

**ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL  
MANAGEMENT REPORT**

WOODLAWN BIOREACTOR  
AND  
CRISPS CREEK INTERMODAL FACILITY


November 2013

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Date:

November 2013

Reference:

WBAEMR1113

Status:

**FINAL**

Revision History and Distribution List:

Rev No.	Copies	Details	Issued to	Date
0	1	Draft	- Technical and Engineering Group	Oct 2013
0	5	Final	- NSW Environment Protection Authority - NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure - Goulburn Mulwaree Council - VES Woodlawn Bioreactor ( <i>Site Copy</i> ) - VES Technical and Engineering Division ( <i>Library Copy</i> )	Nov 2013

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1. Site Overview

Woodlawn Bioreactor (the Bioreactor) is owned and operated by Veolia Environmental Services (VES) and is located on Collector Road, approximately 7 kilometres west of Tarago in the NSW Southern Highlands. The Bioreactor forms an integral part of the Woodlawn Eco Project (the Eco Project Site), which covers an area of 6000 hectares (Appendix 1). Other existing and proposed site uses include aquaculture, horticulture, wind farm power generation and the proposed Mechanical Biological Treatment facility.

The Bioreactor occupies the void of a former open cut mine (the Woodlawn Mine) which has approximately 30 million cubic metres of airspace. Waste filling commenced in September 2004 and landfill gas has been actively collected for conversion into renewable energy at the onsite Woodlawn Bio Energy Power Station (the Power Station) since 2008.

This Annual Environmental Monitoring Report (AEMR) has been prepared in accordance with condition R1 of Environmental Protection Licence Number 11436 (EPL 11436) to detail the environmental performance of the Bioreactor relevant to the licence conditions.

VES also includes details of the Crisps Creek Intermodal Facility's (IMF) environmental performance under EPL 11455 which is in the second half of this AEMR. The Report refers to monitoring data submitted to the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) as part of the 2012/2013 Annual Returns for both sites and covers the reporting period from 6 September 2012 to 5 September 2013.

## 1.2. Regulatory Requirements

The Bioreactor is operated under EPL 11436 which covers the operational areas of the Site, such as the remnant mine void and evaporation dams (Appendix 2), and also details the operating conditions and environmental monitoring requirements.



## PART 1 EPL 11436 WOODLAWN BIOREACTOR

### 2. BIOREACTOR OPERATIONS

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General Solid Waste (Putrescibles Waste and Non-Putrescibles Waste) is transferred to the Eco Project Site after being received at the Clyde Transfer Terminal (CTT), which is situated in Western Sydney. Waste is compacted into shipping containers for transport by rail to the IMF where the containers are unloaded and transported via trucks the remaining 8 kilometres to the Bioreactor. Additional regional waste outside the Sydney region is transported by road.

Waste is placed within the Bioreactor in progressive lifts of 5 – 10 metre (m) in thickness. Waste is tipped from the trucks in a specially designed Columbia Tipper, which extracts the trailer and container from the truck and tilts upwards until the waste falls out under gravity. The waste is then pushed into position and compacted, while the empty container and trailer are lowered and connected back to the truck. This section discusses compliance with EPL 11436 conditions.

#### 2.1. Licence Conditions

##### **2.1.1. Pollution of Waters**

VES operates the Bioreactor site as a zero discharge site, where all contaminated water, which is rainfall or surface water run off that has come into contact with waste, is captured and managed onsite. To assist in minimising the amount of contaminated water to treat, VES have constructed and maintained drains and bunds to direct uncontaminated water away from contaminated areas. All water collecting on waste surfaces around the site are stored in dams for evaporation.

Under condition L1.3, no discharge of water from the Site is allowed except in a 1 in 100 year rainfall event over 72 hours. No water was discharged during this reporting period.

##### **2.1.2. Waste**

All waste received at the Bioreactor in this reporting period was General Solid Waste (Putrescible Waste and Non-Putrescible Waste), in accordance with condition L3, and was either transported from the CTT via the IMF or direct to the Bioreactor when sourced outside of Sydney. Waste generated onsite from administration of the site was disposed of in the Bioreactor as allowed by condition L3.2.



### **2.1.3. Noise Limits**

Noise limits for the Bioreactor (condition L4.1) must not exceed 35 dB(A) LAeq (15 minute) at the nearest residential receiver. No noise complaints have been received since operations commenced in 2004. Therefore, no noise monitoring was undertaken during this reporting period. VES will implement a noise monitoring program in the event that a noise complaint is received.

### **2.1.4. Hours of Operation**

Condition L5 required operational activities to be undertaken on Monday – Saturdays between 6:00am to 10:00pm. Approval from EPA was organised prior to VES operating outside these hours. VES has complied with the requirements of this condition.

### **2.1.5. Offensive Odour**

22 odour complaints were received during this reporting period, which is about one third of the total odour complaints (64) received in the previous reporting period. VES is in constant communication with the local community and engaged an independent odour audit of the site during the previous reporting period. The odour audit identified odour sources at the site and recommendation actions for VES to minimise odours from these sources. The odour audit completed in the previous reporting period has identified that the highest odour emission source onsite was storage lagoon ED3N-1. During this reporting period, all odour causing liquid in ED3N-1 was treated through the on-site leachate treatment system which was commissioned onsite April, 2013. Further details on the leachate treatment system are provided in **Section 6**. VES will continue to implement other recommended actions and trials to investigate ways to minimise odours over the next reporting period.

VES has also continued the application of increased volumes of daily cover material and to increase the number of active extraction wells in the void to assist in odour management.

### **2.1.6. Competency of Operations**

VES operates the IMF and Bioreactor under International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) 14001 to ensure a high standard of environmental management. All licensed activities carried out in accordance with EPL 11436 (Condition O1) were carried out in a competent manner during this reporting period.



#### **2.1.7. Maintenance of Plant and Equipment**

All plant and equipment were maintained in proper order and serviced as required by qualified technicians. All VES operators hold the appropriate qualifications and licenses to operate plant and equipment used as part of Bioreactor operations.

#### **2.1.8. Dust**

All conditions specified in condition O3 have been complied with by VES. All access roads from the IMF to waste level within the Bioreactor are sealed surfaces. VES has also upgraded the haul road used for Bioreactor operations by applying a spray coated sealing layer in the previous reporting period. This initiative will further minimise dust generation from operational vehicle movements.

All waste loads transferred from the IMF to the Bioreactor are enclosed within containers.

Onsite mining of cover material was undertaken in accordance with the Mining Operations Plan to minimise dust generation. Minimal dust generation is confirmed by results of compliance dust monitoring, which is discussed further in Section 3.8.

#### **2.1.9. Emergency Response**

VES has developed a Pollution Incidence Response Management Plan (PIRMP), which forms part of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for the Woodlawn Bioreactor in accordance with EPL 11436 (Condition O4). A copy of the ERP is available on the premises and available electronically on VES' National Integrated Management System (NIMS), which is the online platform for storing policies, procedures and plans that VES adheres to. Relevant procedures that have been developed for the ERP are implemented on site as required.

#### **2.1.10. Processes and Management**

Surface water management systems have been implemented to ensure compliance with all conditions of O5. Drainage and pumping networks have been previously established to direct water to the required areas (condition O5.1 – O5.2). Stormwater collected within the void is pumped to Evaporation Dam 3 South for Bioreactor operations and dust suppression within the landfill void (O5.3 – O5.4).

The operation of mechanical evaporators is controlled by a wind direction sensor to prevent the drifting of sprayed liquids from the premises (condition O5.5).





All untreated leachate are treated at the Leachate Treatment System before transfer to ED3 (Evaporation Dam 3) (O5.6). Container wash water from the wash bay is used for dust suppression within the bioreactor. (O5.7)

The supervisory licence holder for the Woodlawn Bioreactor is Goulburn-Mulwaree Council. VES has granted the Council's representative access to the site and provided all requested documentation and records, including the annual return for this reporting period. All instructions provided by the Council's representative were complied with by VES (O5.8-5.11).

### ***2.1.11. Waste Management***

All conditions of O6 were complied with by VES during this reporting period. VES will submit a suitable closure plan 6 months prior to the closure date of the Bioreactor (O6.1).

Groundwater gradients indicate groundwater flows towards the void (condition O6.2) therefore negating outward movement of leachate beyond the landfill boundary. Improvements to the leachate treatment system were ongoing through the reporting period to optimise the system conditions for improved operational and environmental performance for storage and treatment of leachate (condition O6.3). All treated leachate is stored in Evaporation Dam 3 (ED3N-1, EDN3-2 & EDN3-3).

Clay lined barriers (condition O6.4 & O6.5) were installed on the southern portion of the void wall during the reporting period. The extent of the clay lined area is detailed in Appendix 3.

No liquid was imported into the landfill void during the reporting period, if required first flush waters collected at the Crisps Creek Intermodal Facility site, container washdown waters, and raw dam that have been approved by EPA, can be imported to the bioreactor (O6.6).

All cover material used onsite is sourced from the borrow pit area identified within the Woodlawn Mining Operation Plan (2004) and complies with conditions O6.7 - O6.11 VES is conducting an ongoing trial to use batch processing fines as an



alternative daily cover material, which is being conducted in consultation with the EPA. Report will be prepared in the next period in accordance with the trial of alternative cover material. Further discussion is provided in section 2.3.1.

All waste that is disposed and transferred from CTT is screened on receipt prior to transport to Woodlawn. Regional waste is screened onsite at the Bioreactor. VES has a waste screening and recording procedure (Appendix 4) that is followed to ensure that only the correct wastes are delivered to site under this EPL. (O6.12)

VES will undertake final capping of the Bioreactor when required and in accordance with condition O6.13.

VES operate the Bioreactor to maximise the production of landfill gas for generation of renewable energy at the Power Station Two flares are also installed, as back up, emissions treatment.. A fifth landfill gas generator was installed and commissioned in March 2013 (condition O6.14) to increase the capacity of the Power Station to five Megawatts (MW). VES has submitted all manufacturers' specification for landfill gas generators and flares to the EPA for approval. The flare and generators meet the design requirements detailed in conditions O6.15 and O6.16. All pipe work used in the gas collection network are designed to withstand pressures associated with bioreactor operations (O6.20)

VES constructs temporary access roads on the waste surface to minimise contact with waste. VES also has a number of dedicated site vehicles that only operate within the void and other operational areas. For vehicles exiting the facility a dedicated wheel wash facility is located outside the landfill void (O6.22)

### ***2.1.12. Other Operating Conditions***

No drill holes were required to be sealed during this reporting period. (O7.1)

Sealing of the South Western portal was ongoing at the end of the reporting period in accordance with Conditions O7.2, the design for which was approved by the EPA.

Details of the works undertaken have been provided to the EPA in a separate report, which will be provided to EPA in the next reporting period.



A Design and Construction Report for sealing of the South Western Portal has been submitted and approved

## **2.2. Complaints**

VES operates a 24 hour telephone complaints line that enables the receipt of complaints from members of the public, as required by condition M6. Other complaints that were received off site were logged by Goulburn-Mulwaree Council and the EPA. VES recorded a total of 22 complaints (refer to Table T-1) relating to odour during this reporting period. Upon receipt of a complaint, VES recorded all details into the site complaints register as required under condition M5.

VES encourages local residents to voice their concerns with the Site and also at the Community Liaison Committee Meetings. VES have commenced activities to eliminate and minimise odour sources at the site based on the odour audit completed during the reporting period as discussed in Section 2.1.5.

## **2.3. Pollution Reduction Programs**

### **2.3.1 Trail of Alternative Daily Cover**

VES applied to EPA to use recovered fines as an alternate cover material from Construction and Demolition waste. VES has started the trial on April 2012 and concluded the trial on this reporting period. This involved blending the processed fines with Virgin Extracted Natural Material (VENM) sourced onsite (U1.3). A report including detailed outcomes is required (U1.4) to be completed in the next reporting period. VES is continued to utilise Concover and soil material sourced from borrow areas identified in the MOP as required during this reporting period.

### **2.3.2 ED3N-1 Leachate Management**

During this reporting period, all of leachate in ED3N-1 were removed and treated through the treatment system. VES was not able to remove all of the leachate by 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2013 as the biological treatment being implemented on site required an adequate amount residence time to treat all leachate to a preferable quality. All the remaining leachate in ED3N-1 has been removed and treated at the end this reporting period. (U2.1) Monthly monitoring was conducted for all Evaporation Dams (ED3N-1, ED3N-2 and ED3N-3) to ensure an alkaline state was maintained (U2.2). A report has also been submitted to EPA demonstrating the water quality parameter



and odour emission value of ED3N-1 in relation to other Evaporation Dams (ED3N-2 & ED3N-3) during the reporting period. (U2.3)



### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

#### 3.1. Monitoring Points

VES is required to monitor environmental performance under EPL 11436. Table 3.1 details the VES monitoring point identification, EPL monitoring point identification number, frequency and the type of monitoring undertaken at each licensed point. A monitoring location plan is included in Appendix 5.

Table 3.1: Licensed Monitoring Points

EPA ID	VES ID	Frequency	Type of Monitoring
1	GMBH1	Quarterly	Subsurface Gas
2	GMBH2		
4	GMBH4		
5	Gas Extraction Booster	Annual	Landfill Gas Input
6	Landfill Surface	Quarterly	Surface Gas
7	Landfill Gas Flare	Annual / Continuous	Air Discharge
8	Landfill Gas Engine Exhaust Point – Gen 1	Annual	Air Discharge
9	Meteorological Station	Continuous	Meteorological
10	DG28 – Pylara	Monthly	Particulates – Deposited Matter
11	DG22		
12	DG24		
13	Site 115 – Allianoyonyige Creek	Quarterly	Surface Water
14	Spring 2 – Crisps Creek		
15	Site 105 – Crisps Creek		
16	WM200 – RWD		
17	WM201 – ERC		
18	WM202 – ED3S		
19	WM203 – ED3N		
21	Pond 2 (Decommissioned)		
22	Pond 3	Annual	Leachate
23	Leachate Pond		
24	Leachate Recirculation System	Quarterly / Annual	Groundwater
25	MB1		
26	MB2		
27	MB3		
28	MB4		
29	MB5		
30	MB6		
31	MB7		
32	MB8		
33	MB10		
34	MB11		
35	MB12		
36	MB13		



EPA ID	VES ID	Frequency	Type of Monitoring
37	MB14	Quarterly / Annual	Groundwater
38	MB15		
39	MB16		
40	MB17		
41	ED3B		
42	WM1		
43	WM3 (Decommissioned)		
44	WM4		
45	WM5		
46	WM6		
47	WM7 (Decommissioned)		
48	P38A & P38B	Quarterly	Standing Water Level
49	P44A & P44B		
50	P45A & P45B		
51	P58A & P58B		
52	P59A & P59B		
53	P100A & P100B		
54	ED3	Monthly	Storage Volume
55	MW8S	Quarterly / Annual	Groundwater
56	MW8D		
57	MW9S		
58	MW10S		

All monitoring data collected at the monitoring points identified in Table 3.1 during this reporting period has been tabulated. Graphs of data collected have been developed (refer to Figures) to assist in the assessment of trends and variability of the monitoring results.

Trend graphs of water quality indicators are consistent with the graphs generated by VES from previous versions of the AEMR.

### 3.2. Subsurface Gas Monitoring

Monitoring of three subsurface gas monitoring locations, namely GMBH1, GMBH2 and GMBH4 (Table 3.1) were undertaken quarterly as per EPL requirements (condition M2.2). No methane was detected in subsurface gas monitoring locations during this reporting period. These results are consistent with results from the past three years.

The results show that the gas collection network is effectively capturing and controlling landfill gas within the Bioreactor. Engineered impermeable barriers and the natural subsurface of the void wall also minimise the potential movement of



landfill gas from the Bioreactor, allowing for maximum extraction through the gas collection system.

### 3.3. Landfill Gas Extraction Booster Monitoring

During the last reporting period (October 2011), it was discovered that the results obtained for the Landfill Gas Extraction Booster were incorrect. The monitoring meter at this sample point was fixed by Clark Energy and the data reported is now consistent to the historical average since 2008 as shown in Table T-3a below:

(Table T-3a).

Parameter	Historical Average	Current Result
Temperature (°C)	32.2	25.2
Volumetric Flow (m <sup>3</sup> /hour)	2124.0	1126.5
Methane (%)	61.4	53.5

### 3.4. Surface Gas Monitoring

Surface gas monitoring was completed on a quarterly basis as per EPL 11436 requirements. Due to the sampling methodology for surface gas monitoring only tabulated data for this reporting period is provided (Table T-4). Methane was detected in varying amounts over the waste surface with an overall average of 0.02 % during this reporting period which was comparable to 0.03% from the previous reporting period.

The emission threshold concentration for Methane detected in surface gas emission testing is 500 parts per million (0.05%) as recommended in Benchmark Technique 17 (Environmental Guidelines for Solid Waste Landfills, January 1996).

A single outlier of 0.58 % was recorded as the highest methane in December 2012, this could be attributed to increased temperatures and settlement cracking in the landfill surface creating a preferential pathway.

Site Management investigated and applied corrective actions which included application and maintenance of cover material, commissioning and rebalancing of gas extraction wells and installation of new gas collection infrastructure.



### 3.5. Landfill Gas Flare Monitoring

The landfill gas flares are manufactured to a residence time of 0.3 seconds with a destruction efficiency of 98% for methane and non methanogenic organic compounds. Temperature is monitored continuously and an annual reading of 1090 °C was recorded (Table T-5), which met the requirements of condition O6.15 of the EPL.

### 3.6. Landfill Gas Engine Exhaust Point Monitoring

Monitoring of the landfill gas engines exhaust points was completed annually for each active generator. VES operated five generators at the Power Station during the reporting period. One monitoring point (Generator 1) was required by the EPL licence 11436. Due to unavailability of Generator 1 when monitoring conducted on June 2013, other Gas Engines were measured and the results were consistent to the previous monitoring period. All of the Landfill Gas Engine Exhaust Point results (Generator 2, 3, 4 & 5) are presented in Table T 6.1 – T 6.5.

Concentration limits for each exhaust point are specified within condition L2.4 of the EPL. All monitoring results were below the specified concentration limits for the following pollutants:

- Nitrogen Oxides,
- Hydrogen Sulphide,
- Sulphuric Acid Mist and
- Sulphur Trioxide.

Trend graphs of the listed pollutants have been generated (Figures 1 – 4). The graphs indicate that the concentration of the pollutants were consistent with levels previously recorded. Hydrogen sulphide emissions at Generator 2 have decline to the background level (0.35mg/L) in this reporting period compared to the slight increase noted in the last reporting period. In terms of Nitrogen Oxides, the emission level for all engines (Generator 2, 3, 4, 5) that were tested this year have reduced to lower levels compare to the last reporting period.

### 3.7. Meteorological Station

VES operates a meteorological station to continuously monitor climatic data listed in condition M4.1 of the EPL. Meteorological data recorded includes (but is not limited to):

- Wind speed at 10m;





- Wind direction at 10m;
- Temperature at 2m;
- Temperature at 10m;
- Rainfall;
- Solar radiation; and
- Sigma theta at 10m

Meteorological data is logged in 15 minute and 24 hour intervals and can be made available for the 2012/2013 reporting period upon request. Servicing and calibration of the meteorological station is carried out quarterly by Hydrometric Consulting Services..

### 3.8. Particulates/Dust Monitoring

Monitoring of three depositional dust gauges (refer to Table 3.1) was completed on a monthly basis as required under the EPL 11436 (P1.1). Results are tabulated in Tables T7.1 – T7.3 and trend graphs are provided as Figure 4.

The maximum dust level recorded in this reporting period was 14.1 g/m<sup>2</sup>/month (September 2012) at DG22, located east of the landfill void, which was significantly lower than the highest dust level (31.1g/m<sup>2</sup>/month) in the previous monitoring period. This dust level can be attributed to the rehabilitation work that was being undertaken between August and September 2012 by subcontractors in the vicinity of the monitoring location.

Dust levels at DG24, located west of the landfill void along the haul road, did not reflect a significant increase during this reporting period which is a measure of the effectiveness of the dust control measures that site have in place.

Dust levels recorded in DG28, which is sited at the VES owned property of Pylara, were consistent with historical trends. This site is utilised by VES to allow identification of non Bioreactor operational activities that may be the source of dust generation in the area.

### 3.9. Surface Water Monitoring

Water quality monitoring of nine surface water locations (refer to Table T8.1 – T8.9) is required under EPL 11436. Surface water quality graphs have been developed to identify key pollutants trends from Bioreactor operations which include: pH, conductivity, ammonia, total organic carbon, iron, sulphate and zinc. .



### **3.9.1. Site 115 – Allianoyonyige Creek**

Site 115 is situated downstream of the evaporation dams. Quarterly monitoring events were undertaken in accordance with EPL conditions (refer to Table T8.1 and Figure 5).

pH is relatively consistent throughout the monitoring period and indicates alkaline water at an average pH of 7.4. Conductivity ranges from 246 – 3880  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  which indicates fresh to brackish water, while heavy metal concentrations are less than 0.1mg/L. This indicates that no contaminated runoff is impacting surface water at this monitoring location.

Ammonia (average 0.1mg/L) and Total Organic Carbon (average 18 mg/L) concentrations recorded in this monitoring period are consistent with historical monitoring results

Trends at this location indicate variable conductivity and relatively stable iron concentrations during this reporting period, both results being consistent with historical monitoring results. Variability is likely due to dilution during wet periods and evapo-concentration during drier periods as historically identified (Earth2Water, 2010).

### **3.9.2. Spring 2**

Spring 2 is located upstream of the Bioreactor and is adjacent to Crisps Creek. This location naturally overflows to Crisps Creek in wet weather events. Quarterly monitoring events were undertaken in accordance with EPL conditions. This point provides background water quality information (refer to Table T8.2 and Figure 6).

Water quality trend in Spring 2 is consistent with water quality from historical monitoring results. pH is almost neutral (average 7.07), with conductivity (average 670.2 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ) indicative of fresh water. Sulphate (average 180mg/L) shows an identical trend to conductivity indicating that the concentration of Sulphate may have a direct affect on conductivity. Zinc concentrations (average 9.60mg/L) continue to slowly decline, although variability is still common due to dilution following wet weather periods and concentration during drier periods.

Ammonia (average 0.58mg/L) and Total Organic Carbon (average 19mg/L) concentrations recorded in this monitoring period were consistent with historical monitoring results.



### **3.9.3. Site 105 – Crisps Creek**

Site 105 is located downstream of the Bioreactor and tailings dams. Quarterly monitoring events were undertaken in accordance with EPL conditions (refer to Table T8.3 and Figure 7).

Water quality trends in Site 105 are consistent with previous monitoring results. pH ranges from (6.29 – 7.76) while conductivity (average 3460  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ) reflects brackish water. Sulphate levels ranged from 50 – 240mg/L and generally followed a similar trend to conductivity. These results indicate that runoff from contaminated areas is not impacting water quality at this location.

Total Organic Carbon (average 17.83mg/L) and Ammonia (average 0.1 mg/L) were consistent with historical trends.

### **3.9.4. WM200 – Raw Water Dam**

The Raw Water Dam is located to the west of the dolerite stockpile and collects uncontaminated water. Quarterly monitoring events were undertaken in accordance with EPL conditions (refer to Table T8.4 and Figure 8).

pH (average 6.24) indicates slightly acidic water, while conductivity (average 1320  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ) is showing a slight increasing trend since the last monitoring period (average 1275 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ) and is indicative of fresh/brackish water. Sulphate levels was consistent with previous trends, while Zinc and Iron levels have reflected a slight rising trend to 52mg/L and 0.78mg/L through the monitoring period. VES are currently investigating the cause of increasing Zinc and Iron trends.

Total Organic Carbon was an average of 10.6 mg/L in this reporting period compared to 10.25mg/L from the last reporting period. While this was a gradual rising trend, it is relatively consistent with historical results. Ammonia was not detected during this reporting period.

### **3.9.5. WM201 – Entrance Road Culvert**

The Entrance Road Culvert collects surface water runoff from the Woodlawn administration and workshop areas. Five monitoring events were undertaken (refer to Table T8.5 and Figure 9) during this monitoring period. .

pH shows a gradual rise to 6.5 from previous results, while conductivity (average 300 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ) indicates fresh water. Iron (average 0.35mg/L), Zinc (average 9.17mg/L) and Sulphate (124.7mg/L) concentrations were variable but consistent with previous trends. Ammonia was below the detection limit (<0.1mg/L) during this reporting period.



### **3.9.6. WM202 – Evaporation Dam 3 South**

Evaporation Dam 3 South is a storage point to manage stormwater from the void by evaporation. Quarterly monitoring events were undertaken in accordance with EPL conditions (refer to Table T8.6 and Figure 10).

Water quality results are very similar to previously reported data and indicate acidic water (average pH of 2.9), Iron (average 69mg/L), Zinc (average 465mg/L), with slightly increased level of Sulphate (average 4875mg/L) and Conductivity (average 6500µS/cm). Sulphate and conductivity do indicate a slight fluctuation trend over this reporting period. These concentrations reflect the Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) contaminated waters from remnant mining operations stored in Evaporation Dam 3 South.

Ammonia concentrations appear to be stabilising with a smaller range (33 – 70mg/L) identified during this reporting period.

### **3.9.7. WM203 – Evaporation Dam 3 North**

Evaporation Dam 3 North is a storage point to manage AMD/leachate by evaporation. Quarterly monitoring events were undertaken in accordance with EPL conditions (refer to Table T8.7 and Figure 11).

Water quality results indicate WM203 stores acidic water (pH 4.2-4.8), while conductivity (average 17200µS/cm) and sulphate (average 9800mg/L) has dropped compare to conductivity (average 18500µS/cm) and sulphate (average 11625mg/L) in the previous reporting period. Iron levels fluctuated (5.9 - 34mg/L) but Zinc levels were relatively stable (410 – 550mg/L) which is consistent with previous trends. These concentrations reflect the AMD contaminated waters stored in Evaporation Dam 3 North.

Ammonia (470 – 660mg/L) and Total Organic Carbon (220 – 260mg/L) concentrations showed a declining trend over the reporting period, although levels were consistent with historical trends.

### **3.9.8. Pond 2**

Pond 2 was decommissioned in January 2011 and this sampling point no longer exists. Refer to the 2011 AEMR for the last results and trends obtained at this monitoring location (VES, 2011).

### **3.9.9. Pond 3**

Pond 3 is situated on a bench within the landfill void at a relative level (RL) of 740 m above sea level. Pond 3 acts as a transfer point to capture stormwater from the walls



of the void to Evaporation Dam 3. Quarterly monitoring events were undertaken in accordance with EPL conditions (refer to Table T8.8 and Figure 13).

All water quality results indicate were consistent with previous monitoring results. Water quality results indicate acidic water pH (2.7 – 4.1) with variable conductivity (3200 – 7000µS/cm). Sulphate (2500 – 5600mg/L) and Iron (61 – 240mg/L) was variable, but the average has slightly decreased throughout the reporting period. Ammonia (25 – 120mg/L) and Total Organic Carbon (11 – 190mg/L) were also quite variable.

VES believe that the monitoring results and trends recorded from Pond 3 indicate that monitoring from this location is sufficient to be representative of determining stormwater quality captured from the walls of the void.

### **3.9.10. Leachate Monitoring**

Leachate quality monitoring at two monitoring locations (refer to Tables T9.1 – T9.2) was undertaken as required by EPL 11436. The key quality indicators selected for leachate that would assist in contamination assessment at other water monitoring locations included: pH, Ammonia, Zinc, Aluminium, Sodium, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons and Phenolic compounds. While Benzene, Toluene, Ethylene, Xylene (BTEX) and organic pesticides have been analysed for, based on the signature of the leachate in the void and the type of waste inputs, VES believe that these are not key indicators.

### **3.9.11. Leachate Pond**

The leachate pond is located at the northwest rim of the void where leachate is treated by aeration to oxidise organic compounds. An annual monitoring round was completed during this reporting period, which meets the requirements of the EPL. (refer to Table T9.1 and Figure 14).

The characteristics of the leachate are:

- The pH is alkaline at 8.8 compare to the pH reading at 7.9 from the last reporting period. Bicarbonate is (5170 mg/L) the prominent form of alkalinity has dropped from 9710mg/L (last reporting period) to 5170mg/L on this reporting period;
- The level of Ammonia has dropped from 1800mg/L (last reporting period) to 270mg/L on this reporting period. Total Dissolved Solids has also dropped from 31,000mg/L to 18000mg/L through the reporting period. Total Organic Carbon has dropped from 13,000mg/L to 2900mg/L from the previous



reporting period. These measurements are expected to be within the quality of putrescible waste leachate;

- Levels of Zinc (0.79mg/L) and Conductivity (23000µS/cm) are present in the leachate which indicates minor AMD mixing;
- Aluminium (0.1mg/L) is the most abundant heavy metal not attributed to mining related activities. Other heavy metals are less than 1mg/L.
- Sodium (3000mg/L) and Potassium (2000mg/L) are the dominant cations, while Sulphate (1600mg/L) and Chloride (4700mg/L) are the dominant anions;
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons are present at all fractions.
- Pesticides (Organo-phosphorous (OP) and Organo-chlorine (OC) and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons were below laboratory detection limits;
- Trace amounts of Toluene (<0.002mg/L) and Xylene (<0.002mg/L) previously detected were not detected during this reporting period;
- Phenolic compounds (<0.05mg/L) were not detected during this reporting period.

### **3.9.12. Leachate Recirculation System**

The leachate recirculation system is located within the void and acts to extract leachate from saturated waste and filter through drier waste. An annual round was completed during this reporting period, which meets the requirements of the EPL (refer to Table T9.2 and Figure 15).

The leachate characteristics are similar to the leachate pond, with the following exceptions:

- Total Organic Carbon (3400mg/L) showed a trend compare to the last reporting period (3100mg/L).
- Sulphate (62mg/L) has also shown a consistent level compare to the previous monitoring data (51mg/L).
- Zinc (0.56mg/L) was one order of magnitude lower than the previous annual measurement at 6.8mg/L which also indicating a decreasing trend
- BTEX were not detected on this monitoring period compare to the low levels (<0.077mg/L) in the last monitoring period.



### **3.10 Groundwater Monitoring**

Groundwater quality monitoring at 27 locations (refer to Table T10.1 – T10.25) was undertaken as required by EPL 11436. One annual round and three quarterly rounds of monitoring are required to meet the requirements of the EPL.

The groundwater monitoring well network allows for an assessment of potential impacts from the Bioreactor, evaporation dams and tailing dams and are based on determining if the key indicators selected for the above pollutants are detected in groundwater samples. Pesticide (OP and OC) and Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene and Xylene (BTEX) results for all groundwater monitoring locations were below laboratory detection limits.

#### **3.10.1 MB1**

MB1 is located down gradient of the void. The standing water level in MB1 is about 771 m RL on this monitoring period, which is consistent to the long term average standing water level (769.47 m RL) at MB 1 since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.1 and Figure 17) in MB1 indicate a Calcium-Sulphate water type with near neutral pH (average 7.4) and conductivity (average 1136µS/cm) representative of fresh water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and BTEX were not detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals were significantly less than 1mg/L. Lead has shown an increasing trend (0.19mg/L) on this monitoring period, but it was measured as Total Lead rather than Dissolved Lead.

Ammonia (maximum 0.1mg/L) and Total Organic Carbon (6mg/L) are present at low levels which reflect natural conditions.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentration and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.

#### **3.10.2 MB2**

MB2 is located upstream of evaporation dam 2. The standing water level in MB2 is about 779 m RL on this monitoring period which is consistent to the long term standing water level (778.47 mRL) since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).



Water quality results (refer to Table T10.2 and Figure 18) in MB2 indicate a near neutral pH (average 6.95) and stable conductivity (average 6650 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

TPH, PAH and BTEX were not detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals were significantly less than 1mg/L.

Ammonia was not detected (<0.1mg/L) during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (5mg/L) is present at low levels which reflect natural conditions.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentration and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.

### **3.10.3 MB3**

MB3 is located upstream of the Bioreactor and mine site. The standing water level in MB3 is 790.79 m RL at this monitoring period and is consistent to the long term standing water level (790.48 m RL) since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.3 and Figure 19) in MB3 indicate near neutral to neutral pH (average 7.2) and stable conductivity (average 2005.5 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

TPH, PAH and BTEX were not detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals were significantly less than 1mg/L.

Ammonia was not detected (<0.1mg/L) during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (6 mg/L) is slightly higher than the previous reporting period (1mg/L) but is present at low levels which reflect natural conditions.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentration and provide an indication of background groundwater concentrations.

### **3.10.4 MB4**

MB4 is located downstream of the Bioreactor. The average standing water level in the monitoring period is about 775 RL and this is consistent for the long term standing water level (774.47 RL) at MB4 since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.4 and Figure 20) in MB4 indicate acidity (average pH 6.1) and conductivity (average 1692 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of freshwater. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.





TPH, PAH and BTEX have not been detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L. There is a slight increase of lead concentration 0.012 mg/L on this monitoring period compare to the last monitoring period 0.00048 mg/L, but this might be due to total lead was measured instead of dissolved lead. This is also lower than the historical average at 0.01 mg/L since 2010.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was below the limit during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (2mg/L) is present at low levels which reflect natural conditions.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentration and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analytes tested during this monitoring period.

### **3.10.5 MB5**

MB5 is located upstream of the western tailings dam at the waste rock dump area. The standing water level in MB5 was about 828.08 m RL during this monitoring period and is consistent to the average long term standing water level (828.12 m RL) since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.5 and Figure 21) in MB5 indicate acidic pH (average pH 4.13) and conductivity (average 7940µS/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

TPH, PAH and BTEX have not been detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L, with the exception of Aluminium (20mg/L). Manganese (30mg/L), and Zinc (202.5mg/L), although these levels are consistent with previously reported trends.

Ammonia (0.1mg/L) and Total Organic Carbon (6mg/L) are present at low levels which reflect natural conditions.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentration and there is no indication of contamination Bioreactor activities. There is indication of impacts from mining activities at this monitoring location although this has been ongoing prior to VES obtaining the site. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.

### **3.10.6 MB6**

MB6 is located downstream of the Evaporation Dam 3 and upstream of the Bioreactor. The standing water level in MB6 has been on a gradual increasing trend from 786RL to 789RL since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).



Water quality results (refer to Table T10.6 and Figure 22) in MB6 indicate acidic pH (average pH 5.7) and conductivity (average 5023 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

TPH and BTEX have not been detected at this monitoring point. PAH was detected at 0.0005mg/L which is minimal. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L with the exception of Zinc (average 9.9mg/L) which is consistent with previously reported trends.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (3mg/L) is present at low levels which reflect natural conditions.

There is no defined indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities at this monitoring location. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.

### **3.10.7 MB7**

MB7 is located upstream of Evaporation Dam 3. The standing water level in MB7 was 789.04 m RL on this reporting period, which has shown some minor fluctuations over time compare to the long term average (787.19 m RL) since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.7 and Figure 23) in MB7 indicate near neutral (average pH 6.98) and conductivity (average 8832.5 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

TPH, PAH and BTEX have not been detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L with the exception of Manganese (1.1mg/L) and zinc (average 2.31mg/L) in this monitoring period. There was an increasing trend of zinc between September 2012 – January 2013 in this monitoring period, but the concentration level has dropped to a level which was consistent to the previous trends at the end of this monitoring period.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (13mg/L) levels have increased which appears to be an anomalous result. Further monitoring is required to determine if this occurrence continues.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentration and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. The only significant anomaly recorded was Total Organic Carbon, which was higher than the historical average level (8.3mg/L), but has dropped significantly since the last reporting period (22mg/L).



