

Light Horse Business Centre

Application No: 06_0139

Proponent's Response (PR2) to Submissions to DOP during the Exhibition Period

Objector: Jacfin Pty Limited

Executive summary

Allens Arthur Robinson acting on behalf of Jacfin Pty Limited (**Jacfin**) sent a letter of objection dated 19 February 2009 to DOP (Submission #8).

The issues raised by Jacfin are:

- The Project is prohibited development
- Misleading exhibition notice
- Inadequate particulars of development proposal
- Director General's requirements
- Inconsistency with NSW Waste Policy
- No justifiable demand for a large landfill
- Consequences of lack of demand
- Inadequate consideration of Project alternatives
- Stormwater and leachate management
- Absence of a proper landfill lining system
- Odour
- Dust
- Landfill gas collection and treatment deficiencies
- Asbestos
- Traffic/roads
- Noise
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Post closure risks and costs
- Financial assurance

The Proponent deals with each of these issues separately below.

General response to Jacfin submission

Jacfin has made a gratuitously insulting (and inaccurate) reference to a, *"low budget EA which is based on inadequate data, errors, inappropriate criteria and does not provide adequate particulars of the development proposals."* These comments are particularly surprising given that they are made on the letterhead of a prominent law firm.

Given the nature and tone of the objection, combined with the in-principle support of Blacktown City Council and other government agencies (subject to appropriate conditions of approval), the Proponent feels it necessary to point out the unique position Jacfin enjoys in relation to this Project. Jacfin and its associated entities have a history in relation to the Site, which is also of relevance to the Proponent's response to Jacfin's objection.

Jacfin is a company incorporated in NSW and ASIC records reveal that Jacquelyn Isobel Waterhouse (**Waterhouse**) is the director and sole shareholder. Jacfin is the owner of Lot 102 DP 1028252, which lies immediately to the south of the Proponent's land.

The Proponent's land, Lot 2 DP 226213 (**Lot 2**) was sold to the Proponent by Ray Fitzpatrick Pty Ltd (in voluntary liquidation) (**Fitzpatrick P/L**). At the time of the sale, Waterhouse was a director and secretary of Fitzpatrick P/L. Upon the sale of land, the vendor company realised a sale price some \$50Million less than the Proponent had originally offered. The MPC and the western half of the quarry is situate upon this land.

The ultimate holding company of Fitzpatrick P/L at the time of sale was Ray Fitzpatrick (Consolidated) Pty Ltd (**Fitzpatrick Consolidated P/L**) for which Waterhouse was also a director and secretary. 50% of the issued capital in Fitzpatrick Consolidated P/L was held by Jacfin and 50% by another party.

Both Jacfin and Waterhouse had unique and special knowledge available to them as part of the due diligence materials provided during the sale of land transaction and through correspondence between the Proponent and Waterhouse subsequent to the sale. There is no doubt that Waterhouse had knowledge of the Proponent's plans for the Site before its application for the Project was lodged with the DOP.

Of all the objections by landowning neighbours, Jacfin is the party situated the greatest distance from the Proponent's land and therefore the least likely to be adversely affected by the Project.

Further, Jacfin's development has progressed to a stage where it competes for resources, investment and services with that of the Proponent.

Rock quarrying had been carried out on Lot 2 since the 1950s: first by Fitzpatrick P/L and later by Hanson. Lot 2 was subsequently leased to Pioneer Concrete (later known as Hanson) and Fitzpatrick P/L received royalty payments from quarrying activities.

Environment Protection Licences issued by the DECC (and its predecessor) to Hanson and Pioneer applicable to Lot 2 permitted the receipt of waste, and crushing, grinding and separating activities at Lot 2, though there was no appropriate development consent for those activities.

Ray Fitzpatrick Pty Ltd was placed by its shareholders into voluntary liquidation and in or about October 2004, Lot 2 was offered for sale by tender.

In a compilation of documents entitled, "Pre-contractual Materials" the vendor of Lot 2 released certain information regarding the property, its background, history, uses, condition and potential. Subsequently, Lot 2 was sold as a going concern by Fitzpatrick P/L (in Liquidation) to the Proponent.

Waterhouse is known personally to the Director of the Proponent and the nature, type and scale of business proposed to be undertaken on the Site by the Proponent was made known to her prior to the lodgement of this application for the Project.

Much of the expert consultants' information underpinning this current application originally derived directly from the Pre-contractual Materials supplied by the vendor of the Site prior to the sale.

Specific matters raised by Jacfin

The Proponent responds below to each issue raised by Jacfin.

Prohibited Development

Jacfin states (at page 3):

"(T)he site is within the Eastern Creek Precinct and is zoned "Employment" pursuant to SEPP59 and SEPP59 aims to achieve rehabilitation of landform suitable for development as employment land. That will not be possible if wastes are used for fill due to settlement of the land."

This statement is unsupported by engineering evidence. Settlement of the land is required following the active landfilling phase but the settlement period does not of itself preclude the use of the land in the intermediate period for employment generation or other commercial purposes. Any uses not requiring a rigid large area concrete slab are possible and buildings using smaller scale raft slab construction, such as those proposed, are entirely feasible.

Jacfin states (at page 3):

"This particular Project is prohibited and clearly inconsistent with, and will prejudice, the achievement of the aims and objectives of SEPP59 and the Eastern Creek Precinct Plan on the site and adjoining lands"

By amendment number 1.10 May 2002, clause 31A was inserted into SEPP59 to make a waste facility permissible with consent but only for non-putrescible material."

The amendment referred to thereby renders a non-putrescible landfill as a 'permissible' use within the zone. The Proponent also refers Jacfin to Chapter 4 of the EA (page 81) that details the statutory context in which the Project is to be considered and the required approvals. It identifies the Commonwealth, State, Regional and Local Environmental Planning Policies relevant to the Project including an assessment of:

- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth);*
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW);*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (NSW);*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy – Major Projects 2005;*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007;*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development;*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land;*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy N. 59 – Central Western Sydney Economic and Employment Area;*
- *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 9 – Extractive Industry;*

- *State Regional Environmental Plan No. 20 – Hawkesbury-Nepean River (No. 2 – 1997);*
- *Sydney Metropolitan Strategy;*
- *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006;*
- *Section 94 Contributions; and*
- *RTA Regional Transport Infrastructure Contributions.*

The EA concludes (at page 115):

“The Project is within the Employment Zone under SEPP 59. Within this zone the Project is permissible with approval from the Minister for Planning.

The Project is classified as a Major Project in accordance with the provisions of Part 3A of the EP&A Act. Consequently, the Minister for Planning is the consent authority. This EA addresses the DGRs issued for this Project contained within Annex A. The inclusion of a draft VPA (Annex I) also demonstrates the Proponent's willingness to address infrastructure contributions to ensure safety and efficient access to the site and to the surrounding Eastern Creek Precinct.

Infrastructure provision to the Precinct will be provided in line with the future development of the precinct.

The Project is considered to be generally consistent with the aims, objectives and provisions of SEPP 59 and the objectives and provisions of the Precinct Plan and all other relevant EPIs. Where non-compliances are identified within the Eastern Creek Precinct Plan adequate justification has been provided in support of the Project.”

At Section 4.3.5 the EA provides:

“State Environmental Planning Policy No. 59 - Central Western Sydney Economic and Employment Area (SEPP 59) were gazetted on 19 February, 1999 and applies to the subject site. The SEPP contains a series of objectives and planning controls.

The SEPP recognises the importance of ensuring land is available for employment generating development in western Sydney, with good access to existing and proposed transport infrastructure.

SEPP 59 earmarks the site for future use as a non-putrescible waste facility and provides that the land contained within Lot 2, DP 262213, Lot 1, DP 400697, Lot W, DP 419612 and Lot 11, DP 558723 may be used with the consent of the consent authority for the purpose of a waste management facility for non-putrescible material.

The aims of SEPP 59 are:

- to promote economic development and the creation of employment in Western Sydney by providing for the development of major warehousing, industrial, high technology, research or ancillary facilities with good access to the existing and proposed road freight network, including the M4 motorway and the Western Sydney Orbital;*
- to encourage the staged rehabilitation and construction of existing quarries to facilitate their longer term use as employment lands;*
- to provide for the optimal environmental and planning outcomes for the land, to which the Policy applies by:*
 - conserving those areas that have a high biodiversity or heritage, scenic or cultural value and, in particular, areas of remnant vegetation;*
 - helping to achieve the goals set out in Action for Air, the New South Wales Government's 25 year Air Quality Management Plan; and*
 - implementing the principles of good urban design.*

The Project is considered to be consistent with these aims. The proposed project and associated works will establish the required state community infrastructure for the disposal by landfilling of non-recyclable materials and the recycling of recyclable materials, satisfying, in a broad sense, the requirements set out in clause 2 of the SEPP and addressing the following specific aims and objectives of the SEPP:

- (c) to promote economic development and the creation of employment in Western Sydney by providing for the development of major warehousing, industrial, high technology, research or ancillary facilities with good access to the existing and proposed road freight network, including the M4 motorway and the Western Sydney Orbital; and*

- *(e) to provide for the staged optimum extraction of resources from existing quarries, and*
- *(f) to encourage the staged rehabilitation and construction of existing quarries to facilitate their longer term use as employment land; and*
- *(g) to provide for the optimal environmental and planning outcomes for the land to which this Policy applies by:*
 - (i) conserving those areas that have a high biodiversity or heritage, scenic or cultural value and, in particular, areas of remnant vegetation; and*
 - (ii) helping to achieve the goals set out in Action for Air, the New South Wales Government's 25 year Air Quality Management Plan, published by the New South Wales Government in March 1998, by containing the per capita growth in vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT) by achieving higher than normal public transport usage."*

The Proponent asserts that the development proposed is permissible with consent and no weight should be given to Jacfin's submission to the contrary. It is surprising that a law firm who boast expertise in planning law would make this submission.

Jacfin states (at page 5):

"In this Application, the Proponents apparently reject the ordinary meaning of "non-putrescible" and propose a purpose which approximates a special type of waste facility which might obtain an EPA licence for the disposal of solid waste including a wide range of putrescible waste.

However, the EA is misleading in stating that the Project will only receive, process, and store and landfill non-putrescible materials.

The Project is not a waste facility for non-putrescible material..."

Clearly Jacfin is seeking to obfuscate simple adjectival nomenclature used by the Proponent in an attempt to lead others to believe that the EA is deceptive.

The word "putrescible" is not a technical term nor is it a term of art. It has been broadly used in the EA to give the ordinary reader a sense of the general

difference between those materials for which a licence would be sought from the DECC and those which the proponent clearly intends to exclude.

The distinction traditionally has been between Class 1 putrescible landfills and Class 2 Inert and Solid Waste Landfills. As a consequence of recent changes to the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act* whilst this EA has been in progress, those categories are now no longer appropriate. It is surprising to the Proponent that Jacfin's lawyers have made this submission, having regard to the change to the law.

To further clarify this issue, the Proponent refers to DECC's submission on the application (introduction by Julian Thompson) where he states:

"On 28 April 2008 with the commencement of the Protection of the Environment Operations Amendment (Scheduled Activities and Waste) Regulation 2008 ("2008 Amending Regulation") changes were made to Schedule 7 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 ("the POEO ACT. Amongst other things, changes were made relating to the type and scale of activities which require an Environment Protection Licence, and to the waste classification system.

The previous licensing categories of waste facilities have been replaced by a number of other definitions, including the activities of "waste disposal", "waste storage", "waste processing" and "resource recovery". In addition to the changes to Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, there were also amendments to the manner in which waste is classified. That new waste classification system has commenced and replaces the previous method of classification and types of waste classification.

In light of these changes this proposal would be for a general solid waste (non-putrescible) landfill and a waste storage, waste processing and resource recovery facility."

The EA at table 3.1 (page 56) and elsewhere in the document clearly explains the waste streams.

Jacfin asserts (at page 6):

"The MPC is a purpose which need not be located on or near a landfill facility....The function of the MPC is to receive, sort and store material for processing and sale (including organic matter). Waste material is merely rejected and directed to the Landfill."

