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

Project	Hydro Kurri Kurri Site Redevelopment Project	From	Anna Ho
Subject	Community Reference Group Meeting	Tel	1800 066 243
Venue/Date/Time	Thursday 17 June 2021 MS Teams video conference 6.05pm – 7.20pm	Job No	2218982
Copies to	All committee members		
Attendee	Mr Allan Gray – Community representative - Retired Mineworkers (AG) Mr Michael Ulph – CRG Chair, GHD (MU) Mr Andrew Walker – Hydro Kurri Kurri Project Manager (AW) Mr Iain Rush – Cessnock City Council (IR) Mrs Kerry Hallett – Hunter BEC (KH) Mr Richard Brown – Managing Director, Hydro Kurri Kurri (RB) Mr Kerry McNaughton – Environmental Officer, Hydro Kurri Kurri (KM) Mr Toby Thomas – Community representative, Towns with Heart (TT) Cr Darrin Gray – Cessnock City Council (DG) Ms Anna Ho – Minutes, GHD		
Guests/observers	Mr Shane Boslem – McCloy-Stephens Group		
Apologies	Cr Rod Doherty – Community representative		
Not present	Ms Debra Ford - Community representative (DF) Mr Brad Wood – Community representative (BW) Mr Bill Metcalfe – Community representative (BM) Ms Tara Dever – CEO Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council (TD) Cr Robert Aitchison – Maitland City Council (RA) Mr Andrew Neil – Manager Strategic Planning, Maitland City Council (AN)		

Table of Contents

Notes	Action

1 Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country

Meeting commenced at 6.05pm

Michael Ulph (Chair) (MU)

Acknowledgement of country.

Anna Ho from GHD taking minutes.

2 Meeting agenda

3 Welcome and meeting opening

MU welcomed attendees, acknowledgement of country and noted apologies.

MU asked those present to declare any pecuniary interests.

Shane Boslem as the special guest tonight.

4 Last meeting minutes

KH moved the minutes.

TT seconded the minutes.

5 Project Update

MU: We'll get straight to Shane to give us a bit of an update on how things are travelling in the development world, Shane.

SB: Thanks Michael.

I thought I'd just give a bit of an update on some of our industrial land inquiries. Start there and happy to take any questions about other things that are going on out there.

So firstly, I'll just touch on Snowy Hydro and I understand that you guys are probably, well sort of briefed on what's happening there, which is briefly that they have committed to purchasing site for the gas power station and they did that towards the end of last month.

Up until then, they had been running some due diligence inquires and other things that they were doing. So that site is over the old switchyard site. Prior to them proceeding with that gas power station, there are some works that need to happen on site. They are things that we are responsible for, the McCloy Stephens group.

So we need to demolish for instance, and remediate that old switchyard. That was still out until the start of this month, so that's now been switched off and we've engaged our contractor and they'll be looking to start on site probably in the next week or two. They have already started demobilising and moving some machinery on site so I would say they'll be underway in probably two weeks' time and that contract to complete that works is about a six-month contract so by the end of the year, hopefully that switchyards fully demolished and remediated and we need to also procure and site audit statement for that piece of land as well. So that's roughly our program and then early in the new year I'd say we'd see some action from Snowy in terms of their construction works. So that's the Snowy update.

We've also at the start of this year we've signed the heads of agreement with a data centre, um they're a data centre that's looking to establish on-site in existing building 77A. So under that heads of agreement, it gives them time, the data centre time to go away and do some due diligence inquiries. As part of what they're proposing to do is not only establish a data centre within 77A but also they want to put in place a solar farm on some of the rural land that's, I guess to say is to the north and east of the current smelter site. So it's on the remaining rural land, it's cleared rural land that won't be rezoned as industrial land so they are looking for about 50 hectares of land for the solar farm which will provide them with the entirety of their power. So they're continuing those, investigating things as well.

One of the other enquires that we are still working on, we have been working on for a while is with the waste-to-energy business. There's no formal agreement in place yet but hoping to have a heads-of-agreement in place probably in the next couple of months, probably by the end of September we'll see the deal. They'll be establishing on the industrial proposing industrial land as well if it goes ahead. They'll probably need around 10 hectares of land. So, they're probably the main ones that we've been in negotiation with.

We're still running a market sounding exercise through our agents Colliers and Knight Frank. If you've been out on site you've probably seen a big sign that sits in front of the old potlines there so we're receiving really good inquiry, most of them are looking for land that is already rezoned, so as soon as we can get that rezoning sorted out, the better, because I think it will make it easier for those people to commit.

All in all it's been pretty good inquiry that we've had for the site, the industrial land. In terms of resi there's not probably a lot to report there because really we don't go to market on anything within that residential land until such time until you've got at least the rezoning and most of the time a DA in place. It would be nice if we did have the rezoning and DA in place at the market is because I'm sure we will get plenty of people knocking on our door but at the moment we haven't marketed any of that land as of yet, so that will be for a later date.

One other thing I guess, I know it's a later agenda item to do with rezoning but one thing I guess I can touch on is just some progress that we've made with Transport for NSW if that's alright. So, it's an agency that's been challenging I guess you would say and it's something that's been a fairly significant delay in the rezoning process, is getting an approval or agreement or a support letter from Transport for NSW. Then again towards the end of last month, we managed to get a letter out of Transport for the Maitland planning proposal.

So this comes on the back of completion, well pretty much the completion of the MR195 corridor study they've been undertaking now for the best part of two years. So we received a letter of support from Transport. There are a number of conditions that are associated with it, they are conditions that you would say are fairly standard conditions for a project such as this one. So that's a good step forward and its not the last item that's required to satisfy the planning proposal for Maitland, I would say the remaining items that are still to be satisfied with Maitland are a lot easier to satisfy. We had a meeting with Maitland yesterday and Richard might want to touch on that, and there's hope that we can satisfy those remaining items in line with the gateway of approval and timeframe within that gateway of approval which is the end of

December this year. Unfortunately we don't have a similar level of support yet from the Cessnock council but I'm led to believe that they have completed all the additional traffic modelling work and their options analysis for that extra piece of work which considers the Kurri Interchange and the Hunter Expressway between the Kurri Interchange and the Hart Road Interchange and we should expect a response from transport soon and might have more to go to add all that on but.

