



NB: 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 19 November 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 Alan Gray – Community representative Mr Brad Wood – Community representative Mr Ian Turnbull – Manager Natural Environment Planning, Cessnock City Council Mr Ian Shillington – Manager Urban Growth, Maitland City Council Ms Leanne Pringle – Hydro Kurri Kurri Mr Michael Ulph – CRG Chair, GHD Ms Laurie D’Angelo – CRG minutes, GHD		
Guests/observers			
Apologies	Mr Bill Metcalfe – Community representative Mr Kerry McNaughton – Environmental Officer, Hydro Kurri Kurri		
Not present	Clr Morgan Campbell – Cessnock City Council Ms Debra Ford - Community representative Clr Arch Humphery – Maitland City Council		



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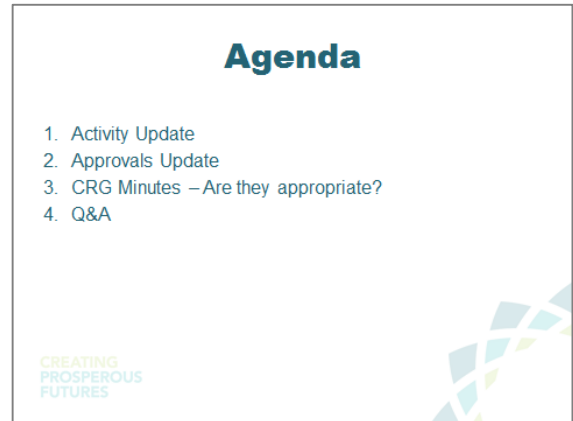
Notes	Action
<p>Michael Ulph (Chair)</p> <p>1 Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country</p> <p>Meeting commenced at 6.05 pm</p>	 <p>Hydro Aluminium Kurri Kurri – ReGrowth Kurri Kurri Project</p> <p>Community Reference Group Meeting #12 November 2015</p>  <p>CREATING PROSPEROUS FUTURES</p>

Notes

Action

2 Meeting agenda

- Welcome and meeting opening
- Apologies
- Acceptance of minutes from the last meeting
- Safety Update
- Project update
- Approvals update
- CRG minutes – are they appropriate
- CRG questions and answers
- All other business
- Next meeting / Meeting close



Agenda

1. Activity Update
2. Approvals Update
3. CRG Minutes – Are they appropriate?
4. Q&A

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3 Welcome and meeting opening

Michael Ulph welcomes the committee and confirms that Bill Metcalfe, and Kerry McNaughton are apologies.

Michael introduces Leanne Pringle from Hydro in place of Kerry McNaughton and Laurie D'Angelo to the committee in place of Alex Parker from GHD.

4 Last meetings minutes

Michael Ulph: Matters from previous minutes.

There is one alteration at this point in time on page 41 we've changed an item that was in brackets. It did say. It said ...

Colin Maybury: Hydro

Michael Ulph: Yes, where Colin mentioned Hydro we've put in brackets "the smelter" instead of having Hydro in there on page 41.

Ian Turnbull: On Page 11 we talk about "gagging" developers rather than "gauging" them.

Michael Ulph: Oh yes, "*gagging the interest or not*". Thank you. Anything else? Well done Ian.

Ian Turnbull: Well I wasn't at the meeting so I actually read the minutes.

Minutes moved as true and correct by Rod Doherty, seconded by Alan Gray.

Michael Ulph: There was an action item in there which was to send a copy of the [developer] information pack. You got the information pack? I sent that out via email with minutes. That's done. Thank you. We've just added an extra item to the agenda without notice and it's a safety moment.

5 Safety update

Andrew Walker: So unfortunately we've had an incident removing the super structures and busbars. Before I get into the activity update I'll talk about the safety incident. So it happened on the 11th - last week. A contractor was using this demolition saw cutting through some busbar and he was standing up on a EWP [elevated work platform]. The photo on the left shows he's got both arms above the top rail and the EWP was as low down as we could get it. To complete the cut he's had to move – this is looking at it from the other side of the platform - he's got his right arm below the top rail and his left arm above, and the saw blade has jammed in the busbar and kicked and it's gone up.

The top rail of the EWP has hit his right arm and he's let go of the saw and it swung around and cut him on the back of the shoulder. So he had 11 stitches. So as a result of it, we've stopped them using the saw until they can prove to us that they've got some better control measures in place to stop that ever happening again. We're now also looking working with the contractor on other options like lancing or using a chain saw as we did in the past. This is something we didn't want to happen but unfortunately it has happened. It just shows that this sort of work we're doing, demolition work, has a lot of potential and all it takes is one little mistake.

Rod: didn't we use chainsaws in the past to cut busbars?

Andrew Walker: We did yes, but it is very slow. It takes about two hours per cut and we've got over 2000 cuts to do.

Richard Brown: But a fair comment.

Andrew Walker: It if takes longer then we'll have to do it that way. That's a fair comment.

Activity Update

- Safety Incident
- Early works progress
 - Packing coke recycling
 - Bake furnace refractory delining
 - Crushing of refractories
 - Superstructure / busbar removal
 - Bulk oil removal
 - Alternative power supply
 - Demolition of houses in the buffer zone
 - Core sampling of CWS

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Safety Incident

Description of Incident:

A Contractor Worker was in the process of cutting a connector plate on the Western side of Pot 332 with a Demolition Saw from a Boom Type Elevated Work Platform. The worker had been conducting the task for the past two days. Pot 332 had an additional connector plate in position and the worker had already removed the first connector plate. As the final cut to the additional connector plate was being made the Demolition Saw kicked back towards the worker. Due to the positioning of the worker at the time, one hand was holding the saw above the EWP handrail (refer to Photo 3), while the other hand was holding the saw below the handrail. As the saw kicked, the hand holding the saw below the handrail became free allowing the saw to rotate 180 degrees, making contact with the workers right shoulder. The saw blade had ceased spinning prior to when the contact with the worker was made. The saw then fell approx. 1.5 metres to the ground. The worker required Off-site Medical Treatment and returned to Pre-Injury Duties after receiving 11 stitches.



