

15/09/2019

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- established immediately and corrective action taken.
- The corrective action may include all or some of the following:
- cessation of activity causing the dust nuisance.
 - wetting down of the dust source.
 - changing operating procedures.

Operator states that the activator is *privileged information* we believe we as a community have a right to know the chemical make up of the product that will be introduced into our town and what dangerous and harmful chemical we could be breathing in while driving past. Or living in close range.

Once again I repeat if this is a chemical/ microorganism has been through testing why isn't the make-up of the chemical made clear to the public and community as its being used zoned farm land.

10.1 Odour and Dust

No complaints of odour and/or dust nuisance will be received.
All complaints will be recorded in accordance with the requirements set out in

Appendix E. Details of all complaints, and corrective action taken, will be forwarded to the EPA within 7 days of corrective action being completed. Who will be auditing the organisation to insure they are not breaking EPA regulations.
AGAIN:

Just a few concerned locals all have there issues with the proposed site here is just one of many

I suffer from Chronic Asthma which is triggered by allergens, air born pollen and bad odour smells. We chose Teesdale as it was fresh air for us and particularly me. If this goes ahead, I'm worried how my asthma and health will react to it. I've moved away from Werrbee known as the Brooch Farm out to be small. I don't want to now be known for moving to Teesdale for the same rotten smell and air hygiene. When I was a child I was part of the rally/protest against the Toxic Dump that was meant to go to Werrbee. I was used as the poster child for it. Happy to do a protest again with the local community.

Informa

Must Points of concern as below:

- times a day travel past the area
- farming land and farming houses in immediate vicinity
- new housing development 1km away now up to stage 6. Will these new residents have been given opportunity to review and object.
- incorrect timing of hours of use.
- odour, local and of incoming trucks from nearby towns.
- risk management of dams.
- future expansion.
- vermin
- all local benefits
- heavy traffic issues already on that road, dangerous stretch already unable to cope with speeding and heavy vehicles.

Informa

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The RD&D

approval was to process 5,675m³ of waste, the WAA proposes to compost 50,000m³/year.

Design and siting issues

The need to locate buildings in one area to avoid any adverse impacts on surrounding agricultural uses and to minimise the loss of productive agricultural land.

The impact of the siting, design, height, bulk, colours and materials to be used, on the natural environment, major roads, vistas and water features and the measures to be undertaken to minimise any adverse impacts.

The impact on the character and appearance of the area or features of architectural, historic, or scientific significance or of natural scenic beauty or importance.

The location and design of existing and proposed infrastructure including roads, gas, water, drainage, telecommunications and sewerage facilities.

Whether the use and development will require traffic management measures.

The proposed site will take up 2ha of farmland in impacting agricultural opportunity in the area

EPA Publication 608 - Environmental guidelines for composting and other organic recycling facilities, June 1996.

In the absence of detailed decision guidelines within the Planning Scheme, the above EPA document (Attachment 5) has been used to guide assessment and determine potential amenity impacts and considerations. The EPA have advised a work approval would still be required if a planning permit were issued and it would also be assessed against these guidelines.

Original plan p14-007 was much smaller than current plan applied for weeks ago 5/3/19, as EPA pointed out the operation looks to be of a much larger scale. The community is worried that the RD and D permit was much smaller and there for minimum complaints and impact to community, the scale of the new operation is more than 60% larger than the RD and D scale. This has also raised concerns in the vic roads report. Since implementation is to be achieved by owners or operators, how vic roads classifies this as acceptable due to volume of heavy traffic. My question is who is to monitor this traffic flow and who is going to keep the operators responsible? So the town is not used as a industrial through way.

Setback and Buffer Distances

To provide a basic level of protection from odour, dust and noise, a composting facility should not be located within a minimum buffer distance from designated residential areas or other sensitive land uses. In order to determine the appropriate setback a combination of factors is considered the first is the type of material being composted (Animal Excreta = Score of 6) and secondly the process in which it is composted (Windrow = Score of 12). Worst case modelling has been undertaken as the guidelines don't allow for a combination of scores and types of waste. Therefore a score of 22 has been determined and the following chart details the setbacks required.

The Modelling is now irrelevant and does not reflect the true makeup of the proposed site. As the proposed site has been proposed to expand more than 60% in recent weeks permit submitted plans to produce 50,000m³ a year, so I believe this means the buffer zone will need to be increased and nearby houses contacted depending on reports from the new model new report issued.

The WAA:

approval was to process 5,675m³ of waste, the WAA proposes to compost 50,000m³/year.

Buffer Distances for Composting at 1, 10, & 100 Tonnes per day

Response: Based on the volume of material, the proposed use requires a setback of between

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1500m and 2000m from the nearest sensitive use not in the same ownership. The closest neighbouring dwelling is on Makara Road and is approximately 1.8km from the site. The objectors dwelling is located approximately 2.4km from the proposed facility area. The EPA within their response has not raised concern about the setbacks. It is also acknowledged that the composting process being used does not easily fit within the definition of the guideline and if tested further is likely to find a reduced setback requirement as a result of the technology. It is considered the proposal complies with this element of the guideline.

Odour

The EPA guidelines states "Site management should have an effective odour control strategy in place to exercise control over, and to minimise odour from, all the odour generating sources on the site - at every stage and activity in the process. This should include the provision of appropriate facilities, operating procedures, training and, where necessary, odour control devices applied to the emissions". In order to ensure odour is minimised, animal excreta and other potentially odorous wastes should be received and maintained in a dry state to minimise anaerobic decomposition before use. Very wet or fluid wastes should be contained in vessels fitted with lids.

This site does not have any vessels with lids to conceal the dead animal smells and have seen no evidence providing that the animal excreta will be used straight away as soon as doped off, just the word of the operator that has already broken EPA regulations as previously stated. I find this extremely difficult to believe as this operation is mentioned as not having on site staff. So who is controlling day to day activities and controlling the dumping of all the waste. We believe this site will be a dump and do site.

