aluminium and Tectronics. As I understand it Tectronics are by far the best but most expensive. Regain sell it to the cement industry.

Regain has told us, one of the Regain officers told us they were being paid [dollar amount] per tonne by Tomago.

Michael Ulph: But you know we are talking about trying to establish some assessment criteria for all options.

Colin Maybury: The point I am getting to is the operational plant is already there. So it is only labour hire that you are actually looking for,



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technical labour hire. Except for Techtronics, because both of them use the same process.

Michael Ulph: I think we are jumping ahead. When we get the various options, and Regain is likely to be one, Weston is likely to be one and the other company, Techtronics, are likely to be one. There are also likely to be others.

Rod Doherty: It might be all three of them.

Michael Ulph: It might be.

Rod Doherty: Because of the [timeframe].

Alan Gray: Have we looked at an option there of onsite processing or transport? If they are going to transport it through the town that is going to have impacts truck movement etc.

Alan Gray: That's the environmental impact.

Michael Ulph: So transport versus on site?

Is there anything else that jumps out?

Richard Brown: You haven't gone back to sustainability.

Toby Thomas: What about first cut and second cut?

Michael Ulph: They could be together or could be separate.

Richard Brown: That might come under that capability Toby. Some people may be capable of doing one versus another.

Michael Ulph: Ok.

Kerry Hallett: Should probably run capacity and capability together.

Michael Ulph: Capability to me means they have got runs on the board or they have a proven process or a pilot somewhere, or on some level there is a capability to physically do it.

Capacity to me means volumes or time.

Kerry Hallett: I think if they already have the capability they would have the capacity.

Michael Ulph: Ok what is the feeling around the room?

Alan Gray: What Ian said there with capacity. You know how much tonnage is there? People coming in are going to know what their capacity is to process it.



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Michael Ulph: Capacity and capability are interrelated aren't they?

Alan Gray: For four years capacity becomes important.

Michael Ulph: So that is about the size of the operation?

Colin Maybury: Yes.

Alan Gray: And the rate.

Maybe that will dictate how many years it will take to get rid of it.

Michael Ulph: In terms of timing. A company or companies that can take this material and can deal with it within a certain period.

Alan Gray: Has Hydro got any sort of time they would like to see it all gone?

Richard Brown: Does the community have a time they would like to see it all gone?

Kerry Hallet: Sooner rather than later.

Richard Brown: That's the way you would evaluate it, the sooner the better.

Alan Gray: Two years I suppose? You have got a lot there.

Michael Ulph: I guess the thing is that the handling of this material and the sorting is out then an enabler for the rest of the activity to go on at the site. The redevelopment.

Colin Maybury: It's got nothing to do with the site. It's an enclosure all on its own. It doesn't need to be concerned with the site at all, and it's comparatively safe in the sheds.

There is a processing plant there, so it may as well be used, and from what I understand you have about six years to go, don't you, before you clear the site?

Richard Brown: The program timeline at the moment says that everything going as planned the containment cell should be completed and buttoned up, starting validation monitoring in about four to five years, maybe four and a half, five years.

Colin Maybury: I was told six years. If you are looking at four years, just to be safe.

Michael Ulph: If we said somewhere between four and six years. Is that a reasonable thing?



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Colin Maybury: Yes.

consensus around room

Michael Ulph: Permissibility. What does that mean?

Colin Maybury: Is it suitable for everyone? And of course it is, because Regain in particular are using that process down at Tomago.

Michael Ulph: So, to my mind, being permissible means you are legally allowed to do it?

Kerry Hallett: That's right. Yes you have to be legally allowed to do what you need to do.

Michael Ulph: So a company needs to have a licence, or is able to get a licence.

Shaun Taylor: I guess the thing that we looked at when we first looked at this process was that is the facility already approved to take this material and in Australia the options were very limited and again we looked also internationally and there are examples that we know of where the material has gone overseas. Quite a lot of it has gone overseas but again there are federal permits we would have to achieve to get that as well.

In discussions with EPA one of the discussion we've had that has is they have allowed us to open up a range of options is, not only is it permissible now but is it likely that it could be licenced and approved in future. So, is it an existing facility that with a modification that their current approvals and licenses can take this material or is it a technology that if they got approval then they could build a facility and then take this material.

Kerry Hallett: Shaun with the timeframe to get a licence I would imagine that to go through the process that would be fairly lengthy?

Shaun Taylor: It depends, but potentially yes. We're experiencing that now.

Kerry Hallett: So we're talking years rather than?

Shaun Taylor: Again it depends on the technology they're proposing, the facility, so on and so forth.

Richard Brown: I guess that becomes part of how you look at the criteria, if you had a process, I'm only talking hypothetically I don't



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have anything in mind; if you had a process that said we haven't got this solution but we've got this fantastic idea but it's going to take us two years to get it approved, but it's going to take us six months to process it all. So yes you tick all boxes but it's just another different way of doing it.

Shaun Taylor: As opposed to an existing facility that could take ten years to treat it, you'd weigh that up.

Colin Maybury: Can I say something. Both Regain and Weston Aluminium have planning approval for doing it, the processing. It took Weston Aluminium from memory; I remember when it first went in about two and a half years. It took Regain down at Tomago as a separate entity, they were already doing it in Victoria, it took them round about three years I think, from about 2009 to 2012, to get licence.

Kerry Hallett: So they had to go build a licence, processes.

Shaun Taylor: So Weston is currently approved to treat mainly second cut, and to a certain capacity per year as well. So they have a limit on what they do.

Michael Ulph: OK, so that's that. This is in NSW and that's the NSW EPA that is the licensor.

Colin Maybury: The Department of Planning

Michael Ulph: For those? So the Environment Protection Licence is issued by the EPA.

Shaun Taylor: But as Col said there would also be the Department of Planning and or Council planning approvals.

Michael Ulph: Within NSW, Outside of NSW, within Australia there would be specific.