Photo 1 – Demolition Saw



Photo 2 – Injury to right shoulder

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Safety Incident

Photo 3:

Note: Photos are from a re-enactment of the incident.

- Top Handrail
- Arm above handrail
- Arm below handrail



Photo 3 – Location of Saw

Photo 4 – Arm configuration

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6 Project update

Ok, going into the activity update. So Leanne and I have been working on finding a buyer for the packing coke, which hasn't been easy. It's taken up a lot of time but we've finally found a smelter that will take it, another Australian Smelter, and we're currently bagging over 2,800 tonnes of packing coke and trying to make a shipment in early December, leaving from the Port of Newcastle.

We're also working on de-lining the anode baking furnace so it can be used as a temporary storage area for spent pot lining.

Last meeting we were talking about removal of the SMF [synthetic mineral fibre] and some other refractory material, demo-ing the first 12 sections. That contractor has finished and we've now got another contractor doing some more earth works and they are at work now.

We've built the ramp on south side, and this [photograph] was taken from a long distance; it has progressed quite a long way towards the western end of the furnace. This is a close up. So quite a lot of the refractory material has been removed, and that should be finished tomorrow and then we'll move on to the north side of the furnace from next week.

Colin Maybury: And how much spent pot lining will be stored in there please Andrew?

Andrew Walker: We've calculated that we can store the whole 20,000 tonnes from the three potlines.

Colin Maybury: I had in mind it was 25,000.

Andrew Walker: We've also just got a crusher back on site this week to crush up that refractory. We needed a little bit more to finish off north ramp and also to manage our stock piles we need to consolidate and reduce the volume. So that's also happening at the moment. Also on that we are

Packing Coke Recycling



- Have secured a sale for 2,800T of packing coke to another Australian aluminium smelter for recycling.
- Currently bagging the material for shipment in early December.

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ABF2 Refractory Delining



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SMF removal & delining 16 sections of the furnace was completed in October. Ramp construction & remaining delining due for completion by end December.

ABF2 Refractory Crushing



Crushing of ABF2 refractory materials required for ramp construction and stockpile management.

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planning to do some trials of crushing Ahead Of Schedule anodes, which is crushing to a certain size fraction that a potential customer wants – 20 to 60 mm, and we will sample that to see if we can get a blend of different carbon materials to meet the specification of the customer so that we can then recycle all that material as well, which will be good.

The main contract we have going on at the moment is the super structure and busbar removal in the pot rooms. That's a 12 month contract that's going to generate 3,600 tonnes of steel scrap and 4,000 tonne of busbar. The cathode busbar, which is below the floor level; that will be done later during Stage 1 demolition. So this is just a few photos showing progress to date. We've got a 'sea' of line two and three pot doors on the west side of line three. We've been removing the ore bins out of line three and stockpiling them here, and this shows the excavator which is used to load the bins into the scrap metal trucks, then it's sent off for recycling.


Some photos just showing other work happening in line three. Lancing of the main anode flexes, which is at the bottom end of the risers.

This is one of the first risers getting removed from line three. We're just storing them temporarily in the rear aisles until we get the super structures off and can get them out. In line one we've been removing ore bins, removing the fume ducts and prepping for the removal of the superstructures. So there is a small amount of asbestos. At the top of the pot columns there's an asbestos insulator, we've been removing that and cutting the jacks, the pot jacks and once that's done we can start removing superstructures.

Richard Brown: Do you want to show the video now?

Andrew Walker: Yes, ok we've also got a video taken, it's a time lapse video taken from the crane cabin in line one. We thought that might be interesting. We thought if Billy saw it he might


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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Superstructure and Busbar Removal



L2/3 Pot Doors L3 Ore Bins

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Superstructure and Busbar Removal



Lancing of anode flexes Riser removal in Line 3 Risers in rear aisle of L3

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shed a few tears. This was taken in pot line one last week [showing video].

So the contractor has come up with a better way than what we used to do in production. So in production we used to have to remove each of the bins individually and then we would remove the bin frame. Because we were able to cut off the breakers we've got more clearance now so we can just lift the whole assembly out of the pot, which saves time, and from there they just lift the whole thing with an 8 tonne forklift and take it outside and cut it up with the shears of the excavator. And these things in line one are quite clean so they don't damage the trucks and go straight to the scrap metal recycling. It's very repetitive. This contractor, they're taking their time to come up with the best method and so far we've been doing everything safely except for one incident.

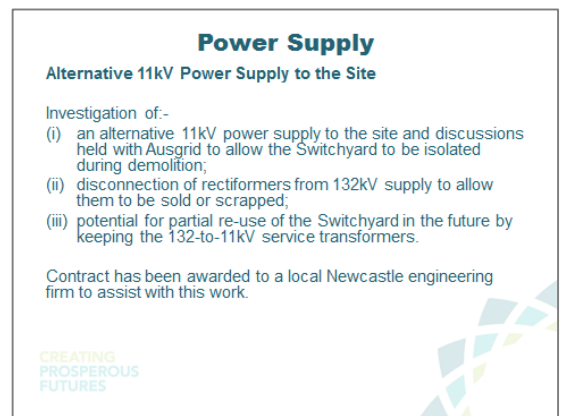
Brad Wood: Which recycling plant is it going to?

Andrew Walker: Onesteel in Newcastle.

Leanne Pringle: Yes, they were the successful tenderer.

Andrew Walker: Down at Hexham. OK, we've also been doing oil removal for off-site recycling, so, so far we've removed 11,300 litres of HTM or Heat Transfer Medium oil out of the paste plant and 17,100 litres of hydraulic oil.