### **3.10.8 MB8**

MB8 is located downstream of the Bioreactor at the Pylara residence. The standing water level in MB8 was recorded as 748.4 m RL and is consistent with the long term average (748.5 m RL) since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1). This groundwater well has lower groundwater levels (along with MB13) than the majority of other bores monitored at the site (approximately 20m lower than other locations).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.8 and Figure 24) in MB8 indicate a Sodium-Chloride water type which is slightly alkaline (average pH 7.3) and conductivity (average 3546.7µS/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

TPH, PAH and BTEX have not been detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L which is consistent with previously reported trends.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (7mg/L) is reduced from last reporting period (12mg/L).

All trends indicate fairly stable concentrations with the exception of Lead concentration. This may be due to that Total Lead was measured instead of Dissolved Lead. There is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities.

### **3.10.9 MB10**

MB10 is located adjacent to Evaporation Dam 1. The standing water level in MB10 was 781.13 m RL during this monitoring period and is consistent to the long term level since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.9 and Figure 25) in MB10 indicate a water type which is slightly alkaline (average pH 7.08) and conductivity (average 7437.5µS/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

TPH, PAH and BTEX have not been detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L which is consistent with previously reported trends.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (4mg/L) is present at low levels which reflect natural conditions. Sulphate was measured with a low level at 34mg/L and has increased back to the normal level at 3900mg/L at the end of the monitoring period.



All trends indicate fairly stable concentrations and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.

### **3.10.10 MB11**

MB11 is located at Evaporation Dam 2 seepage collection trench, which is a dedicated capture area for seepage waters. The standing water level in MB11 was measured as 779.88 m RL during the monitoring period and the standing water level has been fairly stable around 777RL since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.10 and Figure 26) in MB11 indicate a water type which is acidic (average pH 3.8) and conductivity (average 34400µS/cm) representative of saline water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

TPH, PAH and BTEX have not been detected at this monitoring point. A number of heavy metals are greater than 1mg/L including Aluminium (710mg/L), Cadmium (36mg/L), Cobalt (19mg/L), Copper (average 161mg/L), Manganese (730mg/L) and Zinc (5150mg/L). Heavy metal concentrations fluctuate greatly between sample rounds which reflect concentrations within seepage water from the dam. Seepage from this dam has been ongoing since VES assumed responsibility for the site and there is no indication of increasing trends. VES are managing the water volume in Evaporation Dam 2 by promoting evaporation and limiting inputs to rainfall to minimise the volume of seepage at this location.

Ammonia (average 0.2mg/L) is present at low levels which reflect natural conditions. Total Organic Carbon (21mg/L) is similar to previous levels and indicates that organic carbon is present in this location. Fluoride (170mg/L) is also present at high levels. Due to the location of the bore, and the proximity away from the bioreactor, these results are likely influenced by microbial communities rather than Bioreactor activities.

The location of this MB11 is between evaporation dam 2 and the seepage collection trench. VES have previously installed two additional monitoring wells (MB19 and MB20) downgradient of the seepage collection trench. Monitoring results from these wells continue to indicate that contamination is managed at the seepage collection trench. Results of these wells have been tabulated and provided in Appendix 6.

The evaporation dams have been previously identified by VES for rehabilitation which will be undertaken in accordance with the MOP.



### **3.10.11 MB12**

MB12 is located at Evaporation Dam 2 seepage collection trench and adjacent to MB11. The standing water level in MB12 reflects water levels (778.04mg/L) and trends in MB11 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.11 and Figure 27) in MB12 indicate a water type which is acidic (average pH 3.53) and conductivity (average 39,750µS/cm) representative of saline water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

TPH, PAH and BTEX have not been detected at this monitoring point. A number of heavy metals are greater than 1mg/L including Aluminium (1100mg/L), Cadmium (41mg/L), Cobalt (25mg/L), Copper (245mg/L), Manganese (740mg/L) and Zinc (average 6450mg/L). Heavy metal concentrations generally fluctuate similar to MB11, although Zinc concentrations show a slight rising trend.

Ammonia (average 0.45mg/L) is present at low levels which reflect natural conditions. Total Organic Carbon (22mg/L) is similar to levels in MB11. Fluoride (140mg/L) is also present at high levels. Due to the location of the bore, and the proximity away from the bioreactor, these results are likely influenced by microbial communities rather than Bioreactor activities.

The location of MB12 (similar to MB11) is between Evaporation Dam 2 and the seepage collection trench. Refer to Appendix 6 for results of groundwater down gradient of the seepage collection trench.

The evaporation dams have been previously identified by VES for rehabilitation which will be undertaken in accordance with the MOP.

### **3.10.12 MB13**

MB13 is located downstream of Evaporation Dam 1 and surface water monitoring point 115. The standing water level in MB13 at this monitoring period was measured as 746.09 m RL and is comparable with the levels in MB8 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.12 and Figure 28) in MB13 indicate a water type which is slightly alkaline (average pH 7.4) and conductivity (average 3493µS/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX, PAH and TPH were not detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L. Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting



period. Total Organic Carbon (9mg/L) indicates organic matter is present in the groundwater at this location, which may include microbial communities.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentrations and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.

### **3.10.13 MB14**

MB14 is located upstream of Evaporation Dam 2. The standing water level in MB14 is 784.49 m RL which is consistent to the long term level recorded (782.87 m RL) since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.13 and Figure 29) in MB14 indicate a Magnesium-Sulphate water type which is slightly alkaline (average pH 7.5) and conductivity (average 2303 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX, PAH and TPH were not detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L which is consistent with previously reported trends.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (5mg/L) indicates organic matter is present in the groundwater at this location, which may include microbial communities.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentrations and there is no indication of contamination from Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.

### **3.10.14 MB15**

MB15 is located downstream of the waste rock dam. The average standing water level in MB15 is 762.79 m RL in this reporting period and is consistent to the long term standing water level (764.55 m RL) since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.14 and Figure 30) in MB15 indicate a water type which is near neutral (average pH 7) and conductivity (average 8097 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX, PAH and TPH were not detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L, with the exception of Manganese (4.7mg/L) which is consistent with previously reported trends.



Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (6mg/L) indicates organic matter is present in the groundwater at this location, which may include microbial communities.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentrations, although Iron concentrations fluctuate over time. The waste rock area has been previously identified by VES for rehabilitation which will be undertaken in accordance with the MOP. There is no indication of contamination from Bioreactor activities.

### **3.10.15 MB16**

MB16 is located downstream of the waste rock dam. The average standing water level in MB16 is 768.87 m RL in this reporting period, which is consistent to the long term average (768.9 m RL) since 2004. (refer to Figure 16.1)

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.15 and Figure 31) in MB16 indicate a water type which is acidic (average pH 3.17) and conductivity (average 33067µS/cm) representative of saline water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX, PAH and TPH were not detected at this monitoring point. A number of heavy metals are greater than 1mg/L including Aluminium (2200mg/L), Cobalt (23mg/L), Copper (average 163mg/L), Iron (average 41.5mg/L), Manganese (3420mg/L) and Zinc (average 6533mg/L). Heavy metal concentrations are variable but consistent with previously reported trends.

Ammonia (average 7.63mg/L) and Total Organic Carbon (35mg/L) indicates organic matter is present in the groundwater at this location, which may include microbial communities.

The waste rock area has been previously identified by VES for rehabilitation which will be undertaken in accordance with the MOP. There is no indication of contamination from Bioreactor activities.

### **3.10.16 MB17**

MB17 is located downstream of the waste rock dam. The average standing water level in MB17 is 766.98 m RL in this monitoring period and is consistent to the long term average 767.12 m RL since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.16 and Figure 32) in MB17 indicate a water type which is slightly acidic (average pH 7.08) and conductivity (average





10800µS/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX, PAH and TPH were not detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L with the exception of Manganese (15mg/L) and Zinc (average 8mg/L) which is consistent with previously reported trends.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (10mg/L) indicates organic matter is present in the groundwater at this location, which may include microbial communities.

The waste rock area has been previously identified by VES for rehabilitation which will be undertaken in accordance with the MOP. There is no indication of contamination from Bioreactor activities.

### **3.10.17 ED3B**

ED3B is located downstream of Evaporation Dam 3. The average standing water level in ED3B is 784.44 m RL and has been fairly stable since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.1).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.17 and Figure 33) in ED3B indicate a water type which is near neutral (average pH 7.1) and conductivity (average 7810µS/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX, PAH and TPH were not detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L and consistent with historical trends. There is a slight increase in Lead concentration (0.0043mg/L) in this monitoring period, but it is still lower than the long term Lead average (0.0051mg/L) recorded since 2004.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (12mg/L) indicates organic matter is present in the groundwater at this location, which may include microbial communities.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentrations and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.

### **3.10.18 WM1**

WM1 is located within the northeast of the landfill void. The average standing water level in WM1 is 717.85 m RL compare to the long term average at 733.28 m RL since





2004 (refer to Figure 16.2). The standing water level has return back to 736.71 m RL at the end of the reporting period which is consistent to the long term average.

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.18 and Figure 34) in WM1 indicate a water type which is slightly alkaline (average pH 7.33) and stable conductivity (2100µS/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX, PAH and TPH were not detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L with the exception of Zinc (2.69mg/L) which is consistent with historical trends.

Ammonia (average 0.13mg/L) and Total Organic Carbon (7mg/L) are present at low levels which reflect natural conditions.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentrations and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.

### **3.10.19 WM3**

WM3 is located within the south of the landfill void and has been decommissioned in the second half this monitoring period due to waste covering on the well level. The average standing water level in WM3 during monitoring period is 701.88 m RL which has shown a noticeable increase from the long term average 686.78 m RL recorded since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.2).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.19 and Figure 35) in WM3 indicate a water type which is acidic (average pH 4.15) and conductivity (average 3350µS/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX, PAH and TPH were not detected at this monitoring point. Heavy metals are less than 1mg/L except for Aluminium (48mg/L), Manganese (12mg/L) and Zinc (200mg/L) which is consistent with previously reported results.

Ammonia (average 1.27mg/L) and Total Organic Carbon (3mg/L) are present at low levels which reflect natural conditions.

WM3 is located in an area of known AMD impacted groundwater. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period, although heavy metal concentrations continue to fluctuate as expected in AMD impacted waters.



### **3.10.20 WM4**

The standing water level in WM4 is measured as 633.57 m RL and has been relatively stable since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.2).

Only one quarterly round of testing was obtained during this reporting period as there was insufficient water within the monitoring well to complete quarterly sampling rounds.

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.20 and Figure 36) in WM4 indicate a water type which is slightly alkaline (average pH 7.4) and conductivity (average 1886 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

Ammonia was not detected during this reporting period. All trends indicate fairly stable concentrations and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period from the data available.

### **3.10.21 WM5**

WM5 is located to the west of the void near Evaporation Dam 3 South. The average standing water level in WM5 is 783.88 m RL during this reporting period and has been consistently around 784RL since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.2).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.21 and Figure 37) in WM5 indicate a water type which is slightly alkaline (average pH 7.5) and conductivity (average 7180 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX, PAH and TPH were not tested during this reporting period due to the dry well at the annual monitoring round. All heavy metals tested were less than 1mg/L.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Sulphate recorded on this monitoring period (average 220 mg/L) is slightly higher than the long term average (200mg/L) since 2004.

All other trends are relatively consistent and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.

### **3.10.22 WM6**

WM6 is located to the west of the void adjacent to Evaporation Dam 3 North. The standing water level in WM6 is measured as 786.38 m RL during this monitoring



period has been consistent to the long term average (786.17 m RL) recorded since 2004 (refer to Figure 16.2).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.22 and Figure 38) in WM6 indicate a water type which is slightly acidic (average pH 6.67) and stable conductivity (average 13460 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX and TPH were not detected at this monitoring point. PAH (0.0005mg/L) was detected at the detection limit. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L which is consistent with historical trends.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (5mg/L) is present at low levels which reflect natural conditions.

All trends are relatively consistent and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities.

### **3.10.23 WM7**

No sampling of WM7 could be undertaken during the reporting period as this well was decommissioned during the 2010-2011 monitoring period due to waste covering the well level. VES have previously submitted a replacement program to the EPA for approval (condition U2) to replace this location. No response has been received by the end of this reporting period. VES shall be reevaluating the replacement of this well and enter further discussions with the EPA.

Refer to the Earth2Water 2010 AEMR for discussion on trends and groundwater quality for WM7 (Earth2Water, 2010).

### **3.10.24 MW8S**

MW8S is located northern side of Evaporation Dam 3 north. The average standing level of MW8S in this monitoring period is 786m RL compare to the long term average 784m RL (refer to Figure 16.3).

Groundwater generally returns to the well following significant wet weather events which indicates this well intercepts the shallow unconfined aquifer. This monitoring location was dry over the third quarter and one annual round was missing due to the dry well.

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.23 and Figure 39) in MW8S indicate a water type which is near neutral (average pH 6.9) and conductivity (average 12930 $\mu$ S/cm)



representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX, PAH and TPH were not measured at this monitoring point due to the dry well at the annual monitoring round. The measured heavy metals are less than 1mg/L with the exception of Zinc (5.4mg/L) which is lower than the Zinc concentration measured in the previous reporting period (18mg/L) and is consistent with historical trends.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon was not measured due to that the well was dry during the annual monitoring round.

Trends from this well are difficult to establish due to the limited sampling possible at this well, although no significant variations or anomalies we can be seen in the trend graph. There is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities.

### **3.10.25 MW8D**

MW8D is located within is adjacent to MW8S. The average standing water level in MW8D is 785 m RL in this monitoring period is consistent to the long term average of 784.11 m RL since the well was commissioned in 2007 (refer to Figure 16.3). Water level trends reflect those in MW8S and only returns after heavy wet weather events which indicate this well is also connected to the shallow unconfined aquifer.

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.24 and Figure 40) in MW8D indicate a water type which is near neutral (average pH 6.5) and conductivity (average 10873µS/cm) representative of brackish water. These results are consistent with previously reported trends.

BTEX, PAH and TPH were not detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L with the exception of Manganese (2.7mg/L) and Zinc (average 20mg/L), which are similar concentrations to MW8S and is consistent with historical trends.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (5mg/L) is present at low levels which reflect natural conditions.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentrations and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.



### **3.10.26 MW9S**

MW9S is located on the northwest side of Evaporation Dam 3 North. The average standing water level in MW9S is 786.63 m RL which has minor variations since the well was commissioned in 2007 and appears to show a slight increasing trend since September 2009 (refer to Figure 16.3).

Water quality results (refer to Table T10.25 and Figure 41) in MW8D indicate a water type which is near neutral (average pH 7) and conductivity (average 10717 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of brackish water.

TPH, PAH and BTEX were not detected at this monitoring point. All heavy metals were significantly less than 1mg/L.

Ammonia (average 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (7mg/L) is present at low levels which reflect natural conditions.

All trends indicate fairly stable concentrations and there is no indication of contamination from mining or Bioreactor activities. No significant variations or anomalies were recorded for any analyte tested during this monitoring period.

### **3.10.27 MW10S**

MW10S is located on the northeast side of Evaporation Dam 3 North. No sampling of MW10S could be undertaken during the reporting period as this well was continually dry (refer to Figure 16.3 for base of monitoring well level). This has been a consistent observation since the well was commissioned in 2007.

No data is available to produce tables or graphs for this monitoring point.

## **3.11 Piezometer Water Level Monitoring**

Standing water level measurements are undertaken at six monitoring locations around the void in accordance with EPL 11436. Each monitoring location consists of a shallow (reference A) and deep (reference B) piezometer. The piezometers enable measurements of groundwater levels to be made in the immediate vicinity of the Bioreactor.

### **3.11.1 P38A & P38B**

Access to the monitoring location P38 has been restricted by Site Management due to safety concerns regarding the stability of this area of the void. The EPA has been notified of the geotechnical safety concerns surrounding of this areatherefore, monitoring of the site has been ceased since 2010.



Refer to the Earth2Water 2010 AEMR for discussion on trends and groundwater levels for P38A and P38B (Earth2Water, 2010).

### **3.11.2 P44A & P44B**

P44 is located within the east of the void. Standing water levels are presented in Table T11.1 and Figure 42.

Standing water level in P44A (shallow) indicated a variable standing water level from 715.8m RL to 716.56m RL during the reporting period. Standing water levels are consistent with historical monitoring results and indicate that the shallow aquifer is influenced by rainfall and infiltration.

Standing water level in P44B (deep) has maintained a gradual increase during this reporting period to 712.7m RL. This continues the increasing trend observed since 2005.

### **3.11.3 P45A & P45B**

P45 is located within the east of the mine void, and to the south of P44. Standing water levels are presented in Table T11.2 and Figure 42.

Standing water level in P45A (shallow) showed a range of 715.66m RL to 717.06m RL. These levels are consistent with historical monitoring results and still reflect a gradual rise in groundwater levels at this location since 2002.

Standing water level in P45B (deep) has continued to increase over the reporting period reflecting a gradual rise in groundwater levels at this location since 2002. Water levels in P45B showed a similar trend to P45A during this reporting period and is generally higher than P45A (up to 3m difference).

### **3.11.4 P58A & P58B**

P58 is located within the west of the void. Standing water levels are presented in Table T11.3 and Figure 42.

Standing water level in P58A (shallow) was below the base (764.21RL) of the piezometer during the reporting period.

The peak groundwater level in the previous reporting period was 756.46 RL, and the average groundwater level has returned to 750.62m RL on this monitoring period. Groundwater levels have slightly subsided since this time; although groundwater levels are still elevated compared with historical values. Further monitoring will determine if sudden rise in groundwater level is maintained.



### **3.11.5 P59A & P59B**

P59 is located within the west of the void and to the south of P58. Standing water levels are presented in Table T11.4 and Figure 42.

Standing water level in P59A (shallow) has a range of 786.85m RL to 787.1m RL on this monitoring period. Standing water level in P59A (shallow) had a similar trend to P59B and P45A. Groundwater levels were relatively stable with results during the previous reporting period.

Standing water level in P59B (deep) indicates the shallow (P59A) and deep piezometers have shown similar groundwater level trends since November 2005. (Figure 42)

### **3.11.6 P100A & P100B**

P100 is located within the northeast of the void. Standing water levels are presented in Table T11.5 and Figure 42.

The standing water level in P100A (shallow) has showed minor fluctuations throughout the reporting period from 745.58m RL to 746.63m RL. The overall trend of standing water level at P100A still reflects a gradual increasing trend.

P100B (deep) was recorded as dry during the reporting period. The base level of the piezometer is approximately 698.29RL. This has been a consistent trend with spikes occurring periodically.

## **3.12 Volume Monitoring**

VES manages the water volume in Evaporation Dam 3 is well below the 323 Megalitre limit specified in EPL 11436. Water level readings were taken monthly (refer to Table T12 and Figure 43) as required by EPL 11436. The volume of water (average 210.16 ML) which combines extracted leachate and stormwater from the Bioreactor did not exceed 323 megalitres during the reporting period.



## **PART 2 EPL 11455 CRISPS CREEK INTERMODAL FACILITY**

### **4. IMF OPERATIONS**

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VES operates the Crisps Creek Intermodal Facility (IMF) where all waste from the Sydney region is received prior to final disposal at the Bioreactor. The IMF is comprised of a hardstand located adjacent to the regional rail network (approximately 1 kilometre south of Tarago train station) to enable transfer of waste (transported from Sydney) from rail to road (Appendix 1).

The IMF is operated under EPL 11455 which details the operating conditions and environmental monitoring requirements.

#### **4.1. Licence Conditions**

This section discusses compliance with EPL 11455 conditions.

##### **4.1.1. Pollution of Waters**

All discharged water is diverted through the first flush system. Monitoring is undertaken after rainfall events and water quality assessed prior to discharge into the Mulwaree River (condition L1) .

##### **4.1.2. Waste**

All waste received at the IMF was General Solid Waste (Putrescible Waste and Non-Putrescible Waste) which was transported from the CTT. All waste was maintained in sealed containers and transported to the Bioreactor on the same day (Condition L5) .

##### **4.1.3. Noise Limits**

Noise limits for the IMF (Condition L6.1) must not exceed 35 dB(A) LAeq (15 minute) at the nearest residential receiver. No noise complaints have been received since operations commenced in 2004. Therefore, no noise monitoring was undertaken during this reporting period. VES will implement a noise monitoring program in the event that a noise complaint is received (Condition L6) .

##### **4.1.4. Hours of Operation**

Condition L7 required operational activities to be undertaken on Monday – Saturdays between 6:00am to 10:00pm. VES has complied with the requirements of this condition.





#### **4.1.5. Offensive Odour**

No odour complaints were received for the IMF during this reporting period. (Condition L8)

#### **4.1.6. Competency of Operations**

Refer to section 2.1.6.

#### **4.1.7. Maintenance of Plant and Equipment**

All plant and equipment were maintained in proper order and serviced as required by qualified technicians. All VES operators hold the appropriate qualifications and licenses to operate plant and equipment used as part of IMF operations. (Condition O2)

#### **4.1.8. Dust Control**

The IMF is a hardstand site with fully paved roads to access the site. All waste movements are completed within fully enclosed containers until reaching the Bioreactor. (Condition O3)

#### **4.1.9. Stormwater and Wastewater Management**

All conditions specified in condition O4 were developed and included within the design and construction of the IMF.

All container and vehicle washing is completed in the dedicated areas at the Bioreactor (condition O4.4). No container or vehicle washing was completed at the IMF during this reporting period.

No sewage was removed from the IMF (condition O4.5) and uncontaminated water was not utilised in vegetated areas (condition O4.6) during this reporting period

#### **4.1.10. Tracking of Mud and Waste**

As all waste movements occur within enclosed containers on a hardstand site, tracking of mud and waste from the IMF did not occur during the reporting period. No opening of containers was required to be undertaken at the IMF during this reporting period. (Condition O5)

#### **4.1.11. Waste Transportation**

All containers utilised in the transportation of waste maintain carbon filters to minimise potential odour emissions. All containers have rubber seals to contain leachate during transportation.



VES last upgraded the containers in 2011 and undertakes maintenance as required to ensure efficient operation. (Condition O6)

#### ***4.1.12. Fire Extinguishment***

There were no fires at the IMF during this reporting period. (Condition O7)

#### ***4.1.13. Fire Fighting Capability***

All VES operators are trained in emergency situations, which include fire fighting. Fire extinguishers and a 20,000L water tank are maintained onsite to enable effective fire fighting capabilities for the different types of fires that could occur onsite.

Crisps Creek and Mulwaree River are located adjacent to the IMF which is an approved and readily available water source for fire fighting. The Tarago Fire Brigade is also located approximately 1 kilometre from the site which enables fast mobilisation at the site (Condition O8) .



## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

### 5.1. Monitoring Points

VES is required to monitor environmental performance of the IMF under EPL 11455. Table 5.1 details the VES monitoring point identification, EPL monitoring point identification number, frequency and the type of monitoring undertaken at each licensed point. A monitoring location plan is included in Appendix 6.

Table 5.1: Licensed Monitoring Points

EPA ID	VES ID	Frequency	Type of Monitoring
1	Site 110	6 x Annually	Surface Water
2	Site 150		
3	IMF First Flush		
4	DG18 IMF	Monthly	Dust / Particulates

VES also undertakes additional surface water quality monitoring at Site 130 (located upstream of Crisps Creek Intermodal in Mulwaree River) to provide additional background quality information.

### 5.2. Surface Water Monitoring

Surface water quality monitoring at 3 monitoring locations (refer to Table 4.4) was undertaken as required by EPL 11455.

#### 5.2.1. Site 110

Site 110 is located upstream of the IMF and approximately 8 kilometres downstream of the Bioreactor.

Results at Site 110 (refer to Table T13.1 and Figure 44) indicate slightly alkaline water (average pH 7.48) and conductivity (average 1106 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of fresh water.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (average 15.6mg/L) is present at levels which reflect natural organic matter in streams. Oil and Grease was below laboratory detection limits for all sampling events (<1mg/L).

Biological Oxygen Demand (average 2.6mg/L), Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (average 0.93mg/L), Phosphorous (average 0.074mg/L) and Total Suspended Solids (average 12.4mg/L) concentrations are similar with historical trends.



Heavy metals are generally less than 1mg/L.

Trends indicate high variability for most parameters tested, although this is not uncommon when sampling intermittent streams.

### **5.2.2. Site 130**

Site 130 is located upstream of the IMF in the Mulwaree River.

Results at Site 130 (refer to Table T13.2 and Figure 45) indicate slightly alkaline water (average pH 7.56) and conductivity (average 526µS/cm) representative of fresh water.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (average 13.2mg/L) is present at levels which reflect natural organic matter in streams. Oil and Grease was below laboratory detection limits for all sampling events (<1mg/L). These results are consistent with to Site 110.

Biological Oxygen Demand (average 3mg/L), Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (average 0.772mg/L), Phosphorous (average 0.048mg/L) and Total Suspended Solids (average 15.2mg/L) concentrations are similar with historical trends. All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L.

### **5.2.3. Site 150**

Site 150 is located 2 kilometres downstream of the IMF on the Mulwaree River, which is also downstream of a railway bridge and Braidwood Road.

Results at Site 150 (refer to Table T13.3 and Figure 46) indicate slightly alkaline water (average pH 7.83) and conductivity (average 915µS/cm) representative of fresh water.

Ammonia (less than 0.1mg/L) was not detected during this reporting period. Total Organic Carbon (average 9.75mg/L) is present at levels which reflect natural organic matter in streams. Oil and Grease was below laboratory detection limits for all sampling events (<1mg/L). These levels are consistent with Site 110 and 130.

Biological Oxygen Demand (3mg/L) was only above detection limits in October 2012. Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (average 0.57mg/L), Phosphorous (average 0.035mg/L) and Total Suspended Solids (average 14.5mg/L) concentrations are similar with historical trends.

All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L which is consistent with historical trends.



#### **5.2.4. IMF First Flush**

The IMF First Flush is located at the surface water outlet point of the site, prior to runoff into Crisps Creek.

Results of the IMF First Flush system (refer to Table T13.4 and Figure 47) indicate slightly alkaline water (average pH 7.34) and conductivity (average 120 $\mu$ S/cm) representative of fresh water. Sampling was undertaken in low to high flow events.

Ammonia (0.1mg/L) was only detected above detection limits in March 2012. Ammonia and Total Organic Carbon (average 7.6mg/L) are present at levels which are similar to levels recorded at Site 110 (upstream of IMF) and Site 150 (downstream of IMF). Oil and Grease was below laboratory detection limits for all sampling events (<1mg/L).

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) was variable over the monitoring period, ranging from 3mg/L to 9mg/L. The BOD level has reduced on this monitoring period (average 5.6mg/L) compare to the last monitoring period (average 21mg/L) due to the higher flow condition. Total Suspended Solids concentration was also variable, ranging from 20mg/L to 40mg/L which is consistent with historical trends.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (average 0.8mg/L) and Phosphorous (average 0.07mg/L) are reasonably consistent with upstream and downstream concentrations.

All heavy metals are less than 1mg/L.

### **5.3. Dust / Particulates Monitoring**

VES undertakes onsite dust monitoring at one location within the IMF site boundary. Monitoring was undertaken continuously and samples collected monthly to meet the requirements of EPL 11455.

#### **5.3.1. DG18 IMF**

Results at DG18 (refer to Table T14 and Figure 48) indicate an average level of total solid matter is 1.33 g/m<sup>2</sup>/month. The range of results is consistent with general total solid matter trends since 2009 (2.44 g/m<sup>2</sup>/month). Due to enclosed handling of waste on a hardstand site, there does not appear to an operational source for elevated dust levels.



## 6. BIOREACTOR AND IMF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

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VES have implemented the proposed improvements identified in the previous AEMR. Additional improvements are suggested to enhance the environmental performance and reporting at the Bioreactor and IMF:

- Performing site odour audit by independent odour assessor in the next monitoring period. The new odour audit will identify the odour emitting source which will become main focus for odour management for the next reporting period.
- The Leachate Treatment System was upgraded and commissioned on April 2013. The system consists of an Aeration Dam, Polymer Dosing System and a Settlement Tank. This system allows for continuous leachate treatment, rather than the previous batched system. Both quantity and quality are improved by current system and will be further enhanced in the future.
- Consistent Leachate Treatment and Operational Monitoring program is established to keep leachate quality at a level that does not produce offensive odour. The treated leachate is maintained at alkaline condition in Evaporation Dams (ED3N-1, ED3N-2, and ED3N-3) to prevent reproduction of odour in stagnant condition.
- Since Non-compliances were discovered in EPL Annual Return for this monitoring period, corrective measures are identified to minimise the likelihood of missing analytes, periods and locations in the coming reporting period. The corrective actions are described as follows:
  - Monitoring Calendar from the previous reporting period has been revised and Monitoring Calendar has been created for the new monitoring period;
  - Templates have been created to automate requesting parameters for laboratory analysis;
  - An agreement has also been reached with the laboratory to ensure all water samples are retained until Veolia Environmental Services have reviewed each Certificate of Analysis Report.



## REFERENCES

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1. Earth2Water (2010), *EPL - Annual Assessment of Woodlawn Bioreactor and Intermodal Facility Monitoring Data*, 30 November 2010.
2. VES (2012), *Annual Environmental Monitoring Report – Woodlawn Bioreactor and Crisps Creek Intermodal Facility*, April 2013.
3. EPA (1996), *Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills*, January 1996