This statement is disingenuous as it is clearly an incorrect description of the function of the MPC. The EA clearly states that materials which are delivered to the site fall into two different categories:

- Some of these materials may be retrieved for processing recycling and sale either on this site or by others elsewhere (see table 3.1); and
- Other materials may be landfilled (either in the landfill on this Site) or, in the case of excluded materials, at another appropriately licensed landfill site.

Organic matter permitted by the site licence would be dealt with in the manner described in the EA whilst other organic matter excluded by the site licence would be dealt with by transportation off site.

Jacfin states (at page 6):

"The MPC is a separate use which is prohibited in the "employment" zone as a consequence of its nature, location and scale. It is not incidental or subsidiary to the landfill. Accordingly, as it is an industry comprising the receipt, collection, storage, processing, shredding, grading and treatment and sale of materials, including putrescible materials, it cannot be approved by the Minister as part of a Project Approval."

Again, this statement is at best misconceived and at worst deliberately misleading.

An approval is sought for an MPC to collect store, recycle process, shred, grade, or treat materials capable of those treatment excluding putrescible materials. Jacfin is directed to the project description contained within and throughout the EA.

Jacfin states (at page 6):

"In any event, even if the Project was a permissible use, its approval would prejudice the achievement of the aims and objectives of the SEPP59 on adjoining land and could not satisfy the Director General's Requirements (see EP&A Act clause 75J(3) and EP&A Reg clause 80."

This is an incorrect representation of the effect of an approval by the Minister. The Project is clearly a use that is permissible with consent, falls within the terms and objectives of SEPP 59 and upon appropriate consent conditions will have no effect on other approvals relevant to other landowners.

The objector and its lawyers are directed to sections 75J(3), (4) and (5)EPAA in relation to the giving of approval by Minister to carry out project.

Misleading exhibition notice

Jacfin states:

"The public, particularly persons wishing to have statutory rights as an objector, have been misled by the uncertain and ambiguous wording of notice of exhibition."

No particulars are provided as to how the exhibition noticed is misleading. Accordingly, the Proponent cannot respond specifically to this objection. However, as a general comment, the Proponent points out that some 98 submissions were received during the Exhibition Period.

Further, Jacfin stands in a different position to all other members of the public by virtue of the following:

- Jacfin and Waterhouse have been aware since the sale of the property to the Proponent of the intended use of the Site;
- There has been direct personal contact between Waterhouse and the Proponent about the Project;
- Waterhouse has, by virtue of the extended exhibition period and the FOI requests made to the DOP had ample time to clarify any and all aspects of the Project.

Inadequate particulars of development proposal

Jacfin states (at page 6):

The Application does not include an adequate description of the Landfill or the MPC to enable the Application to be adequately assessed or determined for a Project Approval. These inadequacies include, but are not limited to, a failure to identify properly, or at all:

- (a) all of the plant and equipment which will operate at the Project site and the specific locations where such operations will occur;*

The Proponent directs Jacfin to Section 3.5.2 of the EA that is headed, "Plant and Equipment" and includes the following:

- dump trucks (3);
- water cart (1);
- multi purpose Hooklift Truck (1);
- excavators (6);
- loaders (5);
- bulldozer (1);
- compactors (2);
- mobile screens (3);
- mobile crusher (1);
- modular recycling installation (fixed crusher) (1);
- forklifts (2);
- magnet (1); and
- utes (2).

In addition, suitably qualified contractors may be engaged on an *ad hoc* basis to perform recycling operations at the site. Equipment likely to be used by contractors includes a wood chipper, shredder and crusher.

(b) the buildings and structures which will be present at the Project site and the details of their design;

The Proponent directs Jacfin to figure 3.3 and Diagrams 3.1-3.2-3.3-3.4-3.5-4.4 Also Site Plan 3439- SK06 and SK08 contained within the EA.

(c) the design features of the Landfill and final landform;

The Proponent directs Jacfin to figure 3.5 Figure Plan contained within the EA.

(d) the design features of the acoustic walls around the Project site;

The Proponent directs Jacfin to Table 2.4 of Annex C to the EA.

(e) the precise activities and processes which will be conducted in respect to the Landfill and MPC at the various locations on the Project site over its life;

The Proponent directs Jacfin to table 3.1 Diagram 4.2 & 5.2 Annex C of the EA.

(f) the size, composition and volume of the waste streams which will:

- (i) *enter the Project site;*
- (ii) *see fig 3.2 and table 3.1*
- (iii) *be stored processed or recovered;*

The Proponent directs Jacfin to sections 3.3 and 3.4.1 of the EA.

- (iii) *be landfilled; or*
- (iv) *leave the Project site as processed, recovered or recyclable material;*

The Proponent directs Jacfin to Chapter 3 of the EA entitled, "Project Description".

- (g) *the height, Relative Level (RL) and drainage management for MPC storage and sorting areas;*

The Proponent directs Jacfin to figure 8.1, Section 6.4 and Appendix A Storm Consulting Report for matter relating to drainage matters, together with Drawings Po1 Do2 PO3 that show drainage catchments within the Project and the RL levels.

- (h) *whether:*

- (i) *metal will be shredded, crushed or otherwise processed; or*
- (ii) *where on the Project site all fixed or movable equipment will be located.*

The Proponent responds that the EA makes is quite clear that metal will not be shredded on Site. Further, movable equipment will be moved around the Site.

- (i) *the extent to which stormwater from the MPC operational areas will contain leachate or contaminated stormwater;*

The Proponent directs Jacfin to the STORM report at Section 3.2.1 and following. The EA clearly describes the site soil and water management principles and plans. There is no plan to drain contaminated water to areas where there should be no contaminated water.

- (j) *a full description of the existing environment.*

The existing environment is clearly set out in the EA – the Proponent directs Jacfin to Chapter 1 entitled, "Background to the Proposal". The objector is also referred to the pre-contractual material it supplied to the Proponent

during the sale of land transaction and the fact that the objector/vendor direction has been the owner of the Site for almost half a century.

At page 7 Jacfin states:

"The Proponents seek to defer provision of detailed design information (which is critical to understanding the potential environmental impacts) until a later time after any Project Approval is granted. In this way, the Proponents seek to avoid any proper environmental assessment of fundamental aspects of the Project."

This is simply Incorrect. For the objector to have made the submission would suggest that the objector cannot have read the EA. No government agency, including Blacktown Council, concurs with this view.

Director-General's Requirements (DGRs)

At page 7 Jacfin states:

"Because the Preliminary Environmental Assessment Report prepared for the Proponents by Planning Ingenuity and submitted to the Department dated 2 May 2006 did not:

(a) adequately describe the Project; or

(b) differed in material respects from what the Proponents now propose in the EA,

the Director-General's Requirements are inadequate and inappropriate.

In any event, the Application including the EA does not properly address or satisfy the Director-General's requirements."

The Proponent responds that preliminary correspondence with the Department in 2005 sought approval to submit the application as one capable of being dealt with pursuant to Part 3A EPAA. At this time, preliminary DGRs issued.

A preliminary Statement of Environmental Effects was initially lodged with the DOP early in 2006 and circulated to all key stakeholders by the Department. Upon receipt of comments from stakeholder the Proponent was asked to address additional issues and certain issues in further detail.

Additional DGRs issued in July 2007 and the Proponent undertook to comply with these. In order to address issues of concern to some stakeholders the proponent deleted certain features from its draft EA to the satisfaction of those stakeholders.

The DGRs were reviewed by the DOP in May 2008 against those deletions by the Proponent and no alterations were required.

Following the provision of certain other requested information, the EA was lodged with the DOP in December 2008 and exhibition commenced in December 2009. The proponent has been in constant communication with the stakeholders since 2005/6 with DGRs being reviewed as late as mid 2008, within 6 months of lodgement.

In any event, the Jacfin submission does not state how the EA does not properly address or satisfy the DGRs. This is simply an ambit claim with no basis.

Inconsistency with NSW Waste Policy

At page 8 Jacfin states:

"Approval of a massive long-life landfill with significant environmental impacts and residual long term environmental risks and liabilities is completely contrary to the policy objective which has disposal of wastes to landfill as the last resort.

While the MPC appears at first glance to contribute to resource recovery and recycling, it is in fact a low technology sorting, crushing, grinding and composting facility which does not meet modern standards. It is also noted that the Proponents have made no commitments to recovery and recycling of any particular percentage of the waste to be received at the Project site. Clearly, the incentive for the Proponents will be to put as much waste as possible in the Landfill as quickly as possible.

The processing of materials like sand, soil, concrete brick and tile is not glamorous or scientific. It is a process which is necessarily "low technology". It is dealing with large, hard products which are not susceptible to treatment other than by crushing or grinding or screening. These are the modern processes. The old-fashioned process was simply to bury those materials as "waste" in landfills.

Further, the objector is directed to Section 3.1 (page 48) of the EA which provides:

The proponent proposes to construct and operate a RRF (including a MPC and WTS) and a general solid waste (non-putrescible) landfill at their Eastern Creek site. A license for operations will be obtained from DECC (the regulatory body) which will be adhered to throughout operations.

The RRF will have the ability to accept up to two million tonnes of waste per annum, an estimated 50 to 80% (up to 1.6 mtpa, based on maximum capacity intake) of which will be recycled (refer Section 3.1.1).

Waste loads received at the facility that are classified as containing material capable of being recovered or recycled will go through the recovery process, where an estimated 80% of material is expected to be recycled or recovered. After reprocessing or recovery, it will be stored on-site until sold.

The remaining 20% will constitute unsalvageable material and will be directed to the adjoining landfill facility or off-site as appropriate.

In addition to the unsalvageable material left over from the sorting process, some material brought onto the site will be identified outright as unsuitable for recovery and will be directed to the WTS from where it will be transported to the adjoining landfill facility. This will include asbestos waste, which may also bypass the MPC/WTS and be sent directly to the landfill facility. Asbestos identification and management procedures are outlined in Section 16.2.3. Dependent on the volume of material classified outright as unsuitable for recovery, an estimated 20 to 50% of total material received at the site will be sent to landfill.

The above processes are depicted in the process flow diagram shown in Figures 3.1 and 3.2. A summary of key Project information is provided in Table 3.1 and the proposed site layout is shown in Figure 3.3."

With respect, the objector needs a closer examination of the EA.

At page 9 Jacfin states:

"It is asserted by the objector that asbestos waste will have to be properly removed at source to avoid it contaminating the C&D waste stream, as should be happening anyway for OHS reasons if the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2001 (NSW) was being properly enforced. Therefore the approval of a low-technology MPC and the Landfill will be inconsistent with the objectives of the NSW government waste policy."

The Proponent responds that source separation of materials containing asbestos is highly desirable, though Jacfin in paragraph 15 of its own objection makes the Proponent's case.

Asbestos is a continuing and growing problem. In the event that materials containing asbestos are not source separated, there is no magical or high technology way of dealing with it. The 'low technology' way of identifying it and disposing of it by landfill is the only appropriate method. Legislation is in place to

deal with the handling and disposal of asbestos and the Proponent will meet its legislative obligations if the Project proceeds.

No "justifiable demand" for a large landfill

Throughout pages 9 and 10 of its submission, Jacfin asserts that the Proponent has not established that there is a "justifiable demand" for the Landfill as there is existing or approved capacity in the immediate vicinity of the Project site of at least 13,000,000 tonnes (excluding the Envirogard facility which will close shortly) and at least 18,000,000 tonnes capacity in the SMA.

In response, the Proponent states that this claim is not correct. As a general comment, the objector is referred to section 1.7 of the EA (at page 17) which sets out in detail an assessment of the justifiable demand for the Project.

This capacity referred to by Jacfin is largely for putrescible waste and is not to be confused with the application for the Project. Opportunities for handling large volumes of food waste by AWT methods are limited and it makes better commercial sense to reserve available landfill space in those 'putrescible' or class 1 landfills for that material.

The assertions made by Jacfin under this objection category are confused, refuted in the EA and not based on a proper understanding of the waste industry.