IR: I'd probably just add to that the fact that we're still waiting on a final report, a modelling report in relation to the HEX Hart Road Interchange from Transport for NSW. I expected that last week and I haven't received it yet so I'm in contact with Transport for NSW in relation to that. I hope to get it soon and shortly after that I'm expecting a letter from them in a similar vein I suppose as Hydro have already received from Transport for Maitland side so we're hoping to receive that information soon. It is a big milestone to have reached, if we can get it and it means that the rezoning can progress as smoothly as it can now. I mean, transport has been a very big hurdle in the process.

MU: Alright, thanks for that. Shane anything else to add?

SB: No, I'm happy to take any questions. Nothing that I've prepared, no.

MU: Alright, thanks for that. Alright, so on that note, any questions. Darrin have you got a question mate?

DG: Yeah, Shane. The waste and energy plant that's proposed, is there any information in the public sphere or anything that, what's that about?

SB: No, not yet, we haven't actually reached a formal agreement yet. They've been there on site Darrin. They've had a look at the site. We've provided them with some background information and also like a draft heads of agreement. They've engaged a number of consultants; they've engaged a lawyer. We know its sort of moving in the right direction. Its taking a little bit longer than what we'd like but they're a fairly unique operation. Unique in a sense that there's only from what I understand is no operation in the country at the moment. There's one other construction over in Perth and they're going through an approval process down in south-west Sydney. So, they tend to do projects like this, they will tend to take a while to go through the due diligence phase and get to a position where they are comfortable to sign an agreement but I don't think there is anything more to offer at this point in time but we're hopeful that we will get something say around September, and at that time we can provide more detail

DG: So the type of plant etc is the came as they're putting in at Perth and Western Sydney.

SB: I believe so, I believe the same. Yep. They're an overseas consortium and they have experience in this field before so yep.

DG: Thank you.

MU: Okay. Other comments, questions to Shane?

TT: Can I just bring up a point regarding employment within the light and heavy industrial zones. From memory I think it was about 119 hectares all up of light and heavy. The power plant, I think is taking up 11.2 hectares of that and will employ about 10 people and based on those numbers, if you continued with that employment level, the whole of the Hydro light and heavy industrial site would employ about 109 people from my calculations. Is there likely to be any bigger employment type industries coming there?

SB: So, I've got to say yes, there will be and I think the Hydro, the Snowy proposal is rather fairly unique in that they require a fair bit of land and they sit idle for long periods of time and don't require a lot of staff so I'd say that's fairly unique and not representative of what we would anticipate to be, normal businesses and the like establishments on site.

RB: Let me add to that, if that were the case, then the traffic matters that we're dealing with for transport for NSW would not be there.

MU: There you go. Alright, Allan do you have a question mate?

AG: Yeah, when you're talking about the Hart Road interchange, are you talking about the north bound ramps you're talking about there or? The north bound ramps on that interchange?

IR: Is that one for me? Oh yeah, I don't know yet. The HEX and Hart Road Interchange is the interchange with the proposed north facing ramps. I don't know if the question was directed at me.

AG: Either one is fine. It always worries me that the amount of mine workers and people travelling north are taking the short cut, making that illegal U-turn. It's been a community issue for a long time those north bound ramps that's all. You've got no timeline on those?

SB: We're waiting to hear from Transport on that exactly. We understand that they've completed this additional piece of modelling. It looks at what is the current flow of traffic through that section of road, that section of the Hunter Expressway and those interchanges Hart Road interchange. And over the top of that, they're bringing in what is the projected traffic movements when you bring on not only the employment land development in the Hydro side but also what they call background growth so when they put all of that into there into their model, they'll come out with you know, these are the triggers for when you need certain

upgrades in the provision of those northern ramps. One of those upgrades that is required, yeah we're still waiting to hear from transport to see when they will be required. They are required, but we're just waiting to see when they will be required.

RB: And I'll add to that too Allan that we have contemplated that as a future likelihood and therefore the zoning proposal contemplates the alignment of those ramps and the land is included in the planning proposal as infrastructure and therefore also varying requirements for that is also included for our biodiversity impact assessments, so the plan is that at some point that will happen. The likelihood is that's the case.

IR: Can I just add something. Sorry.

AG: We might need to get the link and sync group back to Sydney to get the northbound ramps in.

MU: Ah I see. Thanks Allan. Ian did you want to add something?

IR: Yeah, the only thing I was going to say is that Transport for NSW it appears that they require a fair bit of upgrades to not only main road 195, various other bits of state road as well including the northern ramps and some of those upgrades will occur up to and beyond 2041. So as Shane said you know its really focused on the timing, it comes back to both those modelling. The main road 195 and the Hart road modelling from transport but it could be some of those, as I say, some of those items are up to and beyond 2041. Where they actually are required.

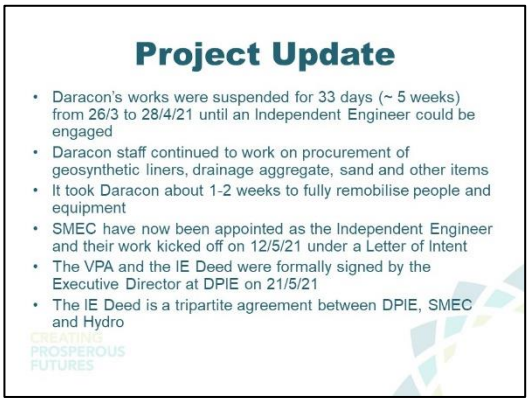
MU: I look forward to driving on there in my retirement.
No problem. Alright. Any further questions to Shane before we let him go? Oh, nothing from Kerry, nothing from Kerry. Alright. Okay if that's it then, Shane thank you very much for your time I appreciate that you did have, and you do have another commitment so we'll let you get to that and don't be surprised if we give you a tap on the shoulder in a month to come to give us a further update. It's interesting to hear about those particularly, those commercial industrial prospects which is interesting and yeah thank you very much and look forward to seeing you next time.

SB: Okay. Thanks a lot. We'll go to Andrew. Andrew is going to give us the agenda update about the demolition and remediation. Have you got a slide show for us?

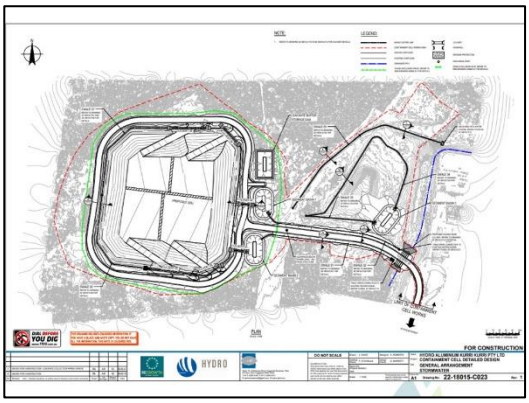
AW: Yes I'll just share my screen.