Richard Brown: Equivalent processes from other states.

Michael Ulph: Ok, and then overseas again, would you need to have permissibility to export it.

Shaun Taylor: Yes. So the federal government, you would need a permit to export, and obviously the recipient would have to have their equivalent approvals in their country.

Michael Ulph: *capturing on the whiteboard* so NSW approvals and have other state



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equivalents. Alright.	
Colin Maybury: Put the DoP in there too please.	
Ian Shillington: DPE – Department of Planning and Environment.	
Colin Maybury: Department of Planning and Environment. Small o.	
Colin Maybury: Shaun, I doubt that anyone would get approval to export it. I spoke to one of the Chief Environmental Officers from the EPA and he said that we will not allow it to go offsite and he was most specific about that.	
Shaun Taylor: We have seen examples of export permits.	
Bill Metcalfe: Tomago export some of their products.	
Richard Brown: Do we answer that now because you're going to ask about that later?	
Colin Maybury: Yes.	
Richard Brown: There is a gazetted approval for export of 8000 tonnes at Tomago last year.	
Colin Maybury: 8000?	
Richard Brown: 8000.	
Colin Maybury: It'll take you a long time to get rid of 80,000 tonnes of....100,000 you've got in the sheds.	
Richard Brown: We've got 80,000.	
Colin Maybury: Ten years.	
Rod Doherty: How much is in the three pot lines?	
Richard Brown: Tomago have exported thirteen shipments of spent pot lining since 1998. Nine of those went to the Selca in Italy and three to Befesa. So it's an option.	
Michael Ulph: Ok, alright that goes to your question, [Col] objective about the minutes as well about the volume?	
Colin Maybury: Not fully.	
Michael Ulph: Alright so we'll go back there after. Alright, so the properties of the end product, do we want to expand on that?	
Alan Gray: Yes I think we need to know what are, I mean it's up to the other people but what's	



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it used for by the time they do it. Can it be used in the road, can it be used for grout filling old mine sites. You're supposed to sell it at the end product.

Kerry Hallett: And the safety of end product.

Alan Gray: Yes, you need an inert product, but any of those uses out there, like whether it can replace flyash.

Michael Ulph: So I'll put this in brackets, is it a replacement for something else?

Hydro has a procurement policy that I sent through as well and Robert you know that off by heart no doubt. Are there other issues or things that we haven't considered that Hydro has enshrined in their corporation?

Robert Milne: Probably the biggest one that I see missing would be something we call, it's got a fancy name, Corporate Social Responsibility; which basically means that like every person has a moral obligation to do the right thing; Hydro itself as a global company, has similar obligations and it takes those upon itself so that's one of the biggest things in its policy that we need to take into account.

Michael Ulph: Would some of that be covered by some of this I imagine?

Robert Milne: It really would touch I guess a lot of those. For example when we were talking about end products and what would it be used for? Corporate Social Responsibility would say, if we were to for example, allow this product to be exported, where would it be exported to and what might the use be there? Something we wouldn't want to see would be either not knowing where it was going and finding out it was an undesirable, unsafe use in a country that has lower standards than Australia.

So whilst we might find an option and they say yes we'll take your product and we'll take it fast and we'll take it cheaply, we've got to make sure that that option covers things like, we're not offloading our responsibility here as a wealthy nation and wealthy community on global standards and putting our burden onto someone else.

Kerry Hallett: And probably not destroying someone else's industry.

Robert Milne: Yes and it does, it takes into, someone mentioned sustainability earlier, can



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<p>we foster industries in a way that this can benefit other people in the long term. Can we create, can we help to create a solution that others with spent pot lining can use into the future.</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: Ok so “benefit to others”, that’s pretty broad, I’ll write that down. What I want to try and do is have something that we can refer to so we get [precisely] what we are saying here [when we revisit it], not what we then think we’re talking about. We want to be able to interpret it correctly. “Benefits to others” is pretty broad.</p>	
<p>Kerry Hallett: So maybe after sustainability just to keep that bit on track include CSR to remind us what it’s about.</p>	
<p>Bill Metcalfe: Wouldn’t we be looking for a company that has success. Wouldn’t we also be investigating the treatment process which processes spent pot lining?</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: Yes</p>	
<p>Bill Metcalfe: We also look at process advantages, the process, what it does and gives us, not gives us, and is there any environmentally friendly by-products that come from that process?</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: Awesome. Process advantages. What else Bill sorry? Process advantages, the first bit I think we’ve kind of covered, the properties as in process advantages through what are the advantages of doing it that way?</p>	
<p>Bill Metcalfe: There might be several options of doing the treatment.</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: Yes.</p>	
<p>Ian: Which has the environmental benefits?</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: OK, I’ll write it here anyway, “environmental benefits”.</p>	
<p>Shaun Taylor: Which I guess this comes into sustainability.</p>	
<p>Ian Shillington: Yes well there’s a cross over there with sustainability, there’s a cross over there I think it’s with the end product.</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: Ok, so for example we know that the first cut is high in carbon and it’s a replacement fuel potentially so it could replace another fuel like coal of whatever in a process so that could be an environmental benefit.</p>	



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Would it?

Bill Metcalfe: Would you have a look at what other people are doing? What is Portland doing now that they've shut their smelter down?

Richard Brown: Point Henry?

Bill Metcalfe: Point Henry, yes.

Richard Brown: I'm not too sure Bill, I'm honestly not sure.

Bill Metcalfe: They'd be stuck with the same problem.

Richard Brown: Not as much, they've only got their stuff in the pots.

Rod Doherty: That's Alcoa

Bill Metcalfe: Alcoa

Rod Doherty: They've got a process over at Portland

Colin Maybury: Alcoa are treating it onsite

Richard Brown: No they've got the process at Point Henry. The Portland process doesn't exist. Ausmelt shut down.

Rod Doherty: Oh it shut down

Richard Brown: Yes a long time ago. Portland used the Regain plant at Point Henry which is being evicted.