Response: The applicant has indicated both in writing and verbally that the composting facility will treat waste immediately upon delivery to the site. In essence the processing of the waste will begin immediately and therefore breakdown of material and odours will commence immediately. The greatest risk for odour is during the delivery of the waste to the site. It is proposed to include a condition on the permit seeking an operations management plan which will include methods for controlling odour. It is expected this will address matters such as keeping the litter dry, avoiding deliveries on extreme weather days so as to avoid product becoming wet or creating dust issues and keeping the volumes of litter on site to a minimum so as not increase odours.

Sure the option is to put a cover over the B DOUBLE TRUCKS this will not eliminate the odour this will only prevent odour from getting unbearable when the people in the town are taking there kids to school or sitting down at the cafe having a coffee. This is not a solution to get rid of the problem this is a health concern to all the people in the town of Bannockburn and Teesdale.

Pests/Litter/Mud on roads

The generation of litter should be avoided as much as possible from every stage of the operations - especially where outdoor composting is employed. Measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of litter episodes.

Operations at the composting site must be controlled to avoid transmittal of disease, by minimising vectors (such as rodents and flies) and the attraction of birds. This requires close attention to general maintenance and up-keep on site and observance of rules for particular feed stocks.

Response: Conditions of the permit will ensure that the material on site is treated and stored so as to minimise odour, dust and vermin. The operation as described is controlled and monitored closely and will be subject to ongoing compliance by the EPA. Given the processes involved it is considered there will be very little waste material on site that is not included as part of the composting process. A condition of the permit requires wheels of trucks will be washed down prior to leaving the site to avoid the spread of mud and material on to the local road network.

What will be the penalties if in breach of these EPA conditions?

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Other issues raised by objector:

Traffic

The objector has raised concerns about the number of vehicle movements per day to and from this site. These concerns were also shared by VicRoads with the original report detailing up to 100 vehicle movements per day. Access is to be from Bannockburn - Shefford Road which already caters for a large number of truck movements. Of primary concern is ensuring safe manoeuvring of vehicles off that road.

Response: The applicant has amended their application to ensure no more than 4 vehicle movements per day to the site. This would equate to 2 bi-double vehicles. This has satisfied VicRoads' concerns and they have recommended conditions be placed on the permit accordingly. The suggested condition on the permit allows for some flexibility to cater for peak periods. The condition restricts vehicle movement to 8 per day (4 bi-double trucks). It is considered these truck movements will have minimal impact on the overall road network and surrounding properties.

When this is no longer satisfies the site operator and decides to run more trucks through towns and schools, who is going to control and penalise the breach of the permit? How is the amount of trucks now meant to reflect business growth in the future?

Growth of the business and composting of non-organic materials

The original documentation submitted with the application proposed a much larger operation than what is now being conveyed by the applicant. This has naturally caused the objector and council concerns about how the operation may change over time and the risk of changing the way and type of composts being made on site.

Response: The applicant submitted further detail clarifying the operation, conceding some of the detail had been copied from previous operations in South Australia. Specifically, the use of non-organic materials such as industrial wastes for composting. This is not allowed under the proposed conditions nor is any trials of non-organic materials. The work plan as determined by the EPA will also need to adhere to these conditions and ensure strict monitoring and compliance on site. Whilst the applicant may in time increase the operation, this is not in itself considered detrimental but it will require amendments to the permit if granted.

Overall it is considered the application is compliant with the planning scheme and EPA guidelines and the conditions as listed in the recommendation will adequately address any potential amenity impacts. In addition, an EPA process is required before the use can commence. It is expected this process will require a greater level of technical detail to further ensure compliance with EPA regulations and guidelines. With this in mind it is considered appropriate to recommend approval of the application.

Growth and limitation is endless with the amount of land around the site and the land owner willing to extend production if permit is approved the community is worried that the increased production to what has been applied for is already excessive. The production to be carried out on farm zoned land is of a industrial size and the industrial waste to farm zoned land is unexceptionable. What will the conditions be on on selling the product to South Australia where there is a shortage of the product in question. Will this be allowed as part of the permit? There is no reporters of on selling. Therefore increasing traffic to more than the proposed 4 truck.

The Process AOSP facility will produce 6 to 10 million of compost table. Set the public inquiry on separate of 2000 for a total production of 10000 tonnes. The site is situated building not within the 200m stand 20m from the property boundary. This provides a significant buffer above the EPA minimum separation distance requirements.

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Ordinary Council Meeting Attachments - 2019 - 2020 - 2021 - 2022 - 2023 - 2024 - 2025 - 2026 - 2027 - 2028 - 2029 - 2030 - 2031 - 2032 - 2033 - 2034 - 2035 - 2036 - 2037 - 2038 - 2039 - 2040 - 2041 - 2042 - 2043 - 2044 - 2045 - 2046 - 2047 - 2048 - 2049 - 2050 - 2051 - 2052 - 2053 - 2054 - 2055 - 2056 - 2057 - 2058 - 2059 - 2060 - 2061 - 2062 - 2063 - 2064 - 2065 - 2066 - 2067 - 2068 - 2069 - 2070 - 2071 - 2072 - 2073 - 2074 - 2075 - 2076 - 2077 - 2078 - 2079 - 2080 - 2081 - 2082 - 2083 - 2084 - 2085 - 2086 - 2087 - 2088 - 2089 - 2090 - 2091 - 2092 - 2093 - 2094 - 2095 - 2096 - 2097 - 2098 - 2099 - 2100

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3.1.2 Planning application P14-007 for the use of the land for composting at 607

Bannockburn - Sheffield Road, Bannockburn.

Department Assets & Amenity

Unit Development

Senior Manager Tim Waller, Development Manager

Responsible Manager Laura Wilks, Planning Team Leader

Author Amy Boyd, Town Planner

File Reference P14-007

Council Plan Link Not applicable. Reports are prepared in accordance with the Planning & Environment Act 1987.

Relevant Policies &

Legislative Frameworks

Golden Plains Planning Scheme

Planning and Environment Act 1987

Proposal Summary Use of the land for composting

Land Address 607 Bannockburn - Sheffield Road, Bannockburn (Lot 1 on

Title Plan 552584)

Applicant Simon Mikras

Zone / Overlay Summary Farming Zone (FZ)

Attachments 2. Copy of application

3. Locality map

4. Copy of objection

5. EPA Publication 508

Declarations of Interest / Councilors & Officers

Greg Andes: In providing this advice as the senior manager, I have no disclosable interest in this report.