Project Update:

AW: Okay so I mentioned at the last meeting that because we didn't have an independent engineer on board, we had to suspend Daracon's work and that ended up being for nearly five weeks, from the 26th of March to the 28th of April. The most of their guys left, most of their equipment left and a few of their staff continued on just working on procurement of geosynthetic liners, the drainage aggregate, the sand, and a few other items. And when we gave them the go ahead at the end of April, it took them another one to two weeks to fully remobilise. So SMEC have now been appointed as the Independent Engineer and we had a kick-off meeting with them on the 12th of May under a letter of intent and the Voluntary Planning Agreement and the independent engineers deed were formally signed by the Executive Director at the Department of Planning on the 21st of May. And that deed, Richard spoke about that at length two meetings ago, that is a tripartite agreement between the department of planning, SMEC as the independent engineer, and Hydro.



So they're fulfilling the role of what you would call a CQA engineer, a construction quality assurance engineer but they're independent of us, Hydro so they're really representing the Department of Planning and making sure that the cell is being built in accordance to the drawings and technical specifications and the QA on all the materials and the workmanship is correct and in accordance with those specifications. So my presentation is mainly photographs so, that drawing I've got up there now is just a refresher on what the cell looks like so it has been changed slightly, just the berms in the centre. The cell is broken into four quadrants and instead of being angled, they are now perpendicular to each other because of the problem that Daracon picked up with the four of the leachate pipes. There wasn't enough fall so we've got GHD to fix that and it's only a minor change and you can see the four ramps, they're going into each of those four compartments and that's where the moxies will be bringing waste into the cell and turning around and driving back out.



Over the last two months it has really been taking shape. And so this is an overview of the site on the 22nd of April. Last time, two months ago I mentioned that the geosynthetic liners had started to arrive, so those rolls of black plastic are in that laydown area. That's the HDPE liner, the 2 mm HDPE.

MU: Andrew, just on the ramps, will they just stay there and be built around you know, built in around or will you be removing them as you go?

AW: Ah no, they will stay there and the liner will go over the ramps.

AW: Daracon have also made a laydown area for all the leachate drainage aggregate. That's a rounded stone that comes from a quarry up at Denman. It's actually from the Hunter River where it changed its course in years gone by and it's a rounded stone and that will be in contact with that high density polyethylene, the HDPE liner and it has to be a rounded stone so it doesn't damage the liner. It only has a thin layer of geotextile between that rounded stone and the black plastic so it can't be a crushed product.

AW: This is just the close-up of the laydown area.

AW: The haul road started construction in May so it's a photo of the grader and the pad foot roller. And that was made up of crushed concrete from the old buildings on site. The pot room, cast house and carbon plant buildings.

AW: With the construction of the cell, so Chez spoke about this at the last meeting, Chez from Daracon. So there's about 100,000 cubic metres of material to be excavated from the cell. 40,000 of that is cut to fill which means they excavate material and use it to make the berms around the perimeter of the cell which are higher than ground level and 60 000 cubic metres cut to stockpile, so that's the clay material that's removed from the centre of the cell and taken over to a stockpiling area which we call the western stockpiling area.

This photo is of a water cart doing a proof roll test. So the whole footprint of the cells is broken up into about 50 quadrants and each quadrant Daracon had to do a proof roll test and myself or one of the people in my team had to witness that test so that's like a witness point or a whole point on the inspection and test plan so they use a water cart and you're looking for if there's any

movement, if the wheels start to dip down and then you see the ground spring back up and we did have a couple of those.

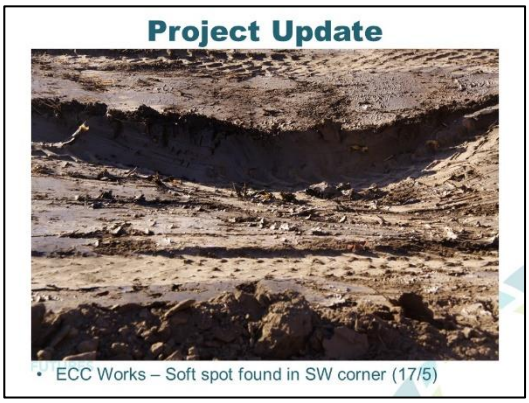
AW: This one was okay, this area. In this particular test, they were using the radar which has a similar contact pressure to the full water cart.

AW: But here, you can see that that's a soft spot, so you can see where the wheels dip down and that is a tree that has been removed when we were clearing the veg. There were just some soft material there so that will have to be removed, dug out, and filled in layers, 150 mm layers, compacted with the roller and then retested. And then after the proof roll testing, they've also got a Geotech engineer in and they do a hill density test and it's a nuclear densometer testing.

AW: This is another proof roll test a couple of days later in a similar area

AW: This is a soft spot, which I think from memory, this was at that waterbody, so there was like a bit of perched water. We were able to find that using google maps on our phone and it was pretty close to that area so again it had to be dug out, refilled, recompacted.

AW: This photo here shows what I was talking about so fill of the berm in 150mm layers. Compaction with pad-foot rollers, using a water cart to condition the clay to get the optimum moisture content. You don't want it too dry and you don't want it too wet so Daracon have procedures in place for that.



AW: And this is another overview, so you can see in this photograph four scrapers working. They work in tandem so there's two together and they actually have like a link bar so the front machine gets pushed along by the back machine while its doing its cut and when its hopper is full, it retracts its blade and the back one starts cutting and the front machine starts pulling the back machine and it's quite interesting to watch.

AW: Once again, that's the four scrapers working in tandem, excavating the centre of the cell and some rollers working, and the water cart and the grader.

AW: This is the close-up of the scrapers.

MU: Certainly, coming along isn't it.

AW: Yeah, you'll see at some of the later photos it's getting very close now to full depth. We're within like 50-100 mm as of yesterday of reaching the final depth.

AW: This is the leachate drainage aggregate that have started to come in in May, so that's that material I was talking about from Dall-Winston quarry up at Denman.

AW: This is a photograph showing the western stockpiling area. We've got a big stockpile of clay building, so like I said about 60,000 cubes and the darker soil in the background is the topsoil that we removed and we've actually got a bit more topsoil than we were expecting. That's a bonus because we can reuse it in the final cap. We're hoping to use both materials in the cap which we will do some more geotech testing but the clay can be used for the 1.5m thick subsoil layer and the topsoil can go over the top of that. Also there on the right-hand side is the shed that we're using for storing the GCL which stands for geosynthetic clay liner so that's

the 10 mm bentonite clay sandwiched between two layers of geotextile material.