Bill Metcalfe: Must do it for a reason

Michael Ulph: What about the pub test? Let's think about a pub test. I've heard of this been mentioned. You said you're doing this and it's going to add this property, and this time and this permissibility etc etc, pub test Bill, tell us what are you going to say to the pub?

Bill Metcalfe: I'd sell you a beer, then you can argue about anything.

(Group laughter)

Bill Metcalfe: It brings out the best.

Alan Gray: The thing in the pub test what the community is going to be looking for is that we're going to have a clean environment at the end and we've gotten rid of the nasties.

Michael Ulph: OK

Bill Metcalfe: I can say one thing but, in the community they don't want to see any SPL buried.



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Alan Gray: Yes that's right

Bill Metcalfe: Because one of the problems we've got around this district is what happened down there with the lead and sulphide.

Michael Ulph: At Pasmenco?

Bill Metcalfe: Yes, that stained.

Michael Ulph: Alright

Colin Maybury: Regain told us they were being paid [dollar amount] a tonne to process it. They also told us they were selling the end product for [dollar amount] a tonne.

Michael Ulph: Yes you've mentioned that in past.

Colin Maybury: Yes, they are processing I think, or they were down at Tomago, round the 24,000 tonnes a year but they were capable of going to 36 is what I understood from reading the application to the Department of Planning.

Rod Doherty: That's three years of recycling.

Michael Ulph: OK, what's your point in relation to this?

Colin Maybury: They told us that the plant down at Tomago is exactly the same as the one here or it could be modified to do it. So what I'm saying is on that ratio the time it will take for 30,000 tonnes is only two and a half years to process it.

Michael Ulph: Ok that would fit into there.

Colin Maybury: That would fit into the requirement.

Michael Ulph: We are not looking to judge any particular process by these criteria at the moment. We're trying to establish the criteria today.

Colin Maybury: I agree.

Kerry Hallett: But don't forget they have to keep on processing what they're already doing.

Colin Maybury: Sorry?

Kerry Hallett: They've still got to keep on processing what they're already doing.

Rod Doherty: Yes they have contracts

Kerry Hallett: They can't drop everything for this one.



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Michael Ulph: Alight, Morgan has got his hand up

Morgan Campbell: Just agreeing with what Bill said.

I've spoken with a lot of people about this over the course of the year that it's been going on and there's no affection for the idea of burying this stuff.

Michael Ulph: Alright. So what we're talking about is, we're talking about recycling options, that's part of the pub test in a sense.

Alan Gray: Your pub test came out in the paper the other day, when you put it out the paper the other day you were going to process all of it.

Michael Ulph: Yes

Alan Gray: A few people picked up one word in amongst all that "may" and not "would". But generally speaking the pub test out there at the moment is that it's positive on the fact that you're going to recycle all this and as Bill has said there, because we've got that problem over at Weston.

I won't go back into who's to blame but the Truckie did wrong thing and all will rest in the past, but you know that's the same thing that's happened on the Foreshore of Lake Macquarie when they've used the other stuff, and it keeps coming up with Pasmenco stuff.

And that's where your cell and what people have done outside plant in the past have done the wrong this for a cheap option. You've got to sell it now.

Michael Ulph: Right-o.

So capacity, rate of through put, capacity to do the job, as opposed to pubs and similar to capability.

Richard Brown: Is there two elements to that is there? There's the capacity of the actual plant and potentially the capacity of their markets? So while the plant is capable of processing 100,000 tonnes, they can only sell five.

Kerry Hallett: So they're not going to keep on processing if they can't sell it. Which is why China ended up with sheds full of aluminium.

Colin Maybury: Not necessarily so, they get paid for the processing.



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Kerry Hallett: They've still got to deal with the end product though.

Richard Brown: That was my vendors bid.

Michael Ulph: Ability to be received, in a timeframe around that. Received and handled etc.

Richard Brown: Well it flows into next thing. So if someone can receive it and handle it but it has to end up being inert or safe after that.

Michael Ulph: Yes, so the capacity or the throughput actual machine - it goes in here, it comes out, it's got to be able to go somewhere and it's got to be safe when it comes out.

Richard Brown: Yes, I guess using Regain as an example.

Morgan Campbell: I've got to go I'm sorry.

Richard Brown: Thanks Morgan.

Morgan Campbell: Ok everyone, cheers.
(Morgan left the meeting at 6.55)

Richard Brown: So, just as an example they might be able to process a lot, their market is not as big as their capacity to process but it's not just the end use that is able to receive it, so if that goes to a cement kiln that product in the end is inert. So it makes cement which is ok.

Michael Ulph: Right, so that's properties of the end product.

Richard Brown: Yes, the capacity of their market to take the material and make it inert. Because there will be some of these processes that we look at that don't directly take the material and make it inert, there's kind of an intermediate step.

Michael Ulph: Yes I see. So it's not inert when it goes through the process but when it get further down the chain, down the line, it needs to be.

Shaun Taylor: Some of the processes we've looked at in the past that basically, I think a few at the table have said it, partially detoxify. So they still have toxins, they still have environmental issues but then they go to the next process and they become inert.

