Jessica Mesiti

From: Phil Towler <ptowler@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 8 August 2016 4:35 PM
To: Council Mailbox
Cc: Jessica Mesiti; Ernest Dupere; Dana Dupere; Kate Cox; Mazz.Appleton@planning.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility, 52 Anderson Road, Smeaton Grange (SSD 15_7424)
Attachments: J15135_Responses_08Aug16b.pdf

Good afternoon,

Could you please forward the attached letter regarding the Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility that is to be discussed at tomorrow's Council meeting to Mr Moore, General Manager, Camden Council.

Thank you in anticipation.

Best regards

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Please note that EMGA Mitchell McLennan Pty Limited has changed its name to EMM Consulting Pty Limited (simply refer to us as EMM). Email and website addresses have been changed to reflect this. All other details including ABN, bank details etc remain unchanged.

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8 August 2016

Mr M R Moore
General Manager
Camden Council

Sent via email

Re: Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility, 52 Anderson Road, Smeaton Grange (SSD 15_7424)

Dear Mr Moore,

We note your letter of 9 August 2016 regarding the Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility, 52 Anderson Road, Smeaton Grange (SSD 15_7424) that is included in the Attachments for the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 9 August 2016 (Page 9 to 15).

We have provided responses to the matters raised to assist with finalising the Camden Council's submission on the proposal to the Department of Planning and Environment.

EMM Consulting Pty Limited act on behalf of Benedict Recycling in this matter.

1 Noise

1.1 Camden Council's Environmental Noise Policy

The Camden Council Environmental Noise Policy (ENP) requires assessment of industrial noise in accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Agency (EPA) Industrial Noise Policy (INP). EMM's Noise Impact Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the INP and associated application notes with reference to relevant information provided in the Road Noise Policy. Council's ENP does not provide any specific maximum noise criteria in relation to sleep disturbance.

1.2 Noise impacts

The Noise Impact Assessment found it is unlikely that night-time operations from the project will cause sleep-disturbance at any of the assessment locations. However as noted below, Benedict Recycling no longer proposes to operate after 10 pm.

The results of noise monitoring undertaken by EMM show that existing ambient maximum noise events generate noise levels in the order of 60–70 dB (refer Appendix A of the Noise Impact Assessment) which is higher than that predicted from the project.

1.3 Equipment required

The quantity of operational plant and equipment included in the noise model is representative of a typical operational scenario based on other Benedict Recycling sites. Notwithstanding, if the number of trucks were to increase this would not increase the predicted level of maximum noise events, only the frequency of such events.

1.4 Inadequate noise assessment

The Noise Impact Assessment lists the equipment that has been assumed to be operating during each proposed period of operation. The assessment assumed that only trucks would be in operation during the night time period, however truck operations after 10 pm are no longer proposed.

The quantitative noise model includes:

- vehicle ingress and egress;
- reloading of waste into trucks in the sound power level of the front end loader; and
- noise from the tipping of waste.

There is no ventilation plant or equipment for the shed which is fully open on the side facing onto the site.

2 Air quality/odour

The proposed facility will not accept putrescible wastes and will not compost vegetation. Odour generating materials will not be accepted by the site and activities on the site will not produce odours.

The air quality and greenhouse gas assessment was prepared by Ramboll Environ. Ramboll Environ is one of Australia's leading specialists with extensive experience with modelling the potential impacts of industrial facilities such as the proposed facility. The assessment uses methods that are accepted by the NSW EPA and are widely applied to environmental impact assessments in NSW.

The odour assessment used odour emissions estimates based on Australian operations that accept putrescible waste and/or undertake composting. As described above, these activities will not occur as part at the proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility so the findings of the assessment (odour levels at residences) are highly conservative. The assessment predicted "odour concentrations well below applicable impact assessment criterion." The highest odour level predicted was 0.1 Odour Units, compared to the most sensitive NSW EPA criteria of 2.0 Odour Units which applies to urban areas. In short, there will be no offensive odours at any residences as a result of the proposed facility.

Other Benedict Recycling facilities receiving similar wastes to those that would be accepted by the Smeaton Grange facility have never received an odour complaint in over 30 years of operations.

If left long enough under the correct conditions, vegetation may compost producing odours. The time that it takes for composting (and odour generation) to start depends on the size and composition of the piles. Large piles with low oxygen penetration compost faster than smaller, open piles. Very fine material, such as grass clippings can start composting immediately. Conversely, coarser materials such as branches and stumps take much longer to compost, if at all. Benedict Recycling facilities typically only receive this coarser material. This will generally be in skip bins mixed in with waste from demolition sites.

The vegetation received at the facility will be stockpiled. This vegetation will be dispatched to another facility licensed to accept vegetation, as soon as there is enough to fill a truck. The small (less than a truck load) vegetation stockpile will be monitored daily for any signs of composting occurring (odour or increased temperature). It this occurs, the stockpile will be broken apart and arrangements will be made immediately for the material to be dispatched from site in a smaller truck.

3 Insufficient parking

The Council's review has picked up the following apparent inconsistencies in the EIS. The following is provided in clarification:

- There will be 8 employees at the site (as stated in the Project Description Chapter of the main EIS, Section 2.9) at any one time. The EIS Traffic Assessment (EIS Appendix D) states that there will be 15 employees however this includes two shifts (with one less person on the later shift) to allow calculation of total light vehicle movements.

- The Traffic Assessment assumes that sufficient parking will be required for 15 employees and 2 visitors (see EIS Appendix D Section 4.3). This is wrong. The assessment should have considered the parking requirements for the maximum 8 employees and 2 visitors on site at any one time (ie 10 parking spaces).

- The site plan in EIS Appendix C incorrectly shows 7 parking spaces.

These errors will be rectified by the submission of an amended site that shows 10 parking spaces in total. The additional parking spaces will be provided within the site along the eastern boundary and south-east of the weighbridge office. These spaces will be outside of the truck swept paths.

There will be no requirement for street-side (cul-de-sac) parking by employees.

There will be no parking within the front setback/landscaped area.

4 Insufficient and inaccurate plans and documents

4.1 Number of staff

See response above.

4.2 Bushfire assessment

The bushfire assessment was prepared by Mark Roberts. Mark has a Post-graduate Diploma in Planning for Bushfire and has prepared bushfire hazard assessments for a range of similar sites in NSW, many of which have been assessed and approved by the Rural Fire Service.

4.3 Architectural plans

Updated elevations will be prepared. The final plans will ensure that the highest part of the roof does not exceed the 11 m maximum building height specified in the Development Control Plan (DCP).

4.4 Landscaping plans

A landscape plan will be prepared for submission at the Construction Certificate stage. The landscape plan will address the items raised.

4.5 Manoeuvrability

The swept path analysis prepared by Varga Traffic Planning shown in Appendix C of the Traffic Assessment confirms that a large 19 m long articulated vehicle will be able to enter and exit the site whilst travelling in a forward direction at all times. This will be the largest vehicle that will access the site.

4.6 Traffic management

The site has two incoming weighbridges to ensure that entry to the site is quick so that queuing in the col-de-sac is not required.

The gates will be shut outside of operating hours to prevent trucks accessing the site.

Trucks accessing the facility will be subject to the exact same council rules that apply to trucks accessing other businesses in the industrial area.

4.7 Bin storage and truck parking

Given that the site will be fully sealed and on-site activities will not be visible from off-site, out-of-hours bin storage or truck parking will have no off-site impacts regardless of where this occurs on the site.

4.8 Signage

Signage details will be addressed at the construction certificate stage.