That goes to a plant at Rutherford that recycle it. They filter it, clean it and it gets used either as a fuel or for other purposes. We're also progressing with our alternative power supply to the site so that we can make the site safe for demolition and turn off all the power to the switchyard and just run a few buildings here that we need here for the owners' team, from the street. So we've just awarded the contract actually today to a local Newcastle engineering firm to assist us with that work. As part of their scope they're looking at potential reuse or partial reuse of the switchyard keeping the four service transformers which convert from 132 to 11 kv and we can get about



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40 MVA from those existing transformers which would be plenty of power for any future industrial development here on this site.

We've been demolishing houses in the buffer zone.

This was actually Kerry's old place, his parents place. He shed a tear the day that came down. It would have been very dilapidated, it was all rat infested. And also this house here at 2 Dawes Avenue that was the one with the bee problem in the chimney. That has come down, and two others.

Brad Wood: That's made the view heaps better.

Andrew Walker: The other activity we've been doing, we had a drilling company here with our environmental consultant, Ramboll-Environ, for two weeks taking core samples, core drilling through the capped waste stockpile. We did that for two reasons. The first was to characterise the waste and send it away to get some analysis done. The second is that we want to see how much contamination of the sub-surface clays has happened over time. So we actually drilled down, in some of the cores we went 18 metres down, the pile is 12 metres thick, so we went 6 m below ground level.

This next slide shows the location of the cores. That is the main ramp on the western side. We took three cores along the longitudinal axis, the transverse axis, and then out here we wanted to take a core here because of the vegetation impact zone and the leachate plume. We just wanted to see what was happening here. Surprisingly the cap must be doing its job because the cores were very dry; the materials were dry, coring was with an ultrasonic drill.

The only place we found water was in the middle of the eastern face. We drilled 18 m down and we were still in sand. There was water here, but less. These other four were all dry and the material was dry. That was quite interesting, we thought. That shows the cap is working.

Demolition of Buffer Zone Houses



8 Dawes Avenue - Before



8 Dawes Avenue - After



2 Dawes Avenue

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Core Drilling of Capped waste Stockpile



Core Drilling of Capped waste Stockpile



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Colin Maybury: Does that mean if it is dry that it is much easier to treat? Regain say that they can treat even the wet SPL, now you are saying it is dry so is it fairly easy to treat.

Andrew Walker: The only thing is, it is such a mixture. These next slides show Richard, myself and one of the Environ people, inspected the cores earlier this week. The material is such a mixture. Its carbon and bath and the bath is no longer white, it has gone black. Lumps of bath that look like carbon because they were just black.

Colin Maybury: It's got nothing to do with the type of material that is in there, it has got to do with the fact that, do you think it is not criminal to actually bury spent pot lining? That's ridiculous. Even the EPA say you can't bury it.

Andrew Walker: We are working with the EPA. But this capped waste stockpile is a problem because it is such a mixture. We are going to recycle the other 80,000 tonnes of pure spent pot lining.

Colin Maybury: You've been meaning to do that all along but this is the most dangerous, the wet spent pot lining.

Richard Brown: It's not dangerous in the sense of the same properties.

Colin Maybury: It's dangerous in the sense of giving off hydrogen, methane, and that sort of thing. Poisonous.

Richard Brown: No it doesn't have anywhere near the same properties as the other material. In terms of recycling this material, I haven't heard Regain say that they can do that.

Colin Maybury: They've said it to me.

Richard Brown: I have actually heard the opposite because of the nature of the material and the fact it has asbestos in it.



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Colin Maybury: I got a letter the other day from Tetronic's and they say they have an NDA with you as well, as well as Weston and Regain so the information that comes out of them is very very suspect to say they can treat that is very reasonable.

Richard Brown: The reason is mostly around material handling and the fact there is asbestos in there, all the treatment processes typically require the material to be crushed. You can't crush anything with asbestos in it. There are too many health risks and because it is so mixed you could take 1 tonne of this material and it could be clay, which doesn't get treated in a traditional sense and it doesn't have a product which can be made into something. You could take another tonne and it could be alumina, another tonne could be steel, another tonne and it could be first cut, another tonne could be second cut, the next tonne could be completely mixed.

Colin Maybury: All of that is negatives and excuses. There is not one sign of enthusiasm to say we won't leave behind a whole 350 000 tonnes of crap for the people of Kurri Kurri.

Richard Brown: There is 190 000 tonnes of material in that pile.

Colin Maybury: Talking about the whole thing.

Richard Brown: No that 350 000 tonnes has 80 000 tonnes of spent pot lining in it and that's different. The remainder is actually: soils that are contaminated with asbestos that lie outside the smelter site; demolition residue that basically sits out there now; and some contaminated soils that sit outside the site itself.

Andrew Walker: And asbestos.

Colin Maybury: Richard, if I pulled down my house and built a block of flats on it, I wouldn't be allowed to bury the waste that came from it in my back yard.

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Richard Brown: I wouldn't say that is necessarily the case.

Colin Maybury: You can get approvals to contain waste onsite. If it was asbestos waste that was in soils, current regulations say essentially you have to cap that material, you are allowed to do that. That's not the smelter's rules.

Colin Maybury: I saw one of the councillors get fined \$250 000 for putting material on his own land.

Richard Brown: I saw the same thing at Port Stephens. But that was actually bringing waste to the site that he was not authorised to receive.

Colin Maybury: Splitting straws. You are leaving behind, for a Norwegian company, you are leaving behind a waste dump that will degrade.

Michael Ulph: Thanks for your point Col.

Andrew Walker: Stage 1 Demolition DA. That has been on exhibition. Council is reviewing the submissions and we are just waiting to hear back on the determination.