Michael Ulph: Ok so some processes will take out some of the toxins but not all. Some will take out more, but either of those options could go to



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<p>a third process, “primary, secondary, tertiary”, process that manages that issue. OK.</p>	
<p>Ian Shillington: Is there a potential issue that there could be waste products?</p>	
<p>Shaun Taylor: Well that’s right, I guess that becomes part into the process impacts. Is there, and Bill raised it, I mean you know, while we have got something that’s an environmental positive out of the process is there a ‘nasty’ at the end as well that would have to be dealt with and still go to landfill anyway? Which is what we’re trying to avoid.</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: If so then, what are the properties?</p>	
<p>Robert Milne: Probably one thing the Corporate Social Responsibility thing needs to consider as well is if for example we found an option that did have one of those end products that did have some ... it wasn’t completely inert. Then we’ve got to also ensure that if for example they didn’t have a market immediately and there were stockpiles of it, that they are a safe and secure company to hold that “not inert” material, and we don’t end up having a burden of, that material.</p>	
<p>Shaun Taylor: You’ve potentially added another criteria, is the commercial stability of the company.</p>	
<p>Robert Milne: Yes, which is sort of a capability angle and capacity as well.</p>	
<p>Shaun Taylor: It’s not technical one it’s an economic one.</p>	
<p>Robert Milne: A few steps into future as well as the immediate. Is a company commercially secure enough to take on an obligation that it may potentially have a stockpile of product for some time until their market absorbs it?</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: Ok yeah that’s good</p>	
<p>Colin Maybury: One of the suggestions for using it was to make it into Rockwool as Norsk Hydro did, the parent company of this company here and they said they were making large amounts of money out of it. Now I know Richard had said that the downturn in the industry in Germany has caused it to go down but it’s still a possibility. I was interested the other day I went into Bunnings in Cessnock and I found lots of Rockwool in there or Earthwool as they call it and they’re shipping that from South Wales. Now think about the shipping cost of packing up</p>	



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large bulky materials but very little weight so it requires large amounts of ship space to ship it out here to sell it in Australia.

Michael Ulph: So feasibly a Rockwool company could start here.

Colin Maybury: A Rockwool company. So I wrote to the company *North Insulation* in London and asked them are they interested in having a look at it out here because Rockwool would be the perfect stuff as far as I can see.

Michael Ulph: And what did they say?

Colin Maybury: They haven't got back to me yet.

Michael Ulph: Oh Ok, right.

Colin Maybury: It was only a week ago.

What I was going to say is maybe Richard can get details from Norsk Hydro and show us how much they get paid for it by Rockwool international and how much they use and whereabouts.

Richard Brown: They don't get paid for it.

Colin Maybury: They said they do, they said it is a win-win situation for both of them.

Richard Brown: We went through that earlier. Hydro don't get paid by Rockwool to take any SPL. Hydro pay them to take it like all of these options I guess.

Colin Maybury: How much? How much do they take? And How much do they make?

Richard Brown: I can find out how much they take but I doubt whether Hydro would disclose the commercial details. I will see if we can get the volumes.

Colin Maybury: We talk about Norsk Hydro and their AEMR. The boasted about the fact they were making money out of it.

Richard Brown: They save on costs.

Michael Ulph: We went through this a couple of months ago. They save on the other waste management costs. They don't sell it to anyone and get money for it. They just save money because it is a cheaper option for them than the other options. It costs less money than the other options.

Colin Maybury: Will you have a look at Knauf



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Insulation.?

Michael Ulph: Will I?

Colin Maybury: Someone. You want to sell it.

Michael Ulph: Someone is looking at the various people who may process it, or get involved in this process.

Richard Brown: It is an option Col. We can have a look, as you say Rockwool use it, other mineral ore, Rockwool manufacturers use similar materials. I guess they have a similar process, so here shouldn't be any reason why they wouldn't, or couldn't.

Alan Gray: The people that decide the process can get together and do this.

Richard Brown: I guess the other thing that comes out of this is not just our criteria but theirs. They might be all 'tick all these boxes' but if they don't want to, we can't make them.

Colin Maybury: They won't know if they are not asked.

Richard Brown: That's right. That's the purpose of looking at a broad range of options.

It's not really our criteria as such.

Rod Doherty: Just looking at what I have seen there, the world wide smelter industry produces about 650,000 tonnes of SPL per annum

Richard Brown: It's more that isn't it? Thought it was more like a million. Either way it's a big number.

Rod Doherty: Our 80,000 tonnes is miniscule because this is ongoing production where as ours has stopped. What we have is a product sitting here. So all these smelters around the world have got exactly the same issue as what this plant has got here. How to dispose of it and how to find a viable recycling option for it. It's not just unique to us here is Kurri Kurri.

Richard Brown: No not at all. That is the reason why we have 80,000 tonnes of material on site, because those options aren't easy to use or find. They haven't been.

Michael Ulph: Ok, so these are the various criteria we have established at this point for assessing various processing options or recycling options. Does anyone want to add another one? Or does anyone want to add more meat around

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the existing ones?

Ian Shillington: It has already been touched on but sustainability, is that into the future? Whatever process is, with toxic materials dealt with over time and the end result. I guess it is the pub test. The future generations, is the future generation going to be protected?

Debra Ford: We've got the commercial sustainability under capability.

Ian Shillington: The other one is community acceptance.

Michael Ulph: Beautiful.

Shaun Taylor: I guess, to a certain extent, and you can jump in Michael, is that what we are trying to understand by getting the group here involved in establishing the criteria. These criteria are what we think the community will be considering the options against. Obviously, there is going to be a local issue of process impacts. If there was a plant that is right nearby, is it going to be spewing out air emissions? It is recycling it, but there is going to be an air impact or is it having other impacts right here on the community?

The objective of everyone around the table is that they just want the material off the site. What we go into that next step now is to specifically with that treated option, is that specific recycling option acceptable to the community. Trying to define what is acceptable and putting it into criteria so that when Rob is trying to assess options in the procurement approach he has got things that he can measure against options.

Kerry Hallett: Because the communities on other end are going to be sitting there looking at this process thing the way they do with that Weston Aluminium now. We have got residential areas getting closer how is it going to affect those residential areas if something goes wrong?

Colin Maybury: Good point.

Michael Ulph: Alright, have we exhausted our list?

Robert Milne: On that Community Acceptance. We represent one community but also thinking of other communities.

Kerry Hallett: If it was a Weston Aluminium or a Hydro in someone else's backyard how would they feel about it?

Michael Ulph: Local and elsewhere.





