SUBMISSION ON MOSS VALE PLASRIC RECYCLCING AND REPROCESSING FACILITY FROM [redacted]

I [redacted], resident of Moss Vale object to the proposed development SSD—9409987

2.1 Does SEPP 33 Apply? (Hazardous **and Offensive Development Application Guidelines Applying SEPP 33)**

This section provides advice to consent authorities on deciding whether SEPP 33 applies to a proposal and how to apply the new definitions the policy introduces. Consent authorities should firstly consider whether the proposed use falls within the definition of 'industry' adopted by the planning instrument which applies or whether it is a 'storage establishment'. Once a proposal is identified as an industry or storage establishment, consent authorities need to consider: • Does the proposal require development consent or approval under Part 3A or Part 4 of the EP&A Act? • Is the proposal 'potentially hazardous industry'? • Is the proposal 'potentially offensive industry'? Note: For the purposes of SEPP 33, a hazardous storage establishment is included in the definition of potentially hazardous industry. Similarly, an offensive storage establishment is included in the definition of potentially offensive industry. This means that a storage development is considered 'industry' for the purposes of applying the SEPP 33 tests, even if the development is non-industrial. An example may be a storage facility associated with the reticulation of LPG within a housing development. SEPP 33 will apply if a proposal for an industrial development requires consent, and it is either potentially hazardous industry or potentially offensive industry (or both). Figure 1 indicates the procedure for determining if SEPP 33 applies, while Figure 2 outlines the associated assessment process for a typical Part 4 local development. Question 2.1 what supporting information should I seek in order to determined Figure 12.4 and 12.5 Noise Contour is modelled on the way to avoid residential suburbs. There is no natural barrier Or any other barrier, so obviously that contour on both maps intentionally modified.

Instead of identified hazard zones, the LES stated as the potential cumulative hazard (page 284):

- Noise and vibration - **1.6 km radius** surrounding the proposed plastic and reprocessing facility site,
- Air Quality and odour – **1.2 radius** surrounding the proposed plastic and reprocessing facility site,
- Landscape and visual – **2 km radius** surrounding the proposed plastic and reprocessing facility site,
- Aboriginal and cultural heritage **– 10 km radius** surrounding the proposed plastic and reprocessing facility site,
- Biodiversity – **10 km radius** surrounding the proposed plastic and reprocessing facility site.

Please note that the significant residential areas within the Moss Vale and the surrounding rural residences as well as Early Childhood Learning Centre and other facilities will be significantly compromised if the proposed plant will be approved.

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Section 7.5.1 of the EIS

This section lists 6 types of plastics and polymers which will be crushed (powder will be in the) , melted at a high temperature and molded into new plastic products. I cannot find anywhere in the EIS how the proponent is going to address this. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSD) for each of those plastic is discussed below. Two of plastic proposed for recycling are potentially explosive in the powder form. Other byproducts like plastic sludge is deadly to the enviromement (water, wildlife, humans , soil) and cannot be disposed just anywhere like in Bowral waste facility as GHD report suggests. The GHD Project Manager David Gamble could not answer any of my questions nor the Director of Plasrefine, Nanxi Zheng from China present at last week meeting with the community in Exeter.

To my knowledge Mrs. Zheng and her uncle in China (investor) do not have the expertise in plastic recycling at all.

Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) Bottles

Hazards of this product may be associated with its processing: spilled pellets create a slipping hazard. Molten plastic can cause severe thermal burns. Fumes produced during the thermal processing of polymer melt may cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation. Treat in the same way as other thermal burns and wood smoke inhalation.

https://www.polisanhellas.com/pdf/Doc_PetResins_MSDS_PoliPET_PolisanHellas_2017.pdf?fbclid=IwAR3LApoJLLjZYZX7zxB53GS-uSB2XD-Lss-4hq_T0XPPxm-26IEjdGcCbMY

High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) bottles

High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) In case of fire – • Extinguishing Media: Extinguish preferably with foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical. • Fire Fighting Protective Equipment: A self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing should be worn in fire conditions. • Hazardous Decomposition Product(s): Combustion or thermal decomposition will evolve irritant vapours. • Can melt and burn in a fire. Molten material tends to flow or drip and will propagate fire. See Physical Hazard Information. For more information, request the relevant Material Data Safety Sheet from RIL

That is very reassuring: “propagates fire...”

https://www.ril.com/DownloadFiles/Polymers/assessment/pra_relene_pe_hdp.pdf?fbclid=IwAR1SYiJSCl4SmPMO_Id5QOG4gvBSJ16Oj4nU3Jr8ZLrNFiNJPwIB8EEeuWY

Polypropylene (PP)

PP bottles, this is a real gem" Dust may form explosive mixtures with air"

Will accumulates static charges that may cause an electric spark (ignition source). and more horror precautions. You need to read it yourself. Sort of like dynamite to me.