The containment cell detailed design. We are working with a Newcastle based engineering company. They were here after we drilled the capped waste stockpile with some wells in the six locations and on two of those wells we were able to extract some leachate as well as from the pump from the interception trench.

They are going to use that leachate to do liner compatibility testing. We are going to get a selection of different polymer linings to do a test at an elevated temperature to assess the lifetime of the liner, or the different liner materials based on the materials in the leachate that is generated in the capped waste stockpile.

Stage 1 Demolition DA

- Development Application and Statement of Environmental Effects submitted to Cessnock City Council on 23/8/2015
- **DA and SEE has been on exhibition**
- 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 have commenced** prior to preliminary design process
 - **Leachate has been collected from CWS for Liner testing program**
- 10-12 months to complete detailed design and constructability assessment

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7 Approvals update

Richard Brown: So with regards to the EIS for the demolition and remediation project last meeting we said we were going through the final stages of completing that report. We have done that and sent that through to the Department of Planning and EPA for their adequacy assessment. That means, if you recall we had a list of environmental assessment requirements that were issued by the secretary, the SEAR's.

The EIS has to address all of those issues. The first gateway is that the EIS has to adequately address those requirements before the project is able to be exhibited for public comment and other agency comment.

The feedback from the EPA [and Department of Planning] said that all of those requirements have been adequately addressed, with the exception of one thing. It's a pretty crucial thing; it has got to do with the structure and framework around the long term management plan for the containment cell.

We are trying to work with the EPA and Department of Planning to come up with a legal framework that allows for the resourcing and funding requirements for the management of the cell to be existing in perpetuity against the title of the land, so it becomes independent of the owner, which hopefully gives the community some confidence that in the event that Hydro doesn't own the site for whatever reason there is a mechanism in place that it not the community that ends up footing the bill ultimately for the management or contingencies around the long term maintenance of the site.

The problem is the EPA and department of Planning don't know how to do that at the moment. Feedback that we have got is that there is basically nothing that they can draw a comparison with. Our submission initially was based on what we believed to be the most relevant similar

Environmental Impact Assessment for Stage 2 Demolition / Remediation DA (SSD6666)

- Finalised all EIS sub-reports including an EPA Auditor review
- Submitted to DoPE for adequacy assessment
 - All SEARS were addressed adequately with one exception
 - Still working with EPA and DoPE to resolve the appropriate mechanism for the resourcing and funding of the Long Term Management Plan
 - Although we believe that there are similar precedents, the EPA/DoPE are ensuring that a legally enforceable framework can be defined
- Given the likely time need to resolve this final issue and the time of the year (Xmas / Summer holidays) it not likely that the public exhibition of the EIS will proceed until perhaps February.

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examples of what was being proposed at this stage of the development.

I think probably the Pasminco example has got some concerns being expressed particularly around the nature of the ownership around that site, about how they are going to look at the long term resourcing and funding for the management of that site.

Similarly with our project, they want to make sure that at least the framework and the structure is established before they go any further, which is fine.

That is ok with us. It is our intention to work with those guys. What we have said there is basically a legally enforced framework. There are lots of complexities around it, and we sat in a meeting with the head of the legal department in the Department of Planning. Our legal advisers, they were throwing sections of Acts at one another, how this works and that works and what supersedes what in this type of project.

To give an example, initially we were looking at EPA being the regulator for the site whilst there are activities going on and potentially for a period of time after the cell has been completed. The way in which the planning regs work is for a State Significant Development they supersede the EPA authority in terms of what they can determine as part of their licence conditions.

So the EPA can't determine that we have to have a certain management structure or funding requirement because the project actually supersedes that. The project itself can't actually define those things so they are trying to find the right path through this process.

Colin Maybury: Will it pass the pub test? Also do you morally feel that it is a good idea to leave that stuff here while you go off?

Richard Brown: I don't feel there is any alternative Col and we have said that consistently.

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Colin Maybury: Why? You can sell most of the stuff.

Richard Brown: If there are recyclable materials that are in that pile we will remove them but if we can't safely remove them we are not putting people in danger.

Colin Maybury: You are putting people in danger. Williamtown, have a look at the example there. They insisted they weren't doing it and 18 months after the EPA notified them it comes out. People have been drinking that water and washing and bathing in it.

Rod Doherty: Catching fish in it.

Richard Brown: We have looked at the options, to the best of our available knowledge there is not an alternative for this material, it is not recyclable. There is not a product you can make and sell out of it. If Regain are saying they can treat it, they can't make it into anything and sell so what do you do with it then?

Colin Maybury: Regain told me that they can recycle the spent pot lining.

Richard Brown: They can recycle the spent pot lining. That's absolutely true.

Colin Maybury: The asbestos you can take to Kemps Creek.

Richard Brown: You can't pull it out of it though. You can't take a fibre of asbestos out of it.

Colin Maybury: Of course you can.

Richard Brown: No I am sorry, you can't.

Colin Maybury: You can put it through the crusher.

Richard Brown: No, that is just not possible.

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So given the nature of the discussions we are having we want to get this sorted out. Our thoughts were, if we were able to work through the requirements, we might have been able to get it on exhibition this year, but because of these ongoing discussions it is quite likely now that with that and the Christmas period, because basically these functions stop. We are not going to see it come on exhibition until probably mid-way through quarter one next year.

At the same time this has given us an opportunity to make sure we dot all the i's and cross all the t's with the whole project. Particularly around the fact that the spent pot lining recycling is a fairly major shift, we are looking at making sure the rest of the project is as we would hope it would be. So we are using the time we have got while working through this issue to undertake a review.

Toby Thomas: So do we take it that you're now committed to recycling the raw SPL that's in the sheds and the pots?

Richard Brown: Absolutely, that's what we've said previously.

Michael Ulph: Were you here last meeting?