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<p>Colin Maybury: To sum up at the end of the day, the sheds are there, the processing plant is there, the power is there, everything is ready to go at any time treating that stuff, all you need is a suitable contractor.</p>	
<p>Richard Brown: Sorry I just want to clarify something there. That we have clarified. You know Col, that plant is not a treatment plant.</p>	
<p>Colin Maybury: Not according to what Regain told me. It is exactly the same as the plant [at Tomago].</p>	
<p>Richard Brown: I dispute that. It is not true.</p>	
<p>Colin Maybury: I have to believe them.</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: We have discussed that in the past, and it's in the minutes. The plant onsite is a "fine grinding and batching plant" whatever that means.</p>	
<p>Shaun Taylor: I'd also suggest Col, that if you look at EPA's website, at their [Environmental Protection] Licence and see what they are permitted to do and that will help clarify.</p>	
<p>Colin Maybury: Maybe so but [person's name] told me it is exactly the same and as such I have read the specifications that they put into the Department of Planning down at Tomago and they specified that the plant is capable of treating 24,000 tonnes a year, but also could treat 12,000 tonnes at Kurri, indicating a total potential throughput of 36,000 tonnes and you have the sheds down there and the plant. Change the plant if it's not correct, it's got the rotary kilns, I can see that, I can see the crusher and I can see the bag filters. So it is all there.</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: So what we will do now is take this information that you have provided, thank you, from you and your community groups that you represent and circulate it back to you so you have got it. We might put it in the paper or something as well and see if there is any other feedback about these criteria and try and get more feedback from the wider community. It might go into the paper without us having to do anything, you never know. We will photograph that before the end of the night.</p>	

Remembering the history of smelting

Michael Ulph: The next item was remembering the history of smelting.

We went out to the community through some advertising. We let you all know. We put a media release out and got some media, to alert people to the fact that we wanted input into how to remember the history of smelting.

You are all across the fact that 50 years' worth of operation of this smelter by various owners, and employing hundreds and hundreds locals, means that it has been a large part of the culture and fabric of the local community.

The results we got were - lots of people like murals, no surprises there.

The Smelter Reunion Committee sent an email in talking about having a designated community walk near the log of knowledge in the park in town which includes a mural and some history which I am guessing is...

Bill Metcalfe: I presented to them what my idea about what I think should happen for the smelter remembrance thing. What I spoke about. And Towns with Hearts years ago, we tried to build a walk right around Kurri.

Rod Doherty: Tidy towns.

Bill Metcalfe Tidy towns it was. They got the money to do it down past the football grounds. My idea was that, I'm involved with trying to get a cycleway built from Newcastle that would come up in that same area and it would be good to have a memory of the smelter and a memory of other things that take place in the community.

I have a plan that I want to show you. I will put it up. I spoke to them and they are on board with what I am thinking. We never actually designed what the smelter remembrance thing would actually look like. But the area where it could sit is more about what we are looking at. The actual design of what the smelter remembrance is, that wasn't discussed. But really where it could fit, in Kurri. A memorial walk area.

Michael Ulph: Thank you for that, Towns with Heart came back with having a mural near the expressway at Main Road. So basically the express way coming into town. That is a position for a mural and they got the size there.

Alan Gray: It's done.

Stakeholder group	Suggestion for smelter remembrance
The Smelter Re-Union Committee	Smelter history designated community walk near the Log of Knowledge. Includes mural, history and walk.
Towns with Heart	Town entry mural near Hunter Expressway at Main Rd. 10.5m long x 5m high.
Community member	Three display boards in Log of Knowledge/Charmers Park area. One large display board with cover, displaying the process of the smelter, with aerial photograph. Two smaller display boards, one displaying the history of the smelter and the people. The other displaying the smelters community contribution to the Kurri Kurri community eg. town clock, kookaburra. Between the display boards two aluminium stools.
Community member	Mural – organised by Towns with Heart
Community member	Mural
Community member x 3	Mural
Community member	Statue - made from aluminium in the design of a large implement used on the potting line to commemorate the industry.



Shaun Taylor: That's the one that is there.

Toby Thomas: No, it's not, on Hart road that one was intended.

Shaun Taylor: Oh Hart Road not Main Road.

Toby Thomas: Hart Road is another Hunter expressway entrance.

Michael Ulph: That could be a typo on my part.

That was that one, from Towns with Heart with one that welcomes people into town.

Another community member talking about having something in the park, various display boards in that area. A large one with a cover displaying the process of smelting, with an aerial photograph and two smaller ones with a history of the smelter and one with people, another displaying the smelters community contribution to Kurri Kurri such as the town clock and kookaburra sculpture and having aluminium stools so people can sit and read while they are looking at it.

And then Mural.

Mural.

Mural.

Statue.

The last community member emailed in about having a statue that was made from aluminium in the design of a large implement used in the potting line to commemorate the industry. So I have seen those big crucibles but I don't know whether there are other large implements...

Bill Metcalfe If anyone wants to remember the smelter there is only one thing you remember the smelter with.

A stack.

If you are going to remember anything about the smelter and put it anywhere you must have a stack. Because that is the most significant thing that has ever been in the smelter's history.

Michael Ulph: So a mural with a stack? Or a statue with a stack? Or aluminium chairs with a stack? Whatever it is, it needs a stack. OK.

Bill Metcalfe That is just my opinion, you should have a stack.

Rod Doherty: We won't have a stack in about three years' time when they put their dynamite in it.

Michael Ulph: Alright so that's the end result. I haven't done anything with it. Hydro hasn't done



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anything with it. But I just wanted to share that with you at this point. We basically said we wanted to know by the end of the month and that's a result of what we have got so far.

I was wondering if there is any sort of feeling around the room about how to progress? Do you think that we have got enough information?

Bill Metcalfe So that is a six year timeframe is it not?

Michael Ulph: I don't suppose there is any particular timeframe?

Richard Brown: No not really.