Tim Waller: In providing this advice as the responsible manager, I have no disclosable interests in this report.

Laura Wilks: In providing this advice as the responsible team leader, I have no disclosable interests in this report.

Amy Boyd: In providing this advice as the author, I have no disclosable interests in this report.

Purpose:

This report relates to a planning permit application for the use of the land for a composting facility at 607 Bannockburn - Sheffield Road, Bannockburn. The application has been referred to the Planning Committee for determination as an objection to the application was received.

This report provides background to the application, a summary of the relevant planning considerations and an officer recommendation.

Proposal:

The application seeks approval for the use of the land for a composting facility. Specifically the composting of household and garden waste with organic green waste. The process involves the mixing of the litter and green waste and the combination of an activator to then breakdown the pile to be on soil for agricultural and domestic purposes. The activator is an organic substance added to the raw materials to act as a medium for micro-organisms in which assists in the breakdown the waste.

The Council as part of the planning scheme Golden Plains has taken on a commitment that the proposed use is ZONED FARM LAND not industrial industry which is what composting facilities fall under. There for I don't see how the first application in 2014 could have been issued. I don't see how the EPA licence or permit could have been issued on a rural and land and producing industry product and exporting industrial waste.

The operator application is constantly changing and the community fears that this is just a corporate grab for money to be made and no regard to destroying a community and town in there way. This is only a money grab to line the pockets of the land owners and family, along with operators and associates. (Lynn purchased the land in 2012. Then short time later in 2014 permit (P14-007) applied for these first permit. Yet our community still live day to day that a waste station will bring to the town.

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We as a local community believe that the council is not being as open as it should be in its approach to go ahead with a waste facility and has not properly identified the total risks involved with a production like this. The EPA and the Roads has identified some key issues that are very concerning and we the people of the town do not want this facility in our town.

Attached below is a statement from EPA and various organisations conducting testing proving that R D and D permit provided inadequate results

Reasons provided to ACTA why more information is required on

Compliance with SEPP (AQM) is a fundamental requirement of the WAA. Two clauses are particularly relevant:

Clause 18 of the SEPP "18. General Requirements: (1) In this policy the management of emissions means: (a) avoiding and minimising emissions in accordance with the preference established in the principle of the wastes hierarchy; and (b) the assessment, monitoring, control, reduction or prohibition of emissions for air quality management purposes.

(3) Generators of emissions must: (a) manage their activities and emissions in accordance with the aims, principles and intent of the policy; (b) pursue continuous improvement in their environmental management practices and environmental performance; and (c) apply best practice to the management of their emissions.

Clause 19 of the SEPP "19. Management of New Sources of Emissions: (1) A generator of a new or substantially modified source of emissions must apply best practice to the management of those emissions." requires the demonstration of best practice

During the RD&D trial it is noted that the field assessments of odours presented for waste piles were very limited with no interpretation of results provided in the WAA.

The WAA includes mention of field assessment of the high-risk waste piles that were still underway in November 2017. These were submitted as an appendix in the RD&D report but only covers 5 days over operation spread over a year (2 days in May 2017, one day in July and August 2017 and 1 day in March 2018). This is considered limited data to draw any valid conclusions. The WAA recognises that the odour was raised/decayed further evidence of anaerobic activity.

During the RD&D trial it is noted that air/odour sampling was done for the first five weeks when odour levels were increasing however no further sampling was conducted to establish peak odour generation levels.

The risk of odour being generated increases significantly when conditions within the waste piles get low in oxygen and approach anaerobic conditions as was the case during the RD&D trial.

The results of the RD&D Report indicate that oxygen levels dropped with distance from the exterior of the waste pile and in some of the trials oxygen levels were at 0 or 1%. Based on the results from RD&D it is possible that oxygen level would be very close to zero within a 1.1m skin pile at the maximum distance from the pile surface.

Below are the recommendations from Golden Plains Council supporting the approval. I believe that the EPA report indicated some issues that council should be expected about as stated above at the start of this document.

EPA states that

3. Odour

A comprehensive odour assessment and modelling exercise was undertaken as part of the RD&D trial. At the end of the RD&D trial there was a approximately 5,000m³ of compost on site, this is the same amount that will be on site at any one time if the WAA is approved. On an inspection undertaken by EPA Officer Chris Bydner on 23/9/2017, he included the following comments in his report:

I believe that the operator has reassured the council and EPA into its plans for a much longer plan for the site.

Financial Implications

It is considered that this planning application has no specific impacts on current operating budgets for the Development Unit or Golden Plains Shire.

Environmental Implications

It is considered that this application does not present any environmental implications.

Social Implications

File as attached to go to the site go to 244 Wallaces rd, near to rd 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100

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It is considered that this application does not present any social implications.

Risk Management Implications

It is considered that there are no risk management implications.

Conclusion

It is considered the proposal generally accords with the provision within the planning scheme and will not cause material detriment to any adjoining or surrounding properties.

Recommendation

That the Planning Committee recommends to Council that it resolve to issue a Notice of Decision to grant a planning permit for the use of the land for composting at (607 Bannockburn - Shefford Road, Bannockburn), subject to the following conditions:

Expiry

1. This permit will expire if:

- (a) The use and development has not commenced within two (2) years of the date of this permit; or
- (b) If the Work Approval for the use issued under the provisions of the Environment Protection Act 1970 is cancelled or expires.

Commencement

2. The use and associated works on the subject land must not commence until the Work Approval is granted in accordance with the requirements of the Environment Protection Act 1970.

Endorsed Plans

3. The layout of the site and the size of the proposed works as shown on the endorsed plans must not be altered or modified without the written consent of the responsible authority.

Hours of Operation

- 4. Unless with the prior written consent of the responsible authority the use hereby permitted, including the transportation of material to and from the site must only operate between the following times:
 - (a) 7:00am - 5:00pm Monday to Friday;
 - (b) 7:00am - 4:00pm Saturday throughout the year and
 - (c) No work is permitted on Sunday or Public Holidays.