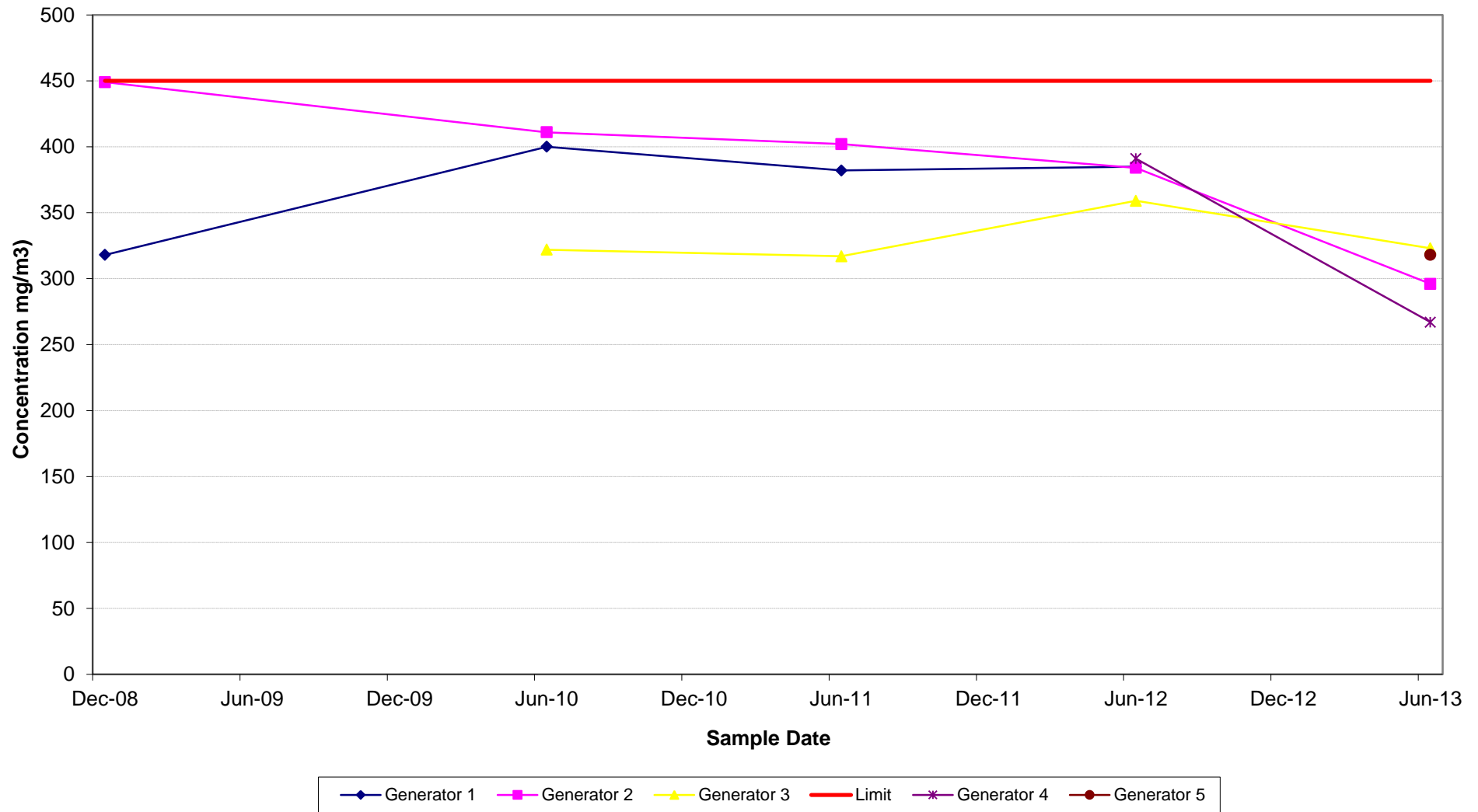
## FIGURES

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Figure 1 - Nitrogen Oxides



**Figure 2 - Hydrogen Sulphide**

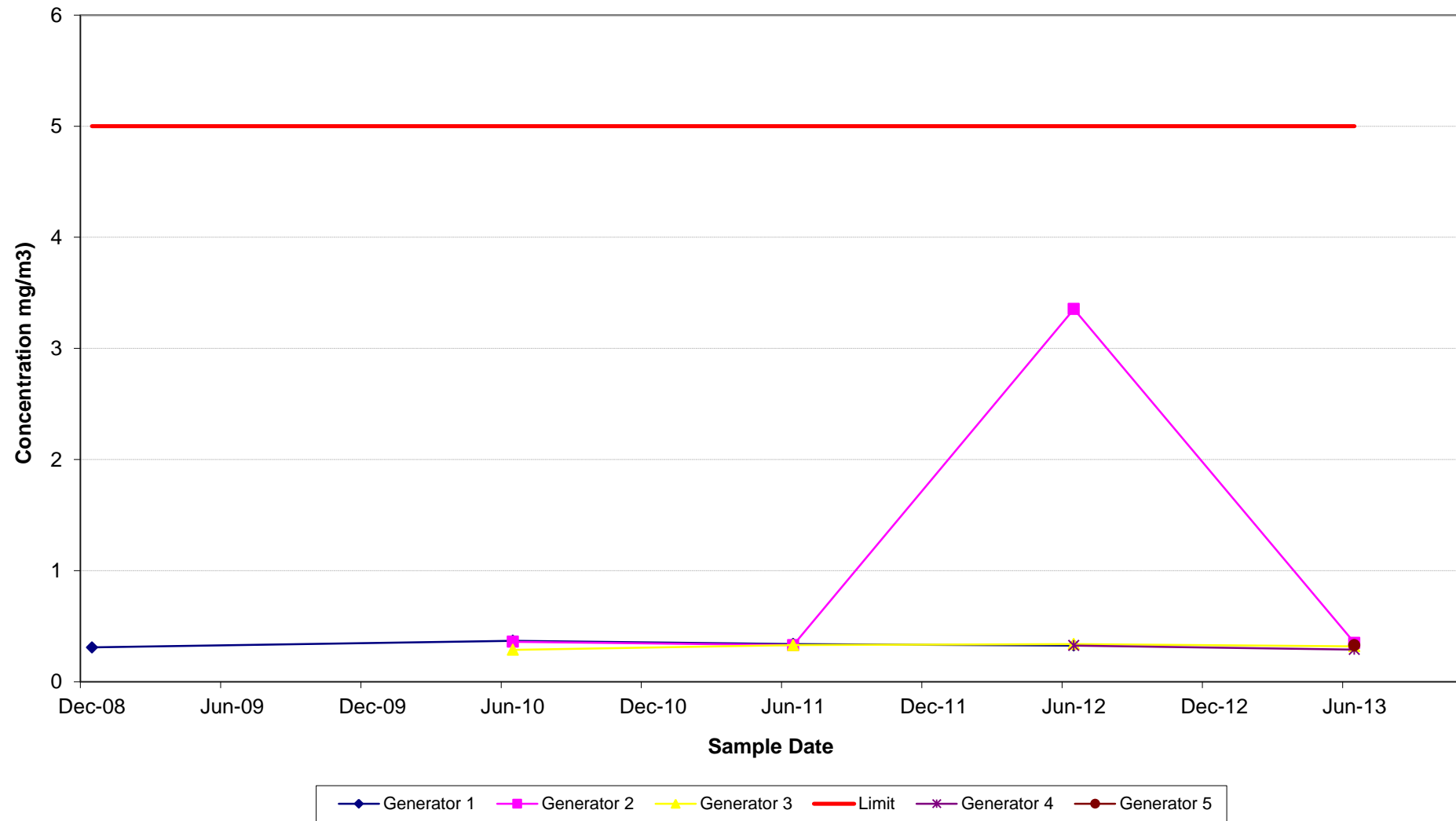
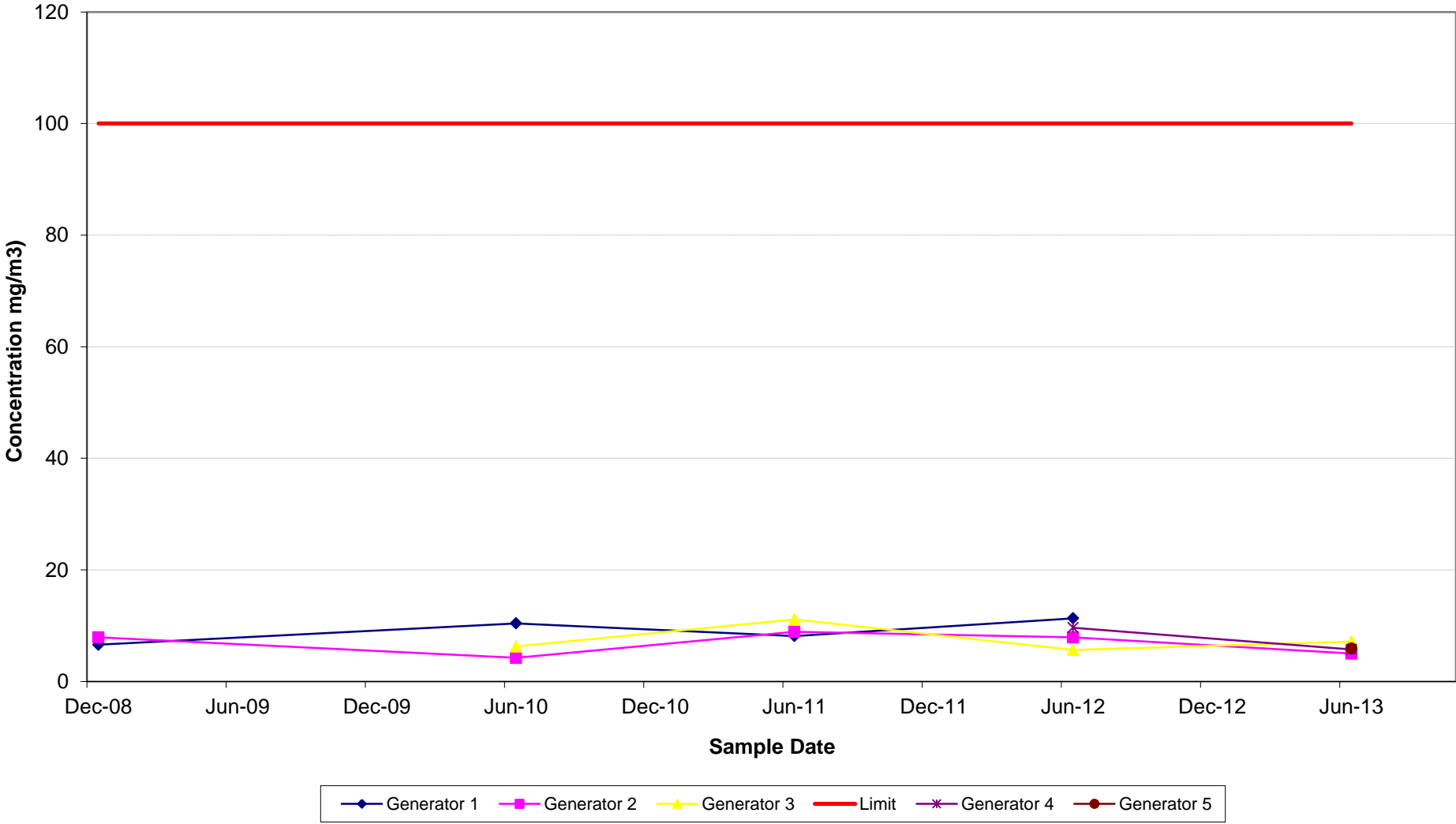