AW: And that's that GCL being unloaded with a Manitou.

AW: In this photo, this is where we've been storing it. So Daracon's lining subcontractor Ecoline was sampling these rolls and they had to take a sample from every roll so that was quite a lot of samples. There were hundreds and hundreds of rolls and that's enough material to do the base of the cell.

MU: So that's two layers sandwiching the bentonite.

AW: Yes

MU: And all rolled together, so that's ready to go, yeah.

AW: That's used with the HDPE so you might remember from a while back we had the design of the cell and as a primary barrier and secondary barrier and in each one of those two barriers there's a combined 2 mm HDPE with the 10 mm GCL underneath it and so the clay is like a self-healing material and you know if it has a leak it can heal itself. It's pliable material but it has to be put down and protected by the HDPE. If it gets wet, it can be ruined. That's why we're storing it in a shed. The HDPE can be stored outside in the weather it doesn't matter. This material has to be kept dry and away from moisture, from rain and it also shouldn't go out in direct sunlight because it will dry out so it has a certain moisture content and has to be kept in an controlled environment so that's what we're doing with that. And we've now filled that whole shed so all that materials arrived. And that's just enough to do the base and they'll empty that shed and bring in more GCL later on to do the cap. Again, that will have to be sampled but they'll have about 6 months while the cell's being filled with waste to bring that material in and get it all sampled and tested.

AW: Another thing Daracon's been working on is called remediation of AEC2 which stands for *area of environmental concern* and this was the old waste anode stockpiling area. So these were anodes that fell into the pot, touched the cathode, and started to soak up the sodium and fluoride. They were difficult to remediate into the process because they were contaminated. As a result, they did stay outside on the ground for a number of years and the ground's been affected by mainly PAH's - poly aromatic hydrocarbons - so Daracon have been digging that up and putting it over on another AEC, we call that AEC26 which is the old bake furnace scrubber footprint which is already contaminated with PAH's so we're storing contaminated material on top of contaminated. The reason for doing this now is we want to put a second leachate storage basin here because this is right next to the capped waste stockpile and also the water treatment plant will be going here so I've got a drawing that I'll show you a bit later on.

AW: And this was Ramboll taking samples in that area a couple of days later. There was a black coloured material there, we weren't sure of exactly what it was but we did find some spots that were fine, other spots that were still a bit high in PAH's so when we got the results back and we had to do a second dig which we'll show you later on.

AW: That's on the 26th of May. So some areas have been excavated down about 300 mm, other about half a metre, 500-600 mm to get down to natural soil.

AW: That's another shot.

AW: Back at the cell, now late May, starting to take shape you can see the berm around the perimeter is starting to take shape.

AW: Looking from a different angle.

AW: And different again.

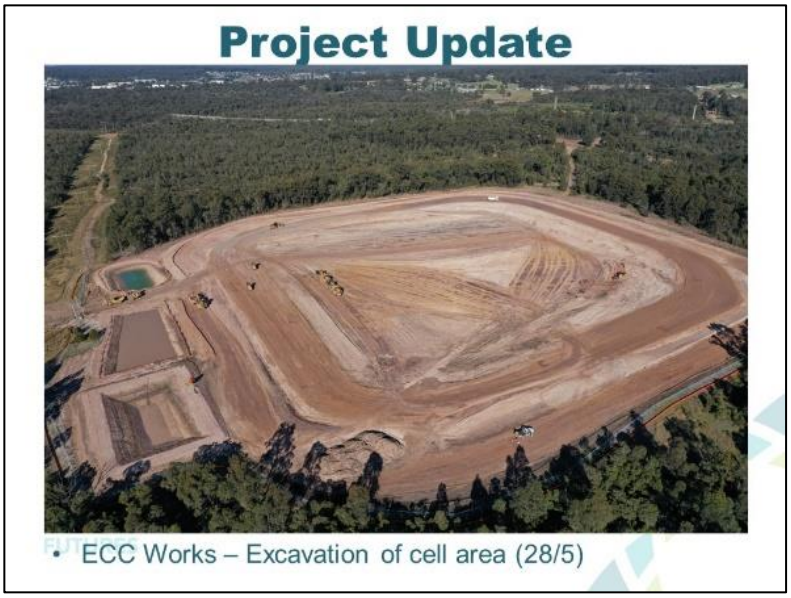
MU: Just remind us Andrew, how deep are you going from relative ground level down?

AW: About 10 metres down.

MU: Yeah okay.

AW: This was on the 28th of May. So what the scrapers were doing here was that they were doing the cut to fill that I mentioned earlier so the scrapers actually drive in, cut the material out and then they drive up onto the berm and place that material and then the bulldozer or the grader, flattens it out and then the rollers compact it and the water cart also keeps conditioning it.

AW: And that's what you can see there, the scrapers driving in to get another cut, and the graders working on the other side as well. And the dozers in the corner.



AW: And again, same thing there.

AW: The leachate drainage aggregate starting to get more material and now we need about 16,000 tonnes and I think up to yesterday they were about 11,000 tonnes.

AW: This photo shows the laydown area on the 28th May so the HDPE's all there. The geotextiles are the white coloured rolls and there's also another material which they call GCD which stands for geo-composite drainage and that's like plastic drainage material. You might remember Dave Barret from GHD, he did a presentation where he handed some cells and you would've seen that there. Well it's a thin, woven network of plastic that allows water to drain and it's the layer in the base, the very bottom of the cell and there's two layers in the side wall. And that's for drainage of water, groundwater mainly.

AW: We've also been receiving more gypsum. This is one of our three sheds that we're storing the gypsum in. And now we're up to nearly 6,000 tones out of the 20,000 tones required as of today.

AW: The other thing Daracon's been working on is installing the culverts so each other four ramps have a culvert underneath them. That's to allow all-weather access for trucks to drive in and out of the cell. So, if we get light rain, they can keep working. Obviously if its heavy rain then its stop working but the idea of these culverts is that they're under the ramps, they allow heavy machinery to traffic over them. And they're interconnected with just normal v drains that are lined with jute mesh and that allows any surface water to run around the perimeter itself and collect in a sediment detention basins and obviously the cell has a raised berm around it, so no surface water can run into the cell. Only rainwater can get into the cell. So what's happening here is they've dug the trench for laying those pipes and they're just checking the levels with the staff and the theodolite and making sure it's got the right fall.