General

- 5. The use and associated works must at all times be in accordance with the Work Approval, issued pursuant to Environment Protection Act 1970 and the endorsed plans that form part of this permit. Any discrepancies should be addressed through Council to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
- 6. No more than eight (8) vehicle movements per day are permitted in association with the use unless otherwise approved by the responsible authority.
- 7. All vehicles exiting the property must be washed down to ensure no material and/or mud is transported on to the local road network to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
- 8. All discharge from the facility and within the bunded area must be collected and reused on site.
- 9. Prior to the commencement of the use the applicant must install bunds and cut off drains around the boundary of the treatment facility to prevent contaminated run-off from entering into any waterway or onto adjoining land.
- 10. The property must be drained to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
- 11. Any external lighting must be fitted with suitable baffles or otherwise directed to prevent the emission of light outside the perimeter of the subject land to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
- 12. Areas of the subject land not occupied by the use and associated works must be maintained in a clean and tidy manner to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
- 13. The loading and unloading of vehicles and delivery of goods to and from the subject

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with the required infrastructure being constructed in accordance with designs provided to and approved by the responsible authority.

23. The use and development hereby permitted must not cause any nuisance or loss of amenity in any adjacent or nearby land by the reasons of discharge of drainage.

24. A contaminants spill kit is to be made available on-site at all times to the satisfaction of the responsible authority to ensure that the approved use does not impact upon the groundwater table as a result of accidental fuel spillage.

Noise

25. As measured at the closest adjoining sensitive land use, noises generated within the composting facility must not exceed the following levels:

(a) Day 7.00am to 6.00pm – 45 dB (A)

(b) Evening 6.00pm to 10.00pm – 37 dB (A)

(c) Night 10.00pm to 7.00am – 32dB (A)

These restrictions do not apply to blast sirens.

26. All vehicles and mobile equipment operating on-site must be fitted with broadband smart beepers that adjust beeper levels in accordance with the ambient noise environment.

Services

27. Any buildings that are constructed on the site and have toilet facilities must be connected to reticulated sewerage, if available. If reticulated sewerage is not available, all wastewater must be treated and retained within the lot in accordance with the State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria) and Code of Practice – Onsite Wastewater Management under the Environment Protection Act 1970.

VICROADS

28. Prior to the development coming into use, the developer must complete the following works to the satisfaction of VicRoads:

(a) shoulder widening on Bannockburn – Shelford Road to VicRoads specifications;

(b) The vehicular access point from the Bannockburn-Shelford Road to the proposed development must be via a single crossover, and shall be constructed in accordance with "Truck Access to Rural Properties Type A";

(c) The applicant must furnish a detailed Traffic Management Plan, depicting all routes from suppliers and major clients. All routes must be on roads that are acknowledged to be fit for purpose, avoids interference with the passage of school buses, and addresses any associated social and safety issues.

ACTA Works Application

Response to EPA Request for Further Information, 1/2019

Odour

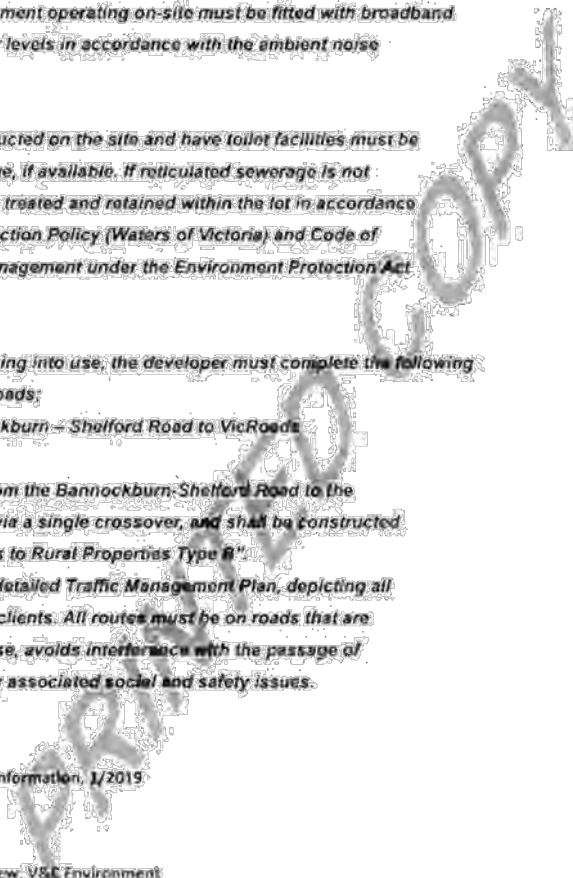
Attachment – Best Practice Odour Review, V&C Environment

5 Separation Distance

The EPA composting guideline requires separation distances to be considered when assessing a site for its suitability. The separation distance is based on the location, the size of the facility and the method of composting to be used.

The EPA guideline provides an example for a site accepting green waste, vegetable matter and grease trap, with open air reception, enclosed vessel composting with secondary air treatment and open air maturation (Table 2). The RDA's found no substantial difference in the odour generated by grease trap wastes and other wastes, with odour from mixing and the composting piles not detected off-site. The odour review in the previous section also concluded that the enclosed vessel composting piles would generate more odour than the ACTA static pile method, as there is no need to turn the ACTA piles, therefore, the ACTA proposal can be compared to the examples provided in Table 2 of the EPA composting guideline and unlikely to be

https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/4411/using-the-acta-proposal-to-compost-organic-waste-0660072-4411000-4555-2019-01-22-10-20-5511



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Dear Valued Customer,

The Proposed ACTA Facility will produce less than 36,000t/annum of compost. Title 2 of the guideline requires a separation distance of ~300m for a facility producing up to 36,000t/annum. The closest residential building not owned by the compost site owner is 2.1km from the compost facility boundary. This provides a significant buffer above the EPA's minimum separation distance requirements.

Appendix B – Landowners Acceptance of Liability: The landowners Altmann – give signed consent to ACTA to use their property and accept receipt of the compost generated.