Consequences of lack of demand

At page 11 Jacfin states:

"Lack of demand over the life of the Landfill means that:

- a) the Landfill will only ever be partly filled with waste, leaving a large environmental liability legacy being the cost of leachate management and greenhouse gas emissions and the risk of groundwater contamination affecting adjacent properties and the underlying Hawkesbury Sandstone aquifer;*
- b) the Landfill site will not and cannot be rehabilitated in accordance with the EA, to an acceptable standard;'*
- c) there will be pressure on the NSW government by the Proponents to increase the filling rate by accepting even more waste at the Project site, with even more adverse environmental consequences for the environment; and*

- d) there is a significant risk that the Landfill will become an "orphan site" as the Proponents have not demonstrated that they have access to the funds needed to complete rehabilitation of the quarry and cover the cost of long-term leachate management, remediation of groundwater contamination and acquisition of permits for greenhouse gas emissions.*

All of these consequences would be unacceptable. This means that the establishment of the proposed Landfill as proposed is not the appropriate option for rehabilitation of the quarry.

The Proponent rejects this contention, which is not supported by geological evidence. The assertion of 'partial filling' is at best hypothetical and at worst scaremongering.

Operation of a landfill carries with it financial and environmental obligations and these will be supported by the Proponent and by appropriate bonds as set out in the EA. Further, development consent and the conditions attached to a consent run with the land, not with an individual and are accordingly enforceable against all future successors in title.

It is to be noted that the previous owner of the Site, who is a related party to Jacfin, abandoned the Site, carried out no rehabilitation of it, placed the landowning company into voluntary liquidation and, through contractual exclusionary clauses attempted to divest itself of all environmental responsibility for the Site (see contractual conditions attached).

Inadequate Consideration of Project Alternatives

At page 11 Jacfin states:

The "Project Alternatives" considered in section 2.1 and 2.2 of the EA do not canvass all of the possible alternatives nor adequately analyse the costs and benefits of the alternatives, which are postulated. No alternative at all is considered for the MPC.

By way of example, these "Project Alternatives" in the EA in respect to the Landfill assumed that:

- (a) the "do-nothing" alternative will be unacceptable because if the former quarry is left "unattended, unworked and unmanaged", it will become a hazard to the community (which either overlooks the legal obligation on the Proponents as owners of the land to remove all hazards, or implies*

that the Proponents would abandon the site and their obligations if the Landfill is not approved);

The Proponent responds that it is taking its responsibility as owner of the Site seriously, in direct contrast to the actions of Jacfin when it put the company into liquidation requiring the Site to be sold and avoiding its environmental obligations.

(b) there is a need for the Project (which, as noted in the previous section, is not supportable due to the lack of justifiable demand over the life of the Project);

The Proponent has addressed this contention above.

(c) the quarry void needs to be filled with wastes including non-putrescible material (Options 1 and 2) to enable compliance with the aims of SEPP59 which require use of the land as a waste facility (which is incorrect, as SEPP59 imposes no requirements for waste filling or for quarry rehabilitation); There is a requirement for Quarry rehabilitation;

The Proponent responds that without the Quarry being filled there is no "land"- without land it cannot be used to meet the requirements of the SEPP.

(d) the water storage concept (Option 3) could be ruled out because of the prohibitive cost of constructing a "concrete cover" over the top of the 26 hectare quarry void (which is a patently absurd option); and

(e) any rehabilitation option requires the land to be suitable for future industrial redevelopment as an end use (which will never be achieved due to settlement of any materials used to fill the quarry, particularly if they are wastes).

There was no engineering advice received that 'other materials' eg VENM when filled to great depth etc settle any better than brick concrete sand soil. This submission has no intellectual weight.

At page 12 Jacfin states:

The "Project Alternatives" do not include consideration of:

(a) the other existing and future landfill sites which could meet any current demand as well as any which may materialise in the future;

The Proponent responds that this submission is hypothetical and irrelevant to the question of alternatives.

(b) an option for rehabilitation of the former quarry& with inert excavated natural materials either from cut and fill sources on the Project site or from other infrastructure projects (SO as not to attract the Waste and Environment Levy);

The Proponent responds that inert materials would still be leviable and to pay \$40 per tonne x 14,000,000 tonnes (presuming that quantity would be available) plus transport at say \$15.00 per tonne the cost of reclaiming the "Land" (not including compaction costs) would be in the order of \$770million. Taken with the original purchase price of \$82M a figure of \$852,000,000 to reclaim 26Ha is patently ridiculous and uneconomic.

(c) a water supply without a concrete cover.

The Proponent advises that not only is this alternative commercially unattractive, it is not permissible by regulation as only Sydney Water or a statutory catchment authority can do this. Even if it were possible, the size of this void is insignificant to Sydney's water requirements. This submission is absurd.

At page 12 Jacfin states:

"It is also significant that there has been virtually no assessment of the need for the MPC. Its main justification seems to be that it is conveniently located beside the Landfill and it can be conveniently used as a drop off point for wastes before they are disposed to the Landfill. Without meaningful assessment of the alternative uses of the Project, there can be no justification for the Project and the Director-General's Requirements have not been met."

The Proponent responds that without an MPC "conveniently located" to a landfill everything which would go to the landfill would, by definition be landfilled. This would run counter to the objector's previous multiple arguments about the benefits of recycling.

10. Stormwater and Leachate Management

At page 12 Jacfin states:

"The Landfill and MPC will generate massive quantities of contaminated leachate due to the interaction of stormwater with the wastes proposed for handling, processing and disposal."

The Proponent denies that the EA indicates that “massive” quantities of leachate are to be expected. Leachate is not uniform in all landfills and chemicals present in it differ widely. The EA indicates those contaminants which are to be routinely tested for.

The objector is also referred to Section 8.4 of the EA (at page 169) which outlines the following:

“TREATMENT PROCESS

An overview of the entire treatment process is presented in Figure 8.1. This figure summarises the data flow volumes anticipated and potential treatment required before disposal to trade waste.

Additional information presented within this figure is summarised as follows:

- the preliminary treatment system has been designed to process 500m³/day. This is sufficient to process the proposed discharge rates from the landfill leachate collection system; and*
- surface storage capacity of leachate will be available prior to treatment (1,100 m³) and post treatment (1,100 m³). The storage of leachate prior to treatment will be used to house run-off from green waste areas, which will subsequently either be, irrigated back onto the green waste or transferred daily to the treatment system. The post treatment storage facility will be used to house treated water that will be disposed of via other methods, such as on-site dust suppression as outlined in Chapter 6. This process will serve to reduce overall discharge to trade waste. “*

At page 12 Jacfin states:

“Although stormwater and leachate management for the Project is a critical issue, there is no detailed design information on how the Landfill or MPC proposes to address this matter. Further, the proposal to dispose of leachate to the Sydney Water trade waste treatment system is ill defined, unlikely to be permitted and is unsustainable in the long term due to the increasing standards and the impact of extremely large quantities of leachate requiring disposal.”

The Proponent responds that the Alexandria Landfill has experience of this and holds trade waste agreements with Sydney Water. The Proponent already treats leachate at the Alexandria facility to a standard which easily complies with and exceeds the requirement of the Trade Waste Agreement. The Proponent will

meet any conditions imposed upon the Project's approval and/or a trade waste agreement.

The objector is also referred to Section 8.8 of the EA (at page 186) that states:

LEACHATE TREATMENT SYSTEM

Leachate at the site is expected to be treated through a sequence batch reactor (or sequential batch reactor) and, provided approval is obtained for its use, will be followed by a 'Waterfresh' treatment system.

8.8.1 Sequence Batch Reactor

Sequencing batch reactors (SBR) or sequential batch reactors are industrial processing tanks for the treatment of waste water. SBR reactors treat waste water such as sewage or output from anaerobic digesters or mechanical biological treatment facilities in batches. Nitrifying bacteria supplied by Sydney Water converts ammonia to ammonium ion as a soluble nitrate. Oxygen is bubbled through the waste water to reduce biochemical oxygen demand and chemical oxygen demand to make suitable for discharge into sewers or for use on land.

The installation of the SBR consists of a tank with raw wastewater coming in at one end and treated water flowing out the other. The raw waste water is distributed over the whole area of the tank. This helps to mix the incoming influent and the returned activated sludge thus beginning the digestion process.

The sequence batch reactor at the site is expected to be used as a primary treatment system, which will comply with Sydney Water requirements for discharge to sewer. Tanks to be placed at the site will likely be 110,000 L tanks with decanting capacity of approximately 80,000 L. The approximate treatment period will vary between 7 to 9 hours depending on weather (colder weather requiring longer treatment times). However, ammonia concentrations are expected to be low due to a lower level of green waste/organic material expected to be found in landfilled material thus requiring much shorter time for treatment. In the initial stages of the landfill treatment may not be required if leachate quality testing demonstrates that the untreated leachate meets the trade waste requirements.

Whilst this system treats ammonia to negligible levels effluent after the SBR stage is not expected to be able to be used in dust suppression due to other contaminants (and bacteria) being present.

8.8.2 Waterfresh System

The second leachate treatment stage is expected to consist of the WaterFresh treatment to eliminate all the bacteria, reduce the solids and provide adequate dust suppression water able to be discharged to storm water or sprayed.

WaterFresh is an Australian water treatment technology company that has developed a modular and innovative method to treat effluent into potable or A + reuse water within one hour. It provides a wide range of solutions to treating all grades of water using its High Velocity Sonic Disintegrator (HVSD) technology.

WaterFresh Plants utilise a single stage mechanical process to effectively provide total pathogen destruction and hence complete disinfection (a 99.999% reduction of known pathogens in raw sewage). Current design parameters mean that one WaterFresh system is able to treat up to 200,000 – 240,000 Litres per day.

It is expected that the treated effluent from the SBR be run through a series of sand and/or multimedia filters and then into the WaterFresh system. The water may then be stored in tanks for reuse around the site.

Essentially, the SBR will reduce ammonia to negligible levels or totally from the waste water, the filter will minimise the suspended solids and the WaterFresh system will kill pathogens and provide complete disinfection. The proponent's associate commercial entity is presently in the process of seeking approval for operations at Alexandria Landfill. The water treatment systems are expected to be placed on the northeastern side of the quarry (at the surface).

At page 13 Jacfin states:

"There is already an acknowledgment by the Proponents' consultants that the criteria for discharge to Sydney water's trade waste system will be exceeded, and there is no indication how Sydney Water will be able to accept over the long-term life of the Project, and its subsequent rehabilitation stage, the massive volumes of leachate which could require treatment."

The Proponent has addressed this above.

At page 13 Jacfin states:

"Another significant stormwater/leachate deficiency relates to the drainage of contaminated water into the surrounding catchments from the MPC."

There is no proposal to drain contaminated water into surrounding catchments. Jacfin is directed to Figure 8.1 in the EA.

At page 13 Jacfin states:

"It appears from the EA that a number of areas where waste handling and storage activities occur will just drain from the Project site without proper detention or treatment. Not only would this inundate adjoining land with stormwater containing contaminants, these contaminants could include asbestos which could settle out elsewhere in the catchment. The land and water contamination risks associated with these impacts has (sic) not been properly assessed, if at all. This compounds the problems which will be associated with the lack of capacity on site to detain contaminated leachate from the Landfill. These issues have been inadequately assessed in the EA. The inadequacies include but are not limited to:

- (a) miscalculation of the volume of leachate generated from seepage and from large storm events;*
- (b) errors in the modelling assumptions; and*
- (c) failure to consider the long term impacts of climate change.*

This submission displays a lack of understanding of the differentiation between leachate generation and its management and stormwater run off and the manner in which it will be dealt. As a result of this confusion the consultant has indiscriminately intermingled quotations, facts estimates and proposals from various parts of the EA. The objector's consultant is referred to the Storm Report which is appendix A to the EA. This answers the objector's queries.

Absence of a proper landfill lining system

At page 15 Jacfin states:

"Considering the size of the landfill, and the quantity and type of waste to be received, it is inevitable that the resulting leachate and its contaminants will migrate from the landfill, particularly in the upper weathered clay strata. There is also a significant risk that contaminated leachate will migrate into the Hawkesbury sandstone aquifer below the base of the quarry."

There is no technical evidence to support this submission. However, additional data on this aspect is presently being collected by the Proponent which may propose grouting of the same kind as used on the Sydney Harbour tunnel project as an alternative to lining if geological conditions are suitable.