4.9 Aboriginal heritage

The site was previously an agricultural property. It has been subdivided, levelled and compacted for industrial development. The SEARs do not require Aboriginal heritage to be assessed.

4.10 Waste management

Details of dust management measures are provided in EIS Section 6.2.1 and EIS Appendix E Chapter 10.

Details of noise management measures are provided in EIS Section 6.4.2 and EIS Appendix E Chapter 9.

4.11 Salinity

Salinity is addressed in EIS Appendix G Section 4.5.

4.12 Contaminated waste

Customers are obliged to check loads for contamination before attempting to deliver them to a licensed waste facility.

The EIS (Section 2.3.4) describes the inspection of incoming waste.

Incoming waste will be inspected in two stages:

1. a preliminary inspection of the incoming waste on the vehicle at the weighbridge; and
2. an inspection of the incoming waste after it is tipped off but before it is added to the appropriate feed stockpile. The customer will be required to wait until the waste has passed the inspection.

Any incoming waste loads that are suspected to contain contaminants (ie loads that contain wastes that are not listed in Table 2.1 of the EIS) will be rejected, reloaded and the customer will be required to take the contaminated load out of the waste recycling and transfer facility immediately.

These inspections will occur on every single load within the waste facility as it is obviously inappropriate to conduct these checks on Council roads outside of the site.

4.13 Fencing

As we are sure that the Council is aware, DCPs do not apply to State Significant Development (SSD). However, the proposed fencing is consistent with the heights, materials and colours of existing industrial buildings walls within the Smeaton Grange Industrial area.

The 2.1 m high metal palisade fence was proposed following consultation with Council on this matter. It is our recollection that the palisade fence was specifically requested by Council officers. It is unclear why the Council does not support colourbond gates.

4.14 Public interest

4.14.1 Noise

The Noise Impact Assessment was conducted in accordance with EPA methods. This included background noise monitoring which noted that the area is relatively quiet and project specific noise levels (PSNLs) were calculated accordingly. The representative receivers chosen are appropriate.

With one exception, the noise levels at residences will not exceed the PSNLs determined according to the Industrial Noise Policy. These PSNLs are calculated based on noise level measurements representative of existing (low) noise levels at residences in the area and are designed to protect people's amenity. The exception is a single assessment location (R22 - which is approximately 400 m north-east of the site) where during the presence of a temperature inversion during the night and morning shoulder periods, a minor exceedance of up to 1 dB is predicted to occur. A 1 dB difference in noise level is indiscernible to the human ear.

Project specific noise limits will be met at residences further from the site than these representative receivers because of the attenuation of noise by increasing distance and due to the intervening residences.

4.14.2 24-hour site operation

It is no longer proposed to operate the site 24 hours per day. All operations will cease by 10 pm whereupon the site will be secured.

4.14.3 Odour assessment

The odour assessment is contained within the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Assessment (EIS Appendix E).

4.14.4 Toxic air pollution

The proposal will not accept any hazardous waste and will not generate toxic air pollution. The dispersion of inert dust was quantitatively assessed in EIS Appendix E.

4.14.5 Impact on Kenny Creek

As described in EIS Section 6.6.3 and Appendices G and H, a surface water management system will be installed. The site will be completely concrete/asphalt sealed and kerbed with the site's surface graded towards the sediment control pit in the north-east corner of the site. All water not used onsite will be discharged to the subdivision's stormwater system via the sedimentation trap system and never to the creek. Therefore, water from the site will not runoff to Kenny Creek or impact flows or water quality in the creek.

There will be a colourbond fence on the boundary of the facility preventing access to Kenny Creek from the site (see EIS Figure 2.1) and the area containing Kenny Creek will not be physically disturbed by activities at the site.

There will be no putrescibles, for example food waste, accepted on to the site. Therefore, animals (native animals or vermin) will not be attracted to the site.

Delivered waste will have a short residence time on the site before being sorted, and the sorted waste dispatched. Waste will not be stockpiled for sufficient time to allow animals (eg rats or termites) to construct nests that could facilitate increasing numbers in the area.

The facility will have no impact on Kenny Creek.

4.14.6 Traffic impacts

The increase in traffic volumes on local roads in assessed in EIS Appendix D, EMM Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA), Table 4.1. This predicts the following traffic increases as a result of the proposal:

- Camden Valley Way (north of Anderson Road): 4.50%
- Anderson Road (east of Camden Valley Way): 5.20%
- Hartley Road (north of Narellan Road): 1.70%
- Narellan Road (east of Hartley Road): 0.50%

These are calculated by dividing the predicted traffic volume from the proposed facility by the total traffic volume. If the total traffic volume has increased (as indicated by the question), the percentage contributions from the proposed facility will decrease. Given that the proposal would only contribute 1.70% (or less) to the traffic on Hartley Road, it will not have a material impact on emergency vehicles.

It is correct that the Hartley Road/Narellan Road intersection is operating at near capacity during peak hours. The operation of local intersections are also assessed in the TIA (see TIA Table 4.3). However, the proposal will only increase the morning peak average vehicle delay by 0.8% from 60.8 seconds to 61.3 seconds and the afternoon peak average vehicle delay by 0.1% from 60.5 seconds to 60.6 seconds. Again, this will not have a material impact on emergency vehicles.

4.14.7 Plans

We are unsure which section of Schedule 1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 lists these requirements.

A site location plan is provided in EIS Figure 1.1, wider views are provided elsewhere in the EIS (including appendices) as appropriate to when considering potential impacts of the project. For example Figure 6.1 shows air quality and noise sensitive receiver locations and Figure 6.2 viewpoints. Both show all of the locations, including residences that are potentially impacted.

A figure showing a wider area is attached to this letter. This shows planning zones as an indication of land uses.

4.14.8 Maximum height

he maximum height of the facility will be 11 m (see EIS Section 2.2). Which is consistent with the DCP height limit for buildings in the Smeaton Grange industrial estate.

4.14.9 Question for the Minister for Planning

The question for the Minister for Planning will need to be directed to the Minister.

4.14.10 Funds for waterways

Funds for waterways is a matter for the NSW Government.

4.14.11 Rezoning

Rezoning is a matter for Camden Council.

4.14.12 Liverpool City Council

We recommend that Camden Council contact Liverpool City Council directly.

4.14.13 Belrose Quarry

The comment unclear. The EIS does not refer to Belrose Quarry other to note that Benedict Recycling owns an operation in Belrose.

4.14.14 "Inquires regarding breaches at existing facilities"