Figure 3 - Sulfuric Acid Mist & Sulfur Trioxide



**Figure 4 - Depositional Dust Levels**

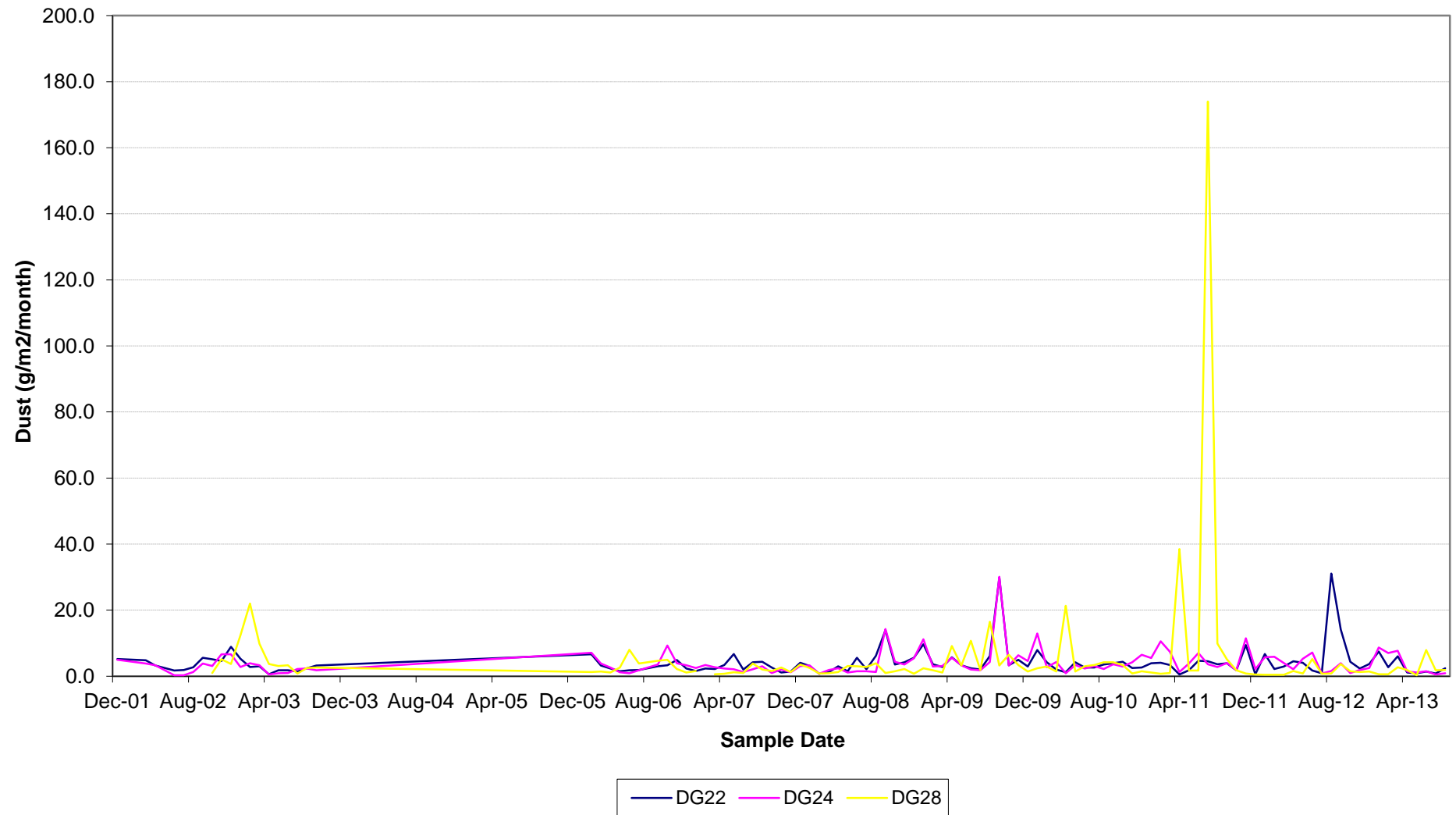


Figure 5 - Surface Water Trends - Site 115

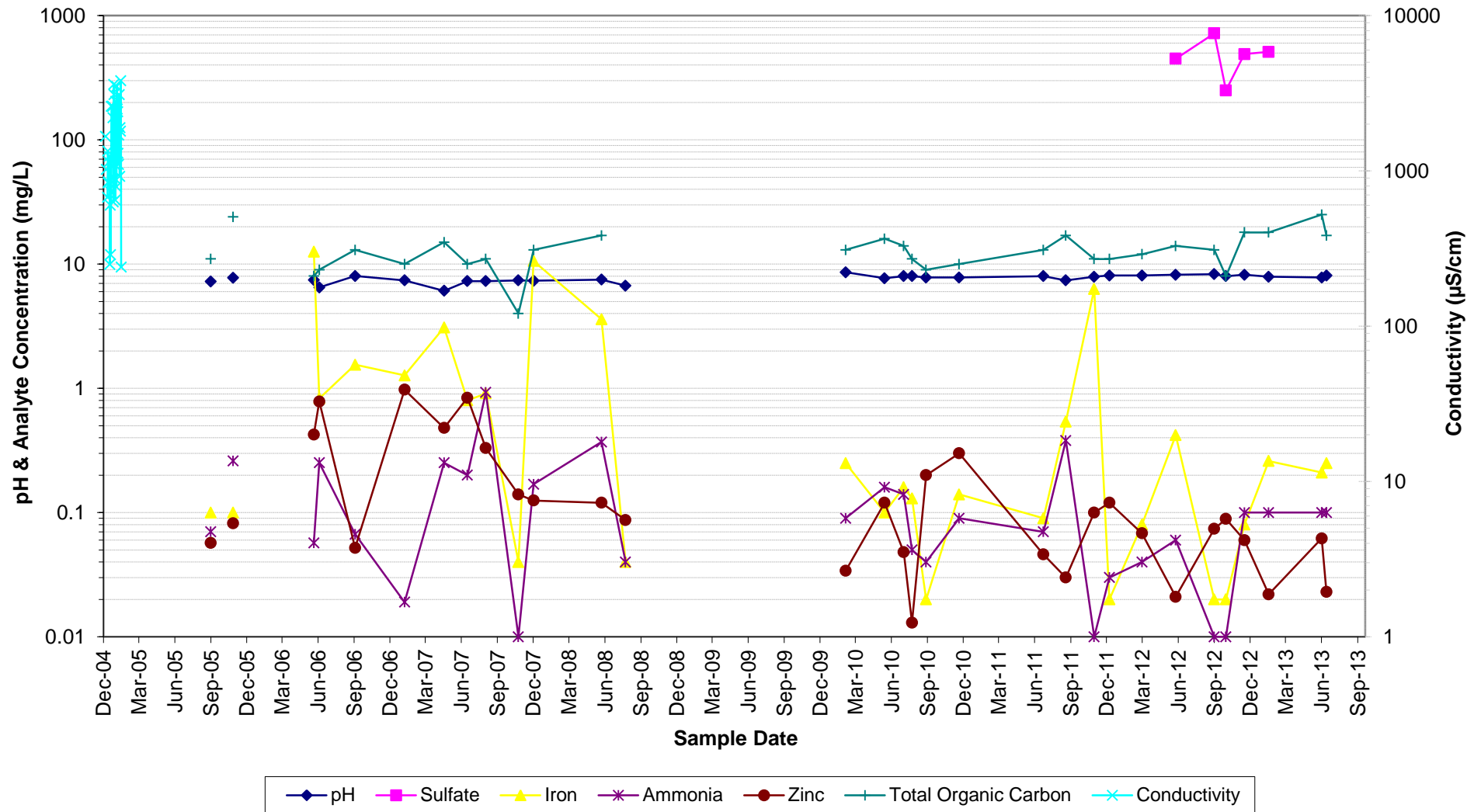


Figure 6 - Surface Water Trends - Spring 2

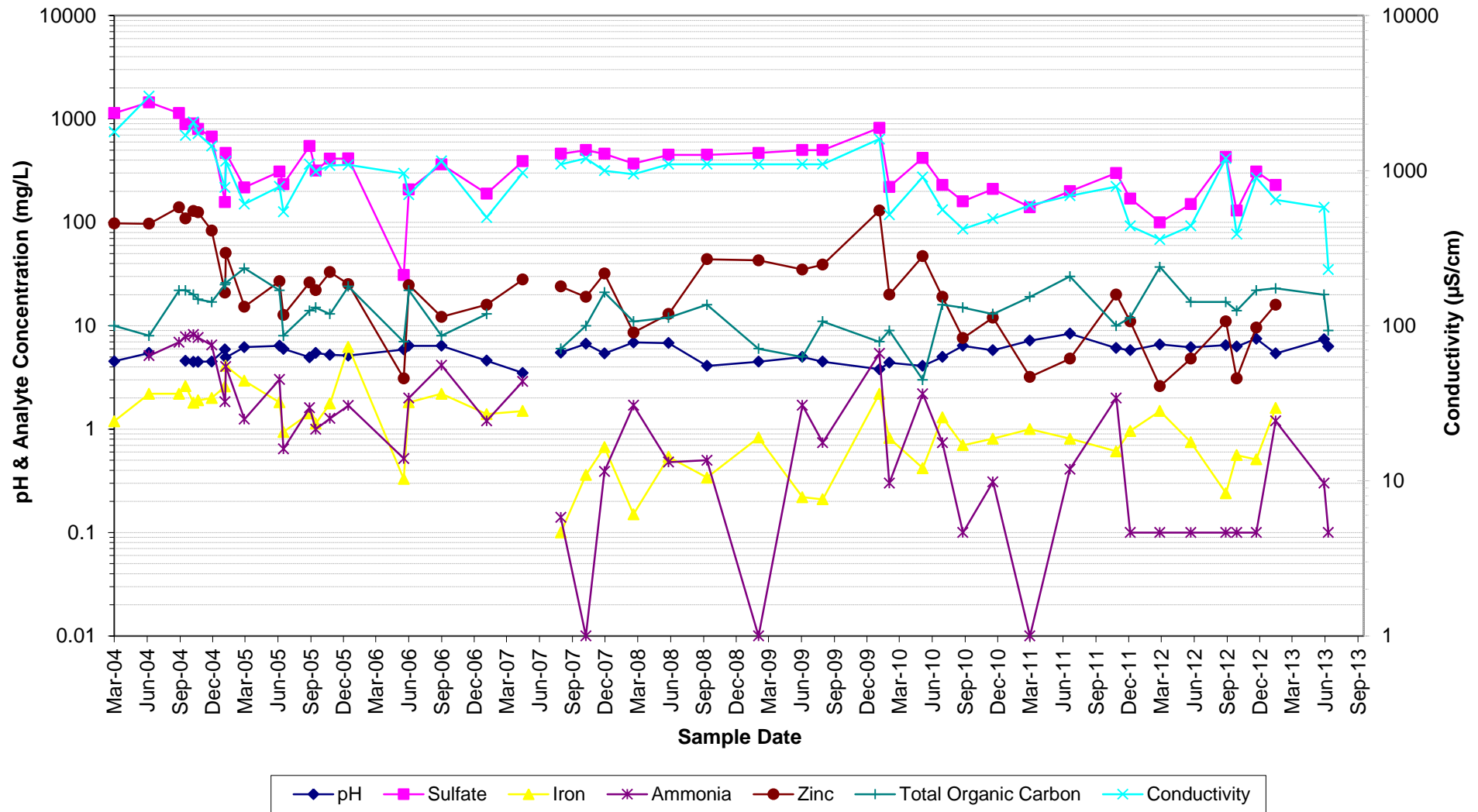


Figure 7 - Surface Water Trends - Site 105

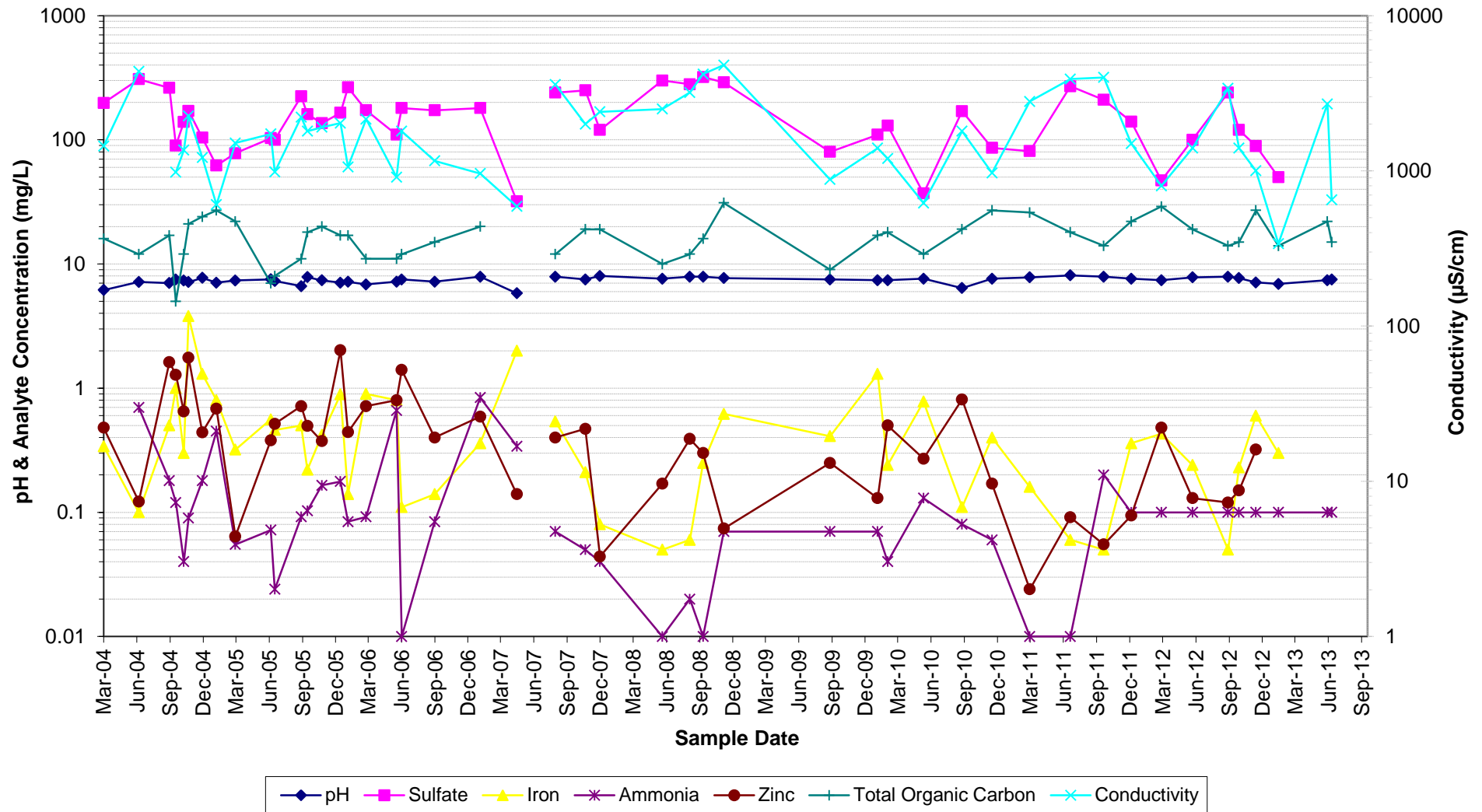




Figure 8 - Surface Water Trends - WM200

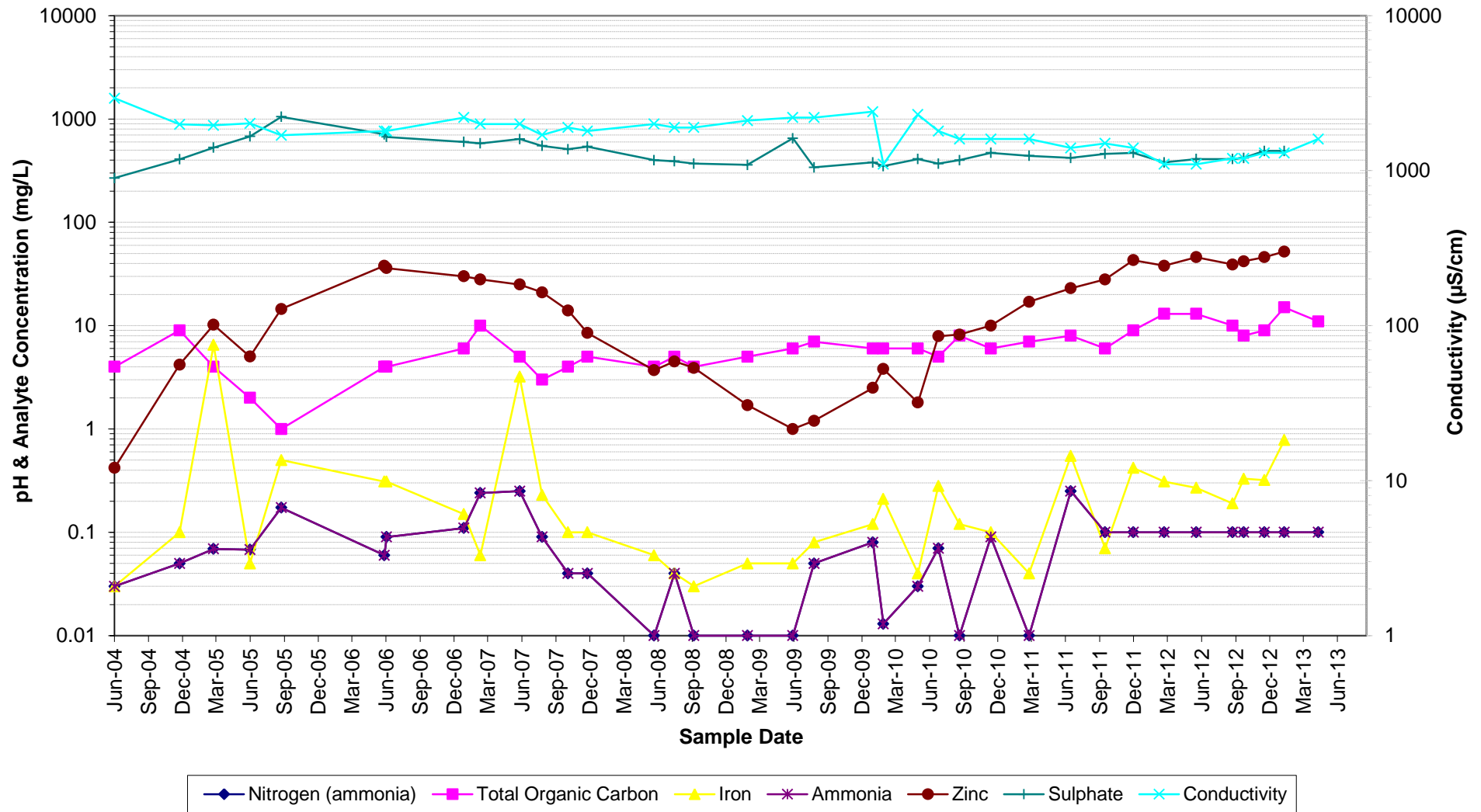


Figure 9 - Surface Water Trends - WM201

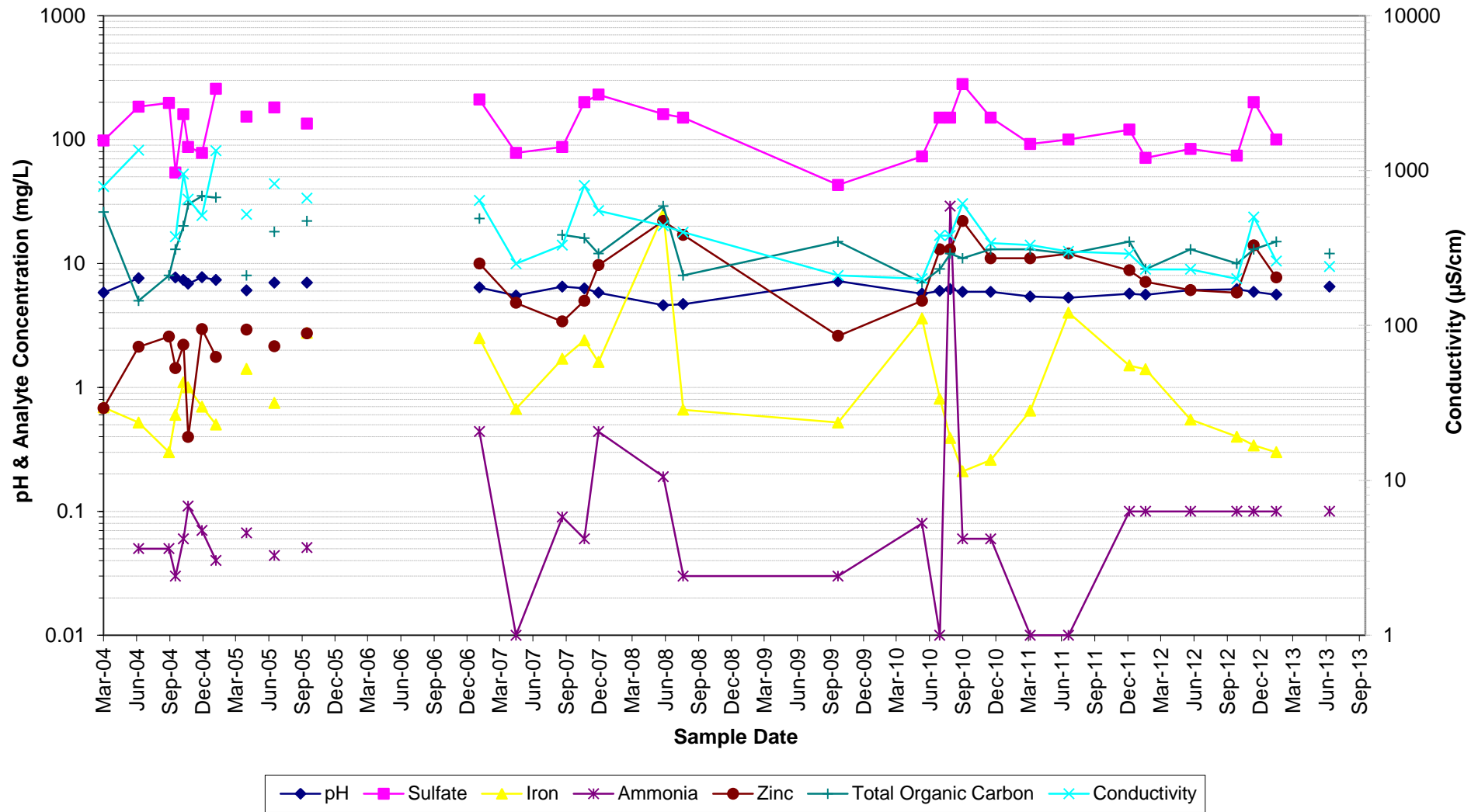


Figure 10 - Surface Water Trends - WM202

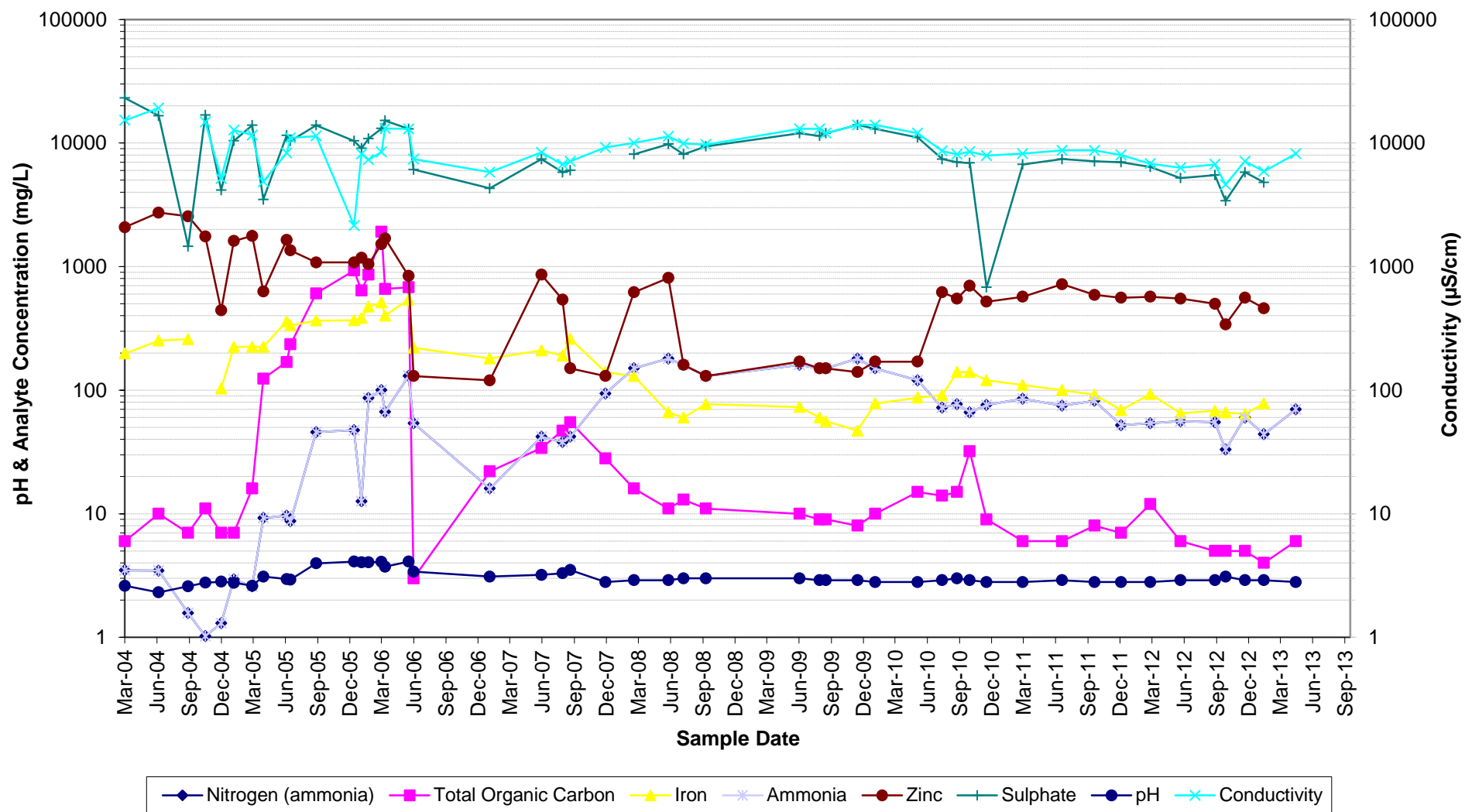


Figure 11 - Surface Water Trends - WM203

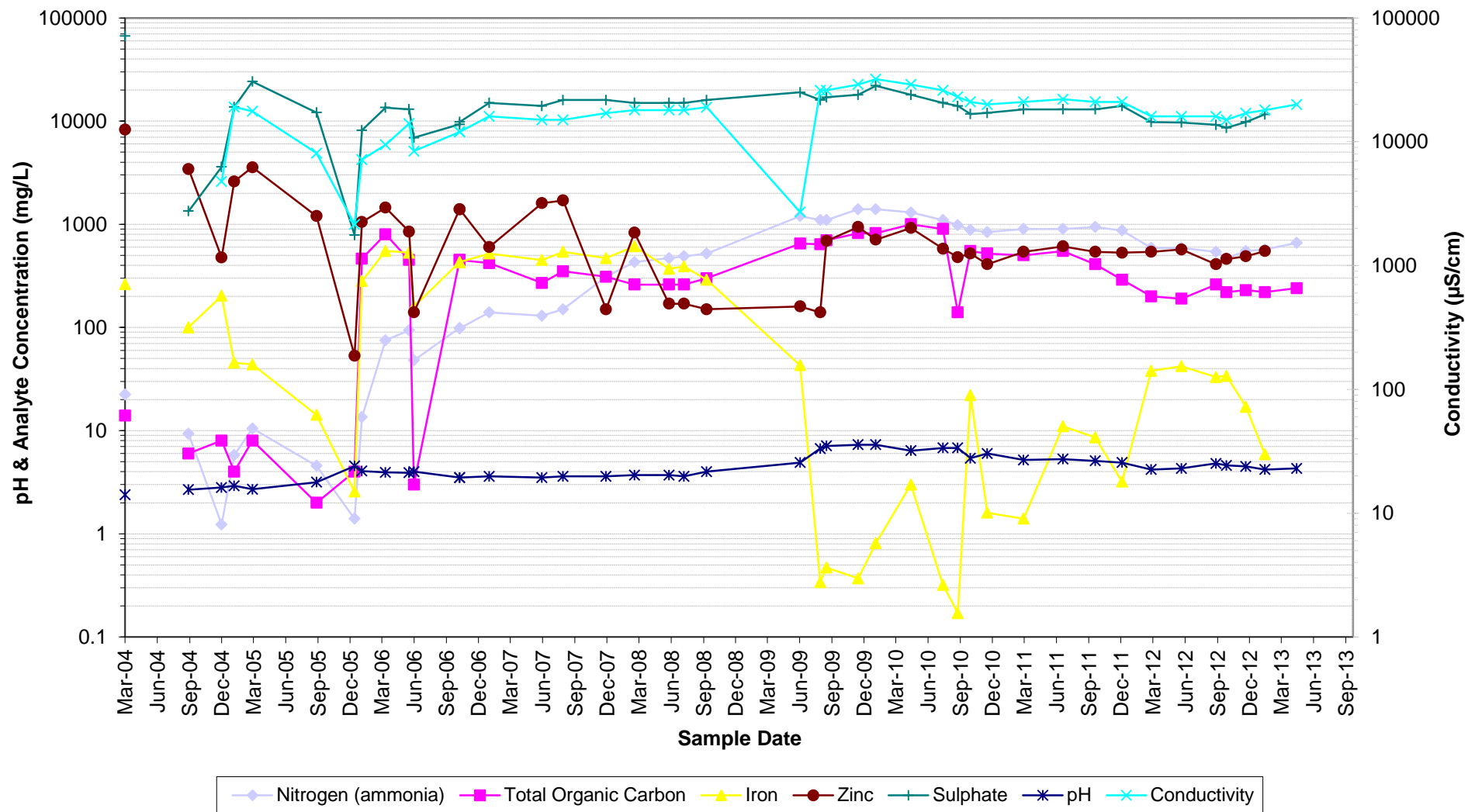


Figure 13 - Surface Water Trends - Pond 3

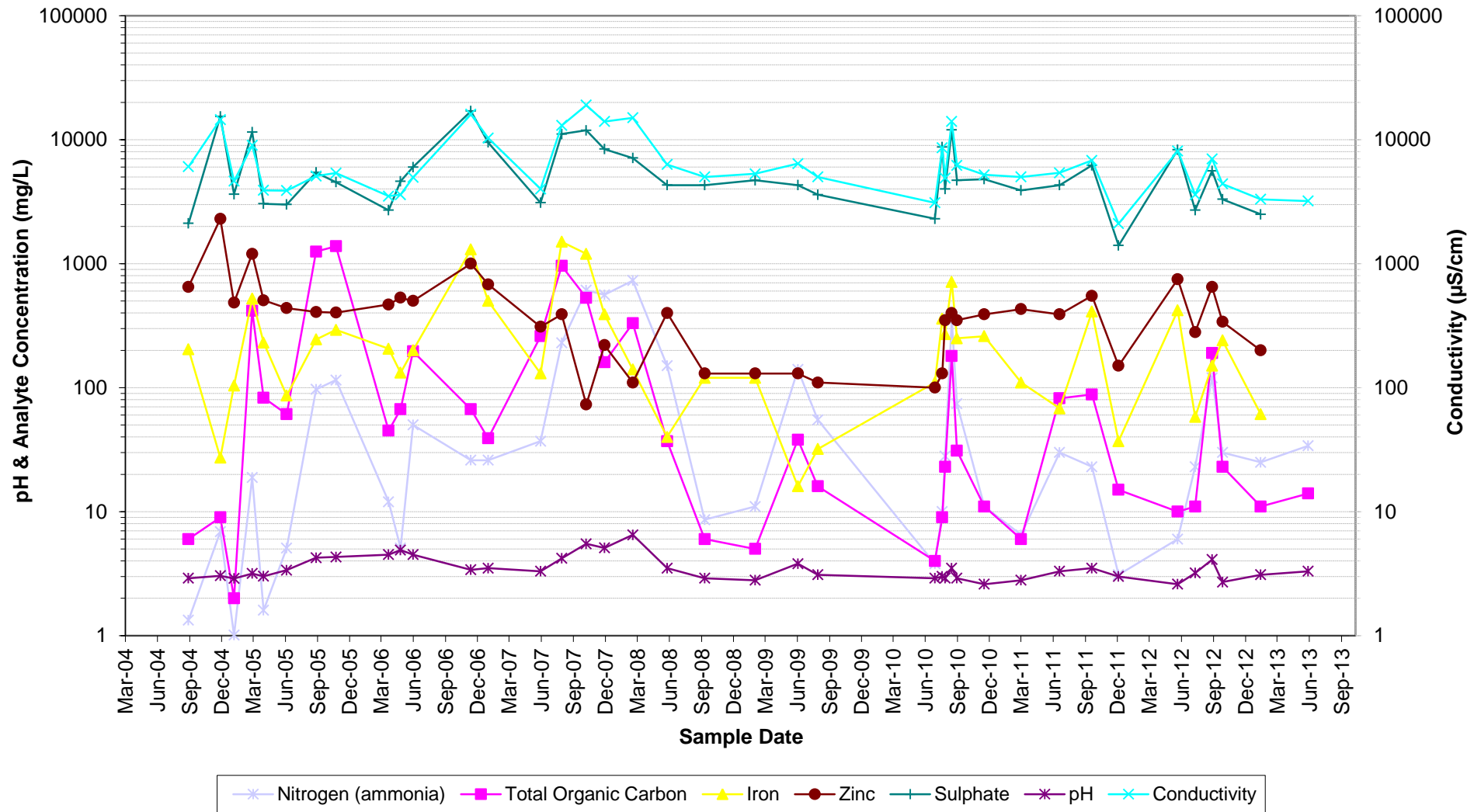


Figure 16.1 - Groundwater Levels - MB1 - MB17 & ED3B

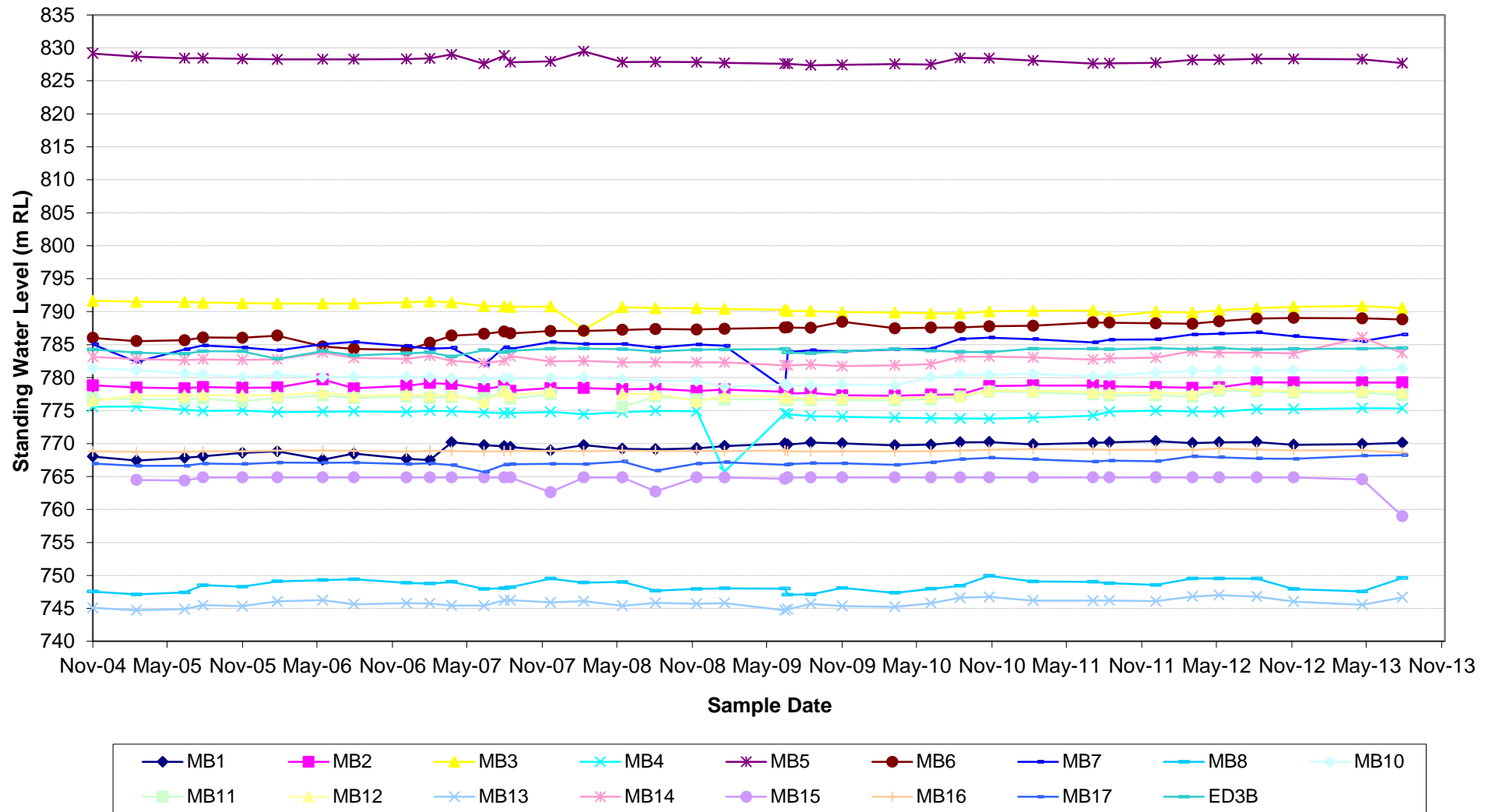
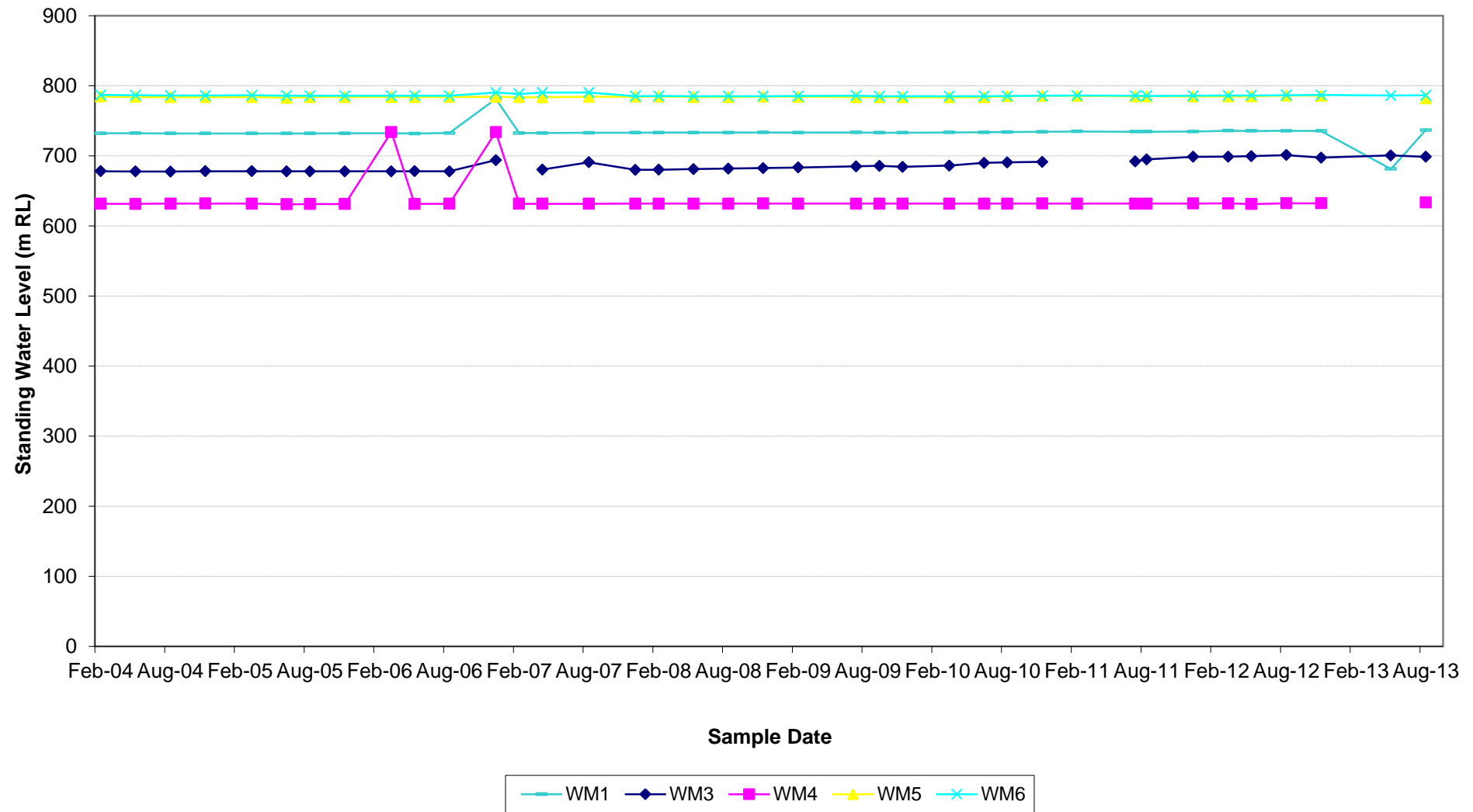