Michael Ulph: But I will note, I have worked on a project once before where they were going to do something, they were going to do something, they were going to do something, but then the project finished and the company left town and nothing got done. That was an infrastructure construction project. So delaying is...

Rod Doherty: Stupid.

Michael Ulph: Well, let's not delay unnecessarily, but let's get it right.

Rod Doherty: The other thing is, I am sure Richard and his head office will have a budgetary number that he has to work within anyhow.

Colin Maybury: Does the mural sound ok in the triangle on Hart Road and Sawyers Gully Road?

Richard Brown: I don't know. I guess to make a statement from looking at this stuff here I think from from Hydro's perspective we only have a couple of considerations. One is that we do what the community thinks is the right thing to do.

So really it is a bit more of a community based decision. If the community think a mural is the best thing for remembering the smelter then a mural should be a way to remember it.

The only thing that I would suggest is that if we are funding it we want it to be good. I assume there is some specific criteria, and I expect Toby would be right across it, about how murals get vetted or that kind of stuff.

Again, even the content is something that is not necessarily something that is super important to us, perhaps it is important to the ex-employees? Perhaps it is for the community members? Exactly what is on a mural?

Michael Ulph: That is a whole other consultation process right there.



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Richard Brown: Yes it is. We are really happy to go with whatever people think. Where it goes? Again I probably think that would be a community decision. Where they think is the best place to go. If you think that triangle is doable and people think it is the right thing to do. Another building up in the town? That is also acceptable.

Rod Doherty: But that triangle may disappear. If the council get a complete redesign of that intersection it could be a roundabout so that triangle may even disappear.

Richard Brown: I guess it is not a hugely urgent issue, we are going to be around for a few years yet but I think it is starting to formulate a good picture of what the community feel is the best way of doing it. We will keep working on it.

Alan Gray: What has been said here, now, if you look at the mural that has just been done. Some sort of symbol of the stack featuring and some sort of picture featuring it in the location, whether it is up in town or here or there. Like you said don't go too long without getting it done. Get a bit of a plan out and the location can come a bit later.

Bill Metcalfe My idea incorporates what Alan said as well which is what I want to talk to him about.

I have a vision. I'm not saying it's going to be good but...it ties in with everything else.

Rod Doherty: Through the chair. Richard mentioned also something because something about the smelter might be anywhere in town, literally Weston, Kurri wherever. But Richard mentioned something about that little parkland that is directly in front of the main office. Once this place is completely flattened, rezoned and whatever is going to happen. This was the physical site.

Debra Ford: It should be acknowledged.

Rod Doherty: Well there should be something on this physical site, which that little parkland, I am guessing Dickson Road and Hart Road will remain as main roads.

Richard Brown: I think it is quite a feasible thing that in any proposed rezoning with council that there is a block of dirt out the front that council owns, with a memorial, or a picnic, or a couple of trees or whatever, a mural.

Rod Doherty: That's a consideration, because once this site is gone. You know BHP has got their memorials physically on the site.



Shaun Taylor: I guess that is from a practical point, you know the landowner you are dealing with and where the memorial is going.

Rod Doherty: That is a good point.

Shaun Taylor: The one on Main Road is that on road reserve? Or is that on...

Toby Thomas: The one that was put on there? It actually looked like it was going to be half of Cessnock Council, half on the RMS land. It was left to them to sort out amongst themselves. In the end it is RMS land, it's now owned by RMS.

Michael Ulph: Alright well look thank you for that we will put a line under that for now and we will think about coming back to that at some point.

But please go out and talk to your community groups and so about that some more.

Questions and Answers from the CRG

Michael Ulph: OK we will move onto almost the final part of the evening, the questions and answers from the CRG. This is where you bring questions you have got from the community and put them before Hydro and hopefully get some answers.

Col you had one or two questions I think from the email you sent me through before?

Colin Maybury: I am very disappointed to report this.

A lady wrote a letter to the editor saying 'Weston residents will remember the eyesore of dumped toxic waste.' She went on to explain that Richard should ask residents of Kurri and Weston to put forward any ideas. She said how about cleaning up the toxic waste at Weston and she described it very well, she put it all together. However, I am sad to say I said that I would like to bring her over here to listen to a short presentation of mine about that site and what had gone on and the cheating and lying and scheming that went on at that particular site, or that's the way I feel about it. I said I would bring her along to answer any questions and she agreed to come.

However, Michael rang her. Michael, as you probably know, is a communications expert, he has a degree in communications and of course is a very good operator. He convinced that lady that she couldn't come here, and she didn't come. I am very, very sad about that. That he would do that. I think it



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is going outside his process. He said that she is not a member of Landcare; I said she could come as she is a Landcare guest and she was from Kurri Kurri Landcare. He wrote back to me and said she is not a member of Landcare and there of course is her receipt joining Landcare and paying for it. [Shows receipt].

There also comes into it that there was 1,400 tonnes containing quite an amount of spent pot lining that was dumped over there. I have been researching and got information from Canada showing that 2,150 tonnes exploded in a ship hold and caused \$30 million worth of damage. [Shows paperwork].

Bill Metcalfe: Col, in what you are talking about never had 1,400 tonnes worth of SPL.

Colin Maybury: Sorry I didn't say 1,400 tonnes, I said there was 1,400 tonnes total. That's according to the RAP [Remediation Action Plan], and a large amount, or some amount of it was spent pot lining. What I am saying is if 2,150 tonnes in Canada can cause \$30 million damage, kill two people and wound twelve, then there could be one hell of an accident over there quite easily.

Bill Metcalfe: When that stuff was getting dumped we didn't have any pots that were even out, in them days. He was dumping bricks and [stuff].

Colin Maybury: I've got statements on it Bill, and it shows that it was spent pot lining.

Anyway the point I am trying to make is also the fact that Hydro Aluminium, I am not sure. How, I have asked this over and over, how did Norsk Hydro become Hydro Aluminium?