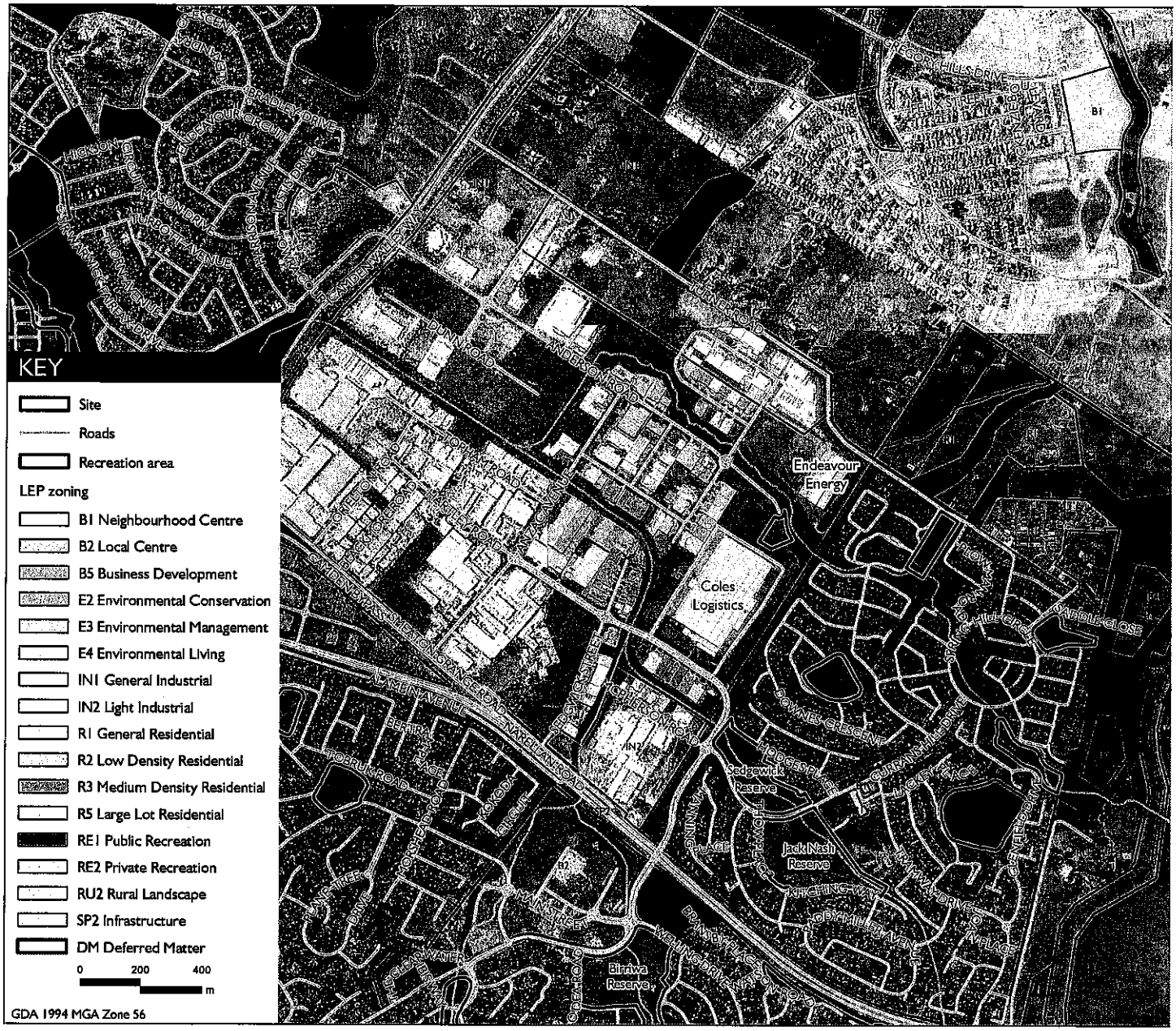
These enquiries would need to be made to the EPA. However, it is noted that over one million truck loads have been received or dispatched from Benedict facilities over the last 40 years.

5 Closing

We trust that this letter clarifies the matters raised in your letter. However, please let me know if we can provide any additional information.

Yours sincerely

Dr Philip Towler
Associate Director
ptowler@emmconsulting.com.au


KEY
Site
Roads
Recreation area
LEP zoning
B1 Neighbourhood Centre
B2 Local Centre
B5 Business Development
E2 Environmental Conservation
E3 Environmental Management
E4 Environmental Living
IN1 General Industrial
IN2 Light Industrial
R1 General Residential
R2 Low Density Residential
R3 Medium Density Residential
R5 Large Lot Residential
RE1 Public Recreation
RE2 Private Recreation
RU2 Rural Landscape
SP2 Infrastructure
DM Deferred Matter
0
200
400
m
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56
Endeavour Energy
Coles Logistics
Sedgewick Reserve
Jack Nash Reserve
Birriwa Reserve
B1
B2
IN1
IN2

EMM

Jessica Mesiti

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Sent: Monday, 8 August 2016 5:40 PM
To: Council Mailbox
Cc: Jessica Mesiti; Ernest Dupere; Dana Dupere; Kate Cox; Mazz.Appleton@planning.nsw.gov.au; Elke Dupere
Subject: RE: Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility, 52 Anderson Road, Smeaton Grange (SSD 15_7424)
Attachments: Smeaton Grange Waste recycling and Transfer Facility - Advocacy Document.pdf

Good afternoon,

Could you please forward the information regarding the Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility to Mr Moore, General Manager. This document has been sent to the Councillors and provides more general information than the letter sent earlier this afternoon that addresses issues from a planning/technical perspective.

Thank you in anticipation.

Best regards

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Good afternoon,

Could you please forward the attached letter regarding the Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility that is to be discussed at tomorrow's Council meeting to Mr Moore, General Manager, Camden Council.

Thank you in anticipation.

Best regards

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Advocacy Document
Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility

Benedict Recycling has proposed to develop a waste recycling and transfer facility at 52 Anderson Road, Smeaton Grange NSW.

Benefits of the facility

The proposed facility has significant economic, social and environmental benefits. Specifically, the waste recycling and transfer facility will:

- divert more than 90% recyclable and reusable wastes from landfill, including co-mingled waste for which there are few recycling alternatives in the area;
- divert wastes from landfill to preserve space for less recyclable materials, thereby extending the life of landfills;
- produce ready-to-use recycled soil materials to assist construction firms and government agencies (including Councils) to meet their environmental commitments;
- produce segregated recycled materials (eg ferrous and non-ferrous metals, gyprock, timber and plastics) for further processing;
- produce 'crusher ready' materials for recyclers of masonry (bricks, concrete, tiles, asphalt);
- provide storage for vehicles and bins owned by small to medium sized waste contractors away from residential areas and with appropriate environmental controls such as surface water runoff controls;
- provide a commercial return, thereby contributing to the economy of NSW; and
- provide employment for up to 15 people within the waste recycling and transfer facility and potentially further employment associated with ancillary waste activities.

The types of waste the facility will recycle

The waste recycling and transfer facility (referred to by the community as the Smeaton Grange Resource Recovery Facility) will import INERT general solid waste (non-putrescible[1]), such as construction and demolition wastes and selected dry commercial and industrial wastes for processing to produce saleable recycled materials. The recycled materials produced will include soils, metals and dry paper/cardboard.

These products will meet EPA recycled material specifications while recovering a range of materials that would otherwise be disposed in landfill.

Accepted Waste		Waste NOT Accepted
• Tiles, bricks & concrete • Glass • Asphalt • Gyprock • Paper/cardboard • Cloth • Plastics • Rubber	• Wood • Garden waste • Uncontaminated soils • Metals • Excavated natural materials (e.g. sand and sandstone)	• General solid waste – putrescible • Odorous waste • Hazardous waste • Clinical and related waste • Asbestos waste • Whole loads of waste tyres • Liquid waste • Restricted solid waste • Other "Special" waste (as per EPA gazettal notice)

[1] a. Putrescible: solid waste that contains organic matter capable of being decomposed by microorganisms. As putrescible wastes decay and are processed they produce odours, as does composting
b. Non-putrescible: waste that does not readily decay under standard conditions; emit offensive odours; or attract vermin or other vectors (such as flies, birds and rodents).

All of the materials brought onto the site will be taken from the site as products or as rejects for disposal at an EPA-licensed landfill or taken for further processing at external recycling facilities (in the case of green waste, timber, concrete and rubble for example). There will be no materials land-filled or otherwise disposed anywhere within the site as a result of this proposal.

Site activities

Processing will include sorting, screening and picking but will not include crushing or shredding which generates more noise than the proposed processing.