Odour

At page 16 Jacfin states:

“Odour emission from the Landfill and MPC will be a significant issue which has not been adequately addressed in the EA. Not only will it affect local residents, it will also compromise the ability to establish a prestigious employment area...”

Jacfin does not produce any technical evidence to support this submission.

The Proponent refers Jacfin to Appendix E of the EA, being the Air Quality – Odour and Dust report prepared by Holmes Air Sciences (**Holmes Report**).

The Holmes Report has assessed the dust and odour impacts associated with the proposed materials processing centre, waste transfer station and non-putrescible Class 2 inert and solid waste landfill facility. Dispersion modelling has been used to predict off-site dust and odour levels due to the proposed activities.

Holmes has used DECC requirements for meteorological data for air dispersion modelling (see page 5) in preparing its report. Odour modelling results in accordance with DECC odour assessment criteria are set out in Table 10 (page 21) and show the extent to which odours are predicted to occur for 99% of the time of the Project's operations.

The assessment of odour impacts is set out on page 26 and provides:

*“Odour modelling results are shown in Figure 11. The contours extend further to the north and south, consistent with the predominant wind patterns in the area. It can be seen that the most stringent DECC odour criteria, 2 odour units, **does not extend into any residential areas, suggesting that adverse odour impacts from the project would not occur.**”* (Emphasis ours)

The Holmes report concludes (at page 27):

“Odour levels at nearest receptors were predicted to be below the most stringent assessment criterion noted by the DECC. The results therefore suggested that there would be no adverse odour impacts associated with the project. Modelling assumed that some reduction to “standard” odour emissions from Class 2 landfills were appropriate and landfill gas monitoring would be important to show that the odour emissions are as low as anticipated”.

Dust

At page 17 Jacfin states:

"There would be numerous dust sources associated with the MPC and the Landfill...It is not possible for a proper assessment of dust impacts to be undertaken and it has not been possible for the Proponents to adequately consider the impact of dust emissions in the EA."

The Proponent refutes this submission and refers Jacfin to Chapter of the EA (page 189) that presents the outcomes of the air quality assessment undertaken for the Project, which assessed the potential for dust and odour emissions from the Project to impact air quality of the surrounding community. Measures are included to ensure identified potential impacts are appropriately managed. The Chapter sets out the key findings of the assessment of the Holmes Air Sciences report in Appendix E of the EA.

An air quality assessment was undertaken for the Project, addressing both construction and operational activities. Management and mitigation measures proposed to reduce particulate matter emissions generated by the Project will ensure that dust emissions are minimised to the most practical extent. These measures are set out on page 200 as follows:

- *"All operating internal roads outside of the pit, and operational areas at the RRF will be sealed;*
- *Water spray mists and/or sprinkler systems to be used for dust suppression as follows:*
 - *At crushing, grinding and chipping operations;*
 - *Along perimeter berms;*
 - *At all material stockpiles;*
 - *Along internal unsealed haul roads, applied by water cart at an application rate of at 1-2L/minute;*
- *Use of onboard reservoirs on the site dump trucks to allow wetting whilst in motion;*
- *Wetting of vehicles with potentially dusty loads, prior to unloading;*
- *Construction of perimeter berms approximately 10m in height around the main area of operations to provide a barrier for dust emissions;*

- *Planting of trees in berms, which when mature will serve as further mitigation of off-site dust emissions;*
- *Cleaning spills of potentially dust materials immediately;*
- *Regular cleaning of paved roads;*
- *Consideration to application of binding agents to pit haul roads if required; and*
- *Wheel wash for all vehicles travelling off-site.*

In practice, the dust emissions are likely to be controlled beyond the level assumed in the modelling, however, given that the air dispersion modelling highlighted the potential for short-term air quality impacts to occur, the operations will need to adopt best practice mitigation measures.

The EA concludes that the annual average particulate matter emissions and dust deposition rates are predicted to comply with DECC air quality criteria throughout the Project.

Landfill gas collection and treatment deficiencies

At page 17 Jacfin states:

"No evaluation of landfill gas quantities has been undertaken. Given the current concerns about global warming and odour potential, the evaluation undertaken and proposed management measures (passive venting to the atmosphere) is inadequate. A landfill as large as is proposed should include landfill gas collection and treatment system."

The Proponent refers Jacfin to page 201 of the EA that provides the following in relation to Landfill Gas Management:

"Landfill gas (LFG) will be managed by perimeter gas drainage layers around the quarry above the regional groundwater table (saturated geology). They are likely to be 25 m bgl.

The gas drainage layer is likely to be an aggregate filled trench with a width of approximately 1 metre with stages of horizontal and vertical pipes to the surface. They will intercept and vent landfill gas that is migrating towards the periphery of the waste mass, diverting it from entering the adjacent substrate, and will reduce gas pressure along the flanks.

These gas drainage layers will be raised as filling progresses up the pit. It is expected that the trench be capped appropriately to stop infiltration of water, with a final capping provided at the end of landfilling. Gas is expected to be passively vented at the perimeter of the pit or at suitable places with the use of reticulated gas systems.

Following construction of the gas management system, gas monitoring will be undertaken as per DECC (1996) Environment Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills. Unless otherwise approved by DECC, monitoring will be conducted monthly for initial operations, and if no adverse impacts are observed, will be reduced to quarterly after six months of operations and to annually after 18 months of operation.

Monitoring would include a walkover along chimneys with monitoring of landfill gas (methane and hydrogen sulphide) undertaken using a suitable LFG monitor e.g. GA 2000, capable of reading percentage gas and percentage LEL. It should also include recording of odour observations.

Monitoring would include a walkover along chimneys with monitoring of landfill gas (methane and hydrogen sulphide) undertaken using a suitable LFG monitor e.g. GA 2000, capable of reading percentage gas and percentage LEL. It should also include recording of odour observations.

Asbestos

At page 17 Jacfin states:

"The handling and disposal of asbestos wastes is relied on by the Proponents as one of the important justifications for the Project. This is because C&D waste contaminated with asbestos has been growing in quantity due to the poor practices followed in the demolition industry.

Despite strict legal requirements under both OHS and environmental laws forbidding the practice, the industry continues to mix asbestos with the general demolition wastes due to inadequate procedures to identify, bag and quarantine asbestos before other demolition occurs involving non-asbestos materials. This growing problem is noted in the WARR 2007. When such contamination occurs, it is not possible to recover or recycle CRD wastes containing asbestos as the dust, which is generated, is hazardous. These poor practices are the reason why the quantity of this type of waste continues to grow....

The Proponents of the Project claim that the asbestos which enters the Project site will be in bags which can be safely handled and then disposed and buried. This is misleading as most of the asbestos-contaminated waste materials will

come in truck loads mixed with other CRD or C&I wastes or in trailers brought to the Project site by householders.

Experience has established that it is not possible to screen all loads of CRD waste to ensure it is not contaminated with asbestos-bearing materials. Asbestos containing materials, particularly asbestos fibre building materials are often indistinguishable from non-asbestos materials, particularly when the public are disposing of mixed wastes.

The EA makes no attempt to quantify the amount of asbestos-contaminated wastes which would enter the Project site in that way and in the absence of this information; no assessment can be made of the environment, health and safety risks.

There are many ways in which hazardous asbestos dust can escape to the atmosphere as a result of MPC and Landfill operations including, without limitation:

- (a) waste loads with asbestos contaminated materials may not be properly covered. particularly in mixed waste loads by construction and demolition contractors or householders, resulting in contamination of the Project site and roads leading to it:*
- (b) equipment used at storage and transit areas of the Project Site could inadvertently come into contact with bagged asbestos or un-bagged asbestos material, causing dust to escape: No see EA at pp*
- (c) asbestos containing bags or loose materials could be damaged in the course of transit or deposition in the Landfill;*
- (d) asbestos could be present in contaminated soils deposited in the Landfill:
or*
- (e) stormwater inundation of the Landfill could scour cover material, in the proposed Landfill. resulting in the exposure of asbestos fibres, which could be then transported during pump out operations - this could lead to asbestos fibres in stormwater channels extending throughout the catchment. No so – storm water ponds may use rubber liners*

Each pathway will generate dust contaminated with asbestos at varying levels which will be difficult, if not impossible, to monitor. These pathways will be dependent on the design of the Landfill and the places where asbestos activities occur over time. For example, dust generated from activities will change as the Landfill depth changes. This has not been adequately described in the EA and

consequently, the different exposure pathways have either been ignored or inadequately assessed in the EA.

Scientific evidence indicates that even exposure to small quantities of asbestos is causative of mesothelioma, a deadly disease. There have been numerous cases where environmental exposure to small doses of asbestos have been accepted by the Dust Diseases Tribunal in NSW as the cause of this disease.

For these reasons, asbestos waste handling and disposal facilities should not be located in proximity to residential areas or employment areas. The absence of a detailed risk assessment of such well-known asbestos risks is a fatal flaw in the EA. The Proponents cannot demonstrate that there is no risk of asbestos exposure, which is inconsistent with the precautionary principle.

There is no evidence to support the submissions made by Jacfin in relation to asbestos above. The objector is referred to the EA that details comprehensively how asbestos will be handled at the Site. Further, the Proponent will be governed by applicable laws together with any additional conditions of approval.

Traffic/Roads

At page 19 Jacfin states:

"The proposal will generate unreasonably higher traffic loads throughout the day during peak periods than any existing or likely future permissible development in the locality. The Proponent has significantly underestimated the traffic which will enter and leave the Project site if it is to actually receive the amount of waste for which approval is sought. This is because the traffic projections are based on all waste entering the Project site in large size vehicles, which is dearly not what is intended to happen..."

Access for the Project site should be wholly or mainly to or from Archbold Road to the M4 via new access ramps. The access should not be via a right-of-way or through the Employment zoned lands to the south of the Project site. Public use of a right-of-way transporting mixed, hazardous offensive or putrescible material is unacceptable."

This assertion is patently false and the assessment indicates that the projected traffic load will be less than when quarrying was in full operation! This submission should be given no weight.

Further, the submission is directly contrary to the wishes of the Blacktown Council and the Minchinbury residential community. Such a restriction would amount to an unfair restraint on trade.

Noise

At page 19 Jacfin states:

"Information and assessment of noise in the noise assessment report accompanying the EA is inadequate and in some cases, erroneous."

The Proponent refers Jacfin to Section 10 of the EA (at page 204) that provides an assessment of the potential for noise from the Project to impact the surrounding community, taking into consideration the existing noise conditions. It also outlines noise mitigation measures to be employed.

The noise impact assessment assessed potential noise impacts associated with construction works, general site operations, project-related traffic on the roads surrounding the site and cumulative impacts from the Project and existing industrial facilities in the area.

The methodology used was in accordance with the DECC (2000) *Industrial Noise Policy* (INP), together with the DECC (1994) *Environmental Noise Control Manual* (ENCM) and DECC (1999a) *Environmental Criteria for Road Traffic Noise* (ECRTN).

The EA recommends certain management/mitigation measures that the Proponent is prepared to undertake as part of its conditions of consent, should the Project be given approval. The EA (at page 219) provides:

"Given the site's location near to residences, due consideration was given from the outset to minimising potential noise impacts to the surrounding neighbours. The Project design incorporates the following noise mitigation measures, which were included in the noise modelling:

- *restriction of normal hours of operation to 6am to 10pm, with landfilling operations further restricted to the hours between 6am and 6pm (receipt of material would only occur after 10pm on occasion); and*
- *construction of impervious barriers at various positions around the facility, including 10m high barriers to the north, north-west, west and south of the main area of operations and retention of the existing earth mound to the north-east of the quarry pit.*

In addition, it is recommended that the following noise mitigation measures be included in a Noise Management Plan prepared for the site, potentially as part of the overall WMP:

- *all on-site, fixed and mobile diesel powered plant, excluding road vehicles, are to be correctly fitted and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Particular attention is to be given to engine exhaust systems and the care and maintenance of mufflers.*

To reduce construction noise experienced at the nearby residences, the following ENCM time limits for construction activities where construction noise is audible at residential premises will be adhered to:

- *Monday to Friday, 7am to 6pm;*
- *Saturday, 8am to 1pm (or 7am to 1pm if inaudible at residential premises);*
and
- *No construction on Sundays or public holidays."*

The report concludes (at page 220) that noise levels generated by the Project during construction and operations are not predicted to exceed relevant DECC criteria at sensitive receivers and can be managed by implementation of management measures outlined above.