AW: And then they lay a bed of crusher dust 100mm, and then bed the pipes. The pipes have a rubber ring that acts as a seal so there's a socket joint on one end and the other end of the pipe fits into that socket. The rubber ring is to seal it, to stop water leaking out and we had to attend hold points to witness that's and what we're looking for here is that we're looking for the inside of the pipe, making sure there's no rubber rings hanging down that have come adrift and just checking that it's straight and has the right fall on it.

AW: This is just a close up of the scrapers so you can see that link bar on the rear scraper hooked onto an attachment point on the

front scraper and they can pull and push. If one loses traction if one loses traction the other one can pull or push if needed.

AW: Last week, this was culvert 4 on the north side so the photo I showed you before was on the south side. This was on the north-east corner.

AW: And these box culverts are at the very eastern end of the cell so this is where the water drains from the perimeter drains and under the 4 rams, the drains Is one of these is draining into the north sediment basin 1, which you can see in this photo.

AW: It's a 900 by 12000 box culvert.

RB: Andrew I'm not sure if you just want to make a point if you're planning to that they're actually temporary and they'll be removed.

AW: Yes, that's correct. They will be removed because later on the cap will go over the top of these so there won't be any water running around the cell at that point. There will just be a smaller drain running around the perimeter to drain any of the water that is picked up by the drainage layer in the cap which sits above the polyethylene and below the 1.5 m cap there is a layer of drainage arrogate and that will drain down into an ag pipe. So, we are going to a lot of trouble for something so temporary but it is needed if there is a lot of rain.

MU: And what's the rationale for removing it afterwards? Is it to increase the functionality of what's left of the design?

AW: it's just not needed and you wouldn't want to have that void there so I can show you on a drawing further on if you like and explain it but it's better to remove it than not have it there and have a solid cap at the base.

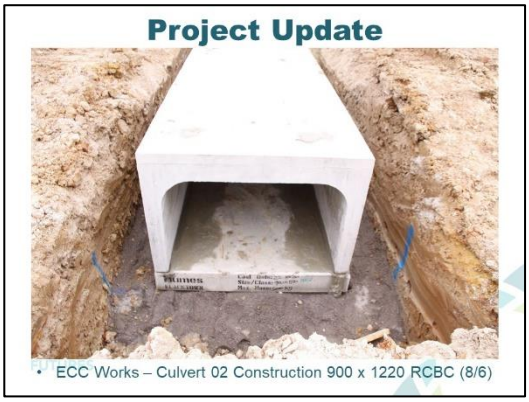
RB: So that part of the structure, if you look at the side walls of the cell.

MU: And I guess in perpetuity, you don't want the risk of that collapsing, you want it all managed and 'constructed'.

RB: Yeah, we don't want to divert water under the cap if you, you know if you're trying to shed water using the cap and outside the cap so you don't want to divert ground water underneath the cap cause there's risks that things will happen later on so that will be backfilled with the same clay and you know compacted to the same standards as the surrounding clay berm.

MU: Yeah, that makes sense.

AW: The next photo is showing the AEC2 area. That we did have to re dig the south-western corner mainly, there was some elevated PAH readings. This is the capped waste stockpile here, we're just leaving this v drain on the eastern side of that area and on the northern side, there is another v drain, and there's an oil



separator here. Because the water treatment plant will actually be down here, just to the right of that excavator and that will be 4 100,000 litre tanks to the north of the water treatment plant. Now, it will be a batch wise process and the clean treated water will be discharged into this drain and it will go into the site stormwater system. And it has to be checked and it has to be below 15 mg per litres of fluoride that is discharged into the stormwater. So those drains will be removed later on at the end when they're no longer required.

AW: And this is just showing the over box culvert on the south side feeding into sed basin two.

AW: Just a few shots now showing, uh we had a bit of rain last week which did slow down Daracon's progress for a couple of days. Got a bit of water in the cell which made it difficult for the scrapers to work so they actually lost two days.

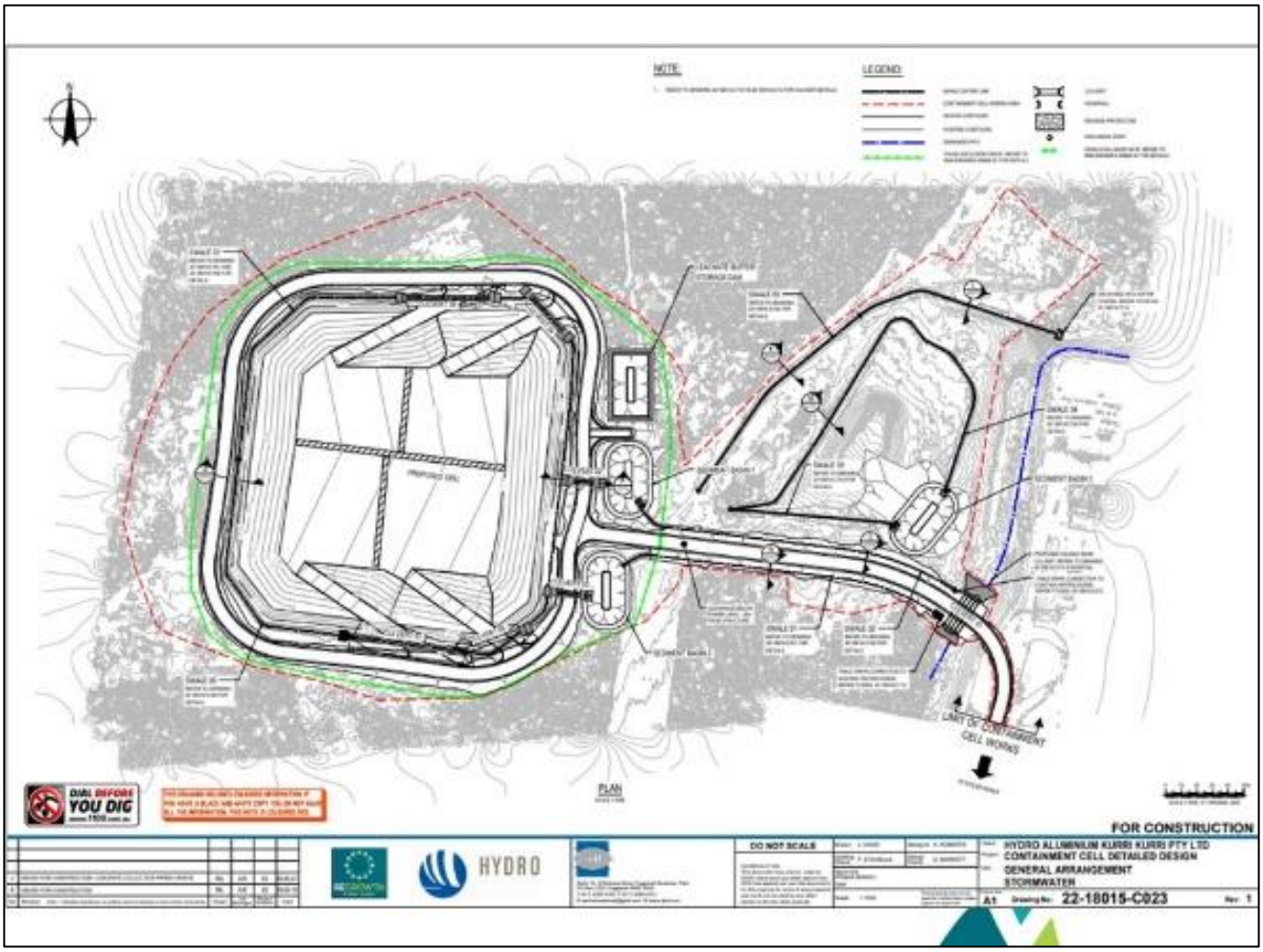
AW: Otherwise, the side is holding up well in wet weather. This is the leachate drainage aggregate again which is starting to get more built up.