“6.2 Environmental precautions

Gather pellets and powder thoroughly to avoid birds or fishes taking from draining water. Do not allow product to reach sewage system or water bodies. Inform respective authorities in case product reaches water, sewage system or soil

General information: Do not allow to enter into ground-water, surface water or drains.

Measures to prevent fire: Prevent from fire around handling area Measures to prevent aerosol and dust generation: maintain good housekeeping standards to prevent accumulation of dust. To avoid dust explosion resulting from the existence of powder, electrostatics eliminators and grounding should be fixed to such equipment as air transferring pipes, bag filters and hoppers. Use electrically conductive filters for bag filters”

Toxicological effects: - Acute toxicity (oral): Lack of data. - Acute toxicity (dermal): Lack of data. - Acute toxicity (inhalative): Lack of data. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Lack of data. May cause irritations

Eye damage/irritation: Lack of data. May cause irritations. - Sensitisation to the respiratory tract: Lack of data. Not to be expected - Skin sensitisation: Lack of data. Not to be expected - Germ cell mutagenicity/Genotoxicity: Lack of data. Not to be expected - Carcinogenicity: Lack of data. Not to be expected - Reproductive toxicity: Lack of data. Not to be expected - Effects on or via lactation: Lack of data. - Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Lack of data. - Dusts: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. - Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Lack of data.

Other information Styrene: - Harmful if inhaled. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. - lung damages - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. - Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. Acrylonitrile: - Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. - May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. - Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye - damage. 1,3-Butadiene: - May cause cancer. May cause genetic defects. Symptoms - Dust:Can cause skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation. - The melted product can cause severe burns. - Thermal treatment, Processing: - Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. - In case of ingestion: Swallowing may cause gastrointestinal irritation and pain of guts.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential To avoid bioaccumulation plastics should not be disposed in the sea or in other water environments.

12.5 Other adverse effects: General information: Do not allow to enter into ground-water, surface water or drains.

Low density polyethylene (LDPE) films

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and aldehydes

Exposure to CO2 can produce a variety of health effects. These may include headaches, dizziness, restlessness, a tingling or pins or needles feeling, difficulty breathing, sweating, tiredness, increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, coma, asphyxia, and convulsions.

Carbon monoxide poisoning occurs when carbon monoxide builds up in your bloodstream. When too much carbon monoxide is in the air, your body replaces the oxygen in your red blood cells with carbon monoxide. This can lead to serious tissue damage, or even death.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas produced by burning gasoline, wood, propane, charcoal or other fuel. Improperly ventilated appliances and engines, particularly in a tightly sealed or enclosed space, may allow carbon monoxide to accumulate to dangerous levels.

Uplasticized polyvibyl chloride (UPVC) pipes

Environmental precautions: Cautions should be exerted not to affect the environment resulting from release to rivers etc. Never discharge to the environment.

Melting point Softens at >75 0 C.

Fire Incompatibility Oxidising agents. **Hydrogen peroxide, ozone, oxygen, potassium nitrate, and nitric acid** are all oxidizing agents. All of the halogens are oxidizing agents (e.g., chlorine, bromine, fluorine Oxidizer as a Dangerous Material

Because an oxidizer may contribute to combustion, it may be classified as a dangerous material. The hazard symbol for an oxidizer is a circle with flames on top of it.

Storage Store in appropriate areas (outside or in warehouse) in accordance with site safety requirements. Do not store with oxidising agents.

https://www.redwoodplastics.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/LDPE-2012.pdf

LEP 2010 and the Proposed Southern Highlands Innovation Park DCP

The subject land and the adjoining land has been rezoned in 1981 from Rural to General Industrial. Since then the Wingecarribbe Council has not prepared a draft of this DCPP Plasrefine is potentially toxic and hazardous industry there not General Industry under the definition of the Wingecarribee Council LEP 2010. If approved it will generate a precedence of heavy /hazardous industry immediately adjacent to residential (R2) and Enviromental Living(E4) Primary Production Small Lots (RU4).

Therefore the proposed development is incompatible with the adjacent zoning and land use.