Further, the EA concludes, ***"no adverse cumulative impacts from Project noise plus existing industrial noise in the area are predicted. Night-time operations are not expected to cause sleep disturbance and no significant noise impacts from road traffic generated by the Project are predicted."*** (Emphasis ours)

Greenhouse gas emissions

At page 20 Jacfin states:

"Significant greenhouse gas emissions will be associated with the degradation of organic wastes in the Landfill during its life and after the Landfill ceases to take waste."

The objector is directed to Chapter 18 of the EA that estimates gas emissions from the Project, makes recommendations for minimising emissions and assesses the impact of anticipated emissions. The report concludes that based on the magnitude of emissions estimated from the Project, there will be no direct measurable environmental effect due to the emissions of greenhouse gases from the project.

Greenhouse gas emissions will result primarily from activities associated with the Project that consume energy. When compared to the reported greenhouse gas emissions for 2005, the Project is predicted to contribute less than 0.003% of NSW annual emissions. Management and monitoring measures presented in

Section 18.3 will be implemented to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from the Project.

Post closure risks and costs

At page 21 Jacfin submits:

“The proposed Landfill site will be unsuitable for redevelopment (on top of the Landfill) due to land settlement issues and potentially, as a result of methane emissions from the degradation of wastes in the Landfill. The inability to use the land for buildings or significant structures post-closure removes one of the major justifications for the Project and leaves the Project site with little residual value against which to offset the ongoing costs of Landfill rehabilitation.

The Proponent's experience at its Alexandria site are that the filled area is suitable for a range of income producing activities and it is not the Proponent's intention to leave the closed site in a state where its future use is sterilised. To the contrary, it is the Proponent's intention to derive a future commercial benefit from the land.

There is no evidence to support the wild assertions made by the objector in relation to various hypothetical post closure scenarios as none of these bear any connection to the factual evidence.

It is agreed that the cap over the Landfill (assuming it is completely filled) will need to be maintained to prevent infiltration of rainfall.

It is agreed that it is normal landfill rehabilitation practice to retain an inward pressure gradient by pumping leachate from the waste mass down to the level of the groundwater (which, for the Landfill, is approximately 50 metres below surface level). At this particular site however, the evidence is that with an effective landfill cap to prevent infiltration and appropriate grouting to prevent ingress there is unlikely to be great volume of leachate to be pumped and certainly less than when the landfill was operational.

The evidence is that there is unlikely to be an odour effect from this site in residential areas even whilst operational and when closed with an effective cap would be non existent.

Based upon the Proponent's experience of leachate quality and the geology of this site and the proposed management measures there is minimal or no risk of contamination of groundwater as asserted by the objector.

It is to be noted that the objector's related company as vendor of the Site was a company in liquidation and one which sought to contractually indemnify itself against environmental liability for contamination known to have taken place on part of its land.

By contrast the Proponent has a proven history of taking and managing an environmentally difficult landfill site and meeting its legal obligations.

Financial assurance

The objector finally, and rather disingenuously, states (at page 22):

"A long term liability for rehabilitation will begin to accrue as soon as any wastes were deposited in the Landfill. In addition, there could be other long-term liabilities such as the cost of asbestos- related personal injury claims. It cannot be assumed that these costs will only be incurred 20 years (when the approved life of the Project needs) in the future when the Project operations cease. This is because:

(a) the Project may be economically unviable due to lack of demand or due to the costs of proper management of the Landfill and MPC; and

(b) The Proponents or future operator could become insolvent (with no one willing to purchase the Project due to its environmental risks).

The Proponent has not demonstrated that they have the financial resources to deal with these costs, nor have they proposed to set aside an appropriate portion of its revenues to meet the potential rehabilitation and environmental liabilities.

With respect, the Proponent initially offered to pay the objector's associated company \$145 million for the land in 2005. In the event the Liquidator rejected the Proponent's offer and the Proponent eventually paid only \$82 million for the Site to a company in liquidation which contractually absolved itself of environmental liability for the past 50 years of quarrying and for an Asphalt batching plant.

Payment of \$82 million to the objector's company for the land must be adequate proof both of the proponent's solvency and its financial ability to carry through the project.

These objections are facile, confused and without foundation. They constitute a "low rent" objection which, in the opinion of the Proponent can only have been stimulated by motives of resentment and fear of commercial competition.

Conclusion

The objection by Jacfin, whilst lengthy, contains no proper planning or environmental considerations that have not been properly and adequately addressed in the EA. It contains misunderstanding of the applicable law. Other objections are considered disingenuous, bordering on bad faith. The objection must be considered in light of the history of Jacfin and its associated entities and its relationship with the Proponent. The Proponent submits that Jacfin's objection should be given no weight.

					(AR 1992)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	316	ANNUAL RETURN				
	316E	CORRECTIONS				
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN				
04/11/91	316	05/12/91 4 pages	04/11/91	00003617B	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				(AR 1991)		
	316	ANNUAL RETURN				
	316E	CORRECTIONS				
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN				
09/04/91	203	17/04/91 1 pages	05/04/91	001113787	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	203A	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS				

end of document list

Pre ASIC Documents

State	Date Received	Form Code	Status
NSW	17/11/89	66	RCVD
NSW	05/02/90	61A	RCVD
NSW	15/02/90	66	RCVD
NSW	05/03/90	24B	RCVD
NSW	12/06/90	61A	RCVD
NSW	15/08/90	66	RCVD
NSW	31/12/90	M'FICHE	

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Land and Property Information **LAND AND PROPERTY SEARCHES**

LAND AND PROPERTY INFORMATION NEW SOUTH WALES -- TITLE SEARCH

FOLIO: 102/1028252

SEARCH DATE	TIME	EDITION NO	DATE
10/11/2004	3:43 PM	2	9/9/2003

LAND

LOT 102 IN DEPOSITED PLAN 1028252
 AT WALLGROVE
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: BLACKTOWN
 PARISH OF MELVILLE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND
 TITLE DIAGRAM: DP1028252

FIRST SCHEDULE

JACFIN PTY. LIMITED

SECOND SCHEDULE (5 NOTIFICATIONS)

1. RESERVATIONS AND CONDITIONS IN THE CROWN GRANT(S)
2. DP262213 RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY AFFECTING THE PART(S) SHOWN SO
BURDENED IN THE TITLE DIAGRAM
3. DP262213 EASEMENT FOR SERVICES AFFECTING THE PART(S) SHOWN SO
BURDENED IN THE TITLE DIAGRAM
4. X17072 COVENANT AFFECTING PART OF THE LAND ABOVE DESCRIBED
SHOWN IN PLAN ANNEXED TO X17072
5. DP1028252 RESTRICTION(S) ON THE USE OF LAND

NOTATIONS

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS: NIL

*** END OF SEARCH ***

Legalco Online Information System

ASIC Current Extract Date: 10 Nov 2004 Time: 16:16:44

Section 1274B

This extract has been prepared by the Australian Securities & Investments Commission from information it obtained, by using a data processor, from the national database.

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000 967 902 JACFIN PTY LTD

Document No

ACN (Australian Company Number): 000 967 902
Incorporated in: New South Wales
Previous State Number: 14228613
Registration Date: 29/02/1972
Next Review Date: 28/02/2005
Company bound by: ACN (Australian Company Number)
Australian Business Number: 44 000 967 902

Current Organisation Details

Name : JACFIN PTY LTD
Name Start: 26/07/1978
Status : Registered
Type : AUSTRALIAN PROPRIETARY COMPANY
Class : LIMITED BY SHARES
Subclass : PROPRIETARY COMPANY

Registered Office

IRISH & SAUNDERS 19 RICHMOND AVENUE CREMORNE NSW 2090
S Date: 27/09/2004

1E0288852

Principal Place of Business

IRISH & SAUNDERS 19 RICHMOND AVENUE CREMORNE NSW 2090
Start Date: 12/09/2004

1E0288852

Directors

JACQUELYN ISOBEL WATERHOUSE
U 83 94-98 ALFRED STREET MILSONS POINT NSW 2061
Born: 29/10/1946 - SYDNEY NSW
Appointment Date: 10/03/1972

0E8857391

Secretary

JACQUELYN ISOBEL WATERHOUSE
U 83 94-98 ALFRED STREET MILSONS POINT NSW 2061

0E8857391

Born: 29/10/1946 - SYDNEY NSW
Appointment Date: 10/03/1972

Share Structure

Class: ORD	0E6996173
ORDINARY	(AR 2001)
Number of Shares/Interests Issued :	2
Total Amount (if any) Paid / Taken to be Paid:	2.00
Total Amount Due and Payable :	0.00

Members

Class	: ORD	No. Held:	2	0E9122663
Beneficially Held:	YES	Paid	: FULLY	
JACQUELYN ISOBEL WATERHOUSE				
U 83 94-96 ALFRED STREET MILSONS POINT NSW 2061				

Note: For each class of shares issued by a company, ASIC records the details of the twenty members of the class (based on shareholdings). The details of any other members holding the same number of shares as the twentieth ranked member will also be recorded by ASIC on the database. Where available, historical records show that a member has ceased to be ranked amongst the twenty members. This may, but does not necessarily mean, that they have ceased to be a member of the company.

Documents Received

Date Received	Form Type	Date Processed	No. Pages	Effective Date	
20/09/2004	484	20/09/2004	2	17/09/2004	1E0288852
	484 CHANGE TO COMPANY DETAILS				
	484B CHANGE OF REGISTERED ADDRESS				
	484C CHANGE OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS (ADDRESS)				
11/09/2003	484	19/09/2003	2	11/09/2003	0E9122663
	484N CHANGE TO COMPANY DETAILS CHANGES TO (MEMBERS) SHARE HOLDINGS				
13/06/2003	304	13/06/2003	1	11/06/2003	0E8857391
	304C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
13/12/2002	304	20/12/2002	2	13/12/2002	018654791
	304A NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE TO OFFICEHOLDERS OF AUSTRALIAN COMPANY				
05/06/2002	316	05/06/2002	3	03/06/2002	0E7310156
	316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY				(AR 2002)
29/04/2002	902	03/05/2002	1	29/04/2002	0E7239373
	902 SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT				
				Alters	0E6 996 173
28/03/2002	304	28/03/2002	1	28/03/2002	0E7194700
	304C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
28/03/2002	902	03/05/2002	1	28/03/2002	0E7194699
	902 SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT				
				Alters	0E6 996 173

31/01/2002	316	03/05/2002	3	31/01/2002	0E6996173 (AR 2001) Altered by 0E7 194 699 Altered by 0E7 239 373
316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY				
19/10/2001	203	19/10/2001	1	15/10/2001	0E6312806
203	NOTIFICATION OF				
203A	CHANGE OF ADDRESS				
203G	CHANGE OF ADDRESS - PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS				
12/10/2000	316	11/11/2000	3	09/10/2000	00096790K (AR 2000)
316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY				
11/04/2000	316	28/04/2000	3	06/04/2000	00096790J (AR 1999)
316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY				
19/10/1999	304	26/10/1999	2	14/10/1999	015509412
304C	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
29/09/1998	316	04/11/1998	3	01/09/1998	00096790I (AR 1998)
316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY				
04/1998	316	29/04/1998	4	06/04/1998	00096790H (AR 1997)
316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY				
16/03/1998	304	24/03/1998	1	04/02/1998	013396941
304A	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE TO OFFICEHOLDERS OF AUSTRALIAN COMPANY				
03/12/1996	316	23/12/1996	4	26/11/1996	00096790G (AR 1996)
316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY				
16/09/1996	304	26/09/1996	2	10/09/1996	011810091
304C	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
20/06/1996	304	25/06/1996	2	18/06/1996	010485300
304C	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
29/04/1996	203	02/05/1996	1	22/04/1996	010447588
203A	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS				
29/03/1996	316	29/03/1996	6	27/02/1996	010941447 (AR 1995)
316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY				
22/09/1995	316	28/09/1995	6	22/09/1995	009650251 (AR 1994)
316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY				
02/06/1994	316	21/06/1994	6	31/12/1993	007105865 (AR 1993)
316	ANNUAL RETURN				
316P	CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
316L	ANNUAL RETURN				
19/08/1993	316	30/08/1993	4	31/12/1992	005016404 (AR 1992)
316L	ANNUAL RETURN				
01/05/1992	316	11/05/1992	4	01/05/1992	00096790B (AR 1991)
316	ANNUAL RETURN				
316E	CORRECTIONS				
316L	ANNUAL RETURN				
24/02/1992	203	26/02/1992	1	28/02/1992	002855164
203A	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS				

01/11/1991	316	14/11/1991	4	01/11/1991	00096790A
316	ANNUAL RETURN				(AR 1990)
316E	CORRECTIONS				
316L	ANNUAL RETURN				

Pre-ASIC Documents

State	Date Received	Form Code	Status
NSW	31/07/1990	66	RCVD
NSW	28/08/1990	61A	RCVD
NSW	31/12/1990	M'FICHE	

Note: Where the expression "Unknown" is shown, the precise date may be available from records taken over on 1 January 1991 and held by the ASIC in paper or microfiche.