Products will include soils that will be ready for use and segregated recycled materials that will be sent to other recycling facilities for further processing include: ferrous and nonferrous metals, dry paper/cardboard, timber, masonry and plastics. The facility will have a processing capacity of 140,000 tonnes of material per annum.

We have listened to the community and will no longer seek to operate 24 hours a day. The facility will be closed between 10pm and 6am. There will be no activity and therefore no noise emission, during this period.

The recycling facility is expected to be operated by up to fifteen employees.

The proposed facility is not a garbage tip

A garbage tip accepts waste for permanent disposal. Smeaton Grange will not accept waste for permanent disposal. All material accepted by the waste recycling and transfer facility will be rapidly processed and removed from the site for further recycling. There will be no materials land-filled or otherwise disposed of anywhere within the site as a result of the development.

Generally, garbage tips accept odour-generating putrescible waste. For example, the Spring Farm Advanced Resource Recovery Facility accepts and processes putrescible waste.

The Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility will not be licenced to accept or landfill putrescible wastes.

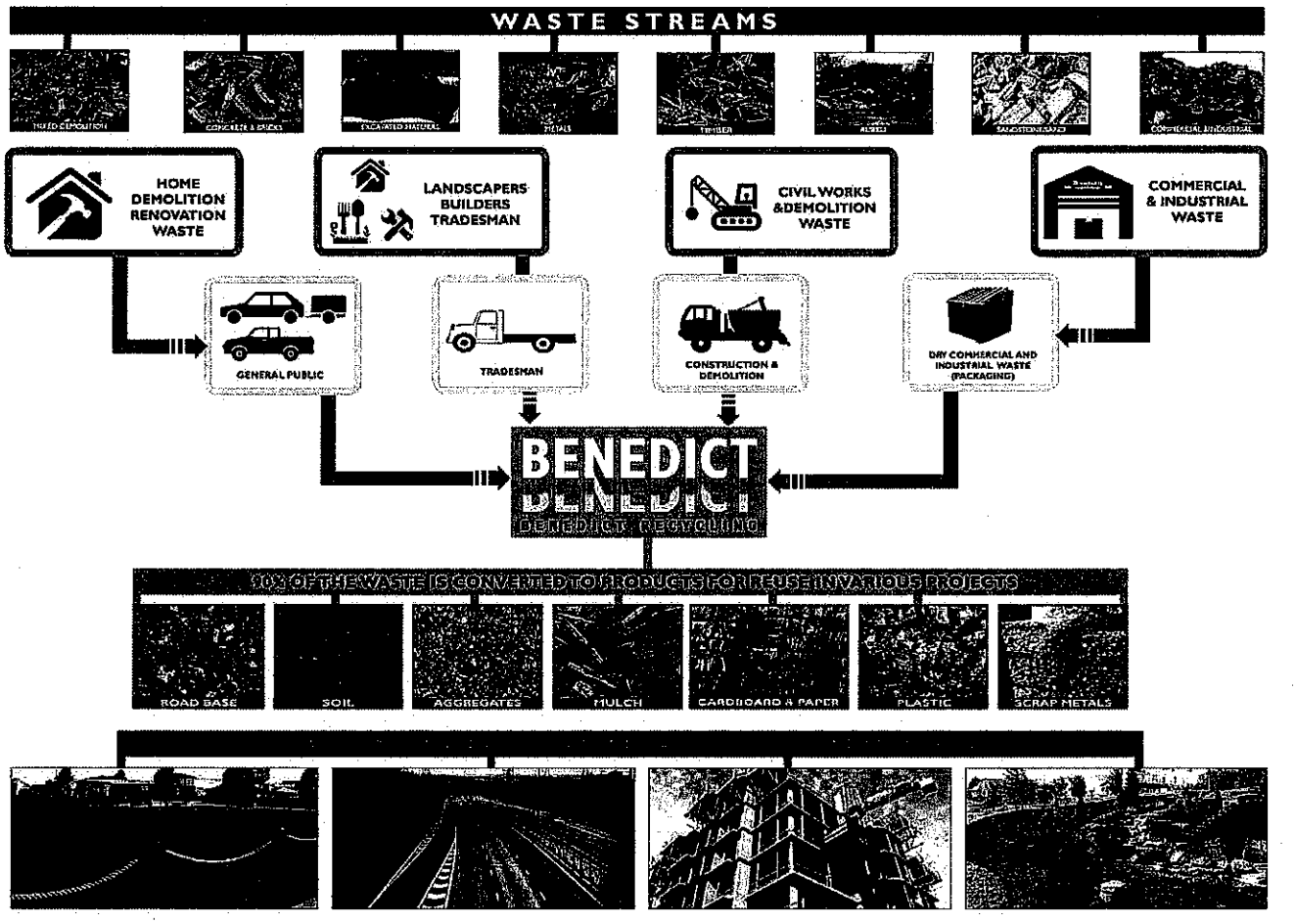

Image: Benedict Recycling Process and acceptable waste streams

Addressing primary community concerns

Benedict wants to address any and all of the concerns of the local residents about the proposal. The most prominent concerns we have received from residents are around issues of (in order of prominence): odour; noise; traffic; air quality. We want to continue to work with residents to ensure their concerns are alleviated.

Odour

Odour-generating materials will not be accepted by the site and activities on the site will not produce odours.

We understand residents' concerns regarding the odour from Spring Farm Advanced Resource Recovery Facility and Kimbriki Resource Recovery Centre, in other locations in Sydney. The waste accepted and processing of this waste at those two operations is very different from those proposed facility at the Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility.

Firstly, it is important to understand the types of waste general solid waste (i.e. not special, liquid or hazardous waste):

- **Putrescible**: solid waste that contains organic matter capable of being decomposed by microorganisms. As putrescible wastes decay and are processed they produce odours, as does composting.
- **Non-putrescible**: waste that does not readily decay under standard conditions; emit offensive odours; or attract vermin or other vectors (such as flies, birds and rodents).

The Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility will only accept non-putrescible waste and will not be composting any vegetation. No waste from kerbside garbage trucks will be accepted.

In contrast, the Spring Farm Advanced Resource Recovery Facility accepts general solid waste (putrescible) and garden organics and until late 2015 these waste were being landfilled on site. Now these wastes are received and processed by composting and anaerobic digestion which can create odour. Kimbriki Resource Recovery Centre does not accept putrescible waste, but it does accept vegetation that it composts to produce a range of products.

Therefore, our recycling facility will not emit odours.

Noise

We have listened to the local community's concerns and are now proposing that between 10pm and 6am the facility will be closed and there will be no processing.

Facility Operational Hours

	The facility will accept waste deliveries and dispatch materials	**Waste processing at the facility will occur**
Monday – Friday	6am – 10pm	7am and 4pm
Saturday	6am – 4pm	7am and 4pm
Sunday	8am – 4pm	No waste processing will occur on Sundays
Public Holidays	CLOSED	CLOSED

The facility is planned to be constructed and operated in a way that that noise levels will be below the project specific noise limits set by EPA for the location. The expected noise levels have been calculated using EPA methods and are based on noise levels measured in Currans Hill in December 2015 as part of the assessment. The noise study conducted as part of the EIS indicated an increase in noise levels.

Benedict has addressed this issue by incorporating an 11 metre tall shed and a 10 metre tall fence into the proposal to shield residences from increased noise levels.

While the facility will result in additional traffic movements, the expected increase in resulting noise will be minor when compared to existing traffic volumes. The overall increase in road traffic noise levels to residences will be negligible.