ACTA Response to EPA 20/2/2019 Response

2. Waste Feedstock

In order to remove any confusion, the table below sets out the waste that ACTA wants to receive:

Material Annual Volume (m3)

Green organics 25,000

Poultry manure 5,000

Grease trap waste 10,000

Hatchery waste 5,000

Abattoir waste 5,000

Total 50,000m3

In addition to the feedstock listed, ACTA will also be receiving 2,000m3 of ACTA proprietary product.

Looking forward to your correspondence,

Kind Regards

Information Redacted

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<http://www.mailguard.com.au/t/>

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15/06

-----Original Message----- From: **Information Redacted**

Sent: Thursday, 9 May 2019 4:13 PM

To: works.approval@lincs.vic.gov.au

Cc: Laura Wilks

Subject: Composting Bannockburn

To the EPA and Golden Plains Shire

In regards to the composting application on the Bannockburn Shelford rd, I have no objections to the proposal providing the following conditions are met:

1. The footprint of 2 hectares is maximum allowable as the working and storage area.
2. Odour units do not exceed those as described in the planning application.
3. If granted, the permit is not transferable to another entity without a new odour audit if the feedstock is changed.

Information Redacted

I am the immediate owner 600 metres to the west of the proposal

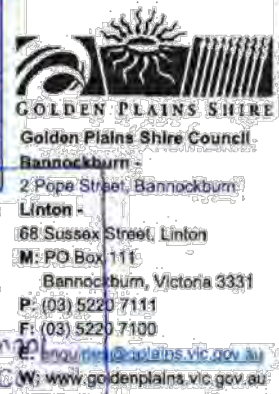
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OBJ 39

ECM Captured
 File No: _____
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 Initials: _____ Date: _____



SUBMISSION / OBJECTION TO GRANTING A PLANNING PERMIT

Planning and Environment Act 1987

Before completing this form, it is recommended you inspect the planning permit application online or at a Customer Service Centre.

YOUR DETAILS:

Name: (block letters) Information Redacted

Postal Address: Information Redacted

Contact No: Information Redacted Email: Information Redacted

DETAILS OF THE PERMIT APPLICATION YOU ARE RESPONDING TO:

Application Number: P19-081

Address of Subject Land: 107 & 3 Littlepton 552589 607 Bannockburn street rd

Description of Proposal: Computing facility

Name of Applicant: SIMON ATKINSON

DETAILS OF SUBMISSION / OBJECTION:

(State reasons for objection and how you would be affected by the granting of a planning permit)

The smell in the air from released that we breathe. Many of us have sicknesses already cause exgen asthma etc. Making our health worse. Pollution as we are situated right near it. We live & breathe it. Smoke in air bothers our children walking to school near by. You won't bring near it to get these consequences we are & will cause.

Continued - see over

We are a built up community & by getting bigger shall be impacting all adults & children here health wise! CB 40

Would you like to live here & now that you won't be affected as you don't live here or care about other humans

DETAILS OF SUBMISSION / OBJECTION: Continued

It is meant to be country and that why we are here. Car fumes in mab area is as harmful as which you will be making all residents & children inhale. Bad enough we have the fumes manure as they harvest.

Attach additional pages if required

Are there any changes that could be made to the proposal to address your concerns? Yes No

If yes, what changes would you suggest that would meet your concerns:

To situate it further down shefford way away in the open where there aren't residents to be affected

Signed: Information Redacted Date: 24-5-2019

IMPORTANT NOTES ABOUT SUBMISSIONS / OBJECTIONS TO PERMIT APPLICATIONS

1. This form is to help you make an objection to an application in a way which complies with the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, and which can be readily understood by the responsible authority. There is no requirement under the Act that you use any particular form.
2. Make sure you clearly understand what is proposed before you make an objection. You should inspect the application at the responsible authority's office.
3. To make an objection you should clearly complete the details on this form and lodge it with the responsible authority as shown on the Public Notice - Application for Planning Permit.
4. An objection must state the reasons for your objection, and state how you would be affected if a permit is granted.
5. The responsible authority may reject an application which it considers has been made primarily to secure or maintain a direct or indirect commercial advantage for the objector. In this case, the Act applies as if the objection had not been made.
6. Please be aware that copies of objections/submissions received may be made available to any person for the purpose of consideration as part of the planning process in accordance with the *Planning & Environment Act 1987*.
7. To ensure the responsible authority considers your objection, make sure that the authority receives it by the date shown in the notice you were sent or which you saw in a newspaper or on the website.
8. If you object before the responsible authority makes a decision, the authority will tell you its decision.
9. If despite your objection the responsible authority decides to grant the permit, you can appeal against the decision. Details of the appeal procedures are set out on the back of the Notice of Decision which you will receive. An appeal must be made on a prescribed form (obtainable from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal) and accompanied by the prescribed fee. A copy must be given to the responsible authority. The closing date for appeals is 21 days of the responsible authority giving notice of its decision.
10. If the responsible authority refuses the application, the applicant can also appeal. The provisions are set out on the Refusal of Planning Application which will be issued at that time.

Golden Plains Shire Privacy Statement

The Golden Plains Shire considers that the responsible handling of personal information is a key aspect of democratic governance, and is strongly committed to protecting an individual's right to privacy. Council will comply with the Information Privacy Principles as set out in the Information Privacy Act, 2000. Council has in place a standard operating procedure that sets out the requirements for the management and handling of personal information. If you have any queries regarding this Privacy Statement, please contact the Privacy Officer on 03 5220 7111.

SUBMISSION / OBJECTION TO GRANTING A PLANNING PERMIT

Planning and Environment Act 1987



GOLDEN PLAINS SHIRE
Golden Plains Shire Council
Bannockburn -
2 Pope Street, Bannockburn
Linton -
68 Sussex Street, Linton
M: PO Box 111
Bannockburn, Victoria 3331
P: (03) 5220 7111
F: (03) 5220 7100
E: enquiries@goldenplains.vic.gov.au
W: www.goldenplains.vic.gov.au

Before completing this form, it is recommended you inspect the planning permit application online or at a Customer Service Centre.