*** End of Extract ***

DIAL A DUMP PTY LTD

Account	3dial999
User	admin
ACN/ARBN/State Number	000 967 902
Client Reference	
Our Reference	26236303
Billing Charge Code	955A
Billing Reference Number	
Authority Fee	\$ 9.00
Legalco Management Pty Ltd Fee	\$ 4.80
Misc. Charges	\$ 0.00
GST	\$ 1.38
TOTAL	\$ 15.18



ASIC

Australian Securities & Investments Commission

National Names Index

Index of corporate and business names

SEARCH TIPS

Extracted from ASIC's database at 16:09:14 on 10/11/2004

Name JACFIN PTY LTD

ACN 000 967 902

ABN 44 000 967 902

Type Australian Proprietary Company, Limited By Shares

Registration Date 29/02/1972

Next Review Date 28/02/2005

Status Registered

Locality of Registered Office Cremorne NSW 2090

Jurisdiction Australian Securities & Investments Commission

Previous State NSW

Previous Number 14228613

Former Name(s) JACQUELYN WATERHOUSE (SALES) PTY LTD

These are the documents that ASIC has most recently received from or in relation to this organisation. Page numbers are shown if processing is complete and the document is available for purchase.

Date	Number	Pages	Description
20/09/2004	1E0288852	2	484 Change to Company Details Change of Registered Address 484C Change of Principal Place of Business (Address)
11/09/2003	0E9122663	2	484N Change to Company Details Changes to (Members) Share Holdings
13/06/2003	0E8857391	1	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder

COMPLETE DOCUMENT LISTING



Billor Code: 17301
Ref: 2290009679023

You can find out more about this company or order copies of the documents from the following ASIC information brokers:

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[ABR Pty Ltd](#)



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Australian Securities & Investments Commission

National Names Index

Index of corporate and business names

SEARCH TIPS

Extracted from ASIC's database at 16:09:26 on 10/11/2004

Name JACFIN PTY LTD

ACN 000 967 902

ABN 44 000 967 902

These are the documents that ASIC has most recently received from or in relation to this organisation. Page numbers are shown if processing is complete and the document is available for purchase.

Date	Number	Pages	Description
20/09/2004	1E0288852	2	484 Change to Company Details Change of Registered Address 484C Change of Principal Place of Business (Address)
11/09/2003	0E9122663	2	484N Change to Company Details Changes to (Members) Share Holdings
13/06/2003	0E8857391	1	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
13/12/2002	018654791	2	304A Notification of Change to Officeholders of Australian Company
05/06/2002	0E7310156	3	316L (AR 2002) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
29/04/2002	0E7239373	1	902 Supplementary Document
28/03/2002	0E7194700	1	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
28/03/2002	0E7194699	1	902 Supplementary Document
31/01/2002	0E6996173	3	316L (AR 2001) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
19/10/2001	0E6312806	1	203 Notification of Change of Address 203G Change of Address - Principal Place of Business
12/10/2000	00096790K	3	316L (AR 2000) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
11/04/2000	00096790J	3	316L (AR 1999) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
19/10/1999	015509412	2	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
29/09/1998	00096790I	3	316L (AR 1998) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
08/04/1998	00096790H	4	316L (AR 1997) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
16/03/1998	013396941	1	304A Notification of Change to Officeholders of Australian Company
03/12/1996	00096790G	4	316L (AR 1996) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
16/09/1996	011810091	2	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
20/06/1996	010485300	2	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
29/04/1996	010447588	1	203A Notification of Change of Address
29/02/1996	010941447	6	316L (AR 1995) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
22/09/1995	009650251	6	316L (AR 1994) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
02/06/1994	007105865	6	316 (AR 1993) Annual Return Change of Name or Address of Officeholder 316L Annual Return
19/08/1993	005016404	4	316L (AR 1992) Annual Return
01/05/1992	00096790B	4	316 (AR 1991) Annual Return Corrections 316L Annual Return
24/02/1992	002855164	1	203A Notification of Change of Address
01/11/1991	0096790A	4	316 (AR 1990) Annual Return Corrections 316L Annual Return

END OF LIST



Biller Code: 17301
Ref: 2290009679023

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SEARCH TIPS

Extracted from ASIC's database at 16:47:28 on 11/11/2004

Name FITZPATRICK INVESTMENTS PTY LTD

ACN 001 662 862

ABN 42 001 662 862


These are the documents that ASIC has most recently received from this organisation. Page numbers are shown if processing is complete and the document is available for purchase.

Date	Number	Pages	Description
05/12/2003	0E9436798	2	484B Change to Company Details Change of Registered Address
17/12/2002	0E8150141	3	316 (AR 2002) Annual Return Change to Principal Place of Business 316L Annual Return - Proprietary Company
20/12/2001	0E6659965	3	316L (AR 2001) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
30/03/2001	0E5790016	2	203A Notification of Change of Address
18/01/2001	0E5451159	3	316L (AR 2000) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
14/12/2000	0E5221513	1	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
20/01/2000	0E4063660	3	316L (AR 1999) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
17/01/2000	016047272	3	902 Supplementary Document
17/01/2000	016047297	3	902 Supplementary Document
26/10/1999	015828562	32	309A Notification of Details of a Charge
03/02/1999	5E0393073	4	316L (AR 1998) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
29/01/1999	015032422	1	203G Notification of Change of Address - Principal Place of Business
11/09/1997	5E0233213	4	316L (AR 1997) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
29/08/1997	5E0229093	1	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
29/11/1996	5E0102619	4	316L (AR 1996) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
02/02/1996	00166286F	4	316L (AR 1995) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
24/02/1995	00166286E	4	316L (AR 1994) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
28/02/1994	00166286D	4	316L (AR 1993) Annual Return
28/07/1993	004545367	1	312A Notification of Discharge
15/03/1993	004233527	4	316L (AR 1992) Annual Return
03/01/1992	00166286B	4	316 (AR 1991) Annual Return Corrections 316L Annual Return
08/04/1991	000324913	2	304A Notification of Change to Officeholders of Australian Company
18/03/1991	0166286A	4	316 (AR 1990) Annual Return Corrections 316L Annual Return
30/01/1991	000510824	16	309A Notification of Details of a Charge

END OF LIST



Biller Code: 17301
Ref: 2290016628625


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ASIC Current Extract Date: 11 Nov 2004 Time: 16:48:18

Section 1274B

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The Information Division of the Australian Securities & Investments Commission is certified under the Australian Quality Standard AS 3901 (International Standard ISO 9001).

001 662 862 FITZPATRICK INVESTMENTS PTY LTD

Document No

ACN (Australian Company Number): 001 662 862
Incorporated in: New South Wales
Previous State Number: 21891342
Registration Date: 14/12/1978
Next Review Date: 14/12/2004
Company bound by: ACN (Australian Company Number)
Australian Business Number: 42 001 662 862

Current Organisation Details

Name : FITZPATRICK INVESTMENTS PTY LTD
Name Start: 09/08/1979
Status : Registered
Type : AUSTRALIAN PROPRIETARY COMPANY
Class : LIMITED BY SHARES
Subclass : PROPRIETARY COMPANY

Registered Office

5/2501 44 MARKET STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000
Start Date: 12/12/2003

0E9436798

Principal Place of Business

U 2003 HIGHGATE APARTMENTS 127-153 KENT STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000
Start Date: 03/12/2002

0E8150141
(AR 2002)

Directors

HUNTER RUSSELL COTTLE
'HIGHGATE APARTMENTS' U 2003 127 KENT STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000
Born: 16/07/1941 - SYDNEY NSW
Appointment Date: 14/12/1978

0E5221513

RAE EDWINA COTTLE
'HIGHGATE APARTMENTS' U 2003 127 KENT STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000
Born: 07/11/1941 - SYDNEY NSW
Appointment Date: 14/12/1978

0E5221513

Secretary

HUNTER RUSSELL COTTLE
 'HIGHGATE APARTMENTS' U 2003 127 KENT STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000
 Born: 16/07/1941 - SYDNEY NSW
 Appointment Date: 14/12/1978

0E5221513

RAE EDWINA COTTLE
 'HIGHGATE APARTMENTS' U 2003 127 KENT STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000
 Born: 07/11/1941 - SYDNEY NSW
 Appointment Date: 02/04/1991

0E5221513

Share Structure

Class:	ORD		00166286A
	ORDINARY SHARES		(AR 1990)
Number of Shares/Interests Issued	:	2	
Total Amount (if any) Paid / Taken to be Paid:	:	2.00	
Total Amount Due and Payable	:	0.00	

Members

Class	: ORD	No. Held:	1	0E5451159
Beneficially Held:	YES	Paid	: FULLY	(AR 2000)
RAE EDWINA COTTLE				
'HIGHGATE APARTMENTS' U 2003 127 KENT STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000				
Class	: ORD	No. Held:	1	0E8150141
Beneficially Held:	NO	Paid	: FULLY	(AR 2002)
HUNTER RUSSELL COTTLE				
'HIGHGATE APARTMENTS' U 2003 127-153 KENT STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000				

Charges Registered and Related Documents Received

Note: A charge is some form of security given over the property/assets of the company. In order to obtain details of the 'amount secured by a charge', 'the property charged', the property released from a charge or the documents relating to a satisfaction, assignment or change in details, it is necessary to obtain a 'CHARGES EXTRACT'.

ASIC Charge Number	: 170429	Status	: Satisfied
Date and time Registered	: 30/01/1991 10:49:00	Fixed/floating	: Fixed
Date Created	: 20/12/1990		
Chargee/Trustee	: 123 123 124 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA		

Documents Received

Form	Description	Date	Proc'd	No.	Document No
Type		Lodged		Pages	
309	NOTIFICATION OF DETAILS OF A CHARGE	30/01/1991	YES	16	000510824
312	NOTIFICATION OF DISCHARGE	28/07/1993	YES	1	004545367

ASIC Charge Number : 720783 Status : Registered
 Date and time Registered : 26/10/1999 12:10:00 Fixed/floating : Both Fixed & Floating
 Date Created : 21/10/1999
 Chargee/Trustee : 069 663 136 CAPITAL FINANCE AUSTRALIA LIMITED
 309 26/10/1999 YES 32 015828562

NOTIFICATION OF
 DETAILS OF A CHARGE

Note: For each class of shares issued by a company, ASIC records the details of the twenty members of the class (based on shareholdings). The details of any other members holding the same number of shares as the twentieth ranked member will also be recorded by ASIC on the database. Where available, historical records show that a member has ceased to be ranked amongst the twenty members. This may, but does not necessarily mean, that they have ceased to be a member of the company.

Note: This extract may not contain all charges for corporations registered prior to 1991 and it may be advisable to also search the State or territory records held by the ASIC.