According to the information I can glean, the company Hydro Aluminium Australia turns over \$97 million a year, that's according to ibis world and the chief executive of Hydro Aluminium Australia is Mr Richard Brown whose official title is Managing Director.

The chairman of Hydro Aluminium Australia is neither applicable, or not available. So there is a fair bit that should be known about that company.

Richard Brown: I am actually the Managing Director of Hydro Aluminium Kurri Kurri.

Colin Maybury: The point I am getting back to is the fact that Michael saw fit to ring that woman and harass her, as far as I am concerned, for an hour and a half and then write to me and tell me what conclusions he had come to from it, and so I would like to table that information



Michael Ulph: Ok, do you have a question?

Colin Maybury: My question is why did you do it?

Michael Ulph: Ok.

Kerry Hallett: My understanding was that we weren't allowed to bring visitors without approval, otherwise we could all be bringing them.

Alan Gray: Can I just say, very early in the piece and I'm sure Helen came and addressed this meeting.

Rod Doherty: She did.

Kerry Hallett: She did.

Alan Gray: Very early in the piece, and we went through, without going over the hash of the bloke, they ended up getting that dumped the stuff there, supposedly in pits and then got caught for knocking off aluminium and all the rest of it.

I thought we went through all that and I think I asked the question in the early part that it looked like that land had been sold onto two or three people. It would appear that Cessnock Council at the time it was their job to clean it up. But in putting the question to you that if they found spent pot lining in that rubbish that you would take it back here on site?

Richard Brown: We did, we have and we will.

Alan Gray: I asked for it early in the piece because it had been removed two or three times by some bloke from East Greta or that was supposed to be dumping it in different places.

Richard Brown: Well yes, to respond to you Alan, yes we have talked about it in the past.

Alan Gray: And Helen came and addressed this meeting on that particular [subject].

Richard Brown: Yes. To the question about if there is smelting material on the site would we take it back? Yes, we have. We've taken 5,000 tonnes of material from that site. If there is more material on the site, we will take it back.

Colin Maybury: Dumping material illegally is a crime.

Rod Doherty: Yes. He should have went to jail for it.

Colin Maybury: From what I can see, [it was] dumped in Loxford, in Weston, in Heddon Greta, in Cliftleigh, in Gillieston Heights, including Wangara and down a coal mine below the water table so it has been dumped in all those places.



Kerry Hallett: How long ago was this dumped Col?

Colin Maybury: Sorry?

Kerry Hallett: How long ago was it dumped?

Colin Maybury: Six months.

Kerry Hallett: Six months ago it was dumped?
Really?

Colin Maybury: Yes. They were dumping material from 2006. I have got Google Earth photographs showing them on Wangara dumping the stuff into old coal mines.

Kerry Hallett: They weren't dumping stuff six months ago, I lived there.

Colin Maybury: Sorry?

Kerry Hallett: They weren't dumping stuff there six months ago, I lived there.

Colin Maybury: I'll show you the photographs. You can see them, as time goes on, over the period the dumps either growing or getting smaller as they are covered over.

Bill Metcalfe: Weston would have been 1970.

Colin Maybury: 1975 as far as I can make out.

Kerry Hallett: Who owned the site then?

Bill Metcalfe: The bloke that dumped it owned the site.

Kerry Hallett: I know you are saying that it's their problem because they bought it.

Rod Doherty: Wangara wasn't purchased till the 80's.

Kerry Hallett: That's right.

Bill Metcalfe: [person's name] owned it and he had the contract to removed stuff from site. So he was dumping stuff, but they probably didn't even know he dumped it. He was dumping it there, filling the land up, there was a bit of a wash away and he was filling it up.

Michael Ulph: Alright I am conscious of time. I am happy to address any or all of this, Colin's statements, but I want to just check the feeling around the room. I know we have talked about Kline Street at length, over two or three meetings at different times. You know that Helen has been here before and made statements and so on.

Colin Maybury: And obviously is not satisfied.

Bill Metcalfe: Helen, let me tell you, she may live across the road from it but she never lived there



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initially.

Rod Doherty: No, she lived on the creek.

Bill Metcalfe: She lived up here; she was my mate's wife. Bobby McGee. She probably got more out of the petrol station where she worked at BP then she did out of that land. She worked there for a long, long time.

Michael Ulph: I would just like to address a couple of things.

I rang Helen because she wrote a letter to the editor. You [refers to Krystal Sellars]. We understood that this issue had been resolved as best we could by Hydro. Basically Hydro had taken back all the material that has been identified as spent pot lining or smelter waste, anything, and we had an agreement, Hydro still has an agreement, with the landowner that if any further material is identified that we would bring it back to site here and it would be managed, put into the containment cell with everything else. So that was our understanding. So it was a bit of a shock to see this letter so I rang Helen to just check and see if there was anything further that we could do. We had that discussion around that, we did talk for a long time.

Colin Maybury: An hour and a half Michael.

Michael Ulph: It was an hour and 16 minutes, on my phone. During that time your [Colin's] email came through where you said you and she were coming to make a presentation to this meeting. I mentioned that to her and she said...

Colin Maybury: I was going to make a presentation she was only coming to observe.

Michael Ulph: Well I have got your email. I just ready out the words to your email and she said she wasn't prepared to do that. She also told me that she'd since also found out that the owners of the Kline Street property had put in to redevelop the site with a changed number of units or something. The reason she wrote this letter [to the Editor] was that she thought it was being left and abandoned and if she had known there was a proposal into develop it she wouldn't have written the letter. That's what she said. Ok?

Colin Maybury: In my opinion you have tortured the people over there with the blowing waste, the gases that have come of it and the fact that you used it illegally.

Michael Ulph: When you talk to me and you say 'you' then I assume you are talking to me so just be careful.



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Colin Maybury: I am talking to you as an employee of the smelter and I am talking about the smelter problems. Illegal problems.