Toby Thomas: Yes

Michael Ulph: So we went through that assessment criteria [last time].

Richard Brown: We have identified a process that we are working through. The first stage of that process was to look at a range of potential. We have been able to identify a number of local opportunities and potential international opportunities for recycling based on industry experience.

With the assistance of you people, we were able to develop a list of assessment criteria so when we go to assess the different options that may present themselves we're able to make some comparisons between them.

Spent Pot Lining Recycling

- Identifying technically potential options
 - Based on known options plus options used by global smelters
- Assessment criteria has been determined (with assistance of CRG)
- Data Pack for potential recyclers has been prepared
- First stage of discussions has commenced with several 'possibles', following up several other 'possibles'.
 - Hoping to complete first stage evaluation by the end of the year and commence Stage 2 negotiation with the 'probables' from January.
- Evaluate each option against criteria and undertake commercial negotiations

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We were waiting on some analytical information from the spent pot lining that we have onsite. That data has been distributed to a number of potential recyclers that have “signed up” if you like. They have expressed an interest in the opportunity. We have sent that through to them and we are still following up with a couple of other leads and we expect we will get a couple of other expressions of interest. As part of this process we have given them this criteria and a couple of returnable questions to pre-qualify or give us a bit of a run-down of the types of process that they use, and how they address most of this criteria. We will use that to shortlist or identify where the opportunities are.

Hopefully in the early part of next year we will have a list of probables out of the possibles that we start to sit and talk about negotiating. Hopefully the actual recycling can commence in the early part of next year.

Michael Ulph: So just on that document that I just passed around, that’s the result of the meeting we had last month, where we discussed the assessment criteria we should use. Richard has put a copy on the wall as well and my notes are up here [on the whiteboard] still. If you would like to compare across the two. A photo is in the last minutes as well.

Richard Brown: We welcome comments to those.

Colin Maybury: I have a comment. Regain own the plant over there, don’t they? \$7.5 million plant for treating spent pot lining, they own it. The whole of the AEMR says that you were treating that right up till 2012, spent pot lining. Hubert Lehman came out here and he told me they were going to treat all spent pot lining and that’s what the plant was for. Yet the plant has not been used except as a grinding plant and sizing plant. Something is silly in that and I tend to come into it and think what are they trying to hide, you people, and I think from what I can see, possibly it is the fluoride and cyanide that is outside the fence and into what they call the sand beds.

Action

Planning Proposals

- **Rezoning Proposals**
 - Cessnock: 18/11/15 Cessnock Council resolved to forward the planning proposal for Gateway determination
 - Maitland: Planning proposal to be tabled to Council 23/11/15
- **Bio-certification**
 - Meeting and site visit with OEH and Council
 - Proceeding with Second phase of process
 - Detail credit calculations and red flag variation justification

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Divestment

- **Marketing**
 - Info pack has been put together and sent to a range of Developers/Businesses
 - Ongoing dialogue with potential interest
 - So far there has been a good level of interest with developers acknowledging the excellent potential for the site

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Richard Brown: We are not trying to hide anything there. In fact it's Regain's strategy to process thermally the material at Tomago and built the fine grinding and batching plant here later and looking at staging their development here. It's their decision.

Colin Maybury: In fact it even says here they have treated 10's of thousands of tonnes.

Richard Brown: They have. I know they have. They have done material for Kurri, they continue to do material for Tomago.

Colin Maybury: If they can to treat it then...

Richard Brown: They are one of the options that we would be looking at.

Colin Maybury: My question is the fact that when are you going to start attacking down there in the swamp where the material has gone out and I have received information from one of the guys here that the implication that you're not going to treat it, you are going to try and cover it up and go away.

Michael Ulph: Can I get clarification what is the material in the swamp you are talking about?

Colin Maybury: Cyanide and Fluoride. The stuff that has leached out.

Richard Brown: There is nothing in the swamp. We showed that data [previously].

Colin Maybury: I call it the swamp on the outside. It was real wet at one time.

Richard Brown: Are you talking about the impacted area? The area has been notified to the EPA.

Colin Maybury: Can I ask one thing. They complained in the paper yesterday that the pollution coming from Williamstown into their

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ground was over 100 times the toxicity of the material that was allowed 0.3 micrograms per litre. Now that stuff down there is something like 330 times, 660 parts per million isn't it?

Action: Hydro to provide recent groundwater monitoring results at the next meeting.

Richard Brown: It is close to 600 yes.

Colin Maybury: Are you still taking measurements of that?

Richard Brown: Yes.

Colin Maybury: Where's the latest one?

Richard Brown: It will be very similar to that, we have seen it plateau. But if you would like we can bring results to the next meeting. I don't have it with me, but that's not a problem.

Colin Maybury: I'd like to have a look at it because that can't be forgotten about. It's got to come out in fact your own consulting environmentalist David Lane said the same thing in 2012.

Richard Brown: We don't use David Lane for that function.

Colin Maybury: Who was in the AMR? David Lane & Associates.

Leanne Pringle: I don't recall that.

Richard Brown: David prepared the audit. But that is not their function in terms of determining whether that's the criteria for remediation.

Colin Maybury: He's got knowledge of the pollutant aspects of the material. He can make that...

Richard Brown: Do you recall, I can't remember which meeting but more than 12 months ago, probably the second meeting.

We showed the extent of the impacted area and the trends on the fluorides in that area and we also

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showed the impact on the closest surface receptors and how although there was impacted groundwater around 600mg. the closest surface receptor at Swamp Creek is actually measuring at levels the equivalent of drinking water standard. The impacts of the groundwater were very contained and on that basis when that information has been submitted to the EPA under the contaminated land management act their assessment was that the area doesn't represent an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment. Therefore there is no obligation to do any remediation.

Colin Maybury: The Defence Department worked the same thing out with the EPA 18 months ago.