AW: This is culvert 05, the last culvert under the 4th ramp. Myself and one of the engineers inspecting that trench yesterday.

AW: This is after that 20 mm of rain we had, this is on this is on the 9th of June. This is a good photo because you can see the four ramps have been formed now and the excavations almost at depth and that's 8 days ago so it's actually, they've done a bit more excavation in the last few days and its almost at correct depth now. The next thing to do is put the sumps in which will be in the north east corner and the south east corner. But they won't finish digging the sumps out until they are ready to start lining. But as I mentioned earlier, those ramps stay there and they're actually

covered with geosynthetic liner, and also there's a pavement put in your three layers, your sub-basin your three layers for trafficking of trucks in and out of the cell, with waste.

MU: Andrew, could you point out where those culverts are that you were showing?



AW: Yep. If you can see my cursor, the first photo I showed was culvert 6 and 7 on the south side so it's actually one big continuous culvert with a bend made out of 900 diameter pipe. And on the North side, there's two separate culverts, one at each ramp, and then the two box culverts are here, so culvert 2 and culvert 3 feeding into those sediment basins. And then if there's a lot of rain, they can overflow into the swale drains on the north and south side of the road which then lead to table drains into the creek but as I explained at the last meeting, Daracon are intending to pump the water from these two basins over here to sed basin three and they're going to set up a pump and a stand pipe for their water cart so they shouldn't be discharging at all but if they do need to, it will only be from this basin 3 here, and they

have to add a flocculant, they add calcium chloride as a flocculant to remove sediment and they have to test it before and after adding the flocculant before discharging into the creek because there's limits for total suspended solids, turbidity, pH, and electrical conductivity.

We're also doing some additional testing the EPA asked us to test for aluminium, fluoride, cadmium, and cyanide so we're doing that as well. So, these three basins are actually now part of our EPL, our Environmental Protection License. The discharge points of those licenses. But they are only temporary structures and at the end of the project, they will be removed so it's only for the next 2 years that we're actually using them.

AW: The other thing we're working on is getting the approval for the temporary water treatment plant which we're doing as a modification to the consent and we've now consulted with the EPA and the water group, with DPIE. We've answered their questions with some assistance from Daracon and Enviro Pacific Services who are going to build the water treatment plant. We've formally submitted the revised statement of environmental effects to the Department of Planning on the 8th of June so we're just waiting for them to review that now. Hopefully we get it approved soon because we need it by next January so we haven't gotten a lot of time.

AW: This is what it will look like so

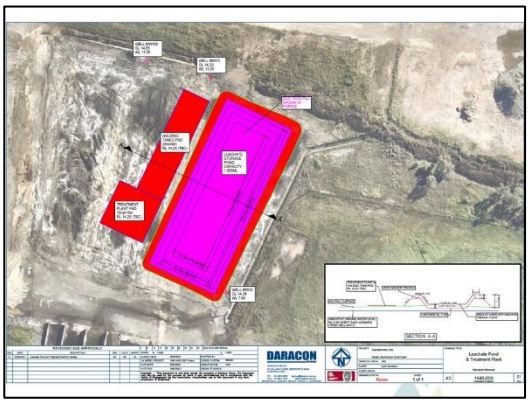
RB: Sounds like a lot of time Andrew but not in the department of planning world.

AW: No

MU: As we've come to appreciate.

AW: Yes. So this is the AEC 2 area, that's the cap stockpile and the drain. We've looked at that before. There'll be that leachate storage pond just over one megalitre capacity and because the water table's quite high we're actually building the whole thing sort of above of the ground. We're just going to build it up, clay from the clay borrow pit. We're not going to dig down because the thing is lined with 2 mm double sided textured HDPE liner and we don't want it down in the water table cause then you get what they call wails, so the thing can heave when the groundwater starts to rise up and that's a bad thing, so we want it up above the water table. The water treatment plant is here in this red box, 15 by 15 metres square and there will be pad here for the 4 holding tanks and each one of those is 100,000 litres capacity.

Leachate will be pumped across from the containment cell via a leachate pipeline, running on the north side of the Daracon haul road into this pond and then from this pond it will be treated through the plant and put into, the treated leachate will be put into



the four holding tanks and they will be tested before they are discharged into the stormwater system. Also I should have mentioned, there is a 600 mm clay rich fill liner as well as the plastic liner on the base and the side of that leachate storage bond. It's using the clay from the borrow clay pit which has very low permeability.

AW: After we cleaned up, that area I showed you last time, Kerry was out doing his rounds and something caused his eye and he noticed some more asbestos on the south side of Lot 16 so we've been cleaning that up as well so Kerry found that in late April.