Documents Received (except those listed already under Charges)

Date Received	Form Type	Date Processed	No.	Pages	Effective Date
05/12/2003	484	05/12/2003	2		03/12/2003
484B CHANGE TO COMPANY DETAILS CHANGE OF REGISTERED ADDRESS					
17/12/2002	316	17/12/2002	3		03/12/2002
316 ANNUAL RETURN					(AR 2002)
316T CHANGE TO PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS					
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					
20/12/2001	316	20/12/2001	3		12/12/2001
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					(AR 2001)
30/03/2001	203	30/03/2001	2		23/03/2001
NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS					
18/01/2001	316	08/03/2001	3		05/01/2001
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					(AR 2000)
14/12/2000	304	14/12/2000	1		14/12/2000
304C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER					
20/01/2000	316	04/02/2000	3		15/12/1999
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					(AR 1999)
17/01/2000	902	14/03/2000	3		17/01/1999
902 SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT					016047272
					Alters 015 032 422
17/01/2000	902	14/03/2000	3		31/07/1997
902 SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT					016047297
					Alters 5E0 229 093
03/02/1999	316	01/03/1999	4		25/01/1999
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					(AR 1998)

29/01/1999	203	19/02/1999	1	17/01/1999	015032422
203C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS - PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS					
					Altered by 016 047 272
11/09/1997	316	29/09/1997	4	11/07/1997	5E0233213 (AR 1997)
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					
29/08/1997	304	29/08/1997	1	31/07/1997	5E0229093
304C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER					
					Altered by 016 047 297
29/11/1996	316	29/11/1996	4	29/11/1996	5E0102619 (AR 1996)
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					
02/02/1996	316	26/02/1996	4	29/01/1996	00166286F (AR 1995)
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					
24/02/1995	316	22/03/1995	4	31/12/1994	00166286E (AR 1994)
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					
28/02/1994	316	16/03/1994	4	31/12/1993	00166286D (AR 1993)
316L ANNUAL RETURN					
15/03/1993	316	25/03/1993	4	31/12/1992	004233527 (AR 1992)
316L ANNUAL RETURN					
03/01/1992	316	07/02/1992	4	03/01/1992	00166286B (AR 1991)
316 ANNUAL RETURN					
316E CORRECTIONS					
316L ANNUAL RETURN					
08/04/1991	304	03/05/1991	2	02/04/1991	000324913
304A NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE TO OFFICEHOLDERS OF AUSTRALIAN COMPANY					
18/03/1991	316	12/04/1991	4	18/03/1991	00166286A (AR 1990)
316 ANNUAL RETURN					
316E CORRECTIONS					
316L ANNUAL RETURN					

ASIC Documents

State	Date Received	Form Code	Status
NSW	19/03/1990	150A	RCVD
NSW	19/03/1990	55B	RCVD
NSW	23/05/1990	66	RCVD
NSW	23/05/1990	66	RCVD
NSW	31/12/1990	M'FICHE	

Note: Where the expression "Unknown" is shown, the precise date may be available from records taken over on 1 January 1991 and held by the ASIC in paper or microfiche.

*** End of Extract ***

DIAL A DUMP PTY LTD

Account

3dial999

Legalco Online Information System

ASIC Current Extract Date: 11 Nov 2004 Time: 15:55:40

Section 1274B

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The Information Division of the Australian Securities & Investments Commission is certified under the Australian Quality Standard AS 3901 (International Standard ISO 9001).

002 736 209 RAY FITZPATRICK (CONSOLIDATED) PTY LTD

Document No

ACN (Australian Company Number): 002 736 209
Incorporated in: New South Wales
Previous State Number: 33302234
Registration Date: 16/03/1984
Next Review Date: 16/03/2005
Company bound by: ACN (Australian Company Number)
Australian Business Number: 66 002 736 209

Current Organisation Details

Name : RAY FITZPATRICK (CONSOLIDATED) PTY LTD 018728105
Name Start: 21/02/1985
Status : ** Under External Administration And/Or Controller Appointed **
Type : AUSTRALIAN PROPRIETARY COMPANY
Class : LIMITED BY SHARES
Subclass : PROPRIETARY COMPANY

Registered Office

SPOONER TINWORTH AND CO L 5 66 BERRY STREET NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060 016486932
S Date: 17/09/2001

Principal Place of Business

L 5 66 BERRY STREET NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060 016486932
Start Date: 10/09/2001

Directors

RAE EDWINA COTTLE 016725425
U 2003 127 KENT STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000
Born: 07/11/1941 - SYDNEY NSW
Appointment Date: 10/09/1984

BENTLEY RUSSELL COTTLE 0E8178553
17 TRELAWNEY STREET WOOLLAHRA NSW 2025
Born: 30/09/1963 - SYDNEY NSW
Appointment Date: 14/06/2002

Secretary

PAUL GERARD LUFF
13 MORSHEAD STREET NORTH RYDE NSW 2113
Born: 01/04/1956 - SYDNEY NSW
Appointment Date: 16/11/1984

JACQUELYN ISOBEL WATERHOUSE
4 REDAN STREET MOSMAN NSW 2088
Born: 29/10/1946 - SYDNEY NSW
Appointment Date: 16/11/1984

017677831

Appointed Liquidator (Members Voluntary Winding Up)

JOHN RAYMOND GIBBONS
ERNST & YOUNG L 8 321 KENT STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000
Appointment Date: 24/12/2002

018926640

KEIRAN WILLIAM HUTCHISON
ERNST & YOUNG L 8 321 KENT STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000
Appointment Date: 24/12/2002

018926640

Share Structure

Class: A OR	00273620B
A ORDINARY SHARES	(AR 1991)
Number of Shares/Interests Issued :	1
Total Amount (if any) Paid / Taken to be Paid:	1.00
Total Amount Due and Payable :	0.00
Class: B OR	00273620B
B ORDINARY SHARES	(AR 1991)
Number of Shares/Interests Issued :	1
Total Amount (if any) Paid / Taken to be Paid:	1.00
Total Amount Due and Payable :	0.00

Members

Class : A OR	No. Held: 1	00273620B
Beneficially Held: NO	Paid : FULLY	(AR 1991)
001 662 862 FITZPATRICK INVESTMENTS PTY LTD		
SE 2505 NATIONAL MUTUAL CENTRE 44 MARKET STREET SYDNEY NSW 2000		
ABN (Australian Business Number) 42 001 662 862		
Class : B OR	No. Held: 1	0E8178565
Beneficially Held: NO	Paid : FULLY	(AR 2002)
000 967 902 JACFIN PTY LTD		
LEVEL 30 AUSTRALIA SQUARE SYDNEY NSW 2000		
ABN (Australian Business Number) 44 000 967 902		

External Administration and/or Appointment of Controller

Date Received	Form Type	Date Processed	No. Pages	Effective Date	
01/07/2004	524	31/07/2004	5	23/06/2004	020356333
524A PRESENTATION OF LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNT AND STATEMENT					
16/04/2004	5011	05/05/2004	2	18/03/2004	020351098
5011A COPY OF MINUTES OF MEETING OF MEMBERS, CREDITORS, CONTRIBUTORIES OR COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION OTHER THAN UNDER S.436E OR S.439A					
16/01/2004	524	22/01/2004	5	23/12/2003	019730545
524A PRESENTATION OF LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNT AND STATEMENT					
23/07/2003	524	26/07/2003	5	23/06/2003	017066343
524A PRESENTATION OF LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNT AND STATEMENT					
20/01/2003	505	23/01/2003	2	24/12/2002	018926640
505H NOTIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR BY THE MEMBERS					
24/12/2002	205	10/01/2003	3	24/12/2002	018728105
205L NOTIFICATION OF RESOLUTION WINDING UP THE COMPANY					
2/2002	520	03/01/2003	2	20/12/2002	018625468
520 DECLARATION OF SOLVENCY					

Note: For each class of shares issued by a company, ASIC records the details of the twenty members of the class (based on shareholdings). The details of any other members holding the same number of shares as the twentieth ranked member will also be recorded by ASIC on the database. Where available, historical records show that a member has ceased to be ranked amongst the twenty members. This may, but does not necessarily mean, that they have ceased to be a member of the company.

Documents Received

Date Received	Form Type	Date Processed	No. Pages	Effective Date	
14/01/2003	902	15/01/2003	1	14/01/2003	0E8301110
902 SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT					
					Alters 0E8 178 565
2/2002	316	15/01/2003	3	19/12/2002	0E8178565
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					
					Altered by 0E8 301 110
19/12/2002	304	19/12/2002	1	14/06/2002	0E8178553
304A NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE TO OFFICEHOLDERS OF AUSTRALIAN COMPANY					
19/12/2002	304	19/12/2002	1	14/06/2002	0E8178549
304A NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE TO OFFICEHOLDERS OF AUSTRALIAN COMPANY					
17/12/2001	316	21/02/2002	3	30/10/2001	00273620L
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY (AR 2001)					
29/10/2001	304	05/11/2001	2	25/10/2001	017677831
304C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER					
10/09/2001	203	17/09/2001	1	10/09/2001	016486932
203 NOTIFICATION OF					
203A CHANGE OF ADDRESS					

203G CHANGE OF ADDRESS - PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

23/10/2000	316	18/11/2000	3	20/10/2000	00273620K (AR 2000)
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					
14/09/2000	304	21/09/2000	2	08/09/2000	016725425
304C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER					
29/10/1999	304	08/11/1999	2	24/10/1999	015516692
304C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER					
10/09/1999	316	24/09/1999	3	31/08/1999	00273620J (AR 1999)
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					
01/12/1998	316	08/12/1998	3	20/11/1998	00273620I (AR 1998)
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					
03/11/1997	316	11/11/1997	4	24/10/1997	00273620H (AR 1997)
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					
24/06/1997	304	02/07/1997	2	10/06/1997	012399750
304C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER					
10/09/1996	316	31/10/1996	4	27/09/1996	00273620G (AR 1996)
316L ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY					
13/09/1996	304	13/10/1998	2	10/09/1996	011811138
304C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER					
27/10/1995	316	20/12/1995	4	24/10/1995	00273620F (AR 1995)
316L ANNUAL RETURN					
05/07/1995	203	14/07/1995	1	30/06/1995	008241914
203A NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS					
07/11/1994	316	12/12/1994	4	31/10/1994	00273620E (AR 1994)
316L ANNUAL RETURN					
03/06/1994	304	14/06/1994	2	24/05/1994	007498807
304C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER					
19/10/1993	316	09/11/1993	4	15/10/1993	00273620D (AR 1993)
316L ANNUAL RETURN					
21/07/1993	304	23/07/1993	2	16/07/1993	004204552
304C NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER					
20/07/1992	316	22/07/1992	4	20/07/1992	003220202 (AR 1992)
316 ANNUAL RETURN					
316E CORRECTIONS					
316L ANNUAL RETURN					
04/11/1991	316	19/11/1991	4	04/11/1991	00273620B (AR 1991)
316 ANNUAL RETURN					
316E CORRECTIONS					
316L ANNUAL RETURN					

Pre-ASIC Documents

State	Date Received	Form Code	Status
NSW	05/02/1990	66	RCVD
NSW	15/08/1990	66	RCVD



ASIC

Australian Securities & Investments Commission

National Names Index

Index of corporate and business names

SEARCH TIPS

Extracted from ASIC's database at 15:53:40 on 11/11/2004

Name RAY FITZPATRICK (CONSOLIDATED) PTY LTD

ACN 002 736 209

ABN 66 002 736 209

These are the documents that ASIC has most recently received from this organisation. Page numbers are shown if processing is complete and the document is available for purchase.