It is important to note that the work practices that will be adopted on site are designed to minimise noise emissions from the site. Residences are afforded the greatest level of protection regarding noise and air quality. The EIS take the potential impacts of the facility on the closest residences seriously and in its investigations found that will be no material changes to the air quality at these residences and changes to noise levels will be within EPA criteria. Accordingly, the residences, businesses and schools that are further away from the facility will not be materially impacted by the facility.

Traffic

At full production the recycling facility will add, on average, an extra 138 vehicle to the roads per day. This will be made up of 85 light vehicles (such as utes) and 53 trucks (such as light trucks and mini-skips, NOT domestic waste kerbside collection garbage trucks). This is equivalent to an additional 15 light vehicles and six heavy vehicles during the morning peak hour and less during the afternoon peak hour.

The bulk of vehicles (around 60 per cent) will be travelling to and from Camden Valley Way via Anderson Road. The remainder of vehicles will be travelling to and from Narellan Road via Anderson Road, Anzac Avenue and Hartley Road. This means that the majority of vehicles will not pass Curran's Hill.

There will not be any material delays in traffic as a result of the proposed recycling facility. Vehicles travelling to and from the facility will total 1.7 per cent (or less) of traffic in the area.

Air quality

The site's surface will be completely sealed, apart from the proposed landscaping in the front setback.

The majority of material received under the proposal will be solid construction and demolition waste.

No liquid, hazardous or putrescible waste will be accepted into the facility and captured rainfall runoff will be used for water sprays over any other operational areas that have potential to generate unacceptable amounts of dust.

Therefore, **the potential for dust or odour emissions from the facility is low.** Air quality modelling for the EIS indicated that all air quality criteria (dust and odours) will be met offsite (i.e. no impacts at nearby residential properties).

Water

A surface water management system will be installed at the site. The site will be completely concrete/asphalt sealed and kerbed with the site's surface graded towards the sediment control pit in the north-east corner of the site. All water not used onsite will be discharged to the subdivision's stormwater system via the sedimentation trap system and never to the creek. Water from the site will not runoff to Kenny Creek or impact flows or water quality in the creek.

Visual impacts

There will be no external views to activities on the site, apart from the entry gates on Anderson Road.

It is proposed to provide a high Colourbond fence along the south-west boundary of the site which will prevent any views into the site from residential properties. The fence will have the appearance of a regular industrial building, such as the Coles to the south-west of the site and will be of a colour ('windspray') that is a non-reflective, natural colour that is used commonly throughout the Smeaton Grange industrial estate.

The site is currently vacant but given the rapid development of the industrial area it will be developed in the near future regardless of whether the waste recycling and transfer facility is approved. The layout of the proposed facility, including the fencing, will mean that the top of a shape neutral will be visible from Chapman Circuit, 130 m away, and no movement on the site will be visible. This may not be the case if an alternative development occurs at the site.

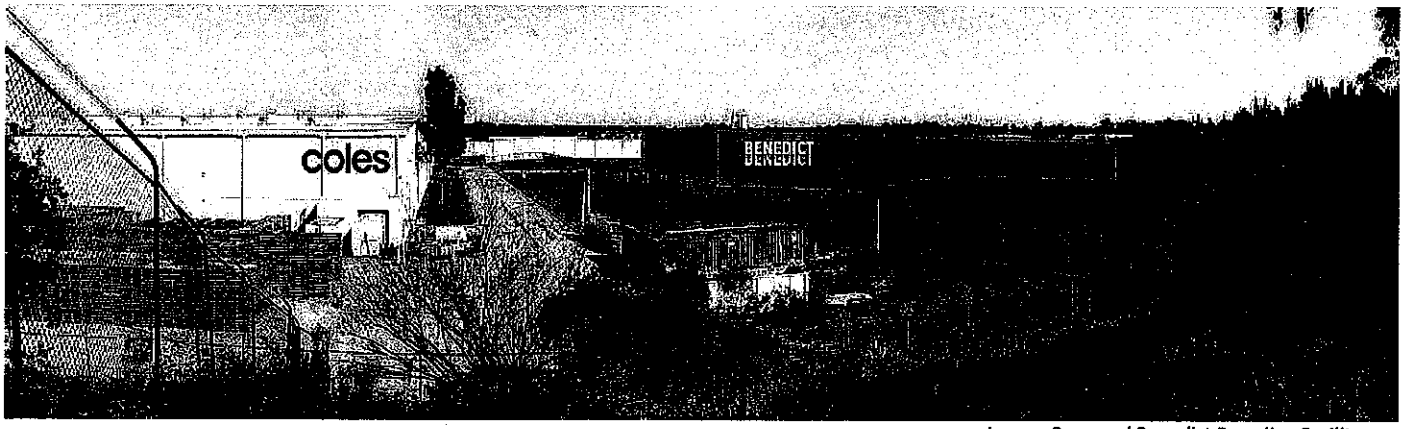

Image: Proposed Benedict Recycling Facility

Heritage

The site has been heavily modified (cleared, graded and capped with clay) and the potential for extant archaeological sites is extremely low. Therefore, there are no predicted impacts on any Aboriginal or historic heritage items.

Environmental Impact Statement

An environmental impact statement (EIS) has been prepared to accompany a development application (DA) for the proposal under Part 4 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The consent authority for the DA is the Minister for Planning and the determining authority is anticipated to be the Planning Assessment Commission (PAC).

The EIS is on public exhibition until 26 August 2016.

We have received Council's Planning Report in response to our submission and have shared it with the planning team.

Waste Minimisation and benefits of recycling

Benedict specialises in resource recovery for the waste industry. We take pride in our high rates of resource recovery, production, and supply and delivery of quality recycled materials to the community through innovative and environmentally responsible solutions.

Benedict's recycled products are turned into valuable, sustainable products and sold back into the industry for use in variety of applications and have been utilised in some of the major Sydney projects such as Camden Valley Way and the M5 widening, Barangaroo Development, WestConnex M4 widening, M2 upgrade, North Connex, Wet'n Wild Recreational Park, and Sydney Olympic Park.

Images from left: Wet'n Wild Recreational Par, Sydney Olympic Park, Benedict Employee, WestConnex M4 widening Barangaroo Development

Background

About Benedict

Benedict was established in 1966 and is an Australian family owned and operated company. Benedict grew from being a haulage contractor to become the largest independent producer and reseller of quarried, recycled and landscape products in NSW.

Proudly Benedict is still growing today helping to meet the needs of Greater Sydney with its civil, landscaping and recycling requirements.

Benedict's vision and track record is to restore and improve the land it occupies to a better standard than we found it.

Benedict and the local community

Benedict takes its responsibilities to the local and wider community very seriously and supports the local community by contributing in multiple ways, including:

- Sponsoring, donating and joining: sporting clubs, donating to Lions, Rotary clubs and multiple charity events.

- Collaborating and donating to Greenfleet, a not-for-profit registered Environmental Charity, which plants permanent biodiverse native forests to offset emissions and reduce Benedict's carbon footprint. So far Benedict has planted over 6200 trees offsetting more than 500 tonnes of CO2.
- Rehabilitating its sites to serve the social and recreational and economic needs of the community.
- Offering educational opportunities to local TAFE institutions, providing students with practical experience in a safe working environment.

Image: Some of the charities Benedict sponsor

Other Benedict sites

Benedict operates three other waste recycling facilities at Chipping Norton, Newcastle and Belrose.

Benedict also operates quarries at: Cowra; Menangle; Mittagong; and Moorebank.

For more information visit www.smeatongrangerecycling.com.au or contact Ernest Dupere on 0407 282 444.