YOUR DETAILS:

Name: (block letters) Information Redacted

Postal Address: Information Redacted

Contact No: Information Redacted Email: Information Redacted

DETAILS OF THE PERMIT APPLICATION YOU ARE RESPONDING TO:

Application Number: P19-081

Address of Subject Land: lot 2-3 title plan 552524 Bannockburn
607 street rd

Description of Proposal: Composting facility

Name of Applicant: Simon Atkinson

DETAILS OF SUBMISSION / OBJECTION:
(State reasons for objection and how you would be affected by the granting of a planning permit)

The smell of it its so disgusting at times that you cant even be out side coz it smells that bad on death or Dog manure. There has been some time now that we are so itchy on our bodies, that I have gone to my Dr to find out whats going on with us. We are only 2 kms away from this place, this is so wrong to put it close

Continued - see over

CBJ (A)

We are not a small community here and only getting bigger.

DETAILS OF SUBMISSION / OBJECTION: *Continued:*

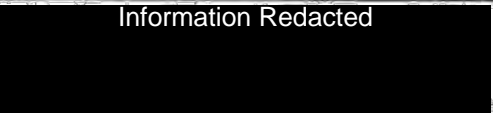
to where people live. Its so unfair for us to breath all these things, how can we let this happen so close to house we are so disgusted with this. We came to this place for a fresh air I did not come here to smell chemicals and munure.

Are there any changes that could be made to the proposal to address your concerns? Yes No

Attach additional pages if required

If yes, what changes would you suggest that would meet your concerns:

Further away from where residents dont live. farmers open paddocks.

Signed:  Date: *24-9-2019*

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09/07/2019

aflo@ECM

DOCUMENT (Inbound)

Summary: OBJECTION TO PLANNING PERMIT - Proposed Static Compost Site
Information: Information Redacted
Comments/Notes:

DETAILS

Status:	New	Deadline:	09/07/2019
Priority:	Medium	Received:	25/06/2019 08:50:43 PM
Type:	Email	Ref:	IN19/34B20DEF
On Hold:	No		

RELATED DOCUMENTS

PEOPLE (2)

Owner: Information Redacted
Manager: Information Redacted
Reader: Information Redacted

CONTACTS (0)

Name	Company	Email	Phone
No records found.			

FOLDER (1)

Number	Par	Name	Organisat	Unit
20400050	1	PROPERTY/Bannockburn	Golden Plains Shire Council	Corp Ser

WORKFLOW

No records found.

CONTENT

Attachments:				Links			
File Name	Size (kb)	Attai by	Attached On	File Name	Size (kb)	Cre by	Created On
No records found.				No records found.			

From: Information Redacted
Date: Tue Jun 25 08:50:43 PM AEST 2019
To: Enquiries <Enquiries@gplains.vic.gov.au>
CC:
BCC:
Subject: Proposed Static Compost Site Golden Plains Shire

I want to lodge a formal objection to the planned installation of a static compost pile in the region, between Bannockburn and Teesdale.

Council knows that the Shire is one of the fastest growing in the State and with that, the amenity of the area should be protected.

Static composting isn't the type of industry that should be encouraged to setup in the locality chosen.

Property values will be adversely affected. The roads can barely take the pounding that they get from the timber trucks and I believe they couldn't cope with added trucks traveling through daily.

Bannockburn and surrounds experience very strong winds all year long and the odour from the compost pile will, I believe, be carried by the wind and have a negative impact on neighboring areas.

The rates in the area are huge and overall satisfaction with the Council is at an all time low.

06/42

04/07/2019

04/07/2019

Granting a permit for a static compost business that can at times smell putrid, would not be in the Shire's best interest.

Odour "annoyance" was reported by 80% of people living near a composting plant in Germany. 10% of those people characterised the smell as "disgusting."

Bannockburn and environs doesn't need an industry that will cause bad odours, cause rodents to breed and also provide the right environment for a plague of flies.

Best regards,

Information
Redacted

Message protected by MailGuard: e-mail anti-virus, anti-spam and content filtering.
<http://www.mailguard.com.au/it/>

[Report this message as spam](#)

PRINTED COPY

<https://www.bop.gov.au/secure/print/docs?docId=14721ed259c46b8e2d525f181309>



Agenda

File Number:	P19-081
Author:	Sarah Fisher
Authoriser:	Tim Waller, Development Manager
Applicant:	Mr. Simon Atkinson
Owner:	Mr. Douglas Altmann
Proposal:	The use and development of the land for Industry (Composting facility)
Location:	607 Bannockburn-Shelford Road, Bannockburn
Attachments:	Attachment 1 Full officer report Attachment 2 Recommended conditions Attachment 3 Copy of application & plans Attachment 4 Copy of objections/submissions Attachment 5 Copy of EPA guideline Designing, constructing & operating composting facilities Publication 1588, June 2017 Attachment 6 Copy of referral responses

RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves to issue a Notice of Decision to Grant a Planning Permit for the use and development of the land for Industry (Composting facility) at 607 Bannockburn-Shelford Road, Bannockburn subject to the conditions attached to this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report relates to a planning permit application for the use and development of the land for Industry (Composting facility) at 607 Bannockburn-Shelford Road, Bannockburn. This report provides a background to the application and a summary of the relevant planning considerations.

PURPOSE

The application has been referred to the Council Meeting for determination because there are objections to the application.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

In accordance with Section 80B of the Local Government Act 1989, the Officers preparing this report declare no conflict of interest in regard to this matter.

COUNCIL PLAN

Managing natural and built environments.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Site description

Item

Page 1

Agenda

The subject land is situated at 607 Bannockburn-Shelford Road, Bannockburn and is formally known as Lots 1, 2 & 3 on TP552584B. The site is located approximately 5km west of Bannockburn and 2.2km east of Teesdale on the southern side of the Bannockburn-Shelford Road. The area proposed to accommodate the use and development site is located on Lot 3, (which has an overall area of 61.8 hectares) and is setback approximately 600 metres from the road. The application area is proposed to encompass approximately 2 hectares of land. The site is located in the Farming Zone and is not subject to any overlays. It contains a dwelling and associated farm shedding a short distance north-west of the proposal site. There is planted vegetation along the main entrance into the property and along some boundaries as well as some scattered trees throughout the paddocks making up the site, which are used for broadacre agriculture, particularly cropping and grazing. There are few dwellings within the immediate surrounds.