Figure 16.2 - Groundwater Levels - WM1 - WM6



**Figure 16.3 - Groundwater Levels - MW8S - MW10S**

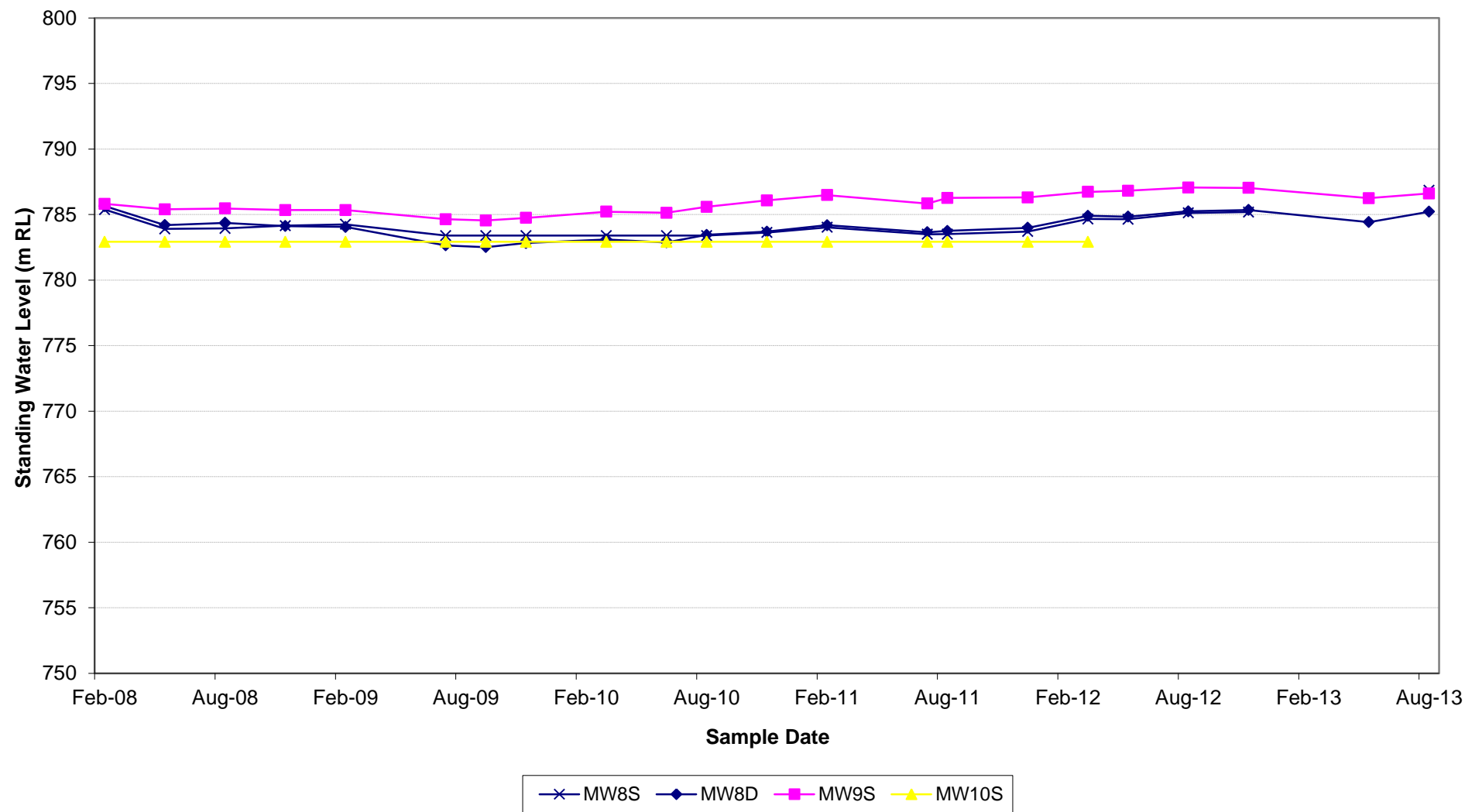




Figure 17 - Groundwater Trends - MB1

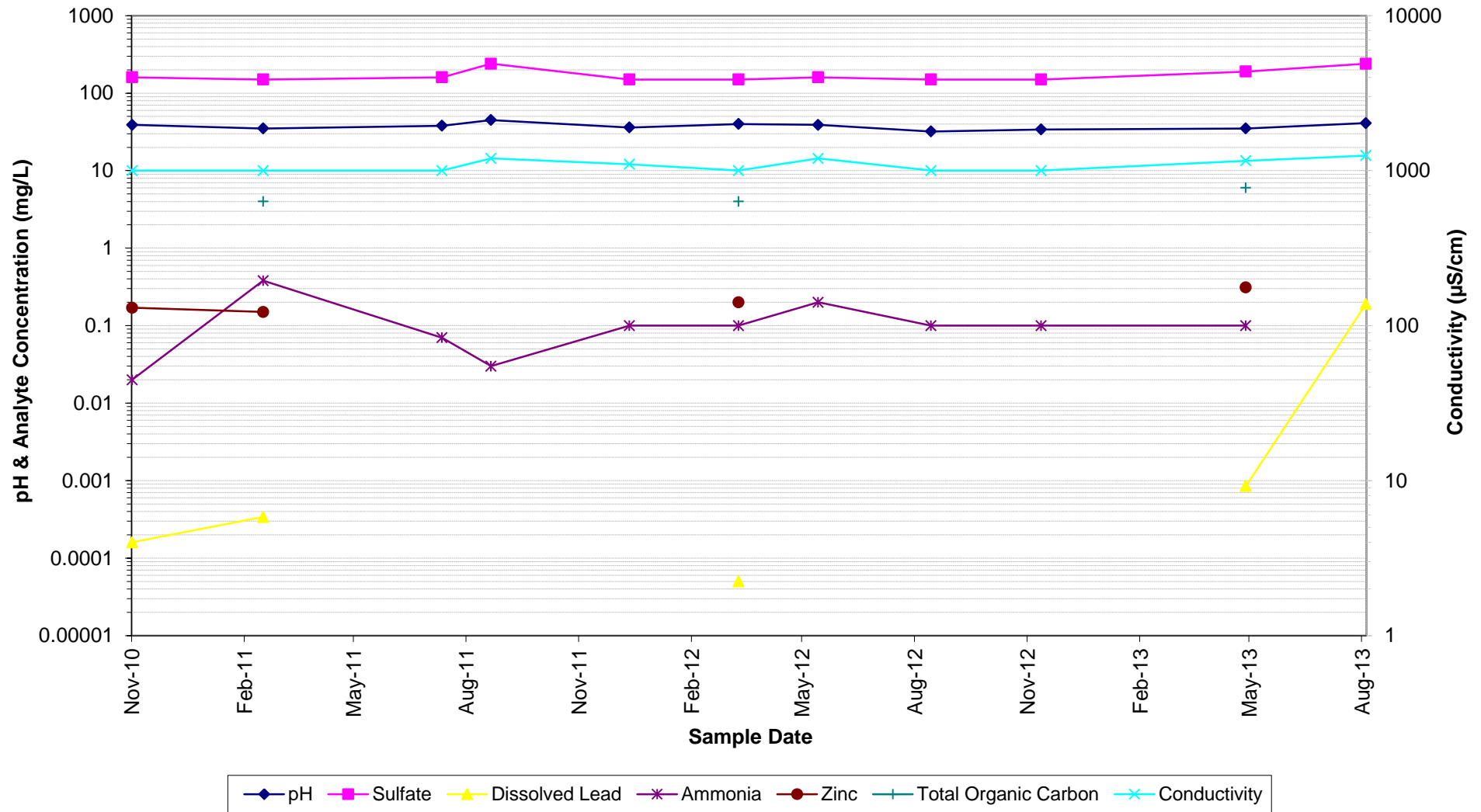


Figure 18 - Groundwater Trends - MB2

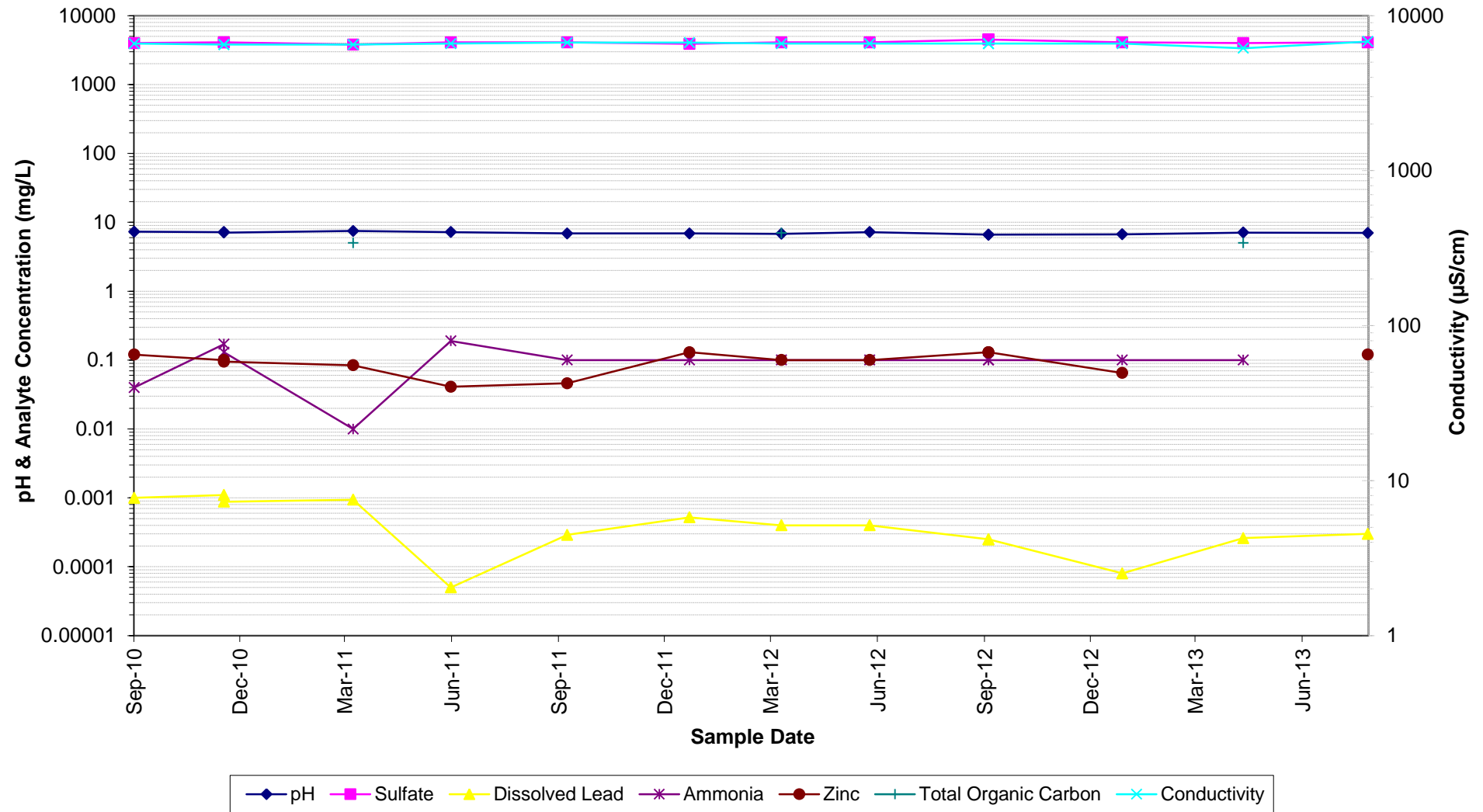


Figure 19 - Groundwater Trends - MB3

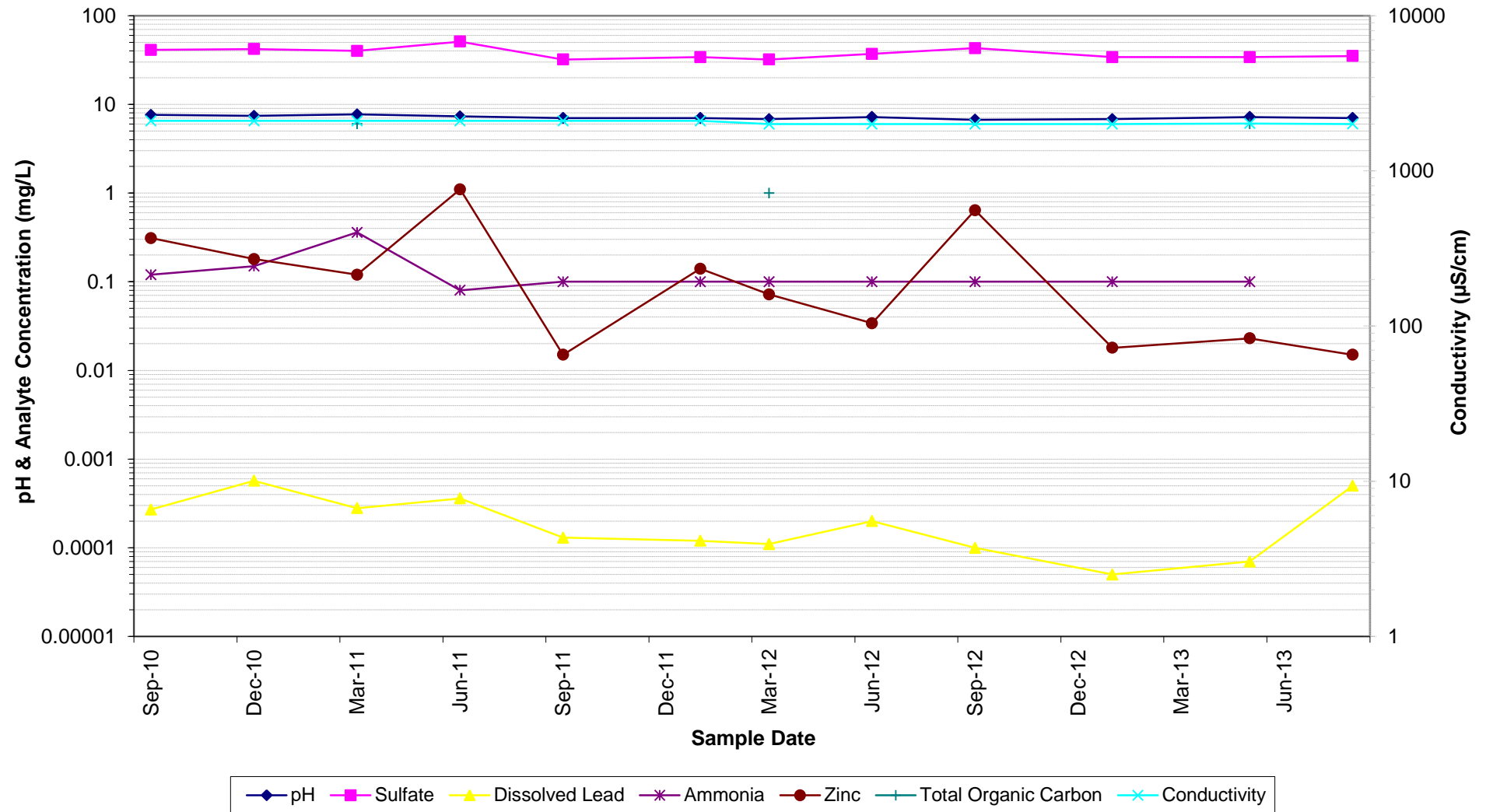


Figure 20 - Groundwater Trends - MB4

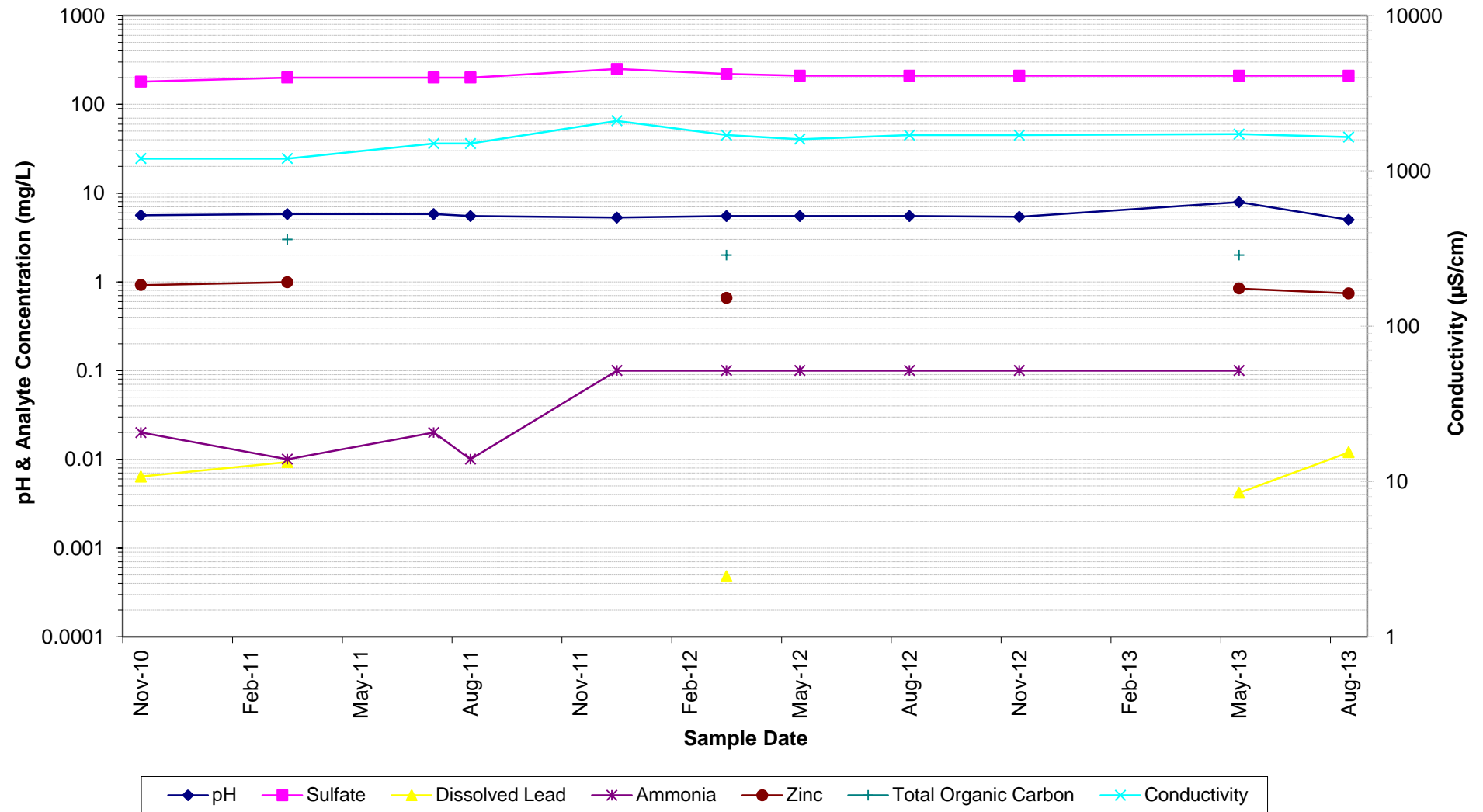


Figure 21 - Groundwater Trends - MB5

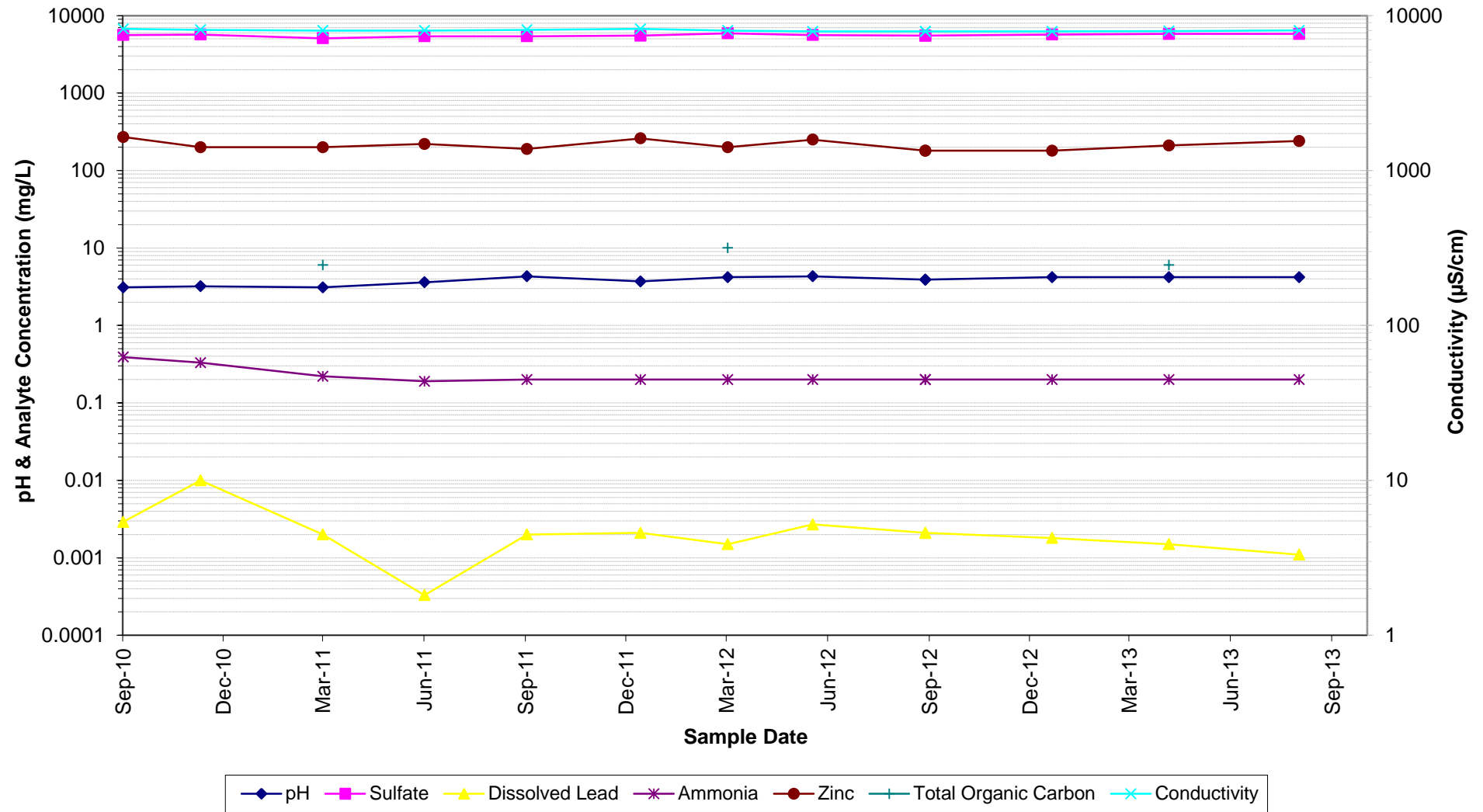


Figure 22 - Groundwater Trends - MB6

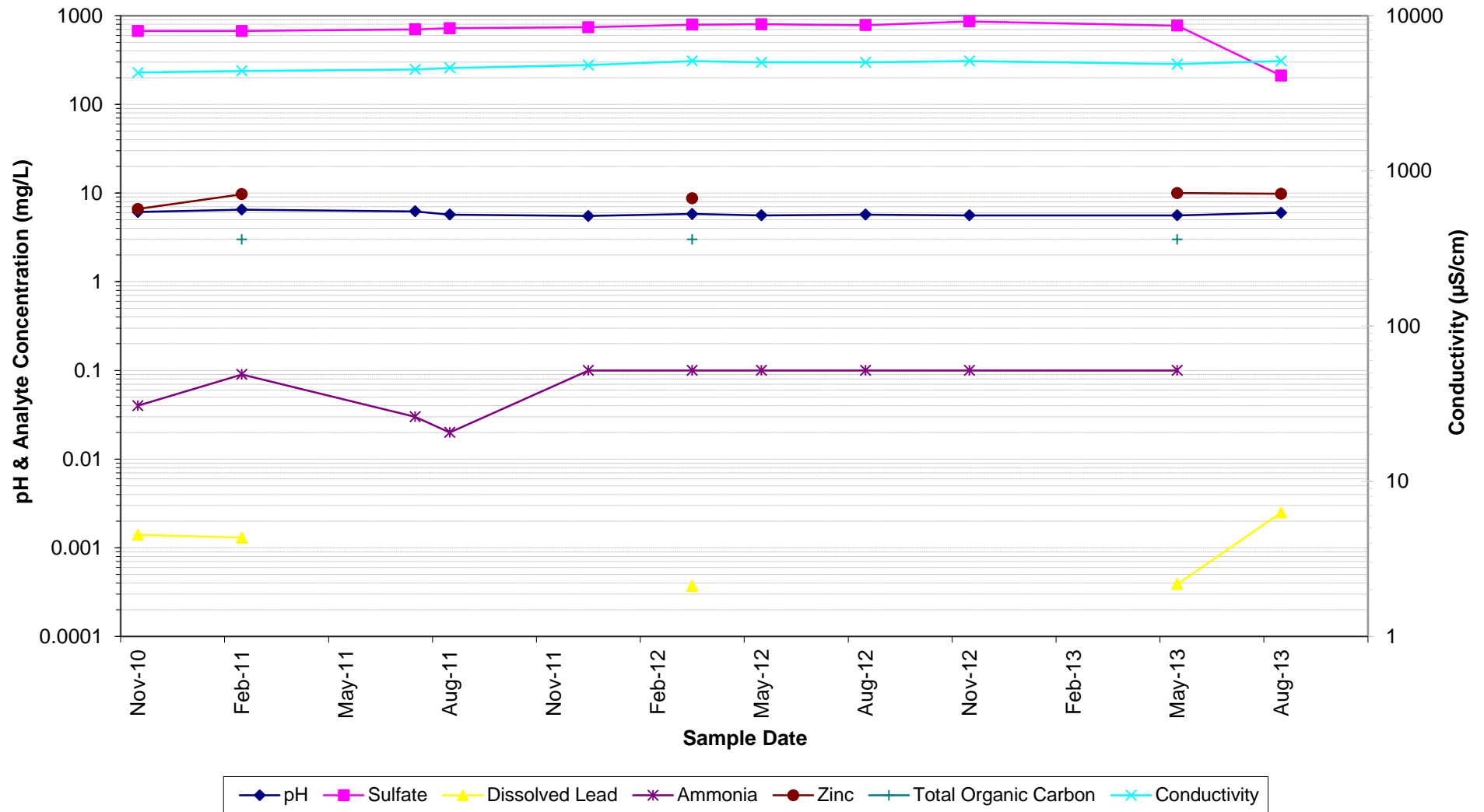


Figure 23 - Groundwater Trends - MB7

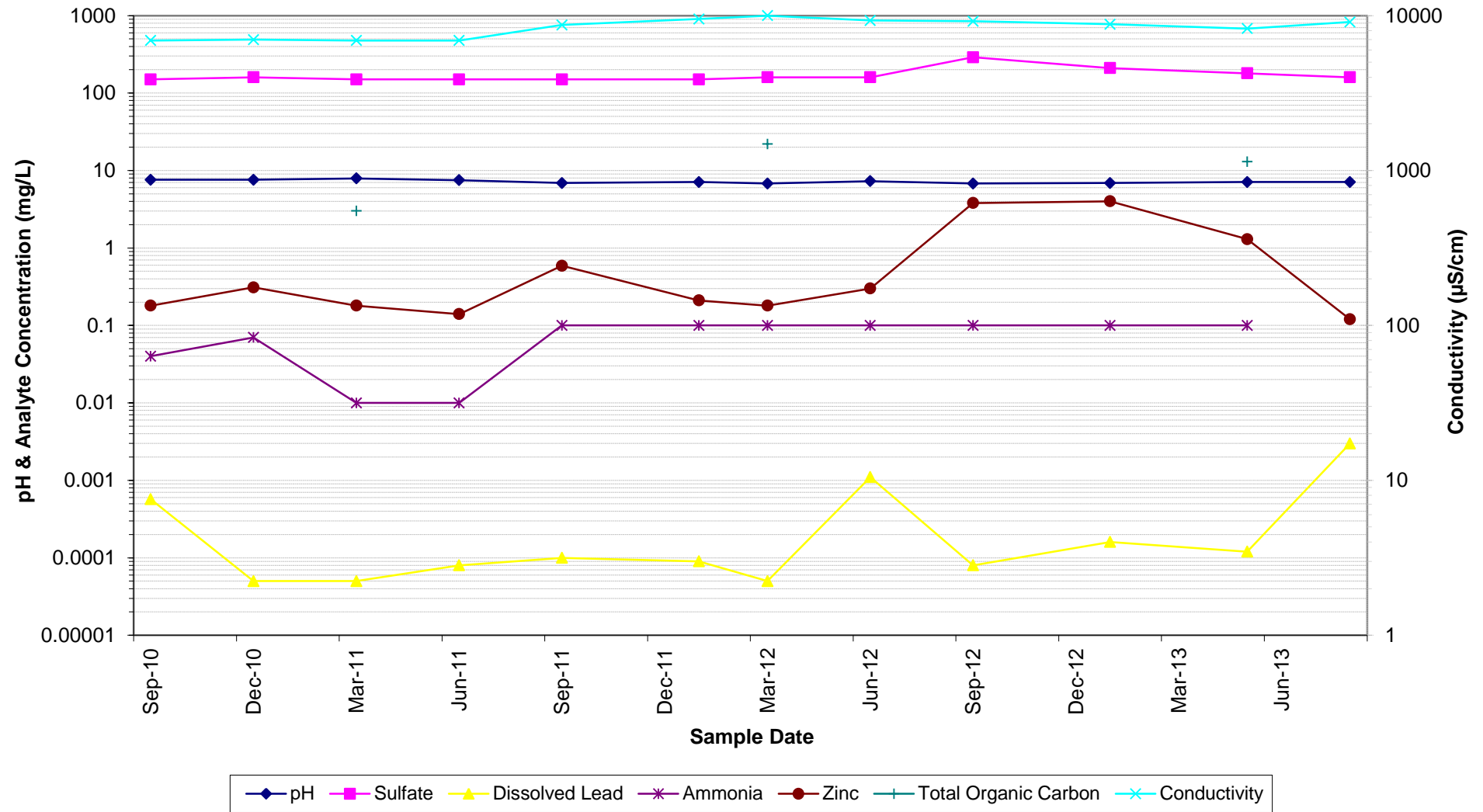


Figure 24 - Groundwater Trends - MB8

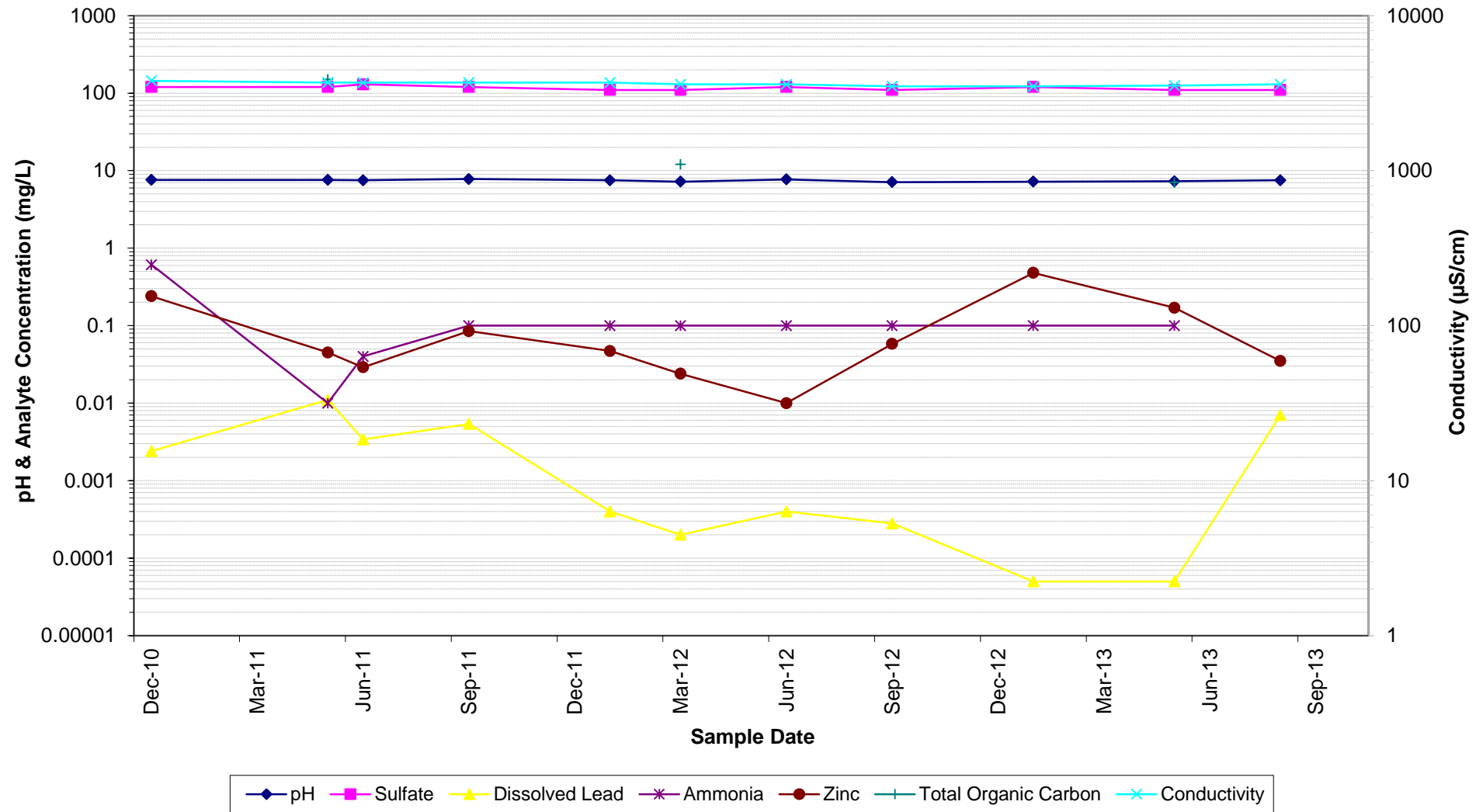




Figure 25 - Groundwater Trends - MB10

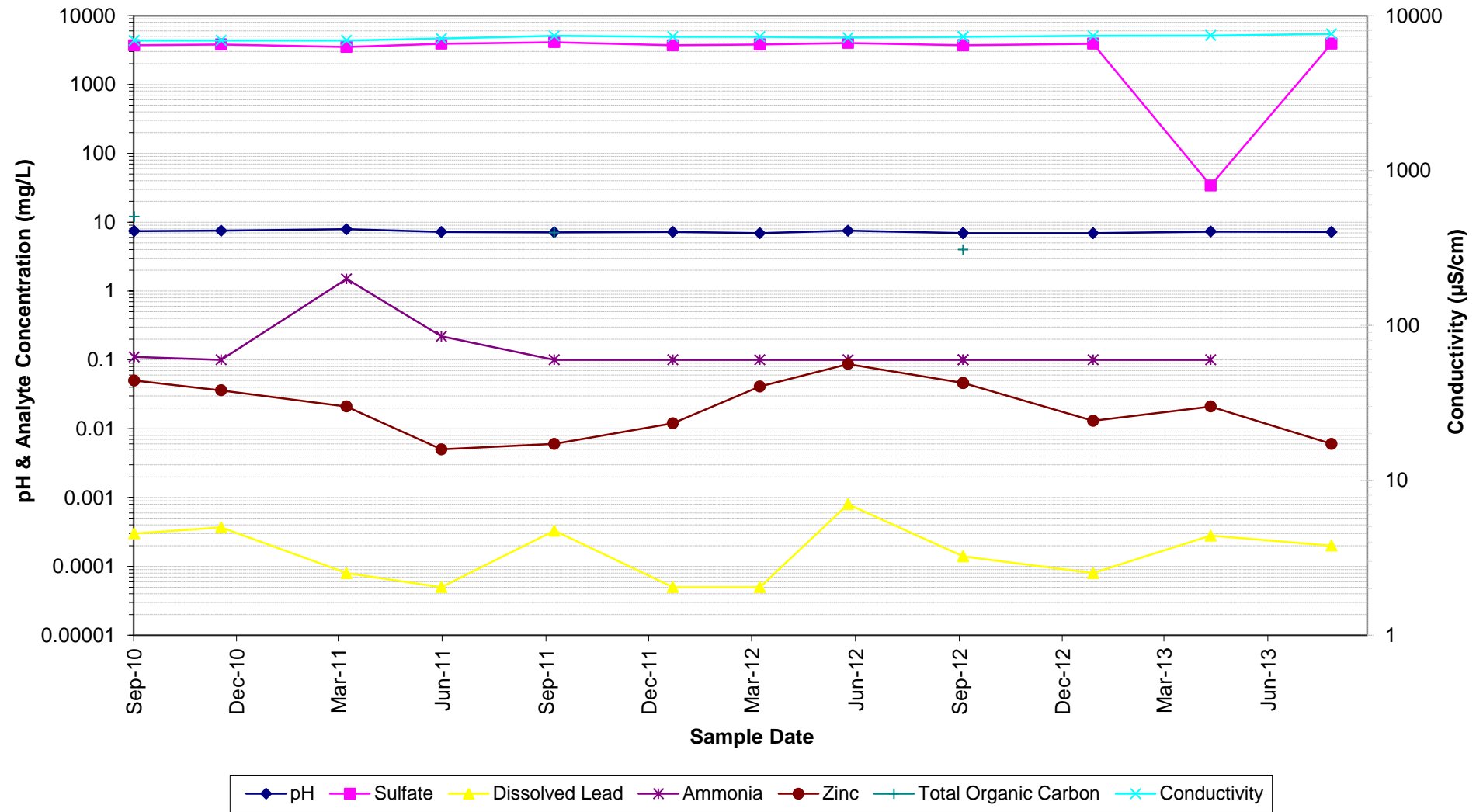


Figure 26 - Groundwater Trends - MB11

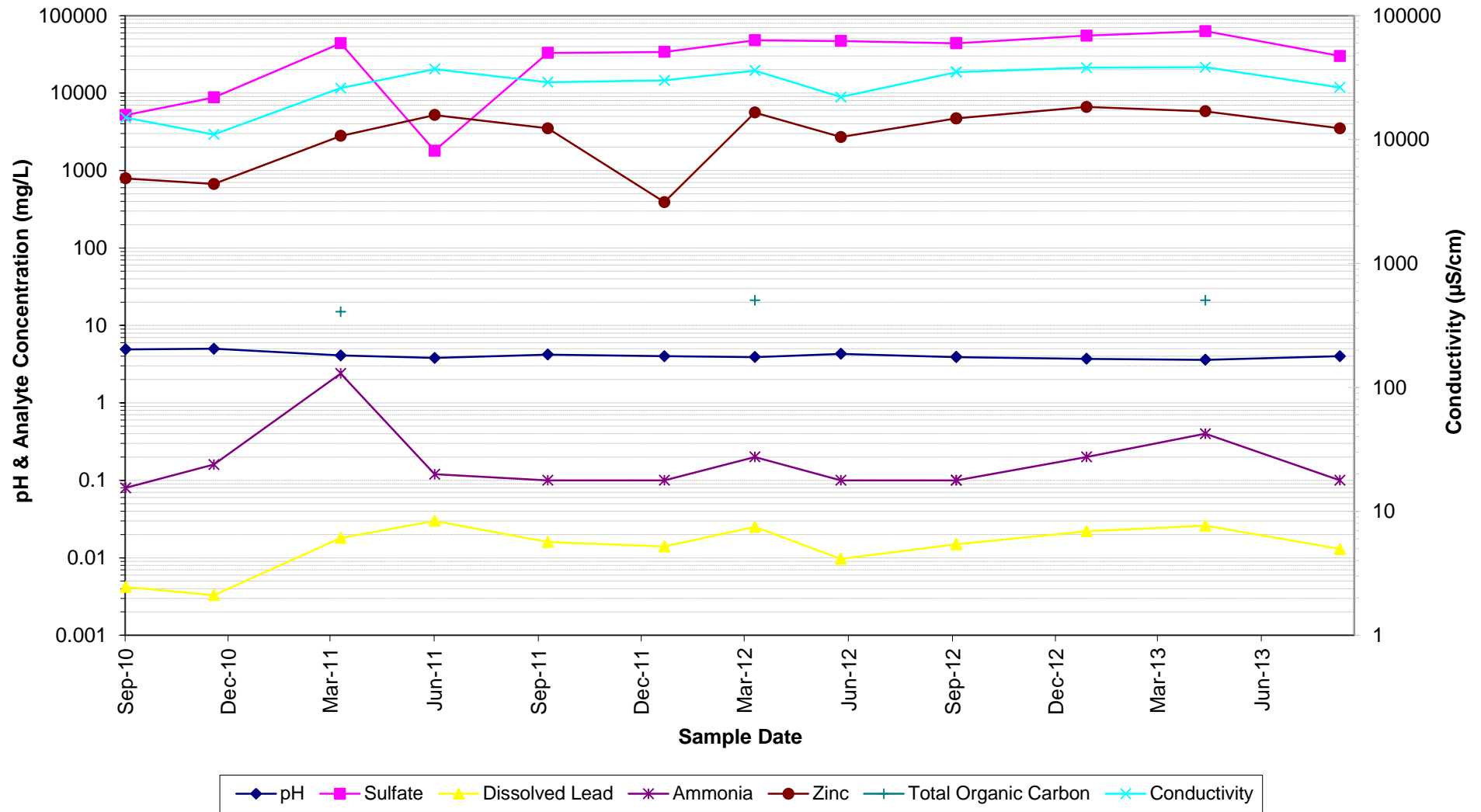


Figure 27 - Groundwater Trends - MB12

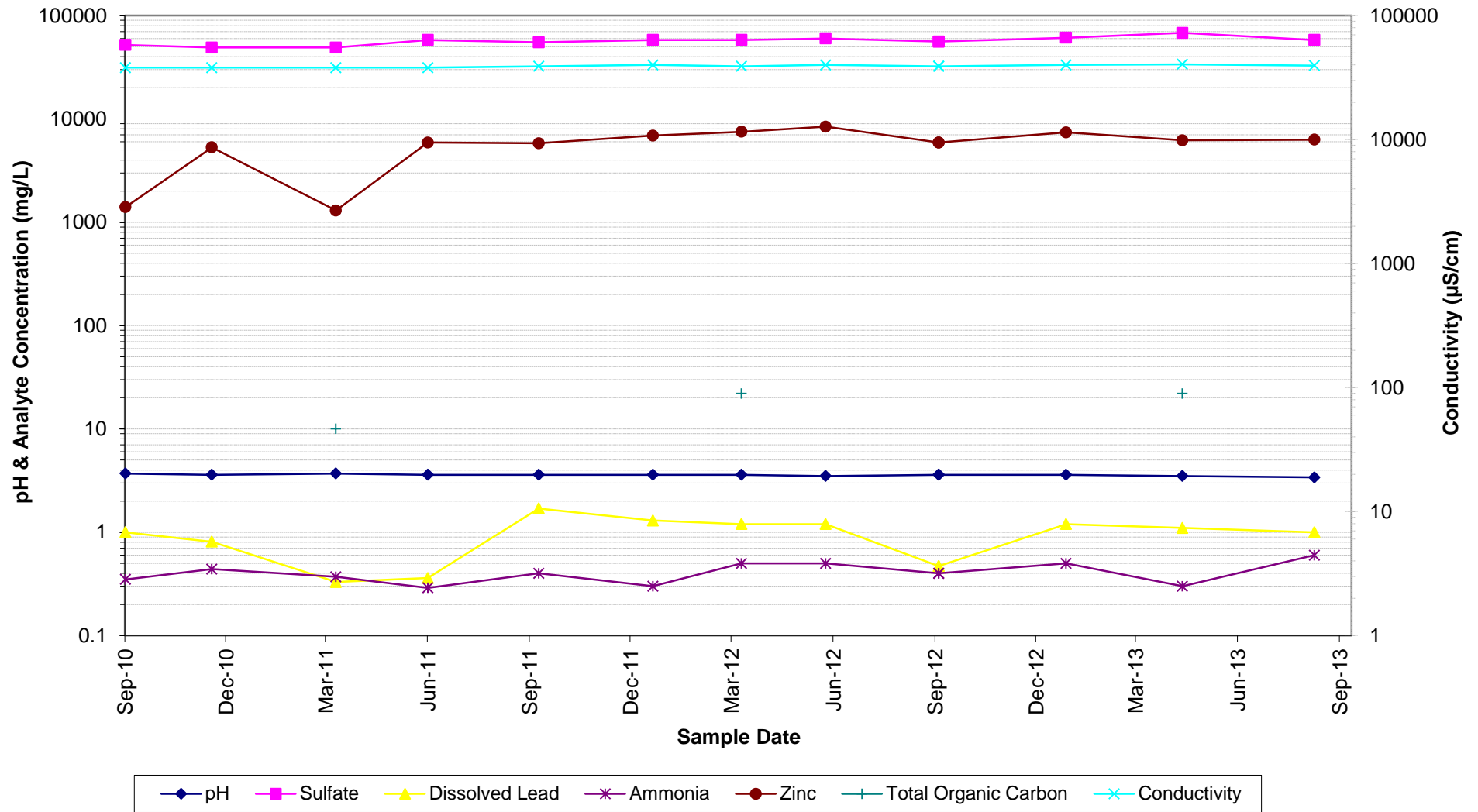


Figure 28 - Groundwater Trends - MB13

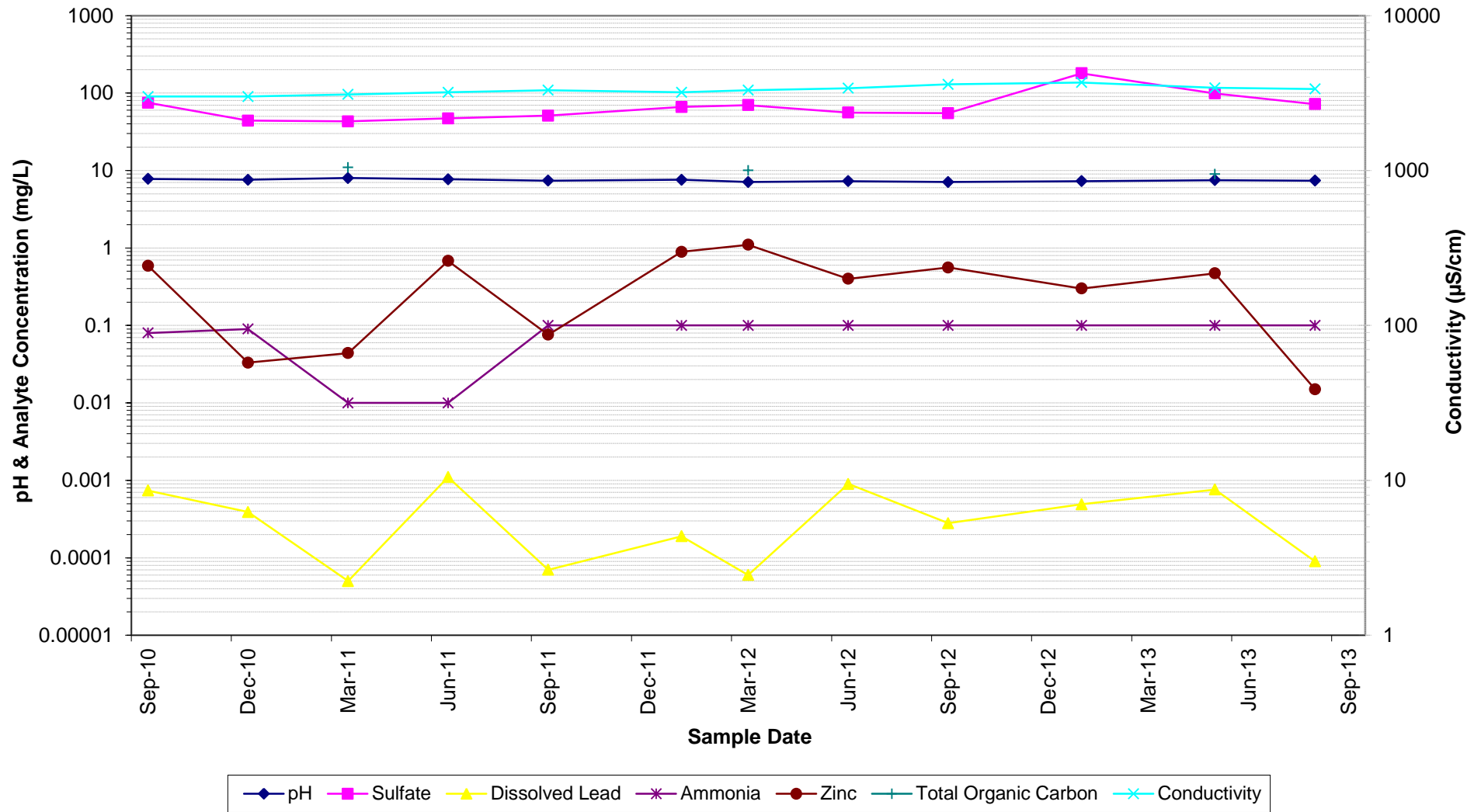


Figure 29 - Groundwater Trends - MB14

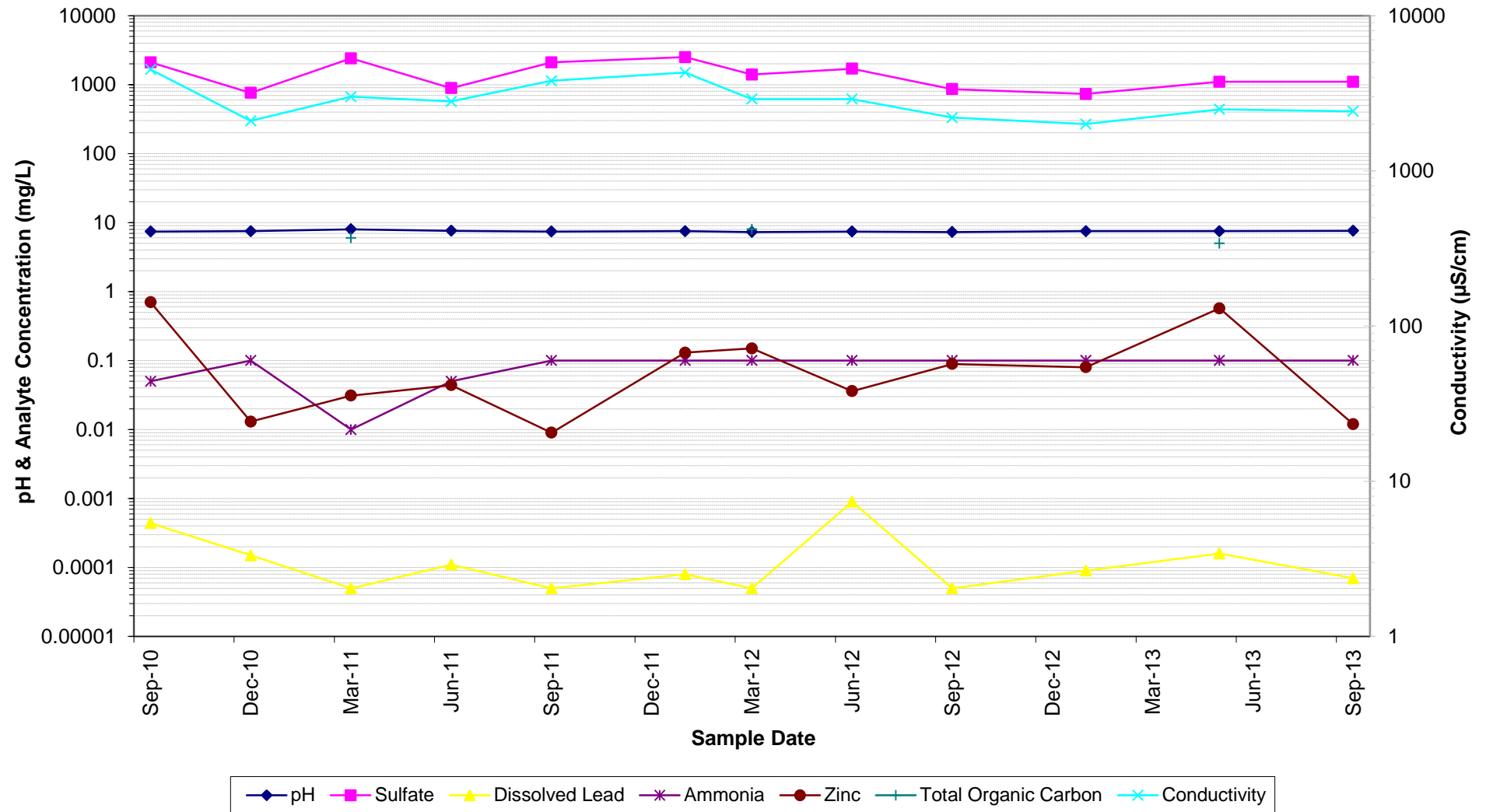


Figure 30 - Groundwater Trends - MB15

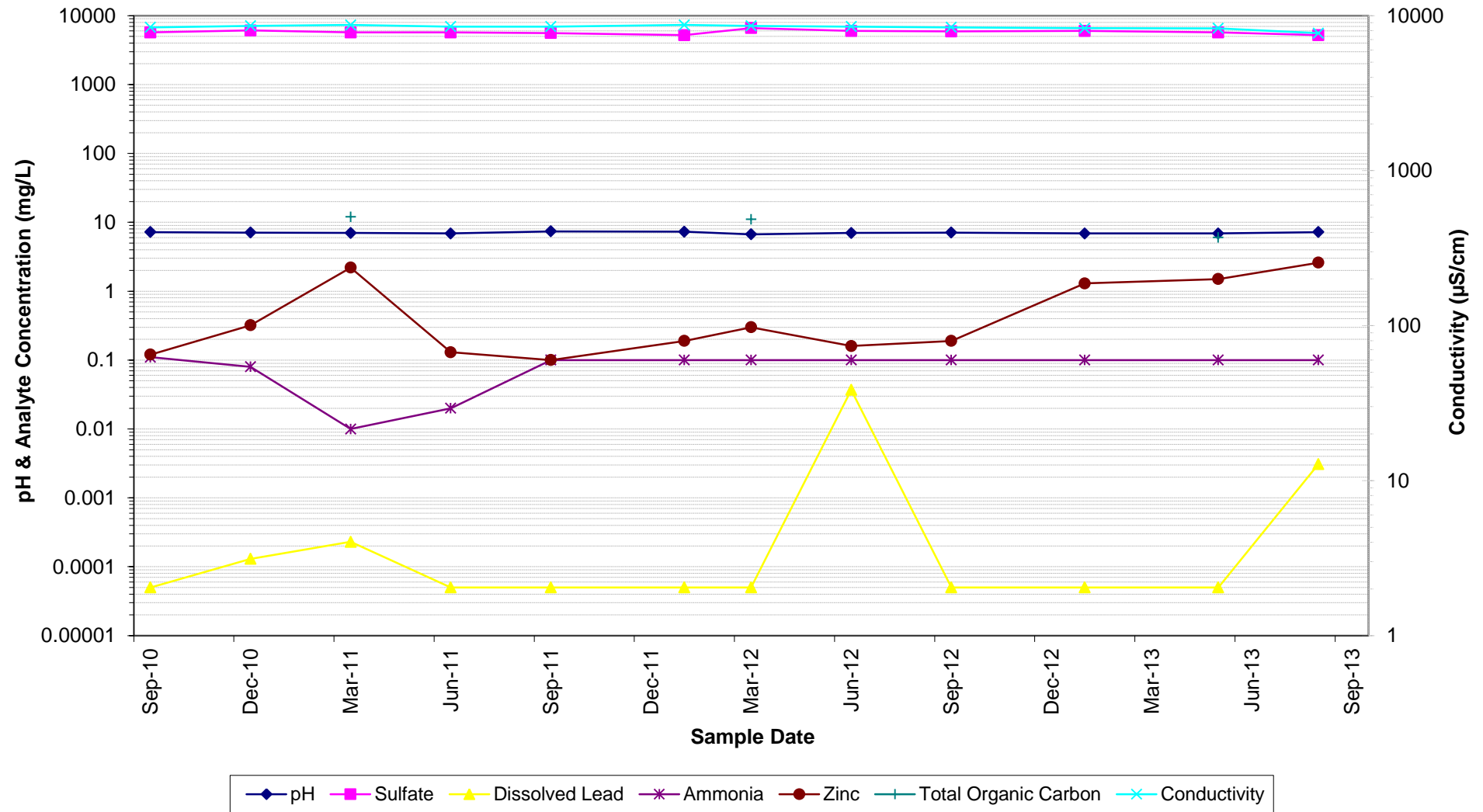


Figure 31 - Groundwater Trends - MB16

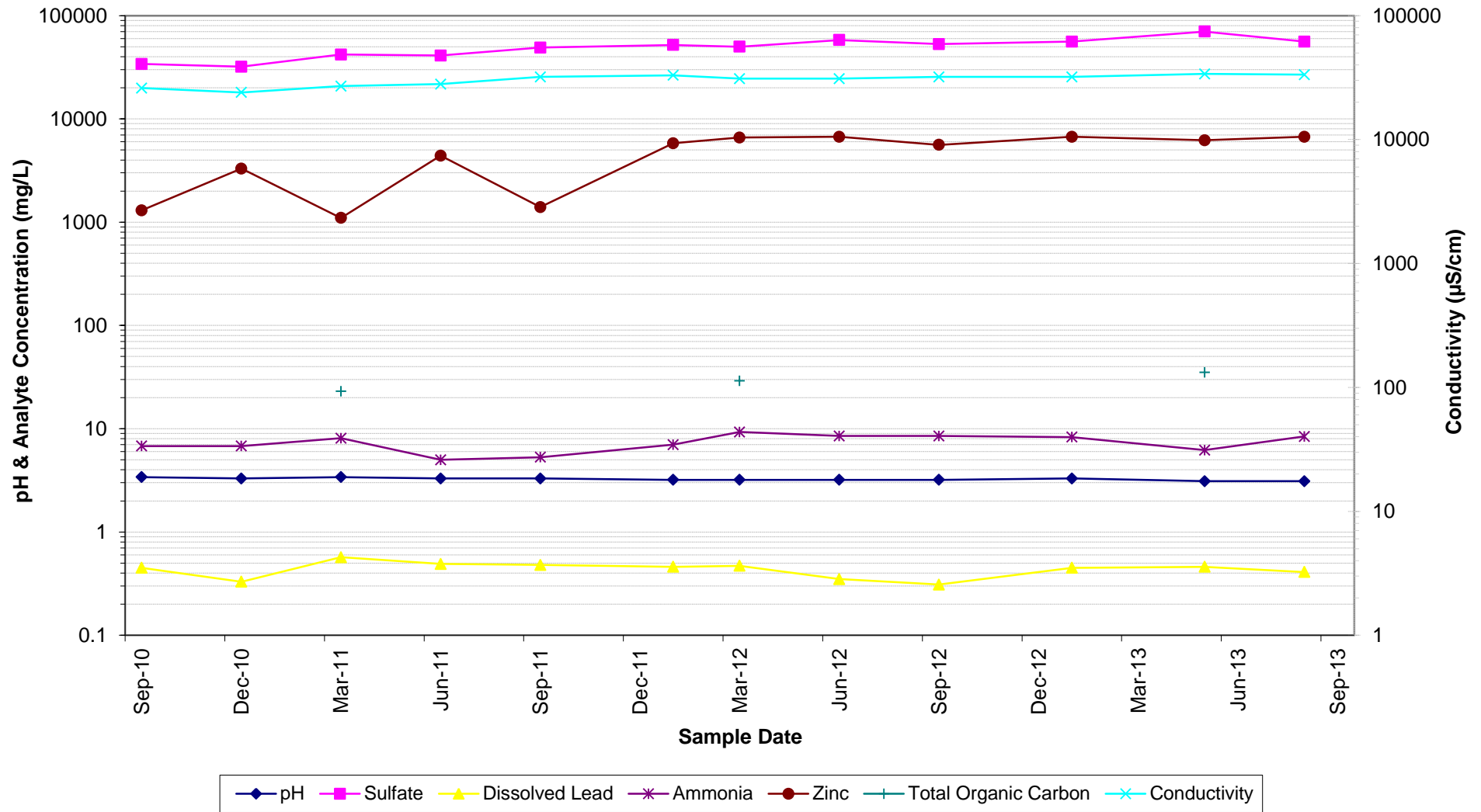


Figure 32 - Groundwater Trends - MB17

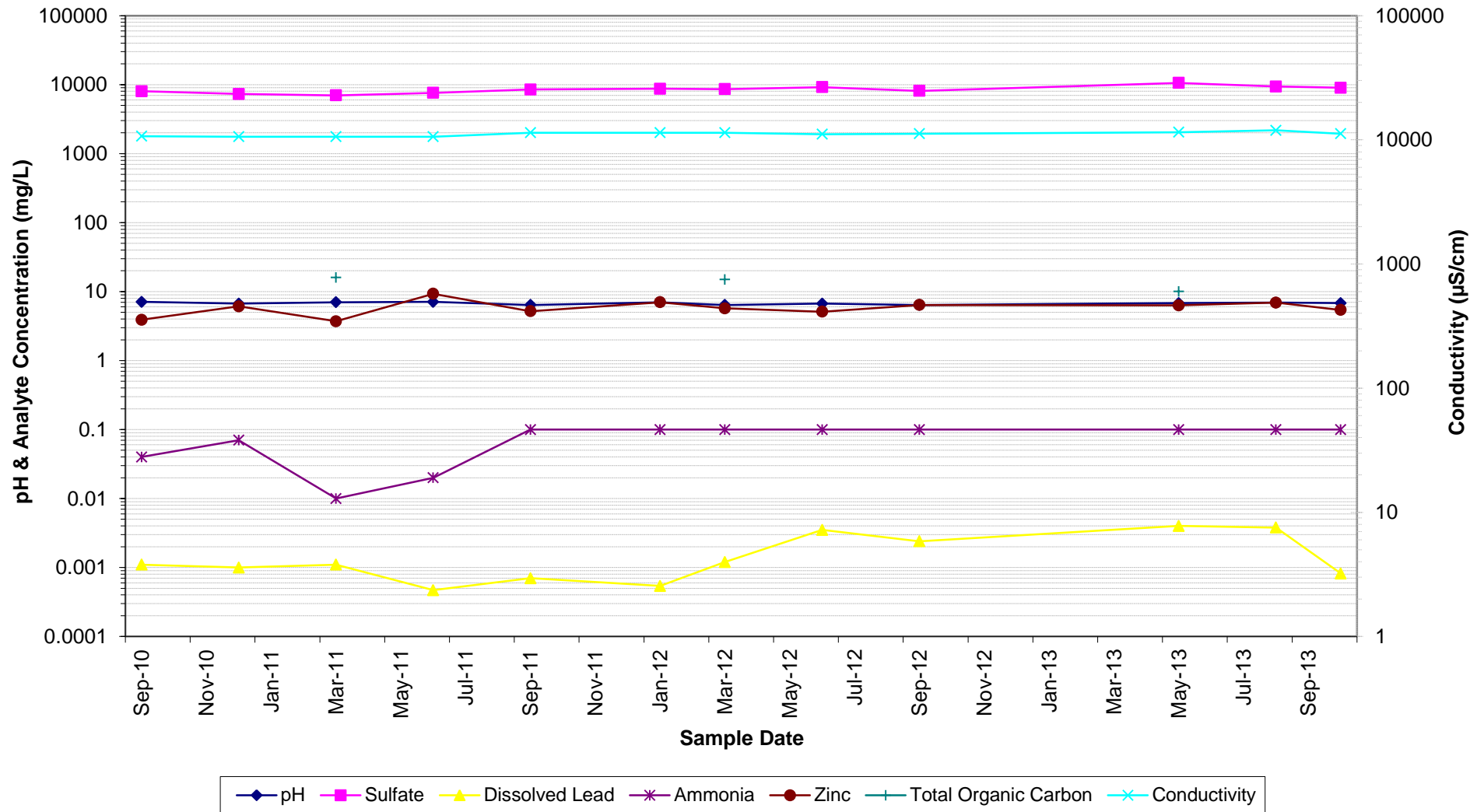




Figure 33 - Groundwater Trends - ED3B

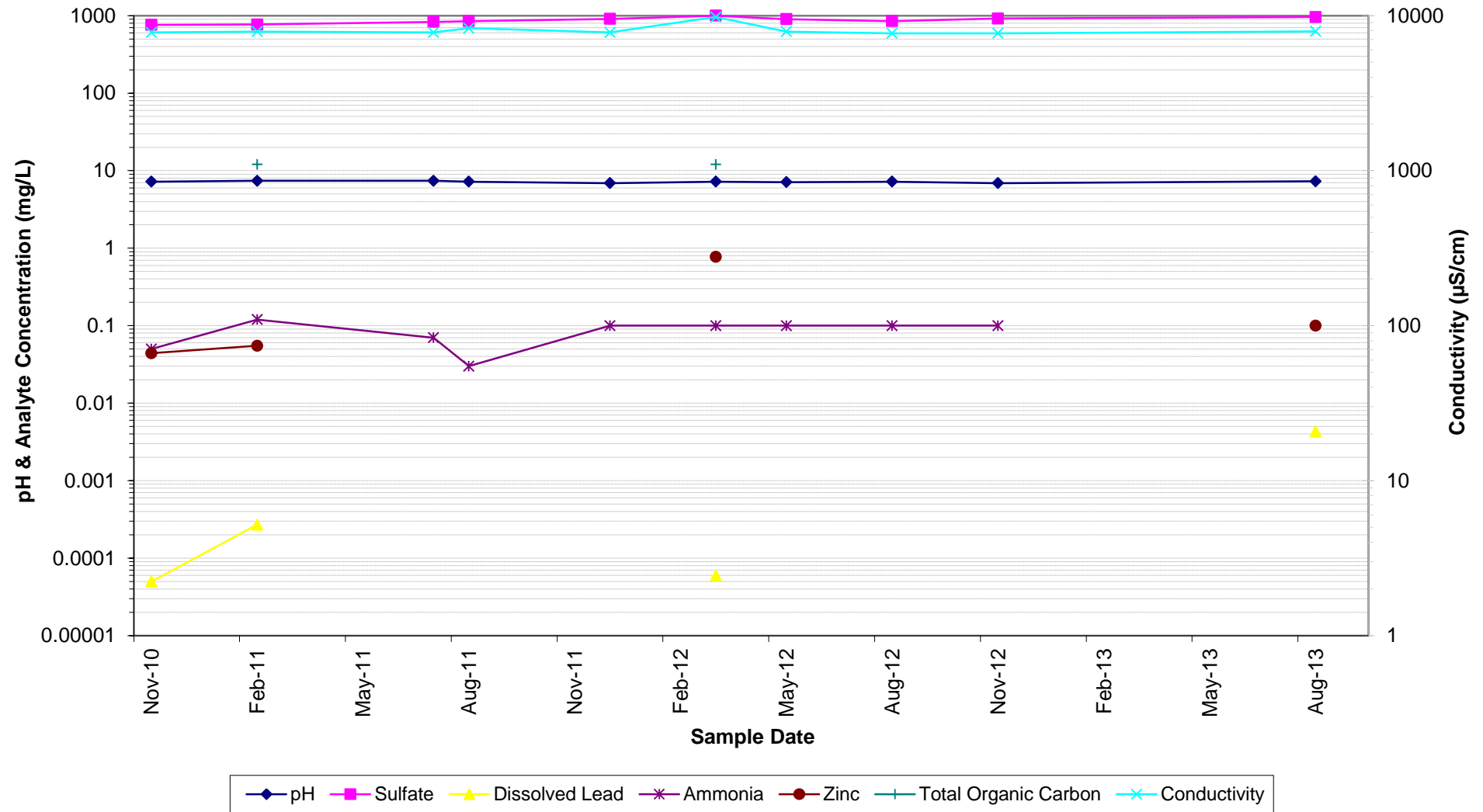


Figure 34 - Groundwater Trends - WM1

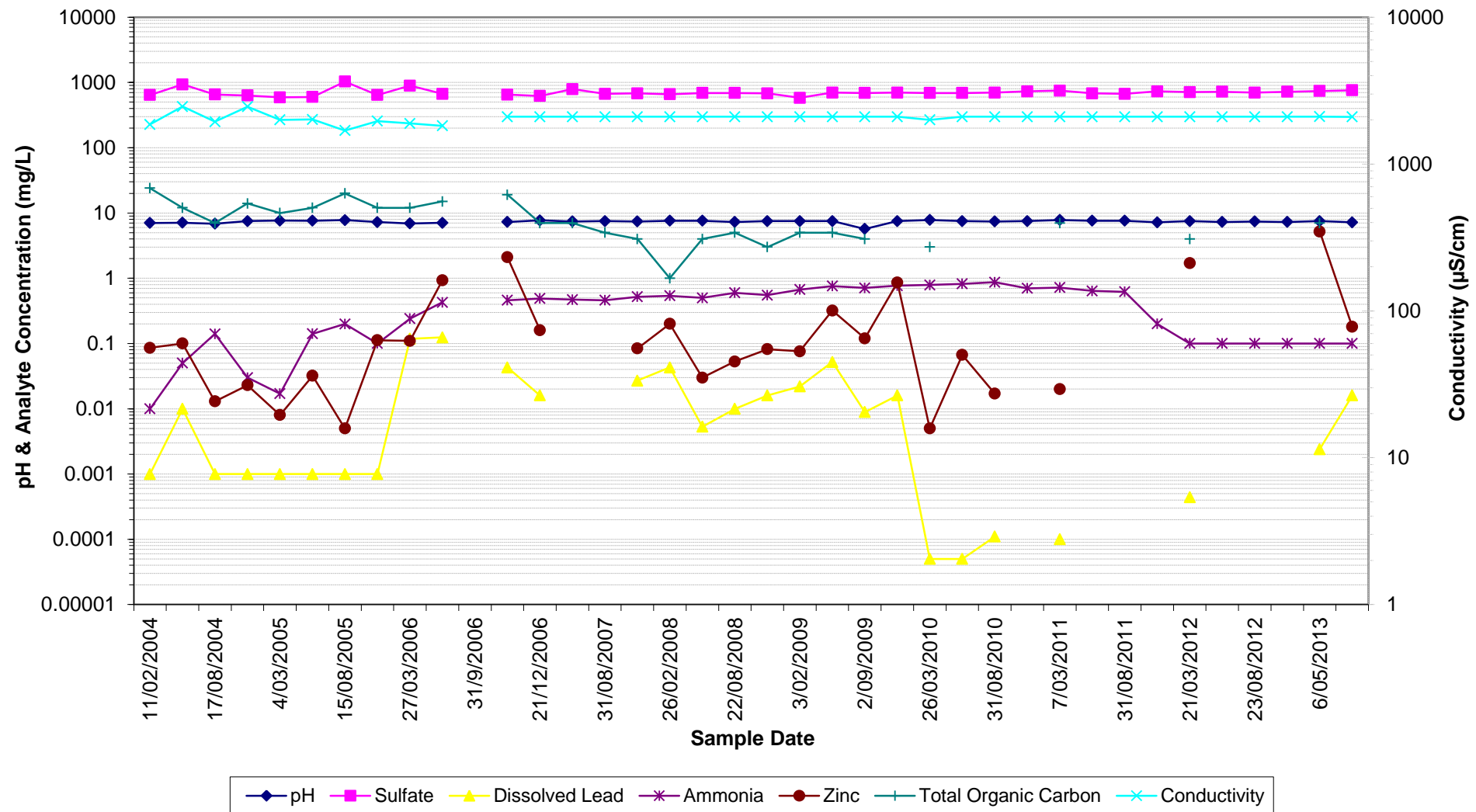


Figure 35 - Groundwater Trends - WM3

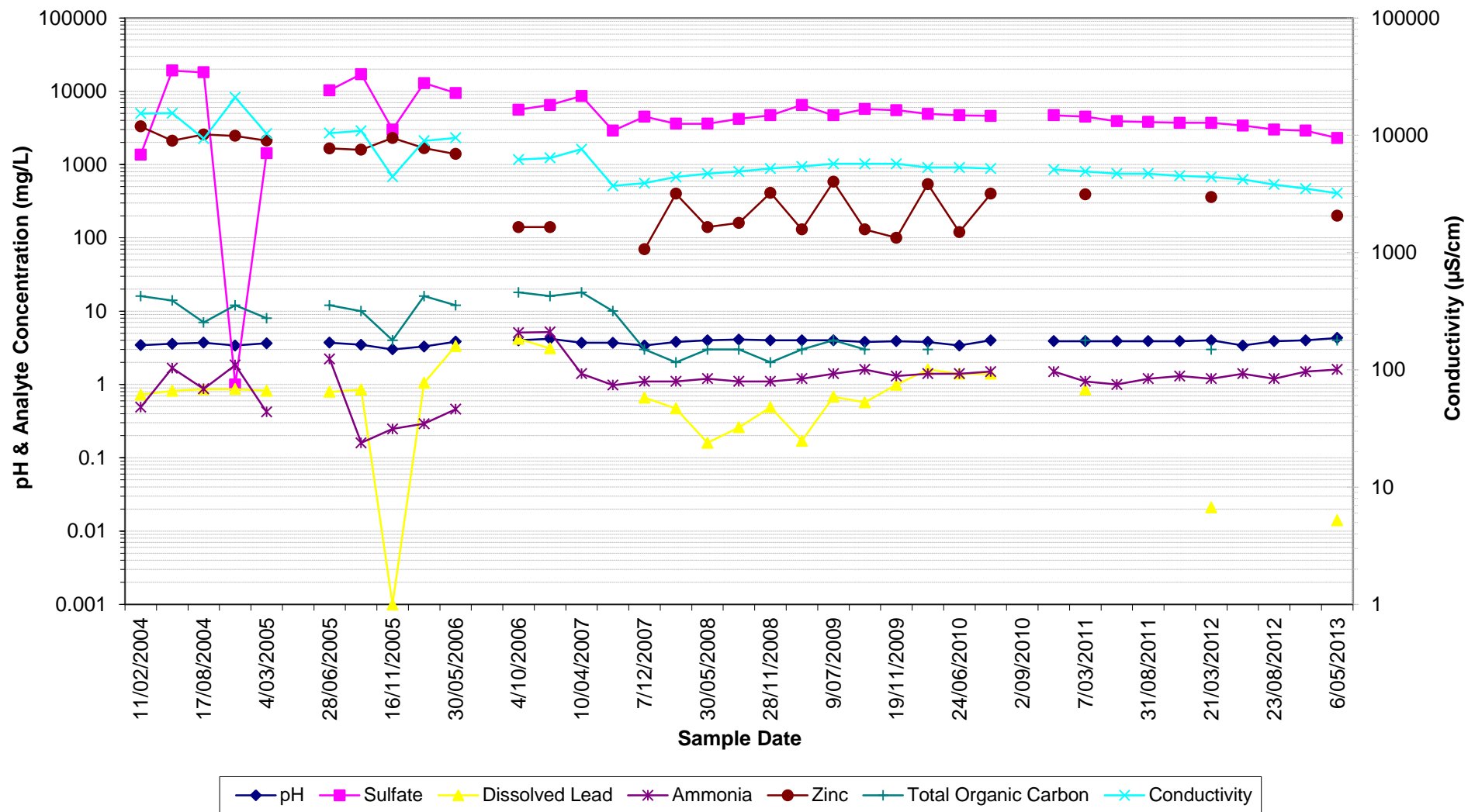


Figure 36 - Groundwater Trends - WM4

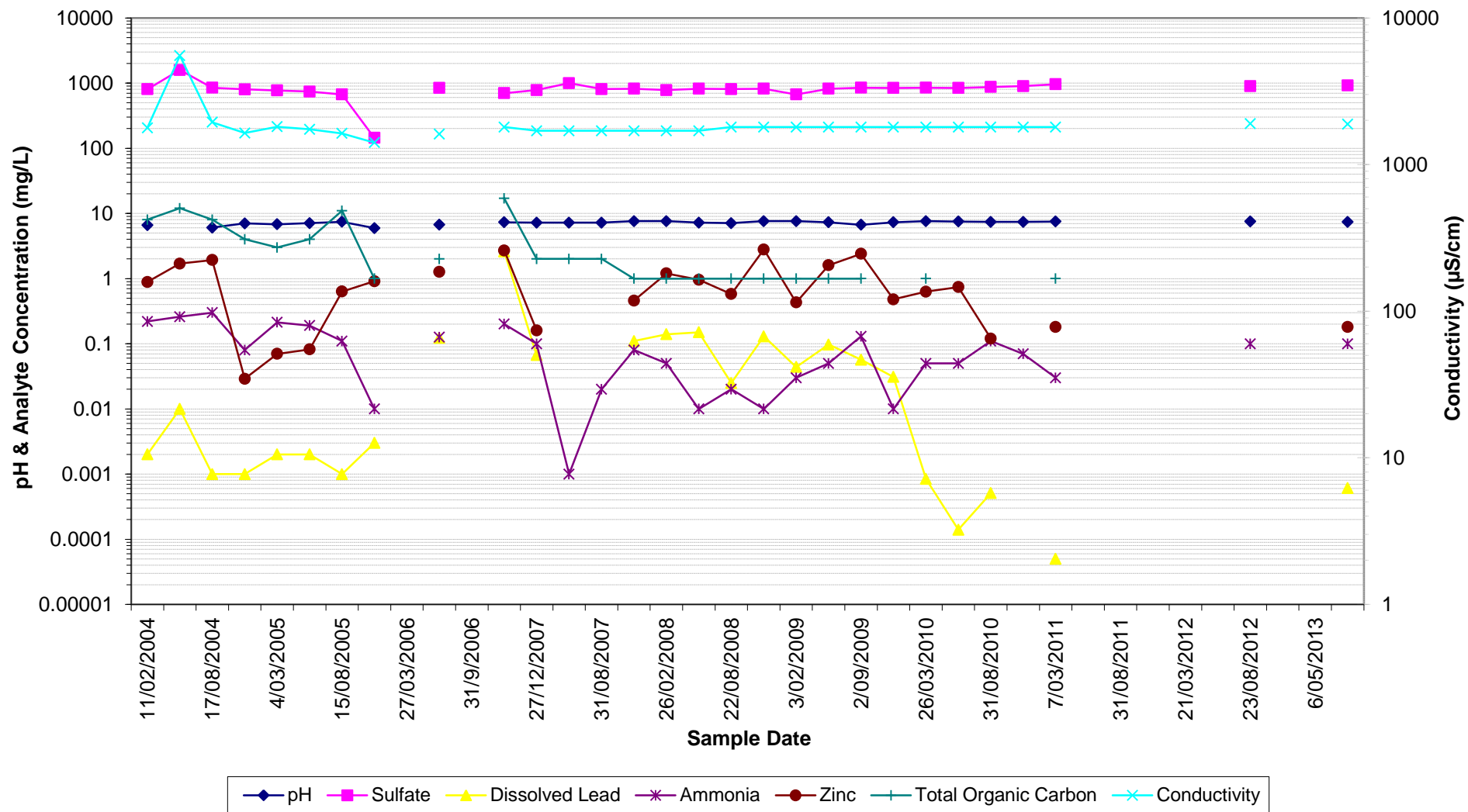


Figure 37 - Groundwater Trends - WM5

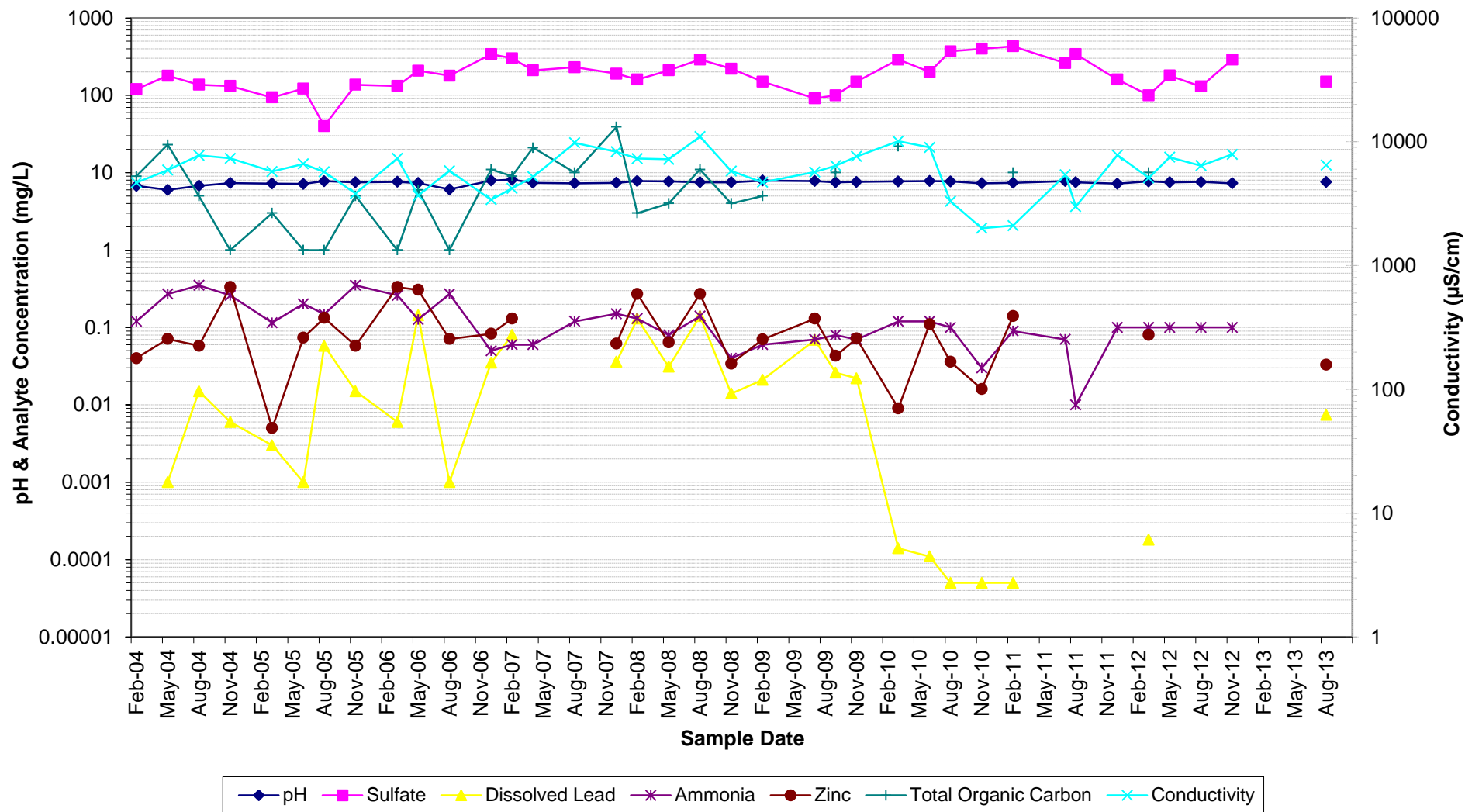


Figure 38 - Groundwater Trends - WM6

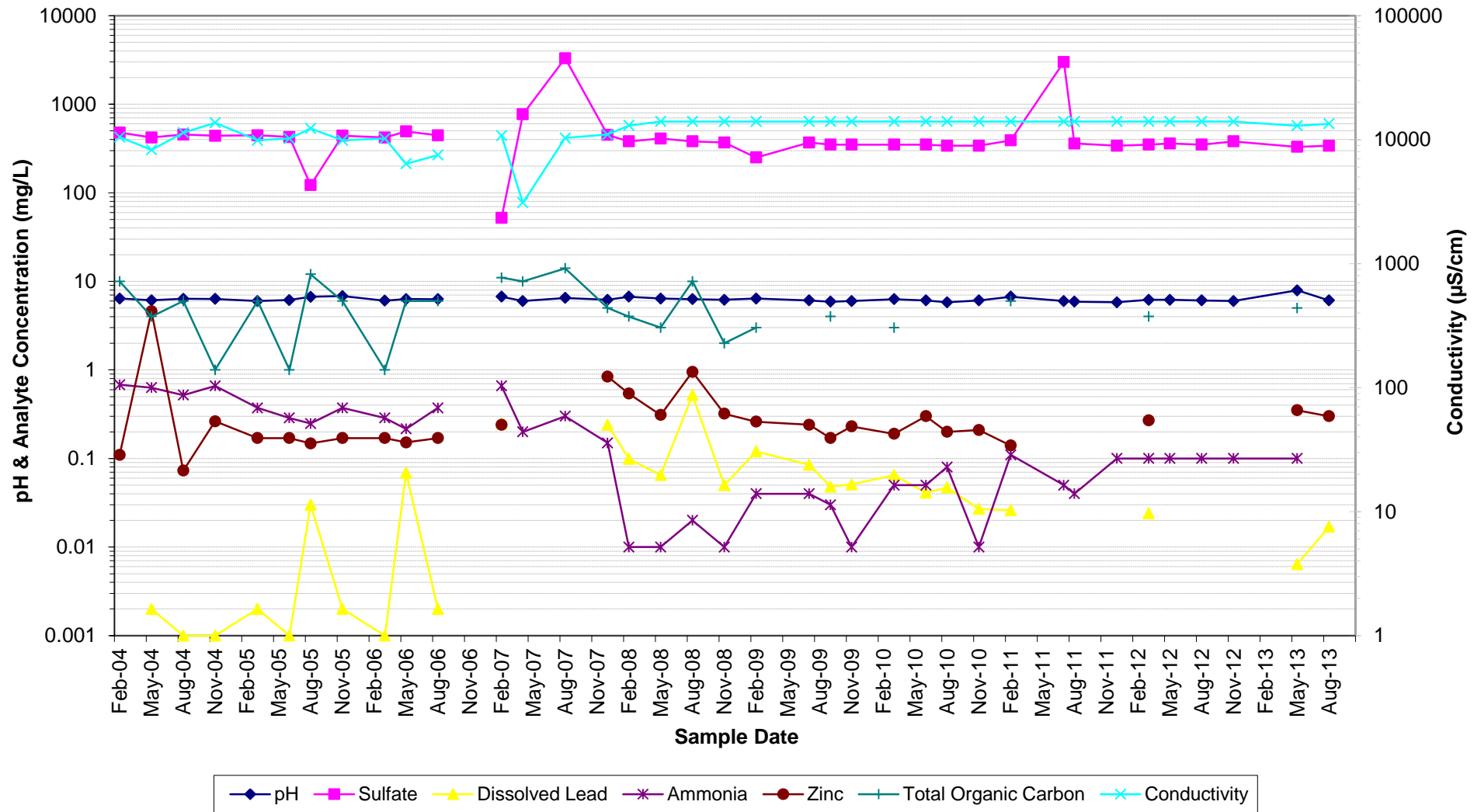


Figure 39 - Groundwater Trends - MW8S

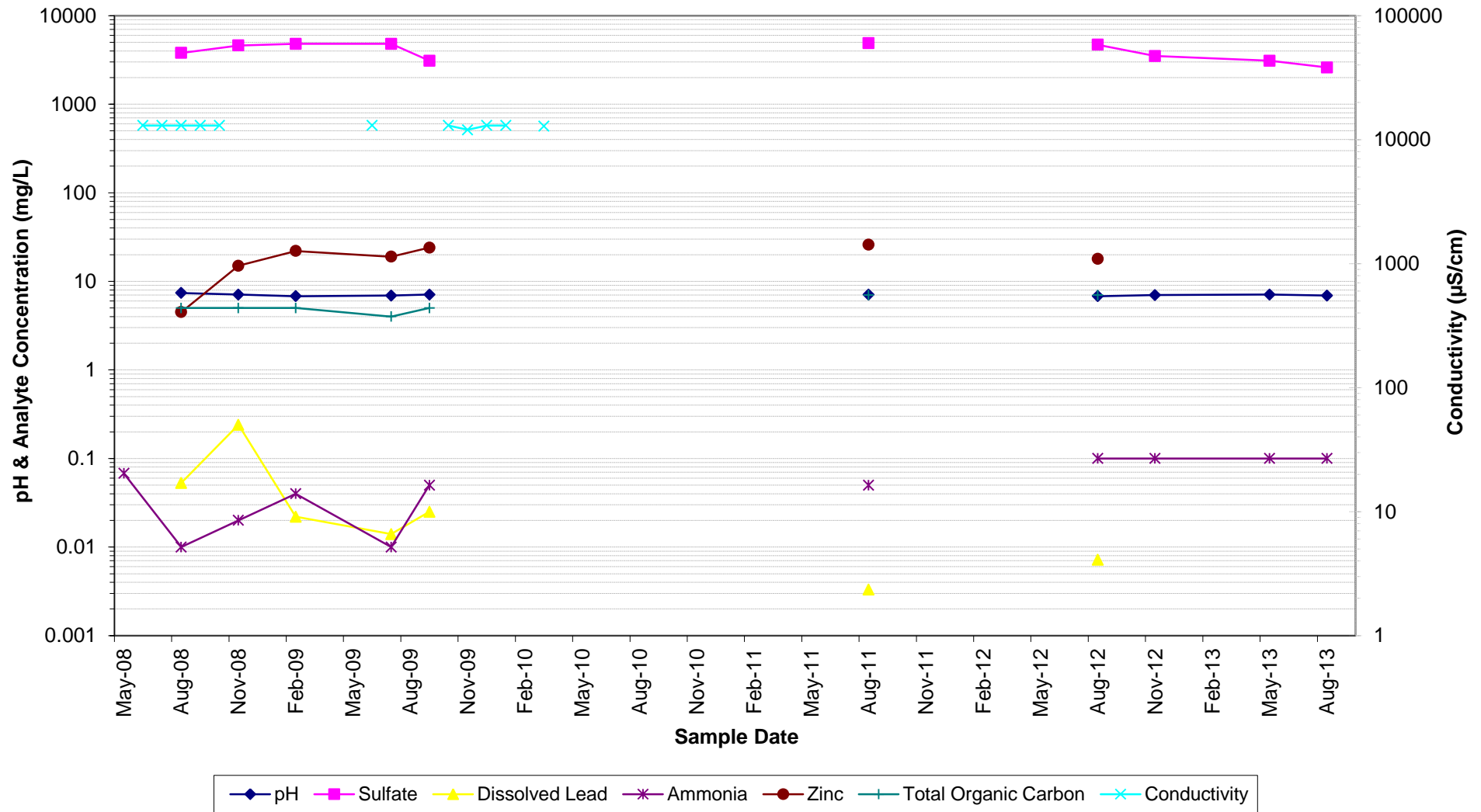


Figure 40 - Groundwater Trends - MW8D

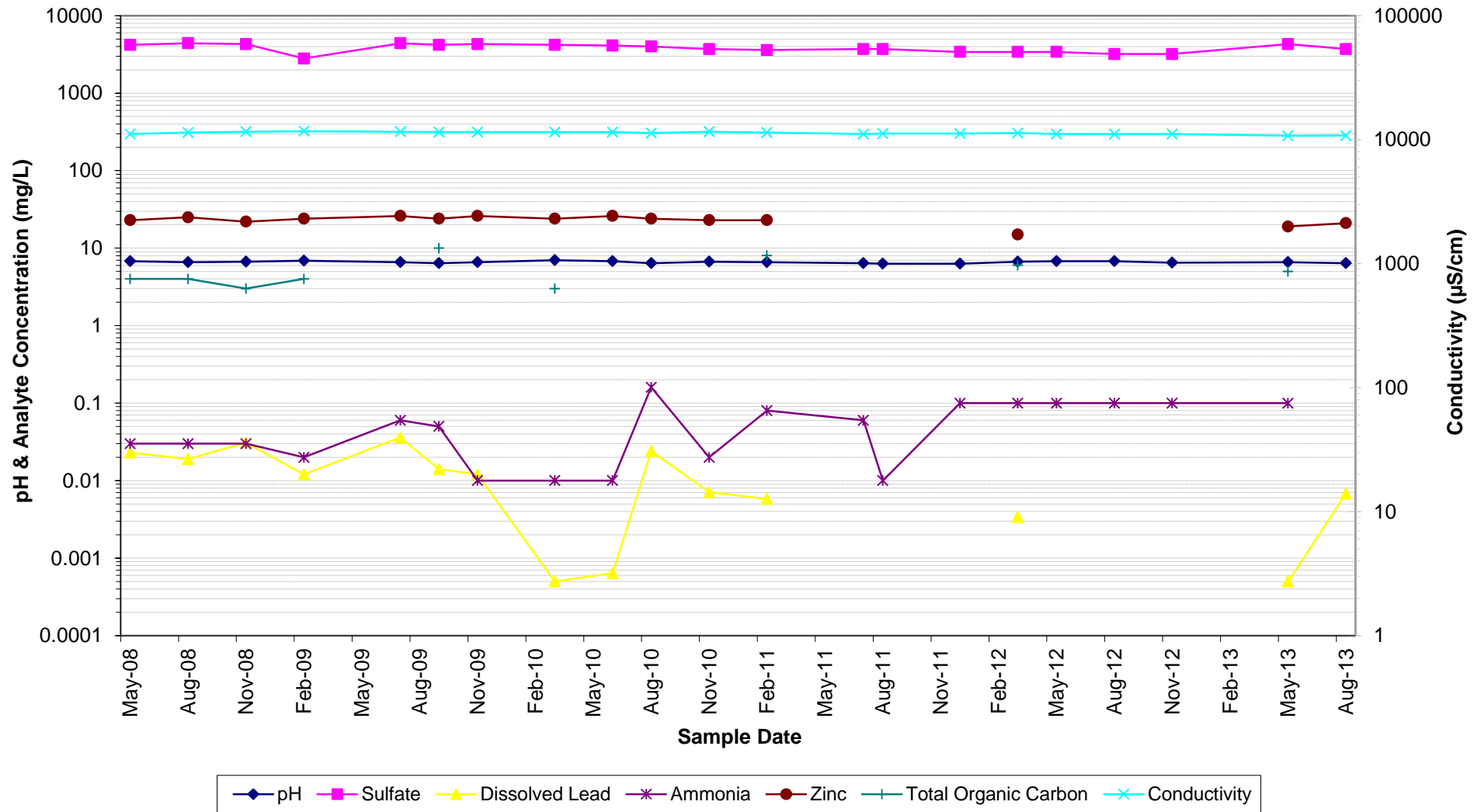




Figure 41 - Groundwater Trends - MW9S

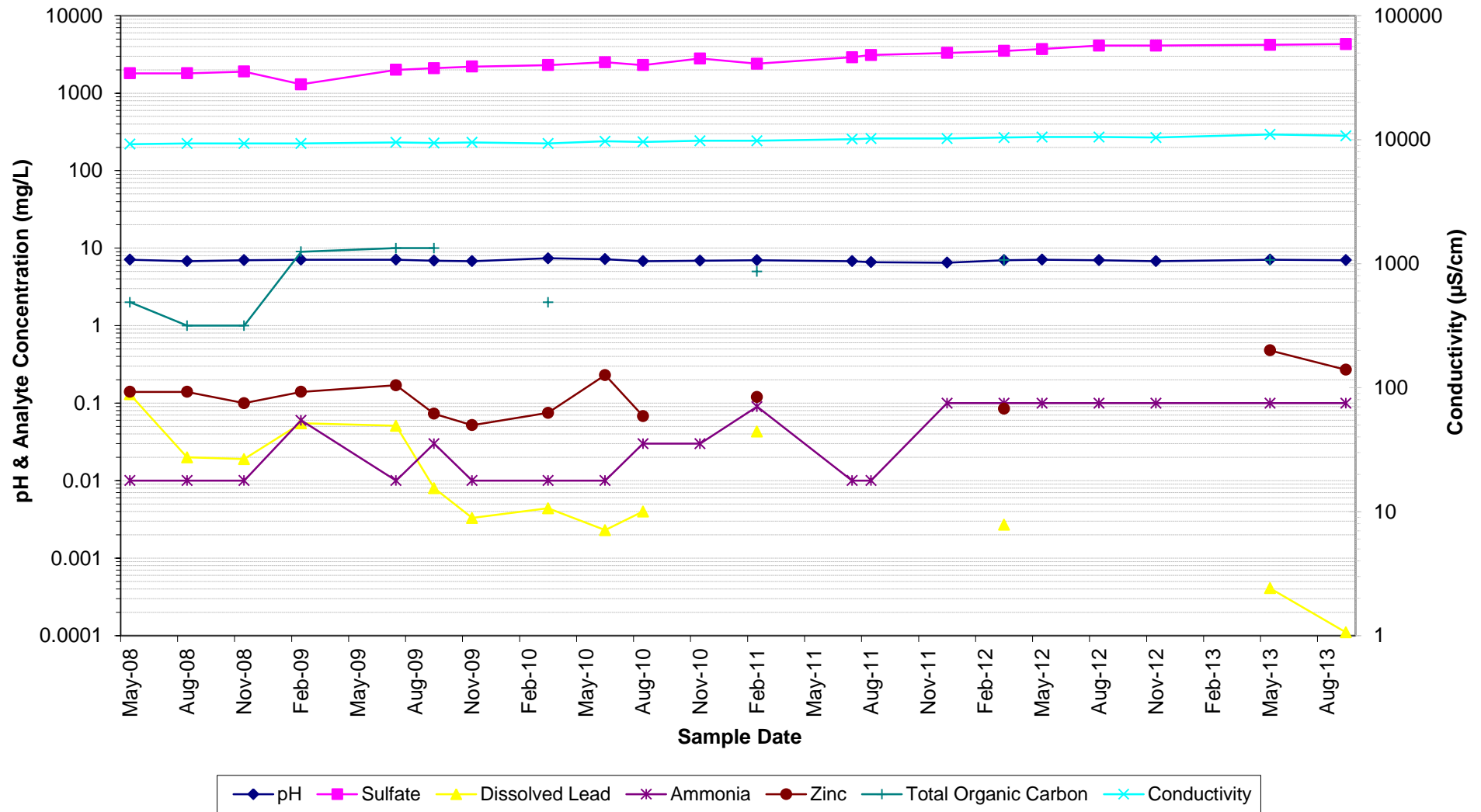


Figure 42 - Piezometer Levels - P44 - P100

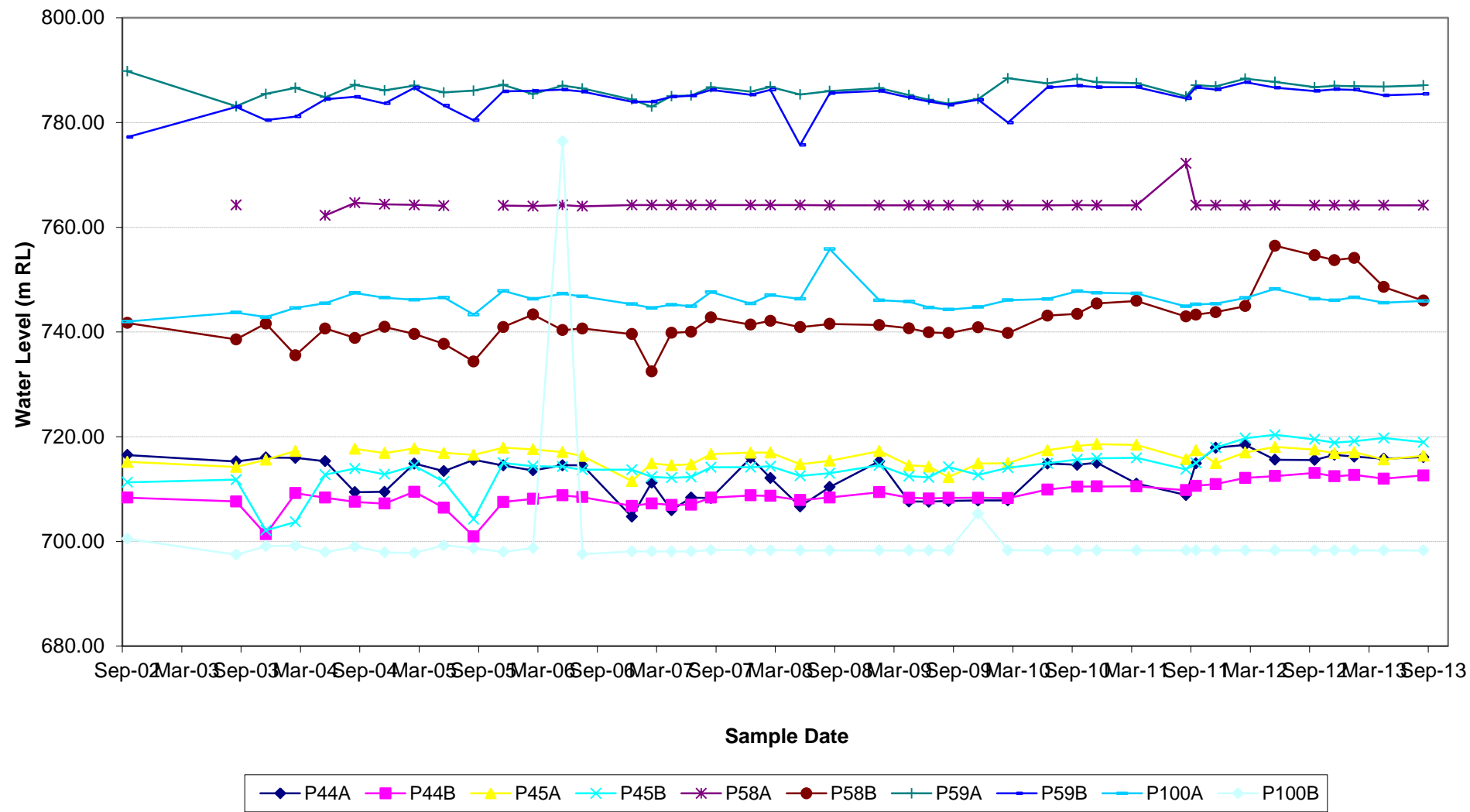


Figure 43 - Evaporation Dam 3 Volume



Figure 44 - IMF Surface Water Trends - Site 110

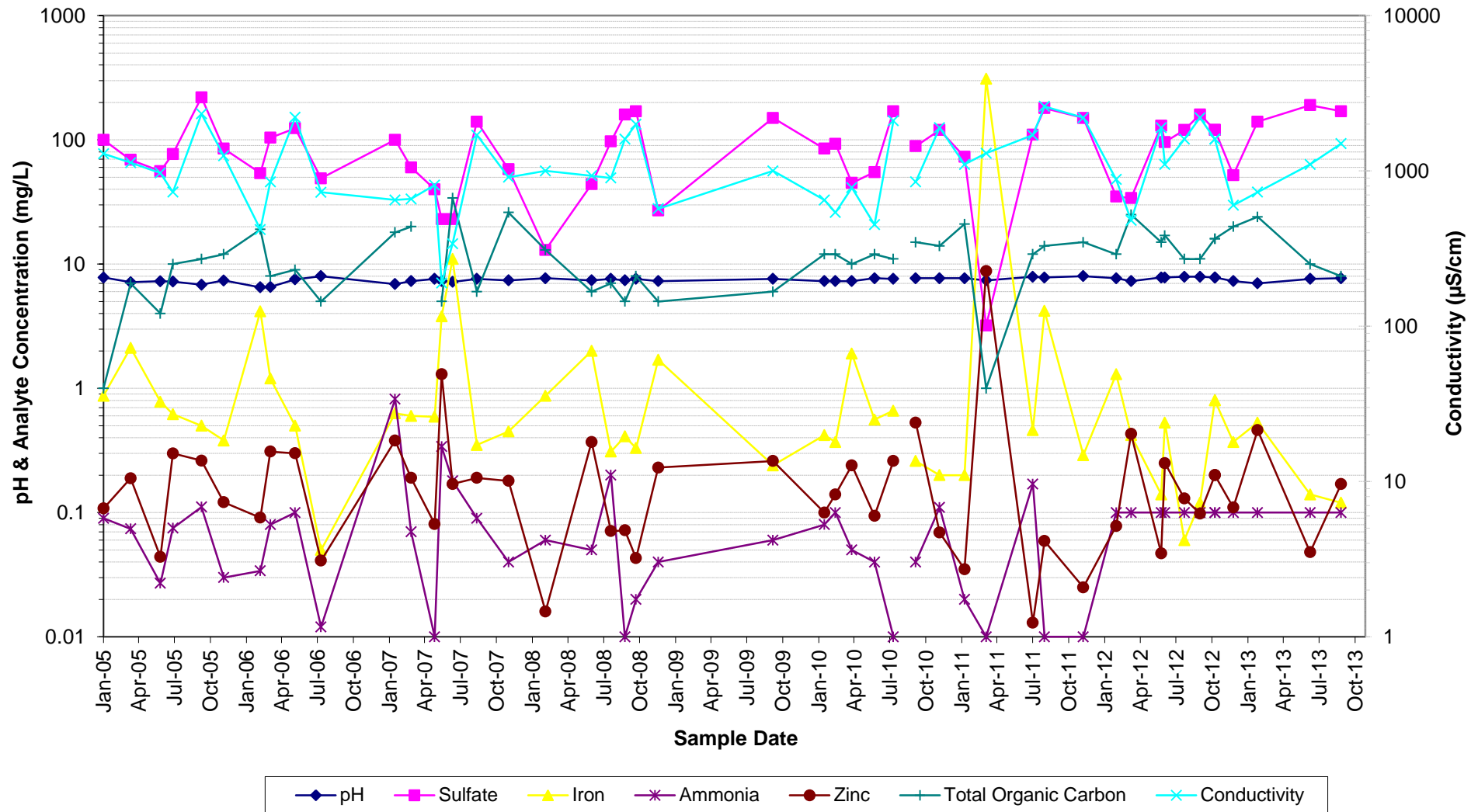


Figure 45 - IMF Surface Water Trends - Site 130

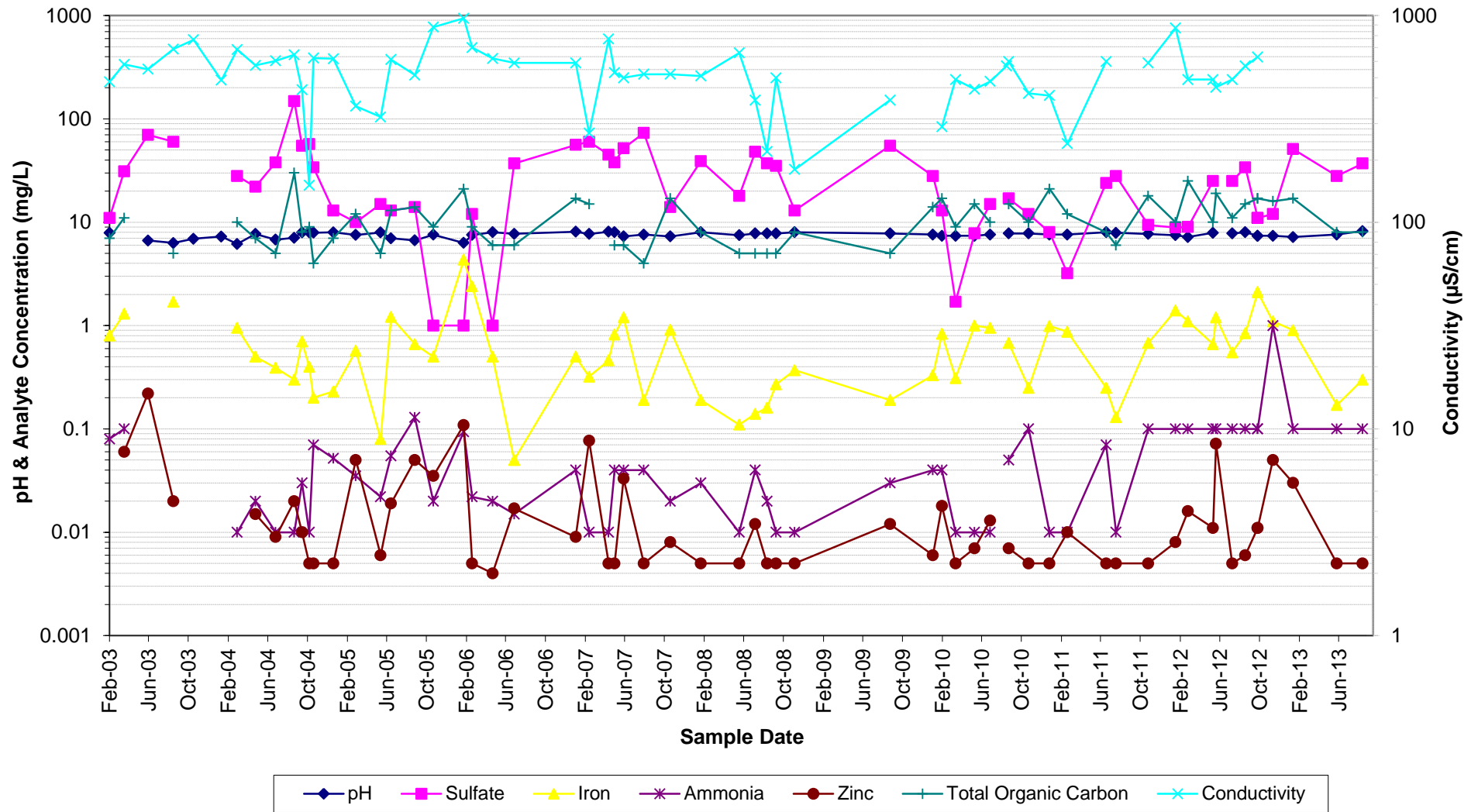


Figure 46 - IMF Surface Water Trends - Site 150

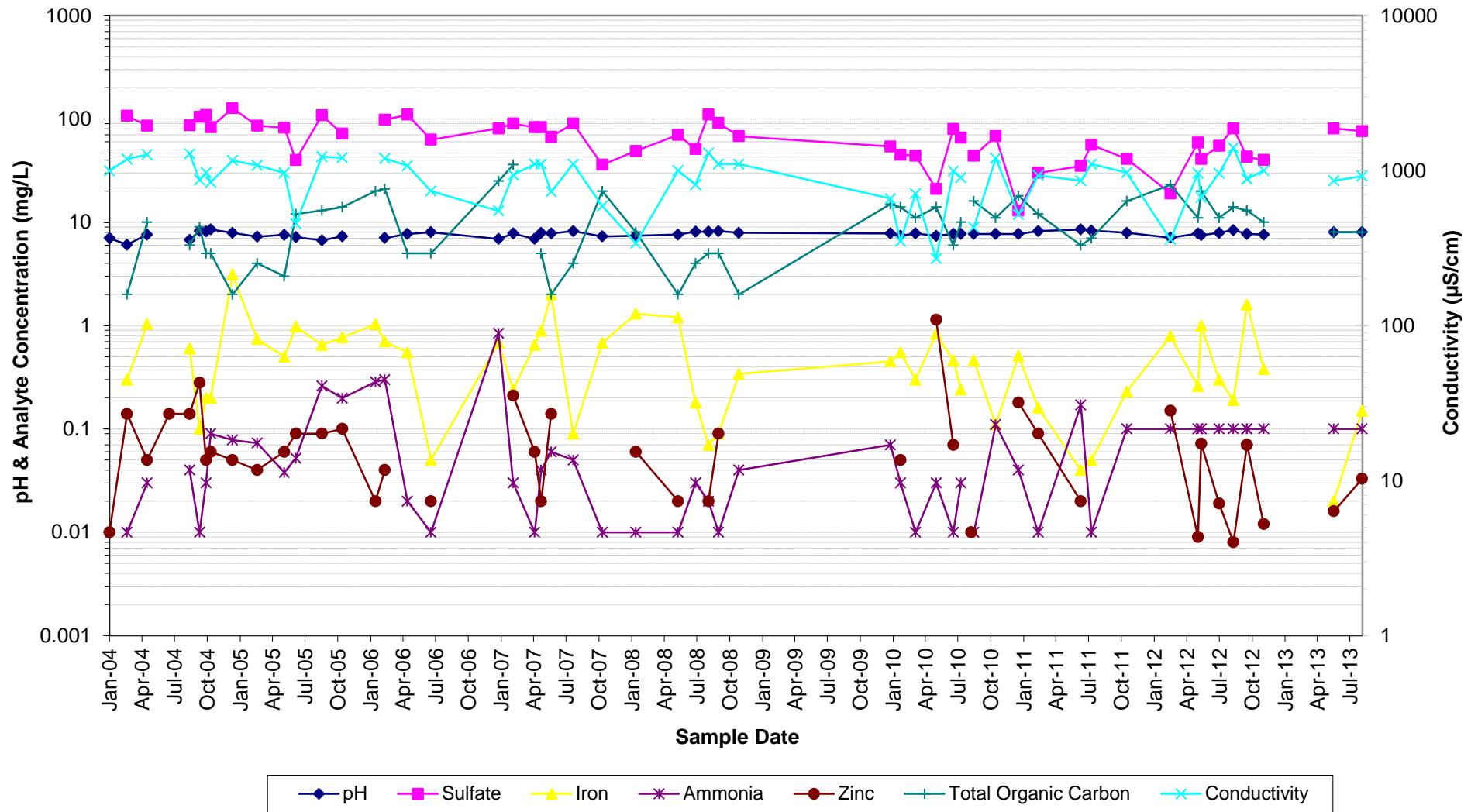
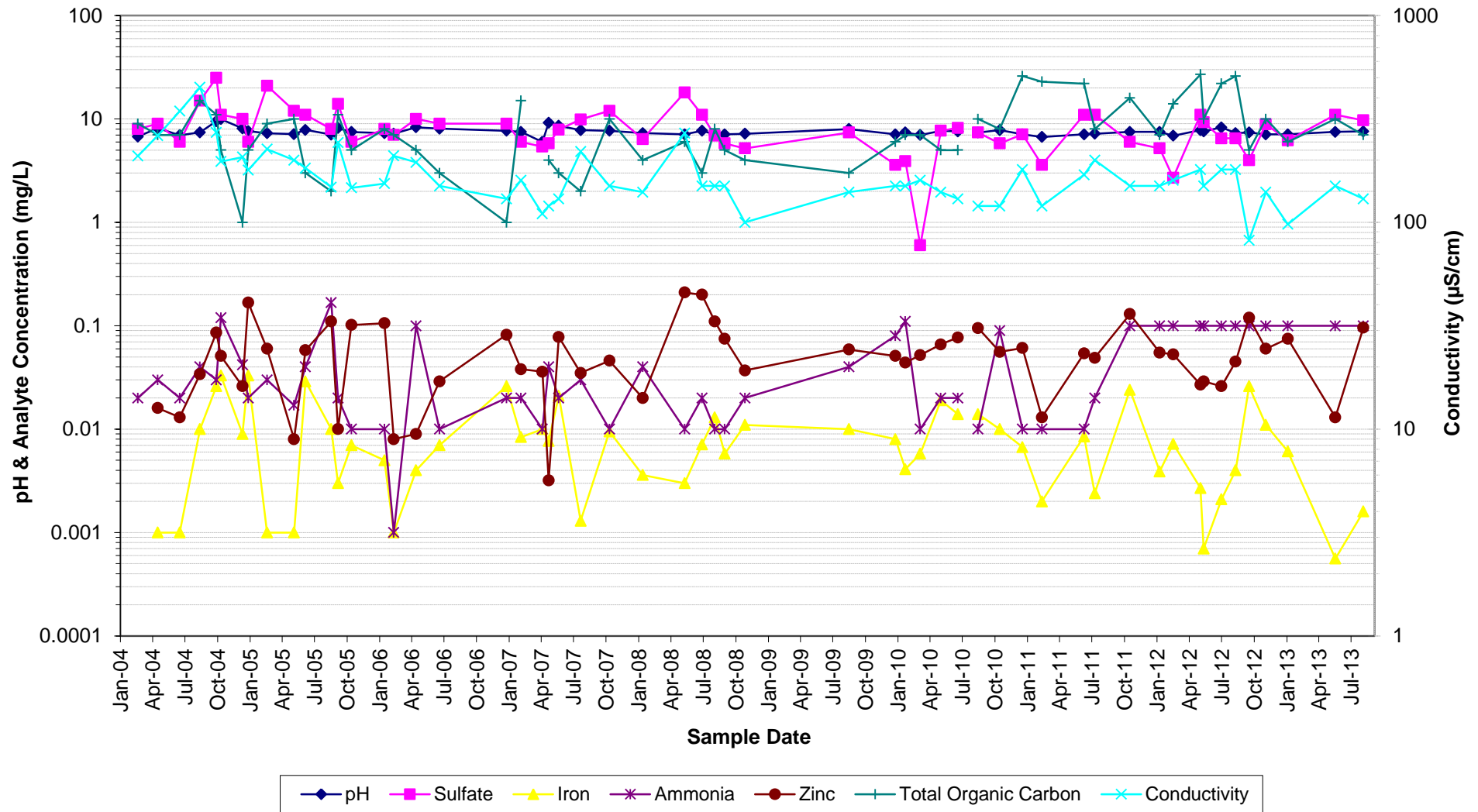
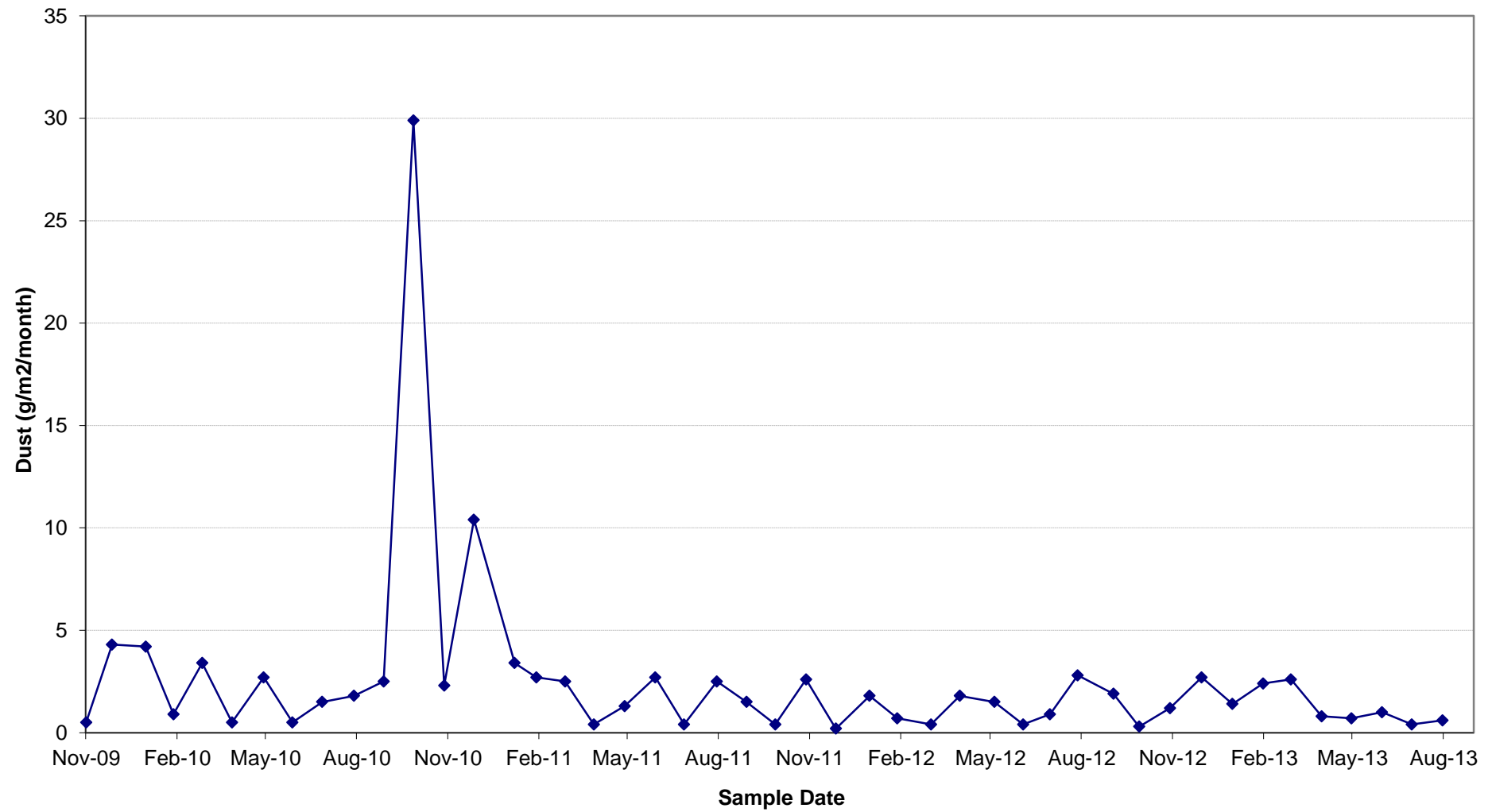


Figure 47 - IMF Surface Water Trends - First Flush



**Figure 48 - IMF Depositional Dust Trends - DG18**







## **TABLES**

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### T-1 - Complaints Register

No.	Date	Time	Complaint	Name of Complainant	Location	VES Response
1	20/09/2012	9.20 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
2	29/10/2012	9.30 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
3	3/01/2013	9.10 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
4	16/01/2013	9.30 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
5	21/01/2013	6.15 pm	Odour			Phoned complainant
6	9/02/2013	7.50 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
7	21/03/2013	10:00am	Odour			Phoned complainant