Jessica Mesiti

From: Phil Towler <ptowler@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 8 August 2016 4:35 PM
To: Council Mailbox
Cc: Jessica Mesiti; Ernest Dupere; Dana Dupere; Kate Cox; Mazz.Appleton@planning.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility, 52 Anderson Road, Smeaton Grange (SSD 15_7424)
Attachments: J15135_Responses_08Aug16b.pdf

Good afternoon,

Could you please forward the attached letter regarding the Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility that is to be discussed at tomorrow's Council meeting to Mr Moore, General Manager, Camden Council.

Thank you in anticipation.

Best regards

Dr Philip Towler | Associate Director - Executive Leader

T 02 9493 9500 | D 02 9493 9518 | M 0409 702 050 | F 02 9493 9599

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planning | environment | acoustics | ecology | heritage | groundwater | soils, closure, rehab | gis

Please note that EMGA Mitchell McLennan Pty Limited has changed its name to EMM Consulting Pty Limited (simply refer to us as EMM). Email and website addresses have been changed to reflect this. All other details including ABN, bank details etc remain unchanged.

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8 August 2016

Mr M R Moore
General Manager
Camden Council

Sent via email

Re: Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility, 52 Anderson Road, Smeaton Grange (SSD 15_7424)

Dear Mr Moore,

We note your letter of 9 August 2016 regarding the Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility, 52 Anderson Road, Smeaton Grange (SSD 15_7424) that is included in the Attachments for the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 9 August 2016 (Page 9 to 15).

We have provided responses to the matters raised to assist with finalising the Camden Council's submission on the proposal to the Department of Planning and Environment.

EMM Consulting Pty Limited act on behalf of Benedict Recycling in this matter.

1 Noise

1.1 Camden Council's Environmental Noise Policy

The Camden Council Environmental Noise Policy (ENP) requires assessment of industrial noise in accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Agency (EPA) Industrial Noise Policy (INP). EMM's Noise Impact Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the INP and associated application notes with reference to relevant information provided in the Road Noise Policy. Council's ENP does not provide any specific maximum noise criteria in relation to sleep disturbance.

1.2 Noise impacts

The Noise Impact Assessment found it is unlikely that night-time operations from the project will cause sleep-disturbance at any of the assessment locations. However as noted below, Benedict Recycling no longer proposes to operate after 10 pm.

The results of noise monitoring undertaken by EMM show that existing ambient maximum noise events generate noise levels in the order of 60–70 dB (refer Appendix A of the Noise Impact Assessment) which is higher than that predicted from the project.

1.3 Equipment required

The quantity of operational plant and equipment included in the noise model is representative of a typical operational scenario based on other Benedict Recycling sites. Notwithstanding, if the number of trucks were to increase this would not increase the predicted level of maximum noise events, only the frequency of such events.

1.4 Inadequate noise assessment

The Noise Impact Assessment lists the equipment that has been assumed to be operating during each proposed period of operation. The assessment assumed that only trucks would be in operation during the night time period, however truck operations after 10 pm are no longer proposed.

The quantitative noise model includes:

- vehicle ingress and egress;
- reloading of waste into trucks in the sound power level of the front end loader; and
- noise from the tipping of waste.

There is no ventilation plant or equipment for the shed which is fully open on the side facing onto the site.

2 Air quality/odour

The proposed facility will not accept putrescible wastes and will not compost vegetation. Odour generating materials will not be accepted by the site and activities on the site will not produce odours.

The air quality and greenhouse gas assessment was prepared by Ramboll Environ. Ramboll Environ is one of Australia's leading specialists with extensive experience with modelling the potential impacts of industrial facilities such as the proposed facility. The assessment uses methods that are accepted by the NSW EPA and are widely applied to environmental impact assessments in NSW.

The odour assessment used odour emissions estimates based on Australian operations that accept putrescible waste and/or undertake composting. As described above, these activities will not occur as part at the proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility so the findings of the assessment (odour levels at residences) are highly conservative. The assessment predicted "odour concentrations well below applicable impact assessment criterion." The highest odour level predicted was 0.1 Odour Units, compared to the most sensitive NSW EPA criteria of 2.0 Odour Units which applies to urban areas. In short, there will be no offensive odours at any residences as a result of the proposed facility.

Other Benedict Recycling facilities receiving similar wastes to those that would be accepted by the Smeaton Grange facility have never received an odour complaint in over 30 years of operations.

If left long enough under the correct conditions, vegetation may compost producing odours. The time that it takes for composting (and odour generation) to start depends on the size and composition of the piles. Large piles with low oxygen penetration compost faster than smaller, open piles. Very fine material, such as grass clippings can start composting immediately. Conversely, coarser materials such as branches and stumps take much longer to compost, if at all. Benedict Recycling facilities typically only receive this coarser material. This will generally be in skip bins mixed in with waste from demolition sites.

The vegetation received at the facility will be stockpiled. This vegetation will be dispatched to another facility licensed to accept vegetation, as soon as there is enough to fill a truck. The small (less than a truck load) vegetation stockpile will be monitored daily for any signs of composting occurring (odour or increased temperature). It this occurs, the stockpile will be broken apart and arrangements will be made immediately for the material to be dispatched from site in a smaller truck.

3 Insufficient parking

The Council's review has picked up the following apparent inconsistencies in the EIS. The following is provided in clarification:

- There will be 8 employees at the site (as stated in the Project Description Chapter of the main EIS, Section 2.9) at any one time. The EIS Traffic Assessment (EIS Appendix D) states that there will be 15 employees however this includes two shifts (with one less person on the later shift) to allow calculation of total light vehicle movements.

- The Traffic Assessment assumes that sufficient parking will be required for 15 employees and 2 visitors (see EIS Appendix D Section 4.3). This is wrong. The assessment should have considered the parking requirements for the maximum 8 employees and 2 visitors on site at any one time (ie 10 parking spaces).

- The site plan in EIS Appendix C incorrectly shows 7 parking spaces.

These errors will be rectified by the submission of an amended site that shows 10 parking spaces in total. The additional parking spaces will be provided within the site along the eastern boundary and south-east of the weighbridge office. These spaces will be outside of the truck swept paths.

There will be no requirement for street-side (cul-de-sac) parking by employees.

There will be no parking within the front setback/landscaped area.

4 Insufficient and inaccurate plans and documents

4.1 Number of staff

See response above.

4.2 Bushfire assessment

The bushfire assessment was prepared by Mark Roberts. Mark has a Post-graduate Diploma in Planning for Bushfire and has prepared bushfire hazard assessments for a range of similar sites in NSW, many of which have been assessed and approved by the Rural Fire Service.

4.3 Architectural plans

Updated elevations will be prepared. The final plans will ensure that the highest part of the roof does not exceed the 11 m maximum building height specified in the Development Control Plan (DCP).

4.4 Landscaping plans

A landscape plan will be prepared for submission at the Construction Certificate stage. The landscape plan will address the items raised.

4.5 Manoeuvrability

The swept path analysis prepared by Varga Traffic Planning shown in Appendix C of the Traffic Assessment confirms that a large 19 m long articulated vehicle will be able to enter and exit the site whilst travelling in a forward direction at all times. This will be the largest vehicle that will access the site.

4.6 Traffic management

The site has two incoming weighbridges to ensure that entry to the site is quick so that queuing in the col-de-sac is not required.

The gates will be shut outside of operating hours to prevent trucks accessing the site.

Trucks accessing the facility will be subject to the exact same council rules that apply to trucks accessing other businesses in the industrial area.

4.7 Bin storage and truck parking

Given that the site will be fully sealed and on-site activities will not be visible from off-site, out-of-hours bin storage or truck parking will have no off-site impacts regardless of where this occurs on the site.