Site map



History

The site has previously had planning approval for *The use and development of the land for composting* (P14-007, issued 30/07/2014).

One of the conditions of this permit specified that *the proponent must apply for and be issued with a works approval from the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) with respect to the proposed composting operation prior to any works beginning.* (Condition 31)

Another condition on this permit specified that *the permit would expire if the Work Approval under the EPA Act is cancelled or expires.* (Condition 1)

In March 2016 the proponent provided Council with Research, Development and Demonstration (RD&D) approval from the EPA. Council wrote to the proponent in April 2016 acknowledging that the RD&D met the requirements of condition 31.

Following correspondence from the proponent in December 2018, Council again wrote to the proponent (January 2019) to advise that the use of the land could continue with the change of EPA consent from RD&D to the final EPA Works Approval provided all conditions on P14-007 continued to be met.

Agenda

The proponent was not able to achieve final works approval from the EPA within the specified time period hence this new application was required to be lodged.

The proposal

This application proposes the use and development of the land for Industry, which includes 'treating waste materials', specifically, an aerobic composting facility. The system proposes the blending of selected organic feedstocks with green organics and a compost activator*. The material is blended and formed into piles thus allowing the activator to establish the required microbiological regime to complete the composting process. The piles of compost are not turned.

*The activator (proprietary "ACTAvator") is described by the applicant as '*a bi-product of the human food chain, the remains being a husk, berry, bran product, which is mixed with chicken manure*'.

The application states that the ingredients are placed in a sloping concrete ramp and mixed with a front end loader. The mixed material is placed on the composting area in an elongated pile and then covered with a layer of already composted material. The outer layer acts as an insulating layer to keep in the heat, promoting the composting process and pasturising the material. The cover is also said to reduce odour from the pile. The piles are then left undisturbed for approximately 10 weeks. After the 10 week period, the material is moved to the screening area on site where it is passed through a rotary screen to remove sticks and clumps, producing the final screened product.

The application proposes to accept up to 50,000m³ of material per year, with a maximum of 36,400m³ of pasturised product produced as a result. In doing so, the following material and quantities are proposed to be accepted and used:

Green organics

- Shredded green organics such as tree branches, grass cuttings, plants & weeds. Up to 25,000m³ per year.

Poultry manure

- Poultry manure in the form of litter (rice hulls and straw). Up to 5,000m³ per year.

Grease Trap Waste

- Liquid waste from commercial food processors, restaurants, hotels, cafes etc. Up to 10,000m³ per year.

Hatchery Waste

- Includes egg waste, up to 5,000m³ per year.

Abattoir Waste

- Liquid and solid waste residue from wash down activities within abattoirs, up to 5,000m³ per year.

The physical infrastructure is proposed to consist of:

- An in-ground, concrete lined mixing pad
- Wastewater storage dam to a depth of 2.0m with a total capacity of 1,812m³.
- 0.3m high earth bund around the perimeter
- Water tanks for wash down and fire fighting

Agenda

- The existing access point and driveway is to be used.

Site operation

The site proposes the following hours of operation:

- Monday to Friday 7am – 5pm
- Saturday 7am – 4pm
- Sunday 10am – 4pm

Heavy vehicle movement to and from the site is based on the estimated daily traffic flow generated from 8 truck movements (4 trips), which could include tip trucks and trucks with trailers. A record of daily material received would be kept including details of materials received, source of material, quantity received and date of receipt, any details of non-compliance with requirements of the Environmental Management Plan, details of any complaints received and so on. The facility is proposed to be managed by one person on site.

A copy of the information submitted with the application is included at Attachment 3.

CONSULTATION

Notice of the application was given in accordance with Section 52 (1) (a) and (d) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987. Notice was provided to all owners and/or occupiers within a 2km radius of the site.

As a result of the public notice, 41 objections were received including 1 petition with 41 signatures. One (1) submission in support of the proposal was also received. A copy of all submissions is available at Attachment 4. In accordance with 557(4) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, if a number of persons make one objection (petition), it is sufficient compliance with section 64(1) and 65(1) if the responsible authority gives the notice to the person named under subsection (3).

A joint consultation/information session was held with the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) on 13 June 2019 at the Bannockburn Cultural Centre. This forum was conducted in accordance with Section 20B of the *Environment Protection Act 1970*. This session provided the opportunity for approximately 40 community members to raise and discuss issues, opinions and concerns about the proposal. The decision was made by Council to join the EPA for this session for the convenience of community members, rather than Council and the EPA each convening a separate session for community members to attend.

Objector's concerns have been categorised into the following themes:

- Odour & air emissions
- Biosecurity, pests & vermin
- Composting process, site controls, environmental management plan & applicant's track record
- Wastewater and impacts on water resources
- Human health & wellbeing
- Traffic, roads & safety
- Site selection & land use zoning
- Community & socioeconomics
- Other (Visual & landscape amenity, wildlife & natural environment)

These themes are examined and responded to as part of the Discussion section of this report.

 Agenda

ASSESSMENT**Processing of the application**

The application was submitted to Council on 23 March 2019 and a preliminary assessment was undertaken. The application was externally referred to VicRoads, the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA) and the Environment Protection Authority (EPA). The application was internally referred to Council's Works, Natural Resources and Strategic Planning Departments. These parties had no objection to the issue of a permit subject to conditions being placed on permit. A copy of referral responses is provided at Attachment 6.

Golden Plains Planning Scheme**Planning Policy Framework (PPF)****Clause 12 – Environmental and Landscape Values**

Planning should help to protect the health of ecological systems and the biodiversity they support (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic diversity) and conserve areas with identified environmental and landscape values.

The objective of this policy for the protection of biodiversity (Clause 12.01-5) is to assist in the protection and conservation of Victoria's biodiversity. Strategies include, but are not limited to, using biodiversity information to identify important areas of biodiversity, including key habitat for rare or threatened species and communities, and strategically valuable biodiversity sites.