Michael Ulph: We understand that, decades ago, somebody illegally dumped material and where we are right now Hydro is doing what they can.

Bill Metcalfe: Tell me something Col, how long did she live there?

Colin Maybury: I thought she said about 10 years.

Bill Metcalfe: Because she lived on the end of this street.

Rod Doherty: She lived on the creek.

Colin Maybury: Not on the creek but close.

Bill Metcalfe: We are talking about something that was 1971, it wasn't even exposed. There was no fumes. Like I said, there was more fumes coming out of the petrol station then what there was coming out of that land.

Colin Maybury: You may be right now but according to locals.

Bill Metcalfe: Who are the locals?

Michael Ulph: I believe Helen has absolute right to be upset about what has happened adjacent to her property and to look for that to be fixed up.

Rod Doherty: And we have an absolute right to challenge some of the statements.

Michael Ulph: Absolutely, sure.

Colin Maybury: You must have a look at the fact she is an aged woman, an old women. She's had lots of problems, a lot of health problems; she has just come out of an operation, and yet you ring her as a voluble communication specialist and spend an hour and a half going through with her.

Michael Ulph: I rang her because she wrote a letter to the Editor.

Bill Metcalfe: Col if she makes that statement she's entitled to be... You can't sit back on your haunches and say if she's going to make that statement she's not going to be exposed to anyone challenging her. I find that ridiculous.

Michael Ulph: If it wasn't fully outside the scope of this meeting I would invite her along next time to talk about this to challenge you because she thanked me for ringing her. Ok. So please.

Colin Maybury: I'm sure she would you're a personable bloke and you know all the ways to do



it.

(Rod Doherty left the meeting at 7.32)

Michael Ulph: Have we got any actual questions?

Allen Gray: Mr Chairman this has been handled, it's been dealt with, we have an agreement that the stuff be taken back if the contractor digs that up and finds it.

Debra Ford: There's nothing more you can do at the moment, everything's been done that you can do. It's basically now up to Council to pass the application that's been put into Council for the future development of the site and until that goes ahead it's only going to be still sitting there.

So, if anyone I wouldn't be having a go at Hydro people I'd be having a go at the Council to get things happening there for the owner.

Colin Maybury: I agree, but [the smelter] put it there.

Debra Ford: We keep going over and over the same thing.

Colin Maybury: The smelter.

Michael Ulph: Look I am conscious of time it is after 7:30 pm.

But I do want to have time for questions from the Community and from the CRG.

Kerry Hallett: I just want to make a point that I thinking it would be really nice to move on. We are supposed to be talking about the future here. That's history that we have discussed for 12 months now I think it is time we moved on and look to the future rather than going back thirty or forty or fifty years.

Michael Ulph: Alright. Thank you. Are there any questions to Hydro from the community or the CRG?

Alan Gray: The only question I have got coming out because it got played in the paper after the last floods. How far are we advanced with Wangara to getting approval to getting a road so we can bypass?

Richard Brown: Well, we talked about before, in terms of the rezoning proposal, so I guess any potential for there to be a flood free bypass would rely on those proposals being moved on. It's both Maitland and Cessnock areas. I guess it would take 18 months or 2 years before that actually gets approved. I don't really know how long those things take.

Alan Gray: We don't want another flood for two



years.

Richard Brown: The proposal is in and it will be assessed as fast as the system allows it. I think the thing we have done to hopefully expedite that is we have done an enormous amount of work up front. So hopefully when it goes through those assessment processes there's nothing else that will require a lot of detail.

Alan Gray: Because that did come back as a positive. We put that out in the community forums that we had.

Michael Ulph: Anything else around the room?

Thank you.

If you guys [to media representatives] are after any background information on Kline Street or on Helen McGee you can go through the minutes it is in there from the last 12 months word for word.

Alan Gray: Are we going back to meeting on the third Thursday that suited everybody?

Michael Ulph: It did.

Kerry Hallett: Were we going to bi-monthly meetings?

Michael Ulph: That's up to you. It was mentioned last time. We have put it off a month because Rod mentioned it last time and we didn't have all that much to report at that time. So what is the feeling around the room?

Richard Brown: I think, what is the date of the third Thursday coming up in October?

Michael Ulph: 22nd, no, the 15th.

Richard Brown: Just thinking about the EIS submission.

Shaun Taylor: I guess there will be a couple of things going on. The DA for the first stage of demolition will be on exhibition and we will be a few weeks away, probably a month or so away from the EIS going on exhibition for the rest of the project. Put it to the group if they think that is a good reason to have another one in a month to provide any more information on the outcomes of those assessments. What do we think?

Kerry Hallett: I think provided it's going to be useful and not just coming along for the sake of a meeting. I am happy to come every month but if it's just coming along to have a meeting?

Richard Brown: If we look over the next weeks and think there is something of meat, of value.



Michael Ulph: Will any of those approval documents be available to look at at that time?

Shaun Taylor: The discussion with council is that the DA for the first stage of demolition will go on exhibition either almost now or early next week. So...

Richard Brown: We have been through most of that.

Shaun Taylor: We have gone through most of that. It's more that once you have gone through the actual, it will be on exhibition so if you look at those documents and find there is something you want to raise with us put it through Michael and say 'yes, we have got a concern' or you want to pat us on the back for a great job.

Michael Ulph: What do you think about the timeframe around the discovery of potential processing options and so on?

Richard Brown: I guess in reality we are talking about three weeks between now and the 15th. Probably not much is going to happen.

Debra Ford: How about we wait for November and have another meeting. Don't have one in December and then go into January?

Richard Brown: Sounds fair.

Michael Ulph: Ok so I am hearing Thursday the 19th of November if that suits. Alright with everyone?

Any other general business before I close?

Thank you very much for your time, and for coming out on a cold night. Much appreciated.

Meeting close

Meeting closed: 7:38pm

Next meeting: 19 November



Alexandra Parker

GHD – Stakeholder Engagement and Social Sustainability