4.8 Signage

Signage details will be addressed at the construction certificate stage.

4.9 Aboriginal heritage

The site was previously an agricultural property. It has been subdivided, levelled and compacted for industrial development. The SEARs do not require Aboriginal heritage to be assessed.

4.10 Waste management

Details of dust management measures are provided in EIS Section 6.2.1 and EIS Appendix E Chapter 10.

Details of noise management measures are provided in EIS Section 6.4.2 and EIS Appendix E Chapter 9.

4.11 Salinity

Salinity is addressed in EIS Appendix G Section 4.5.

4.12 Contaminated waste

Customers are obliged to check loads for contamination before attempting to deliver them to a licensed waste facility.

The EIS (Section 2.3.4) describes the inspection of incoming waste.

Incoming waste will be inspected in two stages:

1. a preliminary inspection of the incoming waste on the vehicle at the weighbridge; and
2. an inspection of the incoming waste after it is tipped off but before it is added to the appropriate feed stockpile. The customer will be required to wait until the waste has passed the inspection.

Any incoming waste loads that are suspected to contain contaminants (ie loads that contain wastes that are not listed in Table 2.1 of the EIS) will be rejected, reloaded and the customer will be required to take the contaminated load out of the waste recycling and transfer facility immediately.

These inspections will occur on every single load within the waste facility as it is obviously inappropriate to conduct these checks on Council roads outside of the site.

4.13 Fencing

As we are sure that the Council is aware, DCPs do not apply to State Significant Development (SSD). However, the proposed fencing is consistent with the heights, materials and colours of existing industrial buildings walls within the Smeaton Grange Industrial area.

The 2.1 m high metal palisade fence was proposed following consultation with Council on this matter. It is our recollection that the palisade fence was specifically requested by Council officers. It is unclear why the Council does not support colourbond gates.

4.14 Public interest

4.14.1 Noise

The Noise Impact Assessment was conducted in accordance with EPA methods. This included background noise monitoring which noted that the area is relatively quiet and project specific noise levels (PSNLs) were calculated accordingly. The representative receivers chosen are appropriate.

With one exception, the noise levels at residences will not exceed the PSNLs determined according to the Industrial Noise Policy. These PSNLs are calculated based on noise level measurements representative of existing (low) noise levels at residences in the area and are designed to protect people's amenity. The exception is a single assessment location (R22 - which is approximately 400 m north-east of the site) where during the presence of a temperature inversion during the night and morning shoulder periods, a minor exceedance of up to 1 dB is predicted to occur. A 1 dB difference in noise level is indiscernible to the human ear.

Project specific noise limits will be met at residences further from the site than these representative receivers because of the attenuation of noise by increasing distance and due to the intervening residences.

4.14.2 24-hour site operation

It is no longer proposed to operate the site 24 hours per day. All operations will cease by 10 pm whereupon the site will be secured.

4.14.3 Odour assessment

The odour assessment is contained within the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Assessment (EIS Appendix E).

4.14.4 Toxic air pollution

The proposal will not accept any hazardous waste and will not generate toxic air pollution. The dispersion of inert dust was quantitatively assessed in EIS Appendix E.

4.14.5 Impact on Kenny Creek

As described in EIS Section 6.6.3 and Appendices G and H, a surface water management system will be installed. The site will be completely concrete/asphalt sealed and kerbed with the site's surface graded towards the sediment control pit in the north-east corner of the site. All water not used onsite will be discharged to the subdivision's stormwater system via the sedimentation trap system and never to the creek. Therefore, water from the site will not runoff to Kenny Creek or impact flows or water quality in the creek.

There will be a colourbond fence on the boundary of the facility preventing access to Kenny Creek from the site (see EIS Figure 2.1) and the area containing Kenny Creek will not be physically disturbed by activities at the site.

There will be no putrescibles, for example food waste, accepted on to the site. Therefore, animals (native animals or vermin) will not be attracted to the site.

Delivered waste will have a short residence time on the site before being sorted, and the sorted waste dispatched. Waste will not be stockpiled for sufficient time to allow animals (eg rats or termites) to construct nests that could facilitate increasing numbers in the area.

The facility will have no impact on Kenny Creek.

4.14.6 Traffic impacts

The increase in traffic volumes on local roads in assessed in EIS Appendix D, EMM Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA), Table 4.1. This predicts the following traffic increases as a result of the proposal:

- Camden Valley Way (north of Anderson Road): 4.50%
- Anderson Road (east of Camden Valley Way): 5.20%
- Hartley Road (north of Narellan Road): 1.70%
- Narellan Road (east of Hartley Road): 0.50%

These are calculated by dividing the predicted traffic volume from the proposed facility by the total traffic volume. If the total traffic volume has increased (as indicated by the question), the percentage contributions from the proposed facility will decrease. Given that the proposal would only contribute 1.70% (or less) to the traffic on Hartley Road, it will not have a material impact on emergency vehicles.

It is correct that the Hartley Road/Narellan Road intersection is operating at near capacity during peak hours. The operation of local intersections are also assessed in the TIA (see TIA Table 4.3). However, the proposal will only increase the morning peak average vehicle delay by 0.8% from 60.8 seconds to 61.3 seconds and the afternoon peak average vehicle delay by 0.1% from 60.5 seconds to 60.6 seconds. Again, this will not have a material impact on emergency vehicles.

4.14.7 Plans

We are unsure which section of Schedule 1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 lists these requirements.

A site location plan is provided in EIS Figure 1.1, wider views are provided elsewhere in the EIS (including appendices) as appropriate to when considering potential impacts of the project. For example Figure 6.1 shows air quality and noise sensitive receiver locations and Figure 6.2 viewpoints. Both show all of the locations, including residences that are potentially impacted.

A figure showing a wider area is attached to this letter. This shows planning zones as an indication of land uses.

4.14.8 Maximum height

he maximum height of the facility will be 11 m (see EIS Section 2.2). Which is consistent with the DCP height limit for buildings in the Smeaton Grange industrial estate.

4.14.9 Question for the Minister for Planning

The question for the Minister for Planning will need to be directed to the Minister.

4.14.10 Funds for waterways

Funds for waterways is a matter for the NSW Government.

4.14.11 Rezoning

Rezoning is a matter for Camden Council.

4.14.12 Liverpool City Council

We recommend that Camden Council contact Liverpool City Council directly.

4.14.13 Belrose Quarry

The comment unclear. The EIS does not refer to Belrose Quarry other to note that Benedict Recycling owns an operation in Belrose.

4.14.14 "Inquires regarding breaches at existing facilities"