Date	Number	Pages	Description
01/07/2004	020556238	5	524A Presentation of Liquidator's Account And Statement
16/04/2004	020351098	2	5011A Copy of Minutes of Meeting of Members, Creditors, Contributors or Committee of Inspection Other THAN UNDER S.436E OR S.439A
16/01/2004	019730545	5	524A Presentation of Liquidator's Account And Statement
23/07/2003	017066343	5	524A Presentation of Liquidator's Account And Statement
20/01/2003	018926640	2	505H Notification of Appointment of Liquidator By The Members
14/01/2003	0E8301110	1	902 Supplementary Document
24/12/2002	018728105	3	205L Notification of Resolution Winding Up The Company
20/12/2002	018625468	2	520 Declaration of Solvency
19/12/2002	0E8178565	3	316L (AR 2002) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
19/12/2002	0E8178553	1	304A Notification of Change to Officeholders of Australian Company
19/12/2002	0E8178549	1	304A Notification of Change to Officeholders of Australian
17/12/2001	00273620L	3	316L (AR 2001) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
29/10/2001	017677831	2	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
10/09/2001	016486932	1	203 Notification of Change of Address
			203G Change of Address - Principal Place of Business
23/10/2000	00273620K	3	316L (AR 2000) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
14/09/2000	016725425	2	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
29/10/1999	015516692	2	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
10/09/1999	00273620J	3	316L (AR 1999) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
01/12/1998	00273620I	3	316L (AR 1998) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
03/11/1997	00273620H	4	316L (AR 1997) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
24/06/1997	012399750	2	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
17/10/1996	00273620G	4	316L (AR 1996) Annual Return - Proprietary Company
13/09/1996	011811138	2	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
27/10/1995	00273620F	4	316L (AR 1995) Annual Return
05/07/1995	008241914	1	203A Notification of Change of Address
07/11/1994	00273620E	4	316L (AR 1994) Annual Return
03/06/1994	007498807	2	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
19/10/1993	00273620D	4	316L (AR 1993) Annual Return
21/07/1993	004204552	2	304C Notification of Change of Name or Address of Officeholder
20/07/1992	003220202	4	316 (AR 1992) Annual Return Corrections
			316L Annual Return

MORE



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Ref: 2290027362099

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**THOMSON****ASIC On-Line****LAWPOINT GALLOWAYS****Australian Securities & Investments Commission
Current Company Extract for 000036171**<http://www.galloway.com.au/galloway.htm>

extract ordered on 12/10/04 12:30:11

Section 1274B

This extract has been prepared by the Australian Securities & Investments Commission from information it obtained, by using a data processor, from the national database.

If you believe that this extract contains any error or omission please advise the A.S.I.C. promptly.

The Information Division of the Australian Securities & Investments Commission is certified under the Australian Quality Standard AS 3901 (International Standard ISO 9001).

RAY FITZPATRICK PTY LTD**Doc. No. order**

ACN: 000036171
ABN: 13000036171
Registered in: New South Wales
Registered on: 15/07/37
Next Review Date: 15/07/05
Previous State Number: 01807129
Name: RAY FITZPATRICK PTY LTD
Name Start: Unknown
Status: ** Under External Administration And/Or
Controller Appointed **
Type: Australian Proprietary Company
Class: Limited By Shares
Subclass: Proprietary Company

018728104 ☐**Company Addresses**

Type: Registered Office
Address: SPOONER TINWORTH AND CO, L 5 66 BERRY STREET NORTH SYDNEY, NSW 2060
Start Date: 17/09/01

016486933 ☐

Type: Principal Place of Business
Address: L 5 66 BERRY STREET NORTH SYDNEY, NSW 2060
Start Date: 10/09/01

016486933 ☐**Company Officers**

Appointment of secretary is optional. In the event no secretary is appointed the director(s) assume the responsibilities under the Law

Role: Director

016725423 ☐

<http://www.galloway.com.au/galloway/011ACB934068790FCA256F2B000DC014.htm> 12/10/2004

Name: COTTLE, RAE EDWINA
Address: U 2003 127 KENT STREET SYDNEY, NSW 2000
Date of Birth: 01/11/47 - SYDNEY, NSW
Appointed: 26/02/75

017677833 ☐

Role: Director
Name: WATERHOUSE, JACQUELYN ISOBEL
Address: 4 REDAN STREET MOSMAN, NSW 2088
Date of Birth: 29/10/46 - SYDNEY, NSW
Appointed: 26/02/75

Role: Secretary
Name: LUFF, PAUL GERARD
Address: 13 MORSHEAD STREET NORTH RYDE, NSW 2113
Date of Birth: 01/04/56 - SYDNEY, NSW
Appointed: 22/06/88

017677833 ☐

Role: Secretary
Name: WATERHOUSE, JACQUELYN ISOBEL
Address: 4 REDAN STREET MOSMAN, NSW 2088
Date of Birth: 29/10/46 - SYDNEY, NSW
Appointed: 13/08/82

Role: Ultimate Holding Company
Name: RAY FITZPATRICK (CONSOLIDATED) PTY LTD
Address: C/- SPOONER TINWORTH & CO, L 6 225 MILLER STREET NORTH SYDNEY, NSW 2060
ACN: 002736209
Appointed:

00003617B ☐

(AR 1991)

Role: Appointed Liquidator (Members Voluntary Winding Up)
Name: GIBBONS, JOHN RAYMOND
Address: ERNST & YOUNG, L 8 321 KENT STREET SYDNEY, NSW 2000
Date of Birth:
Appointed: 24/12/02

018926642 ☐

Role: Appointed Liquidator (Members Voluntary Winding Up)
Name: HUTCHISON, KEIRAN WILLIAM
Address: ERNST & YOUNG, L 8 321 KENT STREET SYDNEY, NSW 2000
Date of Birth:
Appointed: 24/12/02

018926642 ☐

Issued Capital

Class: ORD
ORDINARY SHARES
no. shares issued: 1201
Total Amount Paid: \$2,402.00

00003617B ☐

(AR 1991)

Total Amount Unpaid: \$0.00
 Number of Shares Entitled To Options:

Members

Note: For each class of shares issued by a company, ASIC records the details of the "Top 20" members of the class (based on shareholdings). The details of any other members holding the same number of shares as the 20th ranked member will also be recorded by ASIC on the database. Where available, historical records show that a member has ceased to be ranked amongst the "Top 20" members. This may, but does not necessarily mean, that they have ceased to be a member of the company.

Class: ORD 00003617K ☐
 (AR 2000)
 Number Held: 1
 Beneficially Held: No
 Fully Paid: Yes
 Name: COTTLE, RAE EDWINA
 Address: U 2003 127 KENT STREET SYDNEY, NSW 2000

Class: ORD 00003617L ☐
 (AR 2001)
 Number Held: 1
 Beneficially Held: No
 Fully Paid: Yes
 Name: WATERHOUSE, JACQUELYN ISOBEL
 Address: 4 REDAN STREET MOSMAN, NSW 2088

Class: ORD 00003617L ☐
 (AR 2001)
 Number Held: 1199
 Beneficially Held: Yes
 Fully Paid: Yes
 Name: RAY FITZPATRICK (CONSOLIDATED) PTY LTD
 Number: 002736209
 Address: SPOONER TINWORTH AND CO, L 5 66 BERRY STREET NORTH SYDNEY, NSW 2060

External Administration Documents

Note: Documents relating to External Administration and/or appointment of Controller

This extract may not list all documents relating to this status.
 State and Territory records should be searched.

Received	Type	Processed	Pages	Effective	
23/07/04	524	31/07/04	9 pages	23/06/04	019882485 <input type="checkbox"/>
	524A	PRESENTATION OF LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNT AND STATEMENT			
16/04/04	5011	05/05/04	2 pages	18/03/04	020351096 <input type="checkbox"/>
	5011A	COPY OF MINUTES OF MEETING OF MEMBERS, CREDITORS, CONTRIBUTORIES OR COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION OTHER THAN UNDER S.436E OR S.439A			
23/01/04	524	29/01/04	10 pages	23/12/03	020027186 <input type="checkbox"/>
	524A	PRESENTATION OF LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNT AND STATEMENT			

21/08/03	524	06/09/03	8 pages	23/06/03	019443275	<input type="checkbox"/>
	524A	PRESENTATION OF LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNT AND STATEMENT				
20/01/03	505	23/01/03	2 pages	24/12/02	018926642	<input type="checkbox"/>
	505H	NOTIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR BY THE MEMBERS				
24/12/02	205	10/01/03	3 pages	24/12/02	018728104	<input type="checkbox"/>
	205L	NOTIFICATION OF RESOLUTION WINDING UP THE COMPANY				
20/12/02	520	03/01/03	2 pages	20/12/02	018625469	<input type="checkbox"/>
	520	DECLARATION OF SOLVENCY				

Charges

Note: If a corporation has been registered prior to 1991, this extract may not contain all registered charges and a search of state or territory records may be necessary. These records can be ordered through your offline services menu.

ASIC Charge Number	Status	Date Created	Type	Date Registered	Document Processed Date	
32034	Satisfied	08/03/54	Fixed	22/03/54		
	Pre 1991 Charge No.: 461772					
	Chargee/Trustee: WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION					
	ACN: 007457141					
	C5	1 pages			000007033	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C5	CHARGE REGISTER CARD				
	C5	1 pages			000007033	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C5	CHARGE REGISTER CARD				
32053	Satisfied	20/08/59		04/09/59		
	Pre 1991 Charge No.: 814159					
	Chargee/Trustee: FINANCE & GUARANTEE COMPANY PTY LTD					
	ACN: 000032548					
	C5	1 pages			000007033	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C5	CHARGE REGISTER CARD				
	C5	1 pages			000007033	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C5	CHARGE REGISTER CARD				

Document List

Note: Where no Date Processed is shown, the document in question has not been processed. In these instances care should be taken in using information that may be updated by the document when it is processed. Where the Date Processed is shown but there is a zero under No. Pages, the document has been processed by a copy is not yet available.

Received	Type	Processed	Pages	Effective		
19/12/02	316	19/12/02	3 pages	19/12/02	0E8178583	<input type="checkbox"/>
					(AR 2002)	
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY				
17/12/01	316	05/02/02	3 pages	30/10/01	00003617L	<input type="checkbox"/>
					(AR 2001)	
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY				

29/10/01	304	05/11/01	2 pages	25/10/01	017677833	<input type="checkbox"/>
	304C	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
10/09/01	203	17/09/01	1 pages	10/09/01	016486933	<input type="checkbox"/>
	203	NOTIFICATION OF				
	203A	CHANGE OF ADDRESS				
	203G	CHANGE OF ADDRESS - PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS				
20/10/00	316	18/11/00	3 pages	20/10/00	00003617K	<input type="checkbox"/>
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY			(AR 2000)	
14/09/00	304	21/09/00	2 pages	08/09/00	016725423	<input type="checkbox"/>
	304C	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
29/10/99	304	08/11/99	2 pages	24/10/99	015516691	<input type="checkbox"/>
	304C	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
10/09/99	316	24/09/99	3 pages	31/08/99	00003617J	<input type="checkbox"/>
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY			(AR 1999)	
01/12/98	316	08/12/98	3 pages	20/11/98	00003617I	<input type="checkbox"/>
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY			(AR 1998)	
03/11/97	316	11/11/97	4 pages	24/10/97	00003617H	<input type="checkbox"/>
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY			(AR 1997)	
24/06/97	304	02/07/97	2 pages	10/06/97	012399749	<input type="checkbox"/>
	304C	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
17/10/96	316	31/10/96	4 pages	27/09/96	00003617G	<input type="checkbox"/>
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN - PROPRIETARY COMPANY			(AR 1996)	
13/09/96	304	25/09/96	2 pages	10/09/96	011811139	<input type="checkbox"/>
	304C	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
27/10/95	316	19/12/95	4 pages	24/10/95	00003617F	<input type="checkbox"/>
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN			(AR 1995)	
05/07/95	203	14/07/95	1 pages	30/06/95	008241913	<input type="checkbox"/>
	203A	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS				
07/11/94	316	12/12/94	4 pages	31/10/94	00003617E	<input type="checkbox"/>
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN			(AR 1994)	
03/06/94	304	14/06/94	2 pages	24/05/94	007498806	<input type="checkbox"/>
	304C	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
19/10/93	316	09/11/93	4 pages	15/10/93	00003617D	<input type="checkbox"/>
	316L	ANNUAL RETURN			(AR 1993)	
21/07/93	304	23/07/93	2 pages	16/07/93	004204551	<input type="checkbox"/>
	304C	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS OF OFFICEHOLDER				
20/07/92	316	22/07/92	4 pages	20/07/92	003220201	