Richard Brown: With our site?

Colin Maybury: No, at Williamtown. What I am saying is...

Richard Brown: I can only go by the referees' decision.

Colin Maybury: The one who does the testing can always swing it in their own direction if necessary.

Richard Brown: Well, that's not our intention we are subject to the rules and regulations like everybody else. We abide by those rules and regulations and it was not our call to make that judgement in terms of whether that is unacceptable or not.

Colin Maybury: When do we go back to testing and doing something about it?

Richard Brown: We have tested over there.

Colin Maybury: Not testing, when are we going to do something?

Richard Brown: That's the whole nature of the project to actually remove the source.

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Colin Maybury: Timeline?

Richard Brown: Well, it depends when it gets approved. But currently if we say there is a year of approvals required, then site works can commence - construction of the appropriate containment - another year or two so we are talking 3 to 4 years and water treatment is part of that process.

Michael Ulph: We have an action item of the agenda for next meeting to show the current levels.

Richard Brown: In all of those plans we show water treatment. I am not sure if we have not explained that?

Moving off the environmental impact statement and the recycling and looking at our planning proposals in regards to the rezoning proposals. Cessnock, last night council resolved to forward the rezoning proposals to gateway determination which is a fantastic step forward for the redevelopment of the site.

My understanding is that Maitland [Council] is intending to table their recommendation to council next Tuesday. Assuming that goes the same way, hopefully we end up with a very closely aligned assessment process through the gateway and the LEP Panel can assess those proposals together. So alongside of that the parallels process described previously is the process of bio certification. We are still working with council and OEH about the process, so the next stage we are working through is to go through the detailed credit calculations and identify any red flag variations that require comment. That happens in parallel.

Action: Shannon to attend next meeting and discuss bio-banking.

Rod Doherty: Just a question on the bio-certification. That land crosses both LGA's?

Richard Brown: No it doesn't. The bio certification area is limited to Cessnock. The planning proposal in Maitland at this stage, there wasn't any significant biodiversity impacts.

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Rod Doherty: The LGA map goes through the swamp.

Richard Brown: Yes but actually the swamp isn't specifically in the biobank area. It is an E2 zone but that won't necessarily be in the biobank site.

Michael Ulph: Do people have an understanding of the credit calculations?

Richard Brown: Maybe at the next meeting we will get Shannon to come along to talk through the actual biobank site itself, although there is a proposal over the full zoning of the site there will be 1249 hectares of E2 conservation. Within that some of that doesn't sit in a biobank site so because you are offsetting like for like there is no swamp as such that needs offsetting, so it will sit out. It could be bio-banked at another point if another project needs that particular habitat.

Rod Doherty: Just another question on that. T4 purchased along the lagoon.

Michael Ulph: That's T4 terminal at Port Waratah Coal Services?

Rod Doherty: Yes, that's a big mass of water, where's the bio-banking?

Ian Shillington: It's the wetland vegetation around it that's the offset

Richard Brown: So the wetland system here doesn't generate credits in terms of the bio certification methodology but it will still be zoned conservation as it is today. In terms of divestments we are having ongoing discussions with the development industry. You have all seen the pack we are sending around to the development industry where basically we are just following those guys up and gauging their interest, gauging the nature of their interest.

Do they have a particular interest in a part of the development? Is it just residential or is it industrial? Also looking at particular preferences in



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<p>terms of when they're involved in the process. I guess a couple of observations that are coming out of that is if their interested they will see that the site has a lot of merit, a lot of potential and are keen to continue a dialogue with us. That's encouraging and probably also would prefer that the earlier the better in terms of their ability to influence some of the upcoming planning activities.</p> <p>We are giving that some thought and seeing how it fits in terms of divestment strategy but the encouraging part is that if we get a partnership arrangement or sell the land to somebody, as soon as the land is developed potentially they can get stuck into development activities which will bring activities on site sooner rather than later. That can happen everywhere but the smelter site itself which is the area that still has works going on.</p> <p>Michael Ulph: Any questions? No.</p>	

8 **CRG minutes – are they appropriate?**

Michael Ulph: I just want to talk about the minutes and shape they take.

The last minutes are 43 pages, sometimes people make reference to them being hard to read. I am interested to get some feedback, this is our 12th meeting. What's you're feeling about the minutes? The format they are in? And level of detail? They are pretty much a transcript. I am quite happy with the transcript as we have got everything there.

If somebody who is not at this meeting they can pick the minutes up and read through so they don't miss a thing. On other hand, they are quite large, people may be less likely to read them. I'd like to get your opinion on that so we can make sure we are doing the best job we can.

Toby Thomas: How many people, I don't know if you can pick it up from visits to the website but how many people, external would read the minutes?

Michael Ulph: That's a good question. I don't have access to that it's a Hydro web site.

Richard Brown: We will ask the question.

Michael Ulph: Yes, how many people open or download the [file].

Rod Doherty: They would have the analysis of the website.

Richard Brown: Is anyone aware of anyone else, going on there and looking?

Rod Doherty: No

Colin Maybury: I've offered it to people at times.

Richard Brown: I am only aware of a couple.

Ian Turnbull: We direct Councillors to it via a memo.

CRG Minutes

- Long form vs Summary

CREATING
PROSPEROUS
FUTURES

ACTION: Hydro to find out how many times the minutes are downloaded from the web site and report to the next meeting.

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Colin Maybury: It's messy obviously because even if you say it is in the June one they've got to go and find the June one and read all the way through the pages, I think it's the only way of putting it down pro-rata because otherwise you get into all sorts of things, like you accused me of defamation the other day.

Michael Ulph: I did not.

Colin Maybury: Yes you did. Anyway my point is, it should go in but it shows a terrible meanness to only bring it out a week before the actual meeting. You had about nine weeks or something before this one. It should be out within a week. So everyone has a good memory of it and knows what is going on.