8	21/03/2013	9.15 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
9	3/04/2013	9.00 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
10	8/04/2013	9.25 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
11	9/04/2013	8.30am	Odour			Phoned complainant
12	10/04/2013	5:00-8:00 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
13	10/04/2013	5:00-8:00 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
14	22/04/2013	9.00 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
15	22/04/2013	10.30 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
16	9/05/2013	8.00 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
17	6/06/2013	8:00am	Odour			Phoned complainant
18	11/07/2013	11:14am	Odour			Phoned complainant
19	11/07/2013	7:00pm	Odour			Phoned complainant
20	13/07/2013	8.10 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
21	25/07/2013	9.50 am	Odour			Phoned complainant
22	26/08/2013	7-9:05 am	Odour			Phoned complainant

### T10.1 - Groundwater Results - MB 1

[illegible]

### T10.2 - Groundwater Results - MB 2

[illegible]

### T10.3 - Groundwater Results - MB 3

[illegible]

#### T10.4 - Groundwater Results - MB 4

[illegible]

### T10.5 - Groundwater Results - MB 5

[illegible]

### T10.6 - Groundwater Results - MB 6

[illegible]

### T10.7 - Groundwater Results - MB 7

[illegible]

### T10.8 - Groundwater Results - MB 8

[illegible]

### T10.9 - Groundwater Results - MB 10

[illegible]

### T10.10 - Groundwater Results - MB 11

[illegible]

### T10.11 - Groundwater Results - MB 12

[illegible]

### T10.12 - Groundwater Results - MB 13

[illegible]

### T10.13 - Groundwater Results - MB 14

[illegible]

#### T10.14 - Groundwater Results - MB 15

[illegible]

### T10.15 - Groundwater Results - MB 16

[illegible]

### T10.16 - Groundwater Results - MB 17

[illegible]

**T10.17 - Groundwater Results - ED3B**

[illegible]

### T10.18 - Groundwater Results - WM1

[illegible]

### T10.19 - Groundwater Results - WM3

[illegible]

#### T10.20 - Groundwater Results - WM4

[illegible]

### T10.21 - Groundwater Results - WM5

[illegible]

### T10.22 - Groundwater Results - WM6

[illegible]

### T10.23 - Groundwater Results - MW8S

[illegible]

#### T10.24 - Groundwater Results - MW8D

[illegible]

### T10.25 - Groundwater Results - MW9S

[illegible]

### T10.26 - Groundwater Results - MW10S

[illegible]



#### T-11.1 - Piezometer Water Level Results - P44A & P44B

EPL 11436	Statistics	Date	Site Code	Depth to Water m	RL water level	Sampler
		29/11/2012	P44A	14.49	716.56	TH
		9/01/2013	P44A	14.85	716.20	HG
		17/04/2013	P44A	15.25	715.80	HG
		2/08/2013	P44A	14.95	716.10	HG

EPL 11436	Statistics	Date	Site Code	Depth to Water m	RL water level	Sampler
		29/11/2012	P44B	18.61	712.44	TH
		9/01/2013	P44B	18.35	712.70	HG
		17/04/2013	P44B	19.05	712.00	HG
		2/08/2013	P44B	18.45	712.60	HG

2012/13		Minimum	14.49	715.80
		Maximum	15.25	716.56
		Average	14.89	716.17
		StdDev	0.313422	0.313422
		Count	4	4

2012/13		Minimum	18.35	712.00
		Maximum	19.05	712.70
		Average	18.62	712.44
		StdDev	0.309139	0.309139
		Count	4	4

#### T-11.2 - Piezometer Water Level Results - P45A & P45B

EPL 11436	Statistics	Date	Site Code	Depth to Water m	RL water level	Sampler
		29/11/2012	P45A	14.31	716.85	TH
		9/01/2013	P45A	14.10	717.06	TH
		17/04/2013	P45A	15.50	715.66	HG
		2/08/2013	P45A	14.80	716.36	HG