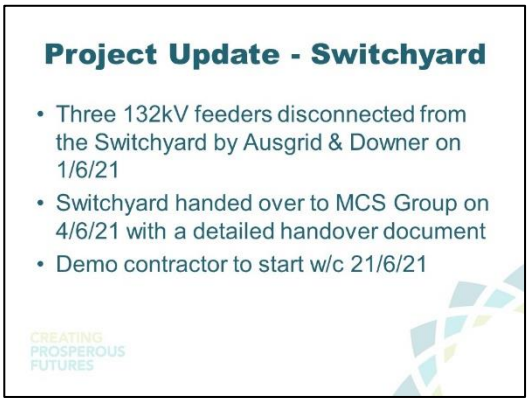
AW: That's what it looks like some glass bottles but there are so pieces of bonded asbestos that somebody's dumped there. As well as some bits of metal. So we had our gardeners clean that up under the supervision of Rambol. And that was done in early May. They're all suited up and putting it into thick plastic bags, double bags.

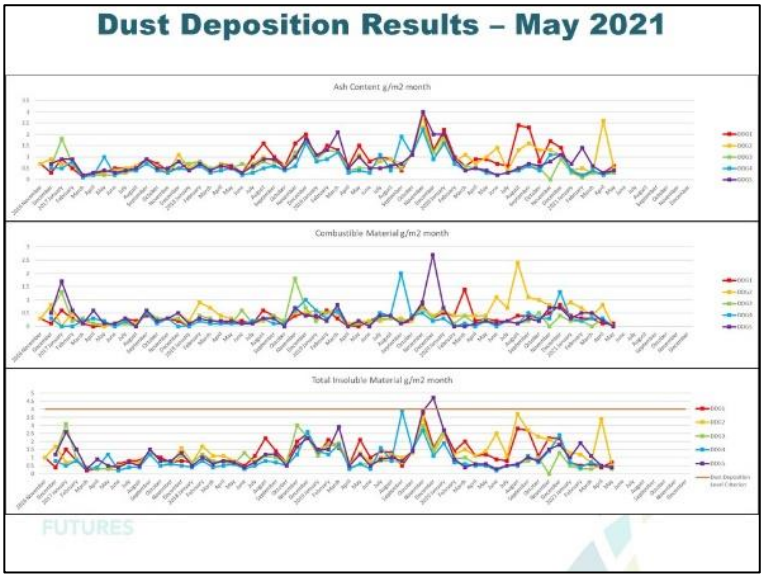
MU: Toby, have you got a comment there mate?

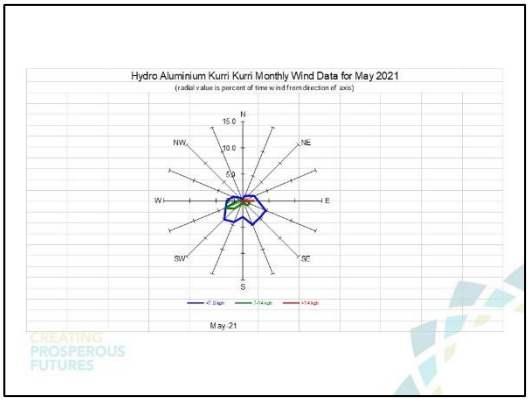
TT: It just seemed like a bit of an overkill but that's how things are these days

AW: Yep. And this went to the Dixon Road north asbestos stockpile that will mix with the soil and asbestos and it will go in that cell. And then this is someone from Ramboll doing a final rake over. They do it like a grid and they rake it, and they have to count the number of pieces and get down to the point of diminishing returns where there's no asbestos left. That was validated by them and cleared.

AW: The other thing as Shane Boslem mentioned. The switchyard was disconnected from the Ausgrid network on 1st of June so three 132kV feeders were disconnected by Ausgrid and Downer. Downer working on our side of the fence and it was handed over to McCloy Stephens group on the 4th of June with a detailed handover document and I believe that the demolition contractor is starting next week, Monday the 21st to demolish the switchyard and that will become the footprint for the gas fired power station once its approved.







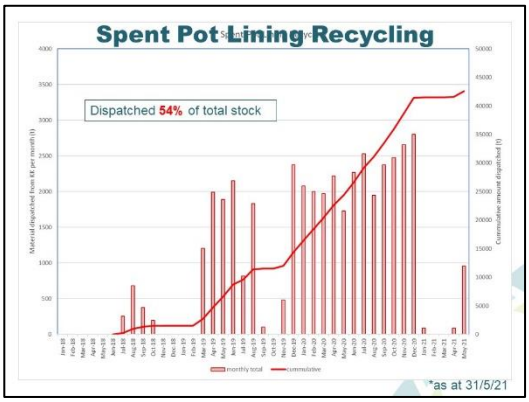
AW: The other thing. So this is the dust deposition result and we did get a high reading at location 2 in April which is on Dawes Avenue which is still below the 4 grams per square metre. But it was quite high, it was about 3.5. We are not sure, we had one day where we were unloading gypsum and it was windy and quite a few trucks came in a short space of time and we had a delay getting it into the sheds. That might have cause that high result. Unfortunately, the lab had already discarded the sample but if we get another high reading, we're going to get it analysed for calcium, and that would tell us if it was caused by the gypsum. It was flow in fluoride, we always check for fluoride and it was low so we don't think it was anything to do with loading of SPL and Regain only took about 90 tonnes of SPL in April anyway so it's unlikely to be the cause. Anyways we'll continue to monitor that but the result for May was quite low.

AW: And that's the wind rose chart so mainly south-east, south-west southerly winds, and they're the locations.

AW: Richard, did you want to talk about this SPL.

RB: I can, yes.

AW: Does anyone have any other questions before I hand over to Richard?



MU: Yeah, thanks for that. Just around that. Anything else to Andrew? Great. Thanks Richard.

RB: So, you can see from the chart that the SPL processing had a low for the first couple for months in the year as we were expecting. That's now started to back up and our expectation is that through probably June we will be able to see similar rate but increasing in July but going forward to a much higher rate probably even more or even higher than what we have seen though most of 2020 so still on track to complete all the recycling sometime in the first half of next year is our expectation.

I'm happy to talk briefly about some of the VPA mechanics. As Andrew indicated, we had the Department of Planning formally execute the Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) a month and a half ago and now the process that goes through is that the VPA is required to be registered on the titles that are nominated in the VPA. Basically the project footprint or the land titles that are associated with the project. So that's now with the LRS and they have a process in which they go through themselves and put that VPA and register that to each of those titles. I expect that that will be finished within the next couple of weeks.