Michael Ulph: Alright thank you.

Leanne Pringle: When you asked if someone external has interest in reading those minutes. I guess I fall into that category to some degree because I only read them when they get posted. You are right, there can be quite some time between that meeting and when you get to read them. I don't find that the word for word is of interest, I usually skim things. You may find others aren't reading them for the same thing. You want to pick out the key points and what the key actions are.

Kerry Hallett: The trouble is all of us will have a different view of what a key point is.

Leanne Pringle: That's true so whether it is written word for word transcript wise is probably the point of discussion rather than what the topics are because if you discuss it, it needs to be represented. It's just, does it need to be the ums and ahs. That may shorten the time and give the ability to get it out quicker than the week before the next one.

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Michael Ulph: We can commit to trying to turn it around quicker, taking out the ums and ahs, we can do that. Are there other thoughts?

Rod Doherty: I think there is too much word smithing. There is just too much there.

Michael Ulph: It makes it sound like we change the words. We don't actually change anything.

Rod Doherty: I will skim those minutes. Ian has gone through and found gaging rather than gauging.

Michael Ulph: Would it work if we had more subheadings in there?

Rod Doherty: There's 41 pages of reading, last night council was 340 pages, you get used to speed reading you have to speed read. I read the introduction and the summary and when the councillors speak I will read what they are saying. But you have to speed read.

Michael Ulph: We can put some subheadings in, we have an agenda that's broken up into the different bits but we don't usually put in a subheading.

Ian Turnbull: Question is what is the outcome of the minutes? A record of the outcomes of the meeting or are we trying to use it as an engagement tool for the community? For them to find out what happened at the meeting. And is the transcript the best way to do that? Those are some questions we need to answer before we decide what is best.

Michael Ulph: I'd say we try to achieve both. We try to be open and transparent and if that's the main aim, the answer is - leave it [as is].

Rod Doherty: Can I ask a question? You've been a facilitator with the Gloucester group. Are their minutes word for word?

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Michael Ulph: When I started there I took over from someone else and minutes were considerably shorter. Over time I made them more and more inclusive. People started saying lets pair it back.

So we have gone from fairly concise minute's right out to here and now we are coming back slowly.

It has taken a while to bring them back. For example, the ops manager might give an operations report or a water report instead of putting in word for word what they say, we put the report in and then add questions and answers that were additional.

Richard Brown: Is it possible to try and pair it back and circulate that and see if that is better? I don't care either way.

Colin Maybury: I think the transcript is better but it should come out within a week or two.

Rod Doherty: Are you still taping the meeting?

Michael Ulph: Yes. We couldn't do a transcript like this without it.

Rod Doherty: So you have Hansard

Michael Ulph: Yes but I don't generally keep that on file. I get rid of it. But I could keep it for a period.

Rod Doherty: If someone challenged the minutes you could always go back [to the recording].

Michael Ulph: Col is saying we should keep it word for word. Given we have robust discussions with you Col, I would not want to change it and then have you say we have taken that out of the minutes and paint a bleak picture of what's happening here. So in that regard I would like to keep it the way it is rather than change it.

Ian Turnbull: I think you can do that but if we could actually see it structured differently. If we want to see the community update we can see it's

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on the first 5 pages etc. or if we want to look at the discussion of minutes there it is on page 12.

Michael Ulph: So a table of contents and maybe a clickable link if it's online?

Ian Turnbull: Yes that's right. Maybe so you can go straight to that section.

Kerry Hallett: Table of contents is really good.

Ian Turnbull: Then you can still have the detail, but you can filter.

Ian Shillington: Maybe that idea of a reports table. If someone gives a presentation to that report maybe you just references that report, all the questions and answers are there.

Michael Ulph: If it's a report.

Rod Doherty: Should be provided with a link or a pdf so if we have a problem we can go straight to the actual report. Go straight to the pdf wherever that is and read that whole section which may be applicable. I'm neither here nor there. You have been doing a blow for blow description for 12 months. Keep the blow by blow description, get rid of the um's and the ah's and take the grammatical issue out of it and keep the Hansard so if it goes wrong and someone challenges the minutes, and keep the Hansard for the next 3 months at least. At least until the minutes have been adopted, you keep the Hansard.

Michael Ulph: Thank you for that discussion. We will attempt to do that next minutes and hope to get them out quickly.

Colin Maybury: Give us a time.

Michael Ulph: No I won't do that. I will manage your expectations by saying I will look to get them out promptly.

Colin Maybury: No apologies for nine weeks.



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<p>Michael Ulph: Sorry Col.</p>	
<p>Colin Maybury: Thank you.</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: I won't give you a time because I wouldn't want to say something that is not correct.</p>	
<p>Rod Doherty: In a timely manner</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: The word I will use is "promptly".</p>	

**9 Questions and Answers from the
CRG/ General Business**

Michael Ulph: General business and Rod you had an item?

Rod Doherty: Yes it was raised at the council meeting last night by one of our Councillors about the 12 property owners within the buffer zone.

Richard Brown: 14 lots actually.

Rod Doherty: 14 lots within the buffer zone. The question was raised by us saying is it our responsibility to talk to them or is it your responsibility to talk to property owners.

Michael Ulph: About?

Rod Doherty: About their properties being in the zonings because some of these properties are in the rural zones, R2 or whatever they may be, Bowditch Avenue for example may be residential in the future. Are there private property owners between here and Sawyers Gully Road?

Richard Brown: There is one private property on Hart Road.

Rod Doherty: That will go to B3 or something wont it?

Richard Brown: 7.

Rod Doherty: B7. We had an inquiry just outside the buffer zone. His wasn't about zonings it was just rate notices terminology. It wasn't about zoning.