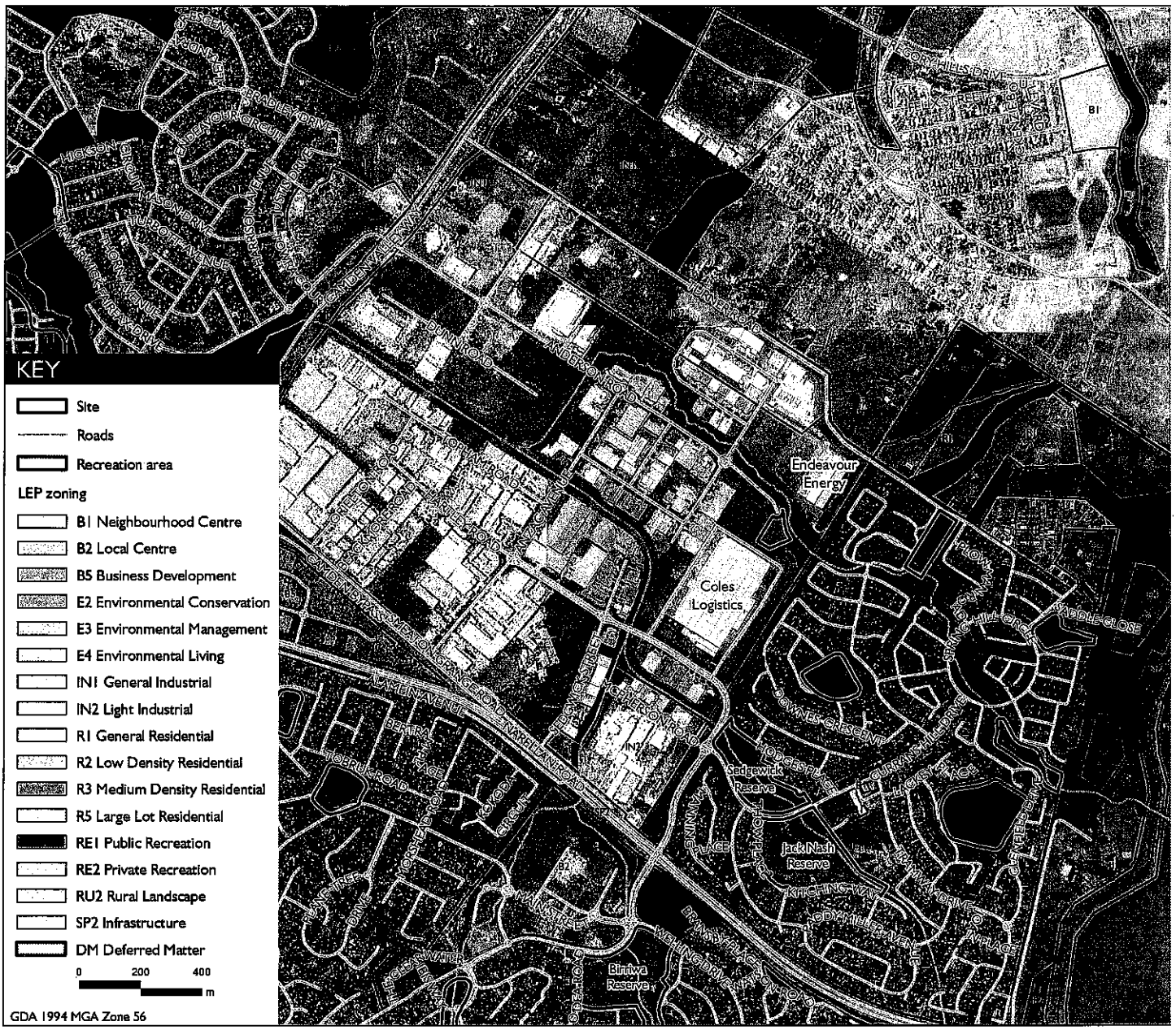
These enquiries would need to be made to the EPA. However, it is noted that over one million truck loads have been received or dispatched from Benedict facilities over the last 40 years.

5 Closing

We trust that this letter clarifies the matters raised in your letter. However, please let me know if we can provide any additional information.

Yours sincerely

Dr Philip Towler
Associate Director
ptowler@emmconsulting.com.au


KEY
Site
Roads
Recreation area
LEP zoning
B1 Neighbourhood Centre
B2 Local Centre
B5 Business Development
E2 Environmental Conservation
E3 Environmental Management
E4 Environmental Living
IN1 General Industrial
IN2 Light Industrial
R1 General Residential
R2 Low Density Residential
R3 Medium Density Residential
R5 Large Lot Residential
RE1 Public Recreation
RE2 Private Recreation
RU2 Rural Landscape
SP2 Infrastructure
DM Deferred Matter
0 200 400
m
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56
Endeavour Energy
Coles Logistics
Sedgewick Reserve
Jack Nash Reserve
Birriwa Reserve
B1
B2
IN2

EMM

Jessica Mesiti

From: Phil Towler <ptowler@emmconsulting.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 15 August 2016 9:20 AM
To: Council Mailbox; Jessica Mesiti
Cc: Dana Dupere; Mazz Appleton
Subject: FW: Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility (SSD 15_7424)
Attachments: J15135_Appleton_12Aug16_PT.pdf

Good morning,

Could you please forward the information regarding the Proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility to Mr Moore, Camden Council General Manager. The attached letter informs DPE that Benedict will no longer be seeking approval to operate 24 hours per day.

Best regards

Phil

Philip Towler | Associate Director - Executive Leader

T 02 9493 9500 | D 02 9493 9518 | M 0409 702 050 | F 02 9493 9599

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From: Phil Towler
Sent: Friday, 12 August 2016 1:54 PM
To: 'Mazz Appleton'
Cc: 'Ernest Dupere'; Kate Cox
Subject: Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility (SSD 15_7424)

Hi Mazz

Please see the attached letter regarding the proposed Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility.

Please let me know if you have any questions or require further information at this stage.

Best regards

Phil

Philip Towler | Associate Director - Executive Leader

12 August 2016

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Mazz Appleton
Planning Officer, Industry Assessments
Department of Planning and Environment

Sent via email: Mazz.Appleton@planning.nsw.gov.au

Re: Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility (SSD 15_7424)

Dear Mazz,

As you are aware, the Smeaton Grange Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (SSD 15_7424) is currently on exhibition. We act on behalf of Benedict Recycling Pty Ltd (Benedict) in regard to this matter.

The EIS (Section 2.9) states:

> This application seeks approval for the facility to accept (but not process) waste 24 hours per day on occasion, for example to accept waste from major infrastructure projects such as road and rail works that require waste disposal at night. It is anticipated that Council will be given 48 hour notice when waste will be delivered between 10 pm and 6 am (ie outside day-to-day operating hours). It is envisaged that this requirement could be enforced through the inclusion of a relevant condition on any consent granted.

In response to community feedback, Benedict will no longer be seeking approval to operate 24 hours per day. The facility would therefore be shut between 10 pm and 6 am.

Yours sincerely

Philip Towler
Associate Director
ptowler@emmconsulting.com.au

From: Lara Symkowiak <larasym@gmail.com>
Date: 19 August 2016 6:07:34 am AEST
To: Executive Development & Support <eds@camden.nsw.gov.au>, Nicole Magurren <Nicole.Magurren@camden.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Fwd: Objection to Smeaton Grange Resource Recovery Facility

FYI

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Andrew & Paula Wardle** <apwardle@telstra.com>
Date: Mon, Aug 15, 2016 at 10:37 PM
Subject: Objection to Smeaton Grange Resource Recovery Facility
To: debby.dewbery@bigpond.com.au, cr.bligh@camden.nsw.gov.au, cr.campbell@camden.nsw.gov.au, cr.copeland@camden.nsw.gov.au, gia@ispdr.net.au, Lara Symkowiak <larasym@gmail.com>, Greg Warren <gregowarren@gmail.com>, penfisch@hotmail.com, Peter Sidgreaves <psidgreaves@gmail.com>

Dear Councillors

Re Application Number SSD 7474

I wish to add 2 other concerns for which I object to this proposal:

I object to this site also because it is next door to Coles Main Distribution Warehouse Centre and the risk of contamination to foods supplied to the supermarkets from increased pests and rodent population often associated with waste materials, especially, vegetation, cardboard and old timbers.

This location at the end of a cul-de-sac, and at the back end of the industrial estate, will have no passing traffic at night and despite lighting and cameras, could entice illegal dumping of dangerous good and dumping from those not wishing to pay. This is not in the interest of the local residents, local businesses or council.

Thank you for your support,

Regards

Paula Wardle