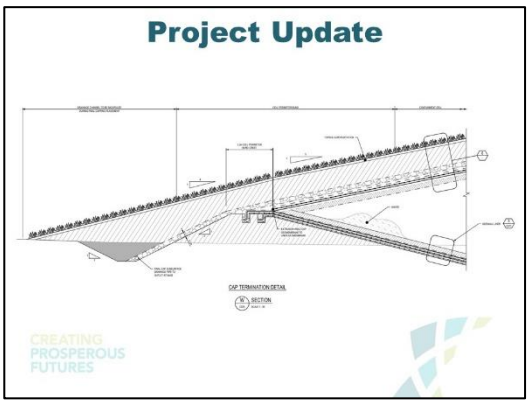
Then what we will start doing, that means the VPA is formally on title is that we will start unpicking all of the various bits that are in the VPA so one of the things you will recall is the monetary contribution related to the long term management of the cell, that is 6.5 million dollars is the obligation in the VPA. We will pay that into the Department of Planning. That means that we will get a refund of a bank guarantee and then we will need to replace that with another bank guarantee which is related to the initial 5 year period of management.

And then there are things that we start to work on around the subdivision of the containment cell land so that ultimately all that is left once the cell is constructed and finished, we have the audit to sign off on the fact that the site's been remediated and the land is suitable for the industrial use which includes the construction of the cell and the placement of the waste in the cell. The only piece of land that will have the VPA attached to it will be the actual containment cell footprint itself, and all the surrounding land is effectively VPA free and then that VPA sort of governs the period of time between the cell completion and five years later the expected handover to the state government. And then the VPA will be obviously lifted when all the conditions around that transfer event within the VPA.

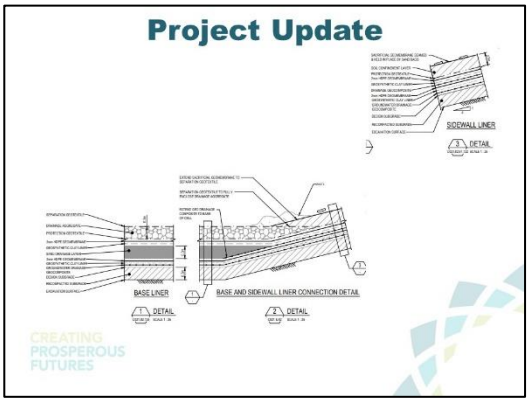
So the process goes on, even though we spent a good couple of years negotiating the VPA and getting it to the point of execution, I

think like I've said a couple of times in the past, it's just an ongoing process and that was a milestone but the process continues in terms of the work we've got to do and how that is affected by and affects things like the VPA.

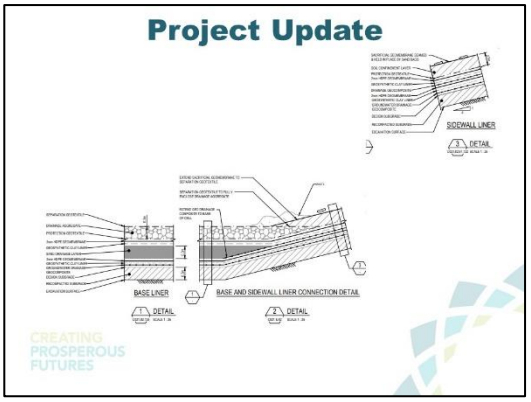
AW: Yep. I will flick to one slide just to show what I was explaining before. This section here you were asking, Michael about the drain so, you see that v drain there. That's where the pipes are currently. So the pipes will be removed and there'll be a small drainage pipe here like an ag drain and this is actually a drainage aggregate in the cap which I mentioned. That sits above all the lines so they're linear low density polyethylene combined with GCL, sitting beneath that drain aggregate and there's a 1.5 m thick cap on top of that which is subsoil, topsoil and some sort of native grass growing so you wouldn't want the pipe there which could in the future degrade it and collapse and cause a void so it's better to remove it. So that's why it's only a temporary thing.



AW: The other thing I forgot to mention, so one of the things the CQA engineers is working on now is all these layers of geosynthetic liners which people are familiar with from previous meetings. There's quite a high level of CQA testing required. Construction quality assurance testing so. Like I mentioned the GCL, every roll has to be sampled. The HDPE is one sample per 7 rolls but the tests here actually takes the longest. One of the tests is for a thousand hours which is 6 weeks and it has to be sent to the United States. So, it's a week or two to get it over there by air freight then 6 weeks to do the test and then you get the results back and then assuming that it passes then it can be used.



If it fails then the supplier has to remake maybe a number of rolls so all of that process is going to take, the sampling has been happening over the last two weeks. It's going to take a third of the 8-10 weeks from now to get all the results back so that Ecoline solutions, Daracon's lining subcontractor can start lining the cell.



So there will be a bit of a lull in activity but Daracon are looking at other things they can do on site. There's one other thing that they have to do is what they call a test pad so they're going to make a pad that's stimulating the base and the side wall and they're going to drain by machinery over it and then dismantle the pad and make sure that there's no damage done to the protection geotextile, which is there to protect the HDPE and GCL. So they're stimulating the actual construction by doing a test using the same machinery that we're actually going to use in production. So all of those things will take time and they can start doing those tests over the next two months.

MU: Alright. Any further question to Andrew around that, in relation to the cell? Or anything to Richard in relation to his commentary?

Alright, we'll move onto the next section which is basically questions via the CRG either from the general questions or anything that's come to you through the community? Have we got anything there to comment or ask?

TT: I've got a question. It probably would've been best directed to Shane Boslem but I assume the SPL storage shed would be ideal for storage for the waste energy plant. Any comments on that?

RB: Those SPL sheds Toby, are currently being retained by McCloy-Stephens, so there is an opportunity for the sheds to be used for or the things such as that, but I don't know specifically where and what the configuration is. The buildings are there and they will be retained for use later on.

MU: Good question. Thank you. Others? Anyone stopping you in the street asking you what's going on? Or you though, I'll check on that. There's one or two members I can't see faces nodding and shaking heads, so Ian and Kerry I think it is. No we don't have further questions I take it? Darrin, nothing from you mate?

DG: No all good mate.

MU: Okay alright all look you've had your change. We'll move on then. So basically any other business.

I don't think there are any business that would've raised it just now. Except I'll talk about the next meeting and I've got that doesn't as our standard timing being the 19th of August, the third Thursday in August. We did have a plan to have an on-site meeting but that's the following meeting in September. So keep that one in your diary. We'll if there's nothing further, we'll close the meeting at 10 past 7 and we'll give you back a few minutes of your day. Appreciate all your time and coming along.

6 Meeting close

Meeting closed: 7:10 pm

Date of following meeting: 19th August 2021