EPL 11436	Statistics	Date	Site Code	Depth to Water m	RL water level	Sampler
		29/11/2012	P45B	12.25	718.86	TH
		9/01/2013	P45B	11.95	719.16	HG
		17/04/2013	P45B	11.35	719.76	HG
		2/08/2013	P45B	12.15	718.96	HG

2012/13		Minimum	14.10	715.66
		Maximum	15.50	717.06
		Average	14.68	716.48
		StdDev	0.621845	0.621845
		Count	4	4

2012/13		Minimum	11.35	718.86
		Maximum	12.25	719.76
		Average	11.93	719.19
		StdDev	0.403113	0.403113
		Count	4	4

#### T-11.3 - Piezometer Water Level Results - P58A & P58B

EPL 11436	Statistics	Date	Site Code	Depth to Water m	RL water level	Sampler	Comments
		29/11/2012	P58A	42.04	764.21	TH	
		9/01/2013	P58A	42.05	764.20	HG	
		17/04/2013	P58A	42.05	764.20	HG	
		2/08/2013	P58A	42.05	764.20	HG	

EPL 11436	Statistics	Date	Site Code	Depth to Water m	RL water level	Sampler
		29/11/2012	P58B	52.53	753.72	TH
		9/01/2013	P58B	52.10	754.15	HG
		17/04/2013	P58B	57.65	748.60	HG
		2/08/2013	P58B	60.25	746.00	HG

2012/13		Minimum	42.04	764.2
		Maximum	42.05	764.21
		Average	42.0475	764.2025
		StdDev	0.005	0.005
		Count	4	4

2012/13		Minimum	52.10	746.00
		Maximum	60.25	754.15
		Average	55.63	750.62
		StdDev	3.98	3.98
		Count	4	4

#### T-11.4 - Piezometer Water Level Results - P59A & P59B

EPL 11436	Statistics	Date	Site Code	Depth to Water m	RL water level	Sampler
		29/11/2012	P59A	17.68	787.02	TH
		9/01/2013	P59A	17.75	786.95	HG
		17/04/2013	P59A	17.85	786.85	HG
		2/08/2013	P59A	17.6	787.10	HG

EPL 11436	Statistics	Date	Site Code	Depth to Water m	RL water level	Sampler
		29/11/2012	P59B	18.35	786.35	TH
		9/01/2013	P59B	18.45	786.25	HG
		17/04/2013	P59B	19.5	785.20	HG
		2/08/2013	P59B	19.25	785.45	HG

2012/13		Minimum	17.6	786.85
		Maximum	17.85	787.1
		Average	17.72	786.98
		StdDev	0.106145	0.106145
		Count	4	4

2012/13		Minimum	18.35	785.2
		Maximum	19.5	786.35
		Average	18.8875	785.8125
		StdDev	0.573549	0.573549
		Count	4	4

#### T-11.5 - Piezometer Water Level Results - P100A & P100B

EPL 11436	Statistics	Date	Site Code	Depth to Water m	RL water level	Sampler
		29/11/2012	P100A	30.4	746.03	TH
		9/01/2013	P100A	29.8	746.63	HG
		17/04/2013	P100A	30.85	745.58	HG
		2/08/2013	P100A	30.5	745.93	HG

EPL 11436	Statistics	Date	Site Code	Depth to Water m	RL water level	Sampler
		29/11/2012	P100B	78.14	698.29	TH
		9/01/2013	P100B	78.14	698.29	HG
		17/04/2013	P100B	78.14	698.29	HG
		2/08/2013	P100B	78.14	698.29	HG

2012/13		Minimum	29.8	745.58
		Maximum	30.85	746.63
		Average	30.3875	746.0425
		StdDev	0.436606	0.436606
		Count	4	4

2012/13		Minimum	78.14	698.29
		Maximum	78.14	698.29
		Average	78.14	698.29
		StdDev	0.00	0.00
		Count	4	4

## T-12 - Water Volume Results - Evaporation Dam 3

Date	ED3S Volume ML	ED3N Volume ML	ED3N Lagoon 1 Volume ML	ED3N Lagoon 2 Volume ML	ED3N Lagoon 3 Volume ML	Total Volume ED3 System
Oct-12	124.6	69.71	17.84	13.71	9.71	235.57
Nov-12	125.4	66.44	18.08	13.13	9.16	232.21
Dec-12	124.3	62.51	17.36	12.35	8.51	225.03
Jan-2013	108.6	59.70	17.30	11.66	7.88	205.13
Feb-2013	115	56.93	14.36	11.10	7.41	204.80
Mar-2013	116.3	54.88	17.93	10.67	7.21	206.99
Apr-2013	112.2	51.54	17.52	10.12	6.75	198.12
May-2013	112.2	49.24	11.57	9.75	7.31	190.08
Jun-2013	116.2	63.04	6.59	10.82	12.92	209.57
Jul-2013	112.3	63.93	0	10.97	13.21	200.41
Aug-2013	110.4	62.16	0.00	10.69	17.43	200.67
Sep-2013	119	62.86	3.48	10.64	17.39	213.37
Minimum	108.6	49.24	0.00	9.75	6.75	190.08
Mean	116.38	60.24	11.84	11.30	10.41	210.16
Maximum	125.4	69.71	18.08	13.71	17.43	235.57