Richard Brown: I think the way in which we've dealt with this to date was that through the process of issuing letters, newsletters, and direct contact with our immediate neighbours. Also the drop in sessions that we had during the earlier part of last year. Most of the people, and it was a limited turn-up as you'd recall, but most of the people that did

turn up were those actually property owners that were in that area.

They were concerned that they would have the land rezoned under the feet. Our proposal and our discussion with them was that it is not Hydro's proposal to zone their land, the proposal is to only zone the land that we have control over. And that It is possible that council will consult with them about the possibility of zoning their land. But at this stage we have basically stayed away, it is not our desire.

The master planning and the zoning mapping and the servicing strategy does not rely on their properties being zoned in any way shape or form.

I guess we have probably had a mixed response to that, there are some people who would like their land zoned to potentially capitalise on that opportunity and then we have had other people who are quite happy to go about their business, exactly as they have done forever.

Colin Maybury: Are we talking about the two houses on the corner of Hart Road and the freeway.

Richard Brown: No

Colin Maybury: Are they involved?

Richard Brown: Hart Road and the freeway?
There is one yes. We own one, we don't own the other.

Colin Maybury: That is where the lady died.

Richard Brown: We have actually been trying to make contact. If anybody knows Mr Wybourne I think that is his name. [This should be Mr William Drysdale]. If anybody knows where he is or who he is. We would love to talk to him.

Rod Doherty: What property is that one?

Richard Brown: It is the white place with the kennels. We tried to go to council to see if we could get contact details. They will not give us any



but just said he is still paying his rates. We have sent letters to the address. Just so we can let him know what is going on.

Rod Doherty: If he is a Wybourne he is probably related to all the Wybourne's at Mulbring and Mount Vincent.

Michael Ulph: Do you have his first name?

Richard Brown: No. I can find out, Kerry knows.

Colin Maybury: When he came to my place in 1995 he was quite old.

Richard Brown: That is what we have heard, that he is an elderly gentleman we suspect that he might be somewhere in aged care. Probably with his family looking after him.

Colin Maybury: Children paying the rates.

Richard Brown: Effectively we tried to reach out to him, saying, obviously the house is not being lived in, we were doing some work in and around the property and would you like us to help out essentially. Particularly after the storm there were some trees down and various things and we tried to get a hold of him. Also just to let him know what's going on, like we have with all the neighbours, but we have not been able to.

We have had a mixed response to that. Definitely some people are interested in selling and some people aren't.

Colin Maybury: Joel Clarence is the former Mayor, his widow is alive. I'll ask her. I remember him coming but Wybourne doesn't ring a bell.

Richard Brown: I think that is his name, if not I will ask Kerry to contact. You also may have some records of discussions.

Brad Wood: So with this rezoning out there in my business. They are going to be made residential above the rail way line. Semi-trailers, they can't drive through residential areas?

Richard Brown: I am not sure Brad.

Brad Wood: We have got anywhere between six and eight truck movements a day out there.

Rod Doherty: That would need to be taken into consideration.

Richard Brown: That's right. That would be a factor. You guys are the experts at the end of the table but my understanding is that if it goes through the gateway and ends up on public exhibition, they are the sorts of issues that need to be thrown at it. "This is an issue? Have we thought about that? How will it be resolved?" From private citizens, like yourselves, business owners and the agencies.

Brad Wood: I was talking to a few neighbours and you were saying there that you're only rezoning the land that you own. Leaving what's there as rural.

Richard Brown: Our rezoning proposal is only the land that we own.

Michael Ulph: It's up to Council to decide.

Richard Brown: It is possible that Council can involve neighbours in that process.

Ian Turnbull: Council resolved last night to investigate the feasibility. So they will go through that process of working out if it is suitable or not suitable to include it in the rezoning.

Ian Shillington: They are a bit concerned about the rates rising.

Rod Doherty: The other thing that the Council is doing is they have a tender out for someone to come in and do a complete study of all the lands within the LGA. So the Hydro land and your land will also be included in that overall study.

The experts, whoever they may be, will come back in eighteen months' time and say 'this land should

be industrial, this land should be residential, this land should be rural etc.” That is about eighteen months away though. That’s about the same timeline as you guys.

Alan Gray: Also on that one, Steve Brookes is doing a study of transport for the whole of the area.

There was a meeting in Kurri and no one came. Two people turned up one had the single posts up with the cameras around the place. Council has got a study going on. I suggest you contact the Council to put you onto Steve so you can be included in their transport study.

Rod Doherty: Trucks moving in and out of the TAFE though wouldn’t there?

Brad Woods: Yes. Delivery trucks out there. I’d say the chook farmers would have a semi-trailer out there.

Richard Brown: That’s Paul Maskey’s house.

Rod Doherty: I heard that Paul has walked away from it.

Leanne Pringle: No he is still there.

Rod Doherty: We buy our chooks off Paul and I heard he was moving out of Loxford. Is that correct?

Leanne Pringle: That’s not entirely true.

Rod Doherty: Hasn’t he got one at Medowie too?

Leanne Pringle: He owns the one in Medowie. They are on our land.

Kerry Hallett: I heard the other day that he is pulling out of all of those.

Leanne Pringle: One shed was damaged in the storm that he’s not going to use.

Michael Ulph: Any further questions or comments?



I'd like to thank you all for your attendance this year, I appreciate you volunteering your time and putting in the effort to make this project better I wish you all very well for the season to come.

We need to arrange the next meeting. When should we meet next? We have moved to about every two months?

Kerry Hallett:

Probably February for next meeting

Michael Ulph: Everyone happy with February?

Same time and day?

The 18th of February.

10 Meeting close

Meeting closed: 7:05 pm

Next meeting: Thursday, 18 February 2016



Laurie D'Angelo

GHD – Stakeholder Engagement and Social Sustainability