### T-13.1 - IMF Surface Water Results - Site 110

[illegible]

### T-13.2 - IMF Surface Water Results - Site 130

[illegible]

### T-13.3 - IMF Surface Water Results - Site 150

Statistics	Field Information										Analytical Information																			
	Date	Site Code	Time	Sampler	pH	Conductivity	Temperature	Dissolved Oxygen	Oxidation-Reduction Potential	Flow	Laboratory Sample Code	Nitrogen (ammonia)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	Conductivity	pH	Sulphate	Total Suspended Solids	Total Dissolved Solids	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Organic Carbon	Oil & Grease	Phosphorous	Total Copper	Total Iron	Total Lead	Total Zinc				
EPL 11465	AM/PM	Initials	µS/cm	°C	mg/L	mV						mg/L	mg/L	µS/cm	pH	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L				
	12/10/2012	Site 150	3.44	TH	7.13	878	8.6	9.84	47.5	High flow, 38.6mm in 24hrs + a flow	6919156	0.1	3	880	7.6	43	38	500	0.9	13	1	0.07	0.004	1.6	0.0025	0.017				
	28/11/2012	Site 150	3.37	TH	7.12	882	8.6	9.84	47.5	High flow, 35.5mm in 24hrs.	7161666	0.1	3	880	7.6	43	38	500	0.9	13	1	0.07	0.004	1.6	0.0025	0.017				
	29/01/2013	Site 150	DS	TH	0	0	0	0	0	Dry	N/A	0.1	2	860	8	81	5	510	0.4	8	1	0.01	0.0017	0.02	0.00005	0.016				
	12/02/2013	Site 150	3.44	DS	7.2	850	8.9	10.36	N/A	Rain event >25mm	943601	0.1	2	860	8	81	5	510	0.4	8	1	0.01	0.0017	0.02	0.00005	0.016				
	30/08/2013	Site 150	14.20	DS	7.85	858	15.9	10.02	-39	Event sampling	953703	0.1	2	920	8	78	11	540	0.59	8	1	0.03	0.003	0.15	0.0002	0.033				
2012/13	Minimum				7.12	850	8.6	4.86	-89			0.1	2	860	7.6	40	4	500	0.4	8	1	0.01	0.001	0.02	0.00005	0.012				
	Maximum				8.2	1017	18.6	10.36	47.5			0.1	3	1000	8	81	38	580	0.9	13	1	0.07	0.004	1.6	0.0025	0.017				
	Average				7.525	900/75	13	8.795	-22.9			0.1	2.25	915	7.825	60	14.5	532.5	0.5725	9.75	1	0.035	0.002425	0.5375	0.00074	0.03275				
	StdDev					0.51358	76.388189	5.03123577	7.62965	68.351518		0	0.5	61.91391874	0.20616	21.4942	15.96871942	35.9398	0.23599	2.36290781	0	0.025166115	0.0013376	0.028	0.00118	0.02645				

### T-13.4 - IMF Surface Water Results - First Flush System

[illegible]

## T-14 - Dust Deposition Results - DG18

Site Name	Date	ALS Batch Code	Ash Residue	Combustibles	Calculated Rainfall	Soluble Matter	Insoluble Solids	Total Solids
			g/m2/mth	g/m2/mth	mm	g/m2/mth	g/m2/mth	g/m2/mth
DG18	EN1203954	Sep-12	0.3	0.4	57	1.2	0.7	1.9
DG18	EN1204270	Oct-12	0.2	0.1	69	0.1	0.2	0.3
DG18	EN1204669	Nov-12	0.5	0.7	54	0.1	1.2	1.2
DG18	EN1300149	Dec-12	1.2	0.5	39	1	1.7	2.7
DG18	EN1300465	Jan-13	0.7	0.1	106	0.6	0.8	1.4
DG18	EN1301001	Feb-13	0.7	0.2	103	1.5	0.9	2.4
DG18	EN1301400	Mar-13	1.2	0.1	13	1.3	1.3	2.6
DG18	939391	Apr-13	0.57	0.24	15	0.2	0.8	0.8
DG18	943029	May-13	0.53	0.21	69	0.2	0.7	0.7
DG18	947147	Jun-13	0.52	0.23	110	0.2	0.8	1
DG18	950795	Jul-13	0.17	0.15	37	0.1	0.3	0.4
DG18	954242	Aug-13	0.28	0.22	0	0.1	0.5	0.6

**2012/2013**

Min	0.17	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Avg	1.2	0.7	110	1.5	1.7	2.7
Max	0.57	0.26	56.00	0.55	0.83	1.33
stDev	0.34	0.18	37.28	0.55	0.42	0.86

## T-2 - Subsurface Gas Results

	31/10/2012	31/01/2013	28/06/2013	5/09/2013
GMBH1*	0	0	0	0
GMBH2*	0	0	0	0
GMBH4*	0	0	0	0

	GMBH1	GMBH2	GMBH4
Min	0	0	0
Average	0	0	0
Max	0	0	0

\* Note: Purged readings only

### T-3 - Landfill Gas Extraction Booster Results

**EPL  
11436**

Date	Carbon Dioxide	Dry Gas Density	Moisture Content	Molecular weight of stack gases	Oxygen	Temperature	Volatile Organic Compounds	Volumetric Flow rate	Volumetric Flow rate	Methane
	%	%	%	mg/m3	%	Deg C	mg/m3	m3/hour	m3/sec	%
1/06/2011	37.04			N/A	1.09	22.2		771.83	0.21	
14/10/2011	34.8	11617	8.5	30.17	1.6	447	0.09	5380	1.49	48.6
6/05/2013	36.1			N/A	0.53	32.2	See Attached Appendix	2124	0.59	61.4

**OVERALL**

Minimum	34.8	11617	8.5	30.17	0.53	22.2	0.09	771.83	0.21	48.6
Maximum	37.04	11617	8.5	30.17	1.6	447	0.09	5380	1.49	61.4
Average	35.98	11617.00	8.50	30.17	1.07	167.13	0.09	2758.61	0.77	55.00
StdDev	1.12	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.54	242.42	N/A	2368.72	0.66	9.05
Count	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	2

T-4.1 - Surface Gas Results					
19/12/2012					
Transect	Time	No of measurements	Min Methane(%)	Max Methane (%)	Average Methane (%)
1	8:00:00 AM	3	0.0003	0.0396	0.0142
2		12	0.0003	0.3847	0.0551
3		13	0.0004	0.0432	0.0125
4		10	0.0027	0.1836	0.0596
5		21	0.0009	0.1864	0.0384
6		21	0.0007	0.5865	0.0822
7		16	0.0021	0.2478	0.0459
8		17	0.0070	0.2516	0.0833
9		19	0.0038	0.3877	0.0604
10		19	0.0022	0.2724	0.0273
11		15	0.0005	0.052	0.021
12		14	0.0012	0.0628	0.019
13	11:00:00 AM	11	0.0011	0.2192	0.0453
Total Measurements		191		Site Average	0.043

T-4.3 - Surface Gas Results					
26/07/2013					
Transect	Time	No of measurements	Min Methane (%)	Max Methane (%)	Average Methane (%)
1	8:00:00 AM	9	0.0023	0.0278	0.0069
2		12	0.0025	0.0162	0.0057
3		12	0.0011	0.0052	0.0032
4		13	0.0018	0.0135	0.0053
5		14	0.0010	0.0162	0.0050
6		15	0.0017	0.0115	0.0047
7		12	0.0015	0.0348	0.0078
8		14	0.0017	0.0183	0.0074
9		17	0.0021	0.0308	0.0109
10		12	0.0028	0.0246	0.0090
11		10	0.0019	0.0064	0.0040
12		12	0.0017	0.0088	0.0052
13	10:00:00 AM	12	0.0043	0.0173	0.1025
Total Measurements		164		Site Average	0.014

T-4.2 - Surface Gas Results					
17/05/2013					
Transect	Time	No of measurements	Min Methane (%)	Max Methane (%)	Average Methane (%)
1	7:30:00 AM	10	0.0032	0.0224	0.0115
2		11	0.0041	0.0326	0.0148
3		13	0.0008	0.0345	0.0079
4		14	0.0007	0.0347	0.0082
5		19	0.0007	0.0349	0.0083
6		18	0.0012	0.0693	0.0142
7		15	0.0008	0.0345	0.0131
8		12	0.0018	0.0157	0.0066
9		12	0.0043	0.0310	0.0132
10		16	0.0038	0.0443	0.0170
11		15	0.0077	0.0633	0.0233
12		12	0.0030	0.0690	0.0132
13	9:30:00 AM	11	0.0034	0.0386	0.0130
Total Measurements		178		Site Average	0.013

T-4.4 - Surface Gas Results					
27/08/2013					
Transect	Time	No of measurements	Min Methane (%)	Max Methane (%)	Average Methane (%)
1	12:00:00 PM	6	0.0135	0.0288	0.0210
2		12	0.0074	0.0358	0.0172
3		11	0.0040	0.0318	0.0152
4		12	0.0020	0.0158	0.0096
5		13	0.0022	0.0309	0.0120
6		13	0.0022	0.0258	0.0084
7		13	0.0039	0.0210	0.0096
8		17	0.0024	0.0398	0.0180
9		16	0.0033	0.0257	0.0115
10		9	0.0060	0.0308	0.0168
11		5	0.0023	0.0216	0.0122
12					
13	3:00:00 PM				
Total Measurements		127		Site Average	0.014

## T-5 - Landfill Gas Flare Results

Measurement	Units	Reading
Temperature	°C	1090
Residence Time	Seconds	0.3



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**Note:** A TAN coloured cell indicates that the indicated value is LESS THAN (<) indicated

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						EPL Limit		EPL Limit						EPL Limit
						450		100						5
Date	Carbon Dioxide	Carbon Monoxide	Dry Gas Density	Moisture Content	Molecular Weight Of Stack Gases	Nitrogen Oxides	Oxygen	Sulfuric Acid Mist & Sulfur Trioxides SO3	Sulphur Dioxide	Temperature	Velocity	Volatile Organic Compounds	Volumetric Flowrate	Hydrogen Sulphide
	%	mg/m3	kg/m3	%	gr/gr mole	mg/m3	%	mg/m3	mg/m3	Deg C	m/sec	mg/m3	m3/sec	mg/m3
8/12/2008	9.3	674	1.31	6.2	29.4	449	10	7.88	10	437	44.7	4.17	1.55	
23/06/2010	13.4	799	1.36	5.4	30.48	411	8.4	4.23	3	368	41.7	0.086	1.61	0.36
30/06/2011	11.4	750	1.35	4.8	30.152	402	8.2	8.89	109	415	43.6	4.1	1.59	0.33
20/06/2012	9.8	1011	1.34	8.1	29.944	384	9	7.9	255	432	44.7	0.18	1.52	3.354
11/06/2013	10.1	981	1.34	5	29.976	296	9	5	136	464	45	3.71	1.51	0.35

**Note:** A TAN coloured cell indicates that the indicated value is LESS THAN (<) indicated

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**11436**

**Note:** A TAN coloured cell indicates that the indicated value is LESS THAN (<) indicated

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**11436**

**Note:** A TAN coloured cell indicates that the indicated value is LESS THAN (<) indicated

						EPL Limit		EPL Limit						EPL Limit
						450		100						5
Date	Carbon Dioxide	Carbon Monoxide	Dry Gas Density	Moisture Content	Molecular Weight Of Stack Gases	Nitrogen Oxides	Oxygen	Sulfuric Acid Mist & Sulfur Trioxides SO3	Sulphur Dioxide	Temperature	Velocity	Volatile Organic Compounds	Volumetric Flowrate	Hydrogen Sulphide
	%	mg/m3	kg/m3	%	gr/gr mole	mg/m3	%	mg/m3	mg/m3	Deg C	m/sec	mg/m3	m3/sec	mg/m3
20/06/2012	10.3	686	1.34	5.7	29.964	391	8.3	9.64	278	425	45.3	3.77	1.6	0.327
11/06/2013	9.4	784	1.33	4.6	29.884	267	9.5	5.72	121	436	52.9	3.87	1.87	0.29

[illegible]

T-6.4 - Landfill Gas Engine Results - Generator 5																
								EPL Limit		EPL Limit						EPL Limit
								450		100						5
EPL 11436		Date	Carbon Dioxide	Carbon Monoxide	Dry Gas Density	Moisture Content	Molecular Weight Of Stack Gases	Nitrogen Oxides	Oxygen	Sulfuric Acid Mist & Sulfur Trioxides SO <sub>3</sub>	Sulphur Dioxide	Temperature	Velocity	Volatile Organic Compounds	Volumetric Flowrate	Hydrogen Sulphide
			%	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	%	gr/gr mole	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	%	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Deg C	m/sec	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup> /sec	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Generator 5	11/06/2013	10.7	922	1.34	5.5	30.048	318	8.4	5.87	30	474	46.8	4.13	1.55	0.33

### T-7.2 - Dust Deposition Results - DG24

Site Name	ALS Batch Code	Date	Ash Residue	Combustibles	Calculated Rainfall	Soluble Matter	Insoluble Solids	Total Solids
			g/m2/mth	g/m2/mth	mm	g/m2/mth	g/m2/mth	g/m2/mth
DG24	EN1203954	Sep-12	2.1	0.4	67	1.4	2.5	3.9
DG24	EN1204270	Oct-12	0.8	0.1	54	0.1	0.9	1
DG24	EN1204669	Nov-12	1	0.9	61	0.1	1.9	1.9
DG24	EN1300149	Dec-12	0.6	0.1	44	1.9	0.6	2.5
DG24	EN1300465	Jan-13	2.6	0.6	103	5.5	3.2	8.7
DG24	EN1301001	Feb-13	1.3	0.1	115	5.7	1.3	7
DG24	EN1301400	Mar-13	2.5	0.6	12	4.6	3.1	7.7
DG24	939389	Apr-13	0.93	0.47	12	0.2	1.4	1.4
DG24	943026	May-13	0.78	0.32	73	0.2	1.1	1.1
DG24	947145	Jun-13	0.43	0.29	110	0.8	0.7	1.5
DG24	950793	Jul-13	0.32	0.11	32	0.1	0.4	0.5
DG24	954240	Aug-13	0.42	0.15	14	0.3	0.6	0.9

Min	0.32	0.1	12	0.1	0.4	0.5
Avg	1.15	0.35	58.08	1.74	1.48	3.18
Max	2.6	0.9	115	5.7	3.2	8.7
stDev	0.81	0.26	37.35	2.21	0.98	2.95







Statistics		T-8.5 - Surface Water Results - Entrance Road Culvert (WM201)																			
		Field Information					Analytical Information														
EPL 11436	Date	Site Code	Time	Sampler	pH	Conductivity	Temperature	Dissovled Oxygen	Redox	Flow	Laboratory Sample Code	Nitrogen (ammonia)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	Conductivity	pH	Total Dissolved Solids	Total Organic Carbon	Total Potassium			
			AM/PM	Initials	pH	µS/cm	°C	mg/L	mV			mg/L	mg/L	µS/cm	pH	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L			
	12/10/2012	WM201	8.29	TH	7.17	345	4.9	10.95	21.2	High flow, 38.5mm in 24hrs + snow	909581	0.1	2	200	6.2	200	10	1.9			
	28/11/2012	WM201	10.1	TH	7.02	479	16.6	4.03	-35	Medium flow, 35.5mm in 24hrs.	916155	0.1	2	500	5.9	380	13	4			
	29/01/2013	WM201	8.29	TH	6.24	283	17.1	6.77	65.7	High flow, 28mm in 24hrs.	924374	0.1	2	260	5.6	200	15	4.3			
	30/04/2013	WM201	9.20	DS	4.81	20580	13.7	8.8	N/A	Slightly muddy	N/A										
	25/06/2013	WM201	2:45pm	DS	7.06	242	8.9	7.43	281		944743	0.1	2	240	6.5	180	12	3.6			
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2012/13	Minimum					4.81	242.00	4.90	4.03	-35.00					0.10	2.00	180.00	10.00	1.90		
	Maximum					7.17	20580.00	17.10	10.95	281.00					0.10	2.00	500.00	6.50	380.00	15.00	4.30
	Average					6.46	4385.80	12.24	7.60	83.23					0.10	2.00	300.00	6.05	240.00	12.50	3.45
	StdDev					0.99	9053.28	5.24	2.56	138.14					0.00	0.00	135.65	0.39	93.81	2.08	1.07
	Count					5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00					4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00



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## APPENDICES

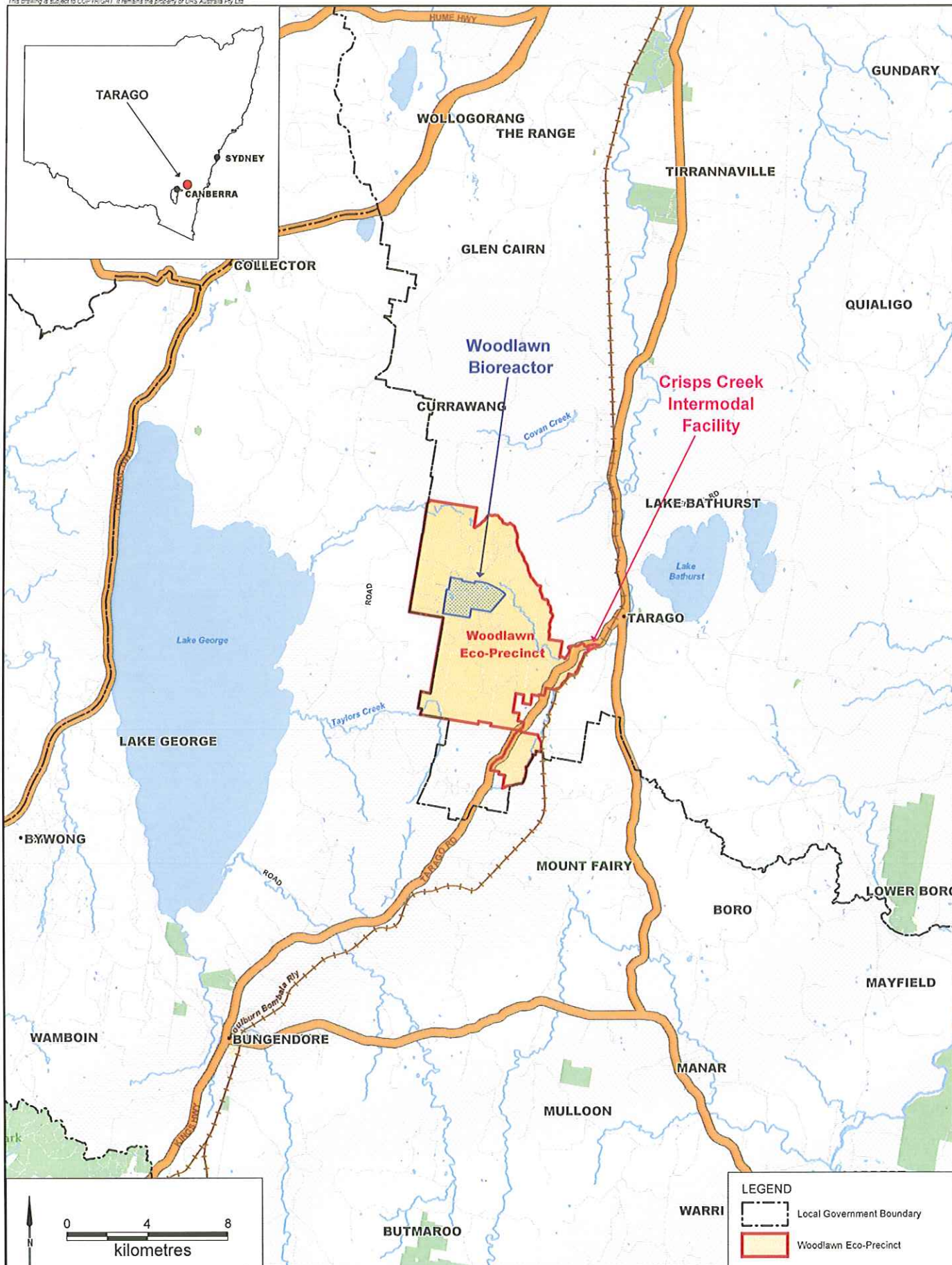
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## APPENDIX 1 – SITE LOCATION PLAN

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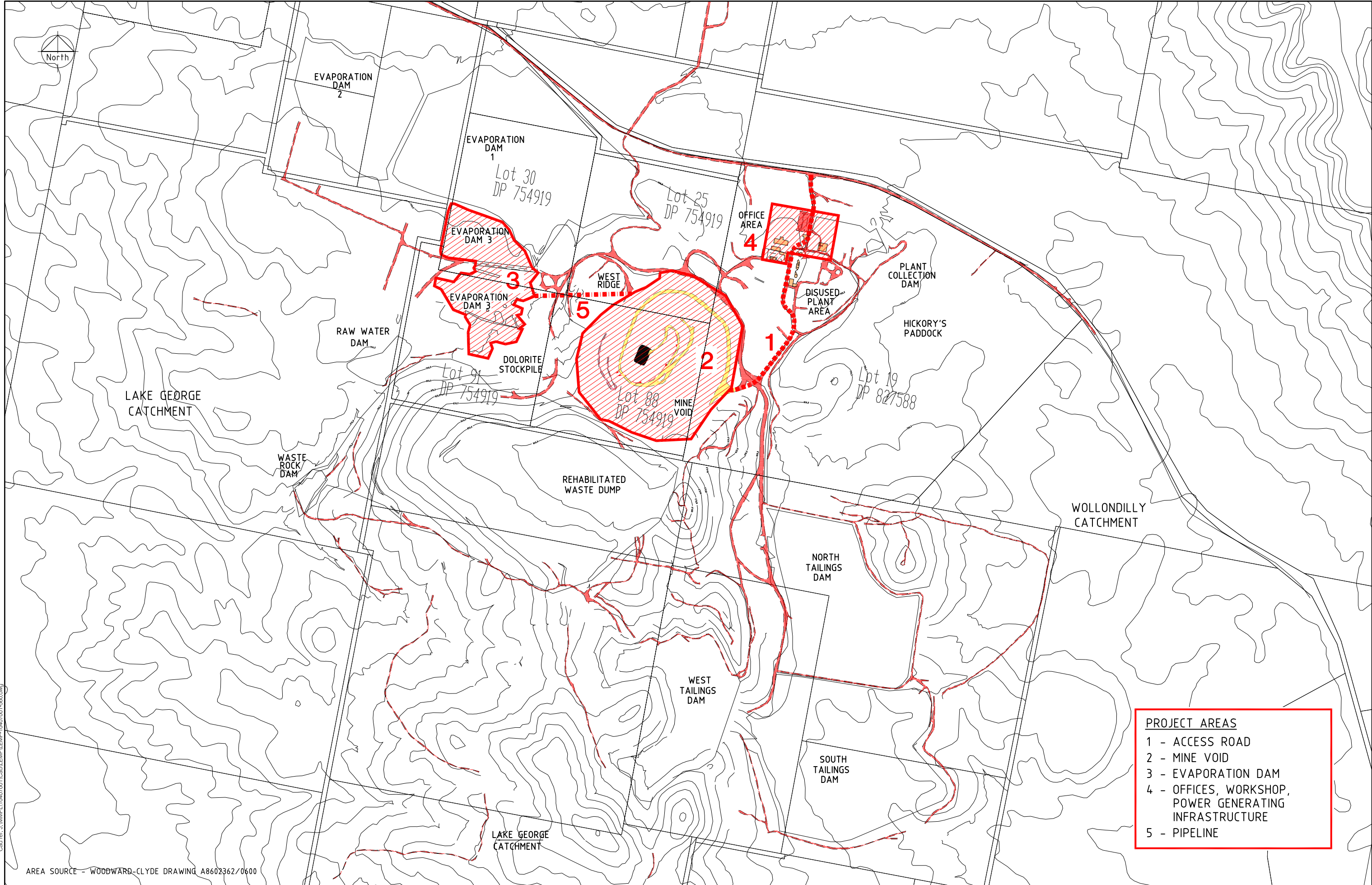
<b>Client</b> VEOLIA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES PTY LTD	<b>Project</b> WOODLAWN EXPANSION PROJECT	<b>Title</b> WOODLAWN ECO-PRECINCT LOCATION
	Drawn: SB    Approved: LO    Date: 06/08/2010 Job No: 43177703    File No: 43177703.018.wor	<b>Figure:</b> 1.1





## APPENDIX 2 – EPL BOUNDARY

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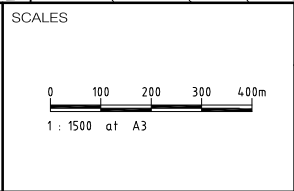


- PROJECT AREAS**
- 1 - ACCESS ROAD
  - 2 - MINE VOID
  - 3 - EVAPORATION DAM
  - 4 - OFFICES, WORKSHOP, POWER GENERATING INFRASTRUCTURE
  - 5 - PIPELINE

REVISIONS				
No.	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPD
A	SGG	23.6.04		

Before commencing work, all controlling dimensions on the drawings must be verified on the site, particularly those relative to property alignments, other structures, and services.

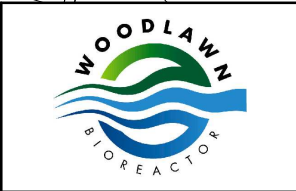
Figured dimensions take preference over scaled. If in doubt, ask.



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DESIGN	PREPARED	CHECKED	PASSED
DRAFTING	PM		DATE

 **maunsell**

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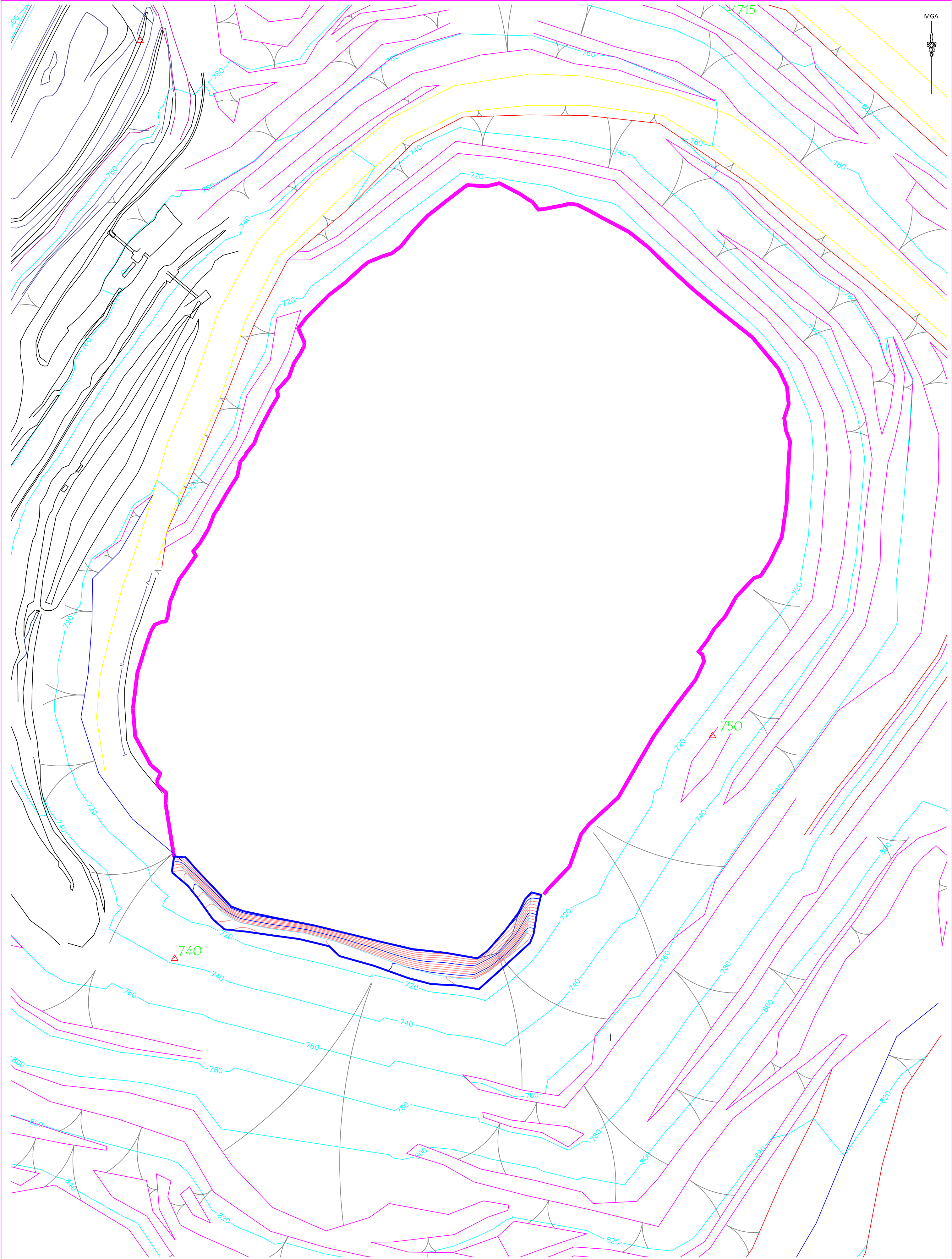
WOODLAWN MINE SITE	
LICENCED PREMISES	
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## APPENDIX 3 – CLAY LINING PLAN

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ISSUE	AMENDMENT	DATE
A	INITIAL ISSUE	29/10/2012

SCALE 1:1250

0

15

30

45

60

75

Metres

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

A2 SHEET

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36 Montague Street

Postal: PO Box 1040

Goulburn NSW 2580

LandTeam logo

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36 Montague Street

Postal: PO Box 1040

Goulburn NSW 2580

VEOLIA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

WOODLAWN BIOREACTOR  
CLAY LINING LOCATION  
OCTOBER 2012

DATUM: AHD | ORIGIN: PILLAR 713 | CONTOUR INTERVAL: 20m

DATE: 29/10/2012

SURVEYED: S McD

DRAWN: S McD

CHECKED: MK

ISSUE A

16700-60

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## APPENDIX 4 – CLYDE WASTE SCREENING PROCEDURE

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## **NSW Resource Recovery Screening & Recording of Waste Procedure**

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### **Aim and Scope**

This procedure covers the waste screening and recording requirements at the NSW Resource Recovery Facilities. These facilities each have Environment Protection Licenses which need to be complied with when receiving waste at the facilities. Whilst the types of waste accepted at each of these facilities can vary, the process for screening and recording waste are substantially the same.

### **Acts, Regulations, Codes of Practice and Australian Standards**

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

### **Accountabilities and Responsibilities**

The Operations Manager is accountable for ensuring that this procedure is implemented onsite.

All workers onsite are responsible with following this procedure. All customers are also responsible in following these procedures where they apply to the transport and tipping of their waste.

### **Procedure**

#### **Site inductions and Customer Contracts**

There are three types of customers that will tip waste at NSW Resource Recovery facilities:

1. Internal Customers (VES NSW)
2. External Account Customers
3. one-off COD customers (where applicable)

All account customer's waste taken directly to site needs to be preapproved by the NSW Resource Recovery Sales Team or Site Management to ensure that it meets the site Environment Protection License requirements. Sites have induction materials available for all drivers coming onsite, including pamphlets and videos. Inductions include the site safety requirements as well as the environmental requirements, including waste types permitted by the Environment Protection License.

#### **Waste Screening and Inspection**

There are two main screening points when waste is delivered to the site:

- At the Weighbridge, site staff confirm the source of the waste material and provide access to the site, before allowing vehicle to proceed to the tipping facility. All details of the waste accepted onto site are recorded.
- At the Tipping area, Site staff inspection of waste as it is discharged from vehicle at the tipping area, to check for non-conforming waste. Site operators are trained to recognise wastes that are not to be accepted at the site. If the site operator sees a non-conforming waste, the truck driver will be informed and asked to wait. The site manager will be immediately informed who will arrange for the customer to be notified.

# NSW Resource Recovery Screening & Recording of Waste Procedure

---

Where a non-conforming waste is identified, if appropriate, the site operator will isolate the load, either by leaving it or by moving it to a separate place so as not to cause hazard or disruption to others. The operator should follow the Procedure for Waste Rejection.

Should there be any reason to not permit the load onto the site, the customer will be informed and a record of waste rejected will be kept. The Procedure for Waste Rejection will be followed.

## Inspection at Unloading Point

If the operator is in any doubt as to the contents of the load, the load will be left in place and the Site Manager consulted. If possible, the driver will be asked to provide any further information on the contents. In the event that part or the entire load is to be rejected, Procedure for Waste Rejection will be followed.

## Recording of Waste

The customer details are verified on PWS. If there are any concerns or queries, the site manager will be contacted and the driver's office may be contacted.

Once VES staff are satisfied that the waste is acceptable, the following details are recorded on PWS:

- Date
- Time
- Vehicle Registration
- Customer
- Gross weight
- Waste type

Once the load has been tipped the vehicle will proceed to the weighbridge and a tare weight will be recorded. A transaction docket will be produced confirming the key details above, and the weighbridge operator will obtain the driver's signature (where applicable) to confirm the details. A copy will be given to the driver.

## Procedure for Waste Rejection

If a load of waste is rejected at the facility, one of the following processes will take place:

1. If it can be loaded easily and safely, the load will be reloaded into the same vehicle to allow the driver to dispose of the waste material at another facility.
2. If it cannot be reloaded into the same vehicle, the waste will be segregated and reloaded into a suitable vehicle.

Any costs associated with Waste rejection will be borne by the customer.

## End of Procedure




## APPENDIX 5 – MONITORING LOCATIONS PLAN

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Rev.	Description	By	Date
A	Site monitoring locations	B.R.	12/10/07

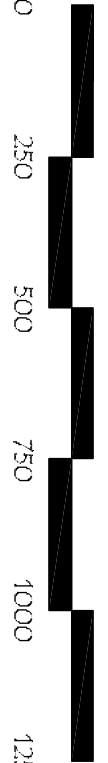


**Kells**  
Land Development Solutions  
Email: office@kellsurveyors.com.au

CONVEYANCE  
36 PO BOX 324  
CARRINGTON NSW 2880  
Tel (02) 4627 7288 Fax (02) 4627 7294

BOUNDARIES  
36 LILLIES STREET  
CARRINGTON NSW 2880  
Tel (02) 4627 7288 Fax (02) 4627 7294

SCALE 1:12,500 (AT A1)



0 250 500 750 1000 1250  
Metres

SURVEY	B.R.
DESIGN	VEOLIA
DRAWN	B.R.
CHECKED	VEOLIA
APPROVED	VEOLIA



**VEOLIA**  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

WOODLAWN BIOREACTOR  
SITE MONITORING  
LOCATIONS

DATUM:	AND
ORIGIN OF LEVELS:	
DRAWING NO.	16800 - 220/1
REV.	A





## APPENDIX 6 – MB19 AND MB20 MONITORING RESULTS

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## Appendix 8 - MB19 & MB20

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### T-8.18 - Groundwater Results - Monitoring Bore 20

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