Landscapes are also taken into account (Clause 12.05-25) with the objective being to protect and enhance significant landscapes and open spaces that contribute to character, identity and sustainable environments.

Clause 13 – Environmental Risks and Amenity

- Planning should strengthen the resilience and safety of communities by adopting a best practice environmental management and risk management approach.
- Planning should aim to avoid or minimise natural and human-made environmental hazards, environmental degradation and amenity conflicts.
- Planning should identify and manage the potential for the environment and environmental change to impact on the economic, environmental or social wellbeing of society.
- Planning should ensure development and risk mitigation does not detrimentally interfere with important natural processes.
- Planning should prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change.

The objective of air quality management (Clause 13.06-1A) is to assist in the protection and improvement of air quality. Ensure, wherever possible, that there is suitable separation between land uses that reduce air amenity and sensitive land uses.

Clause 13.07-1S Land use compatibility has the objective to safeguard community amenity while facilitating appropriate commercial, industrial or other uses with potential off-site effects. The strategies of this policy are to ensure the compatibility of a use or development as appropriate to the land use functions and character of the area by:

- Directing land uses to appropriate locations.
- Using a range of building design, urban design, operational and land use separation measures.

Agenda

Clause 14 - Natural Resource Management

Planning is to assist in the conservation and wise use of natural resources including energy, water, land, stone and minerals to support both environmental quality and sustainable development. Planning should ensure agricultural land is managed sustainably, while acknowledging the economic importance of agricultural production.

Clause 14.01-1S relates to the protection of agricultural land, the objective of this policy being to protect the state's agricultural base by preserving productive farmland. Strategies include, but are not limited to:

- Identifying areas of productive agricultural land, including land for primary production and intensive agriculture.
- Avoid permanent removal of productive agricultural land from the state's agricultural base without consideration of the economic importance of the land for the agricultural production and processing sectors.
- Protect productive agricultural land from unplanned loss due to permanent changes in land use.

The strategy of Clause 14.01-2R, agricultural productivity (Geelong G21) is to support new opportunities in farming and fisheries.

Clause 17 – Economic development

Planning is to provide for a strong and innovative economy, where all sectors are critical to economic prosperity. Planning is to contribute to the economic wellbeing of the state and foster economic growth by providing land, facilitating decisions and resolving land use conflicts, so that each region may build on its strengths and achieve its economic potential. The objective of clause 17.01-1S diversified economy is to strengthen and diversify the economy. Strategies of this policy include, but are not limited to:

- Improve access to jobs closer to where people live.
- Support rural communities to grow and diversify.

Clause 17.03-2S relates to industrial development siting, with the objective being to facilitate the sustainable development and operation of industry.

Local Planning Policy Framework (LPPF)

21.03 – Environment and natural resources

The environment is a key factor influencing the economy, lifestyle and recreation choices in the Shire. Key challenges facing the Shire include:

Managing treating processes acting on the natural environment.

Balancing native vegetation conservation with development pressures, land use change and protecting people from wildfire

Supporting sustainable management of land and water resources

Minimising and managing the effects of flooding.

Agenda

Clause 21.03-5 Catchment management and waterways states that the protection and enhancement of waterways and wetlands is essential to ensure environmental values are secure and that environmental flow on social and economic benefits of healthy rivers and streams are not lost.

21.05 – Economic development

This Clause provides local content to support Clause 14 Natural resource management (Agriculture) and Clause 17 Economic development of the State Planning Policy Framework.

Clause 21.05-1, Agriculture, specifically recognises the important critical mass of agricultural productivity in the Shire with over 25% of the employment in the Shire agriculture related. The Shire recognises intensive animal industries

Zone and overlay provisions

Clause 35.07 Farming Zone (FZ)

The site and surrounding land is in the Farming Zone (FZ). The purpose of the FZ is:

- To implement relevant policy.
- To provide for the use of land for agriculture.
- To encourage the retention of productive agricultural land.
- To ensure that non-agricultural uses, including dwellings, do not adversely affect the use of land for agriculture.
- To encourage the retention of employment and population to support rural communities.
- To encourage use and development of land based on comprehensive and sustainable land management practices and infrastructure provision.
- To provide for the use and development of land for the specific purposes identified in a schedule to this zone.

A composting facility is a form of Industry under the provisions of the planning scheme (Clause 73.03 Land use terms). The definition of Industry includes the *treating of waste materials*. Industry is a Section 2 Use in the Farming Zone, meaning a permit is required.

There are no overlays applying to this site.

Particular provisions

53.10 Uses with adverse amenity potential

The purpose of this Clause is to define those types of industries and warehouses which if not appropriately designed and located may cause offence or unacceptable risk to the neighbourhood.

The threshold distance for a composting and other organic materials recycling is variable, dependent on the processes to be used and the materials to be processed or stored, meaning there is no specified distance in this section of the planning scheme to adhere to, for this type of facility.

In the absence of detailed decision guidelines within the planning scheme, the EPA guideline *Designing, constructing and operating composting facilities*, Publication 1588, June 2017, (Attachment 5) has been used to guide assessment and determine potential amenity impacts and considerations.

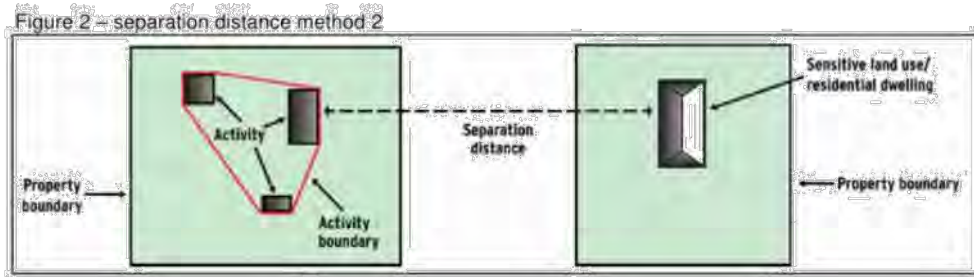
‘Separation distance’ means the distance between the premises and the sensitive land use, in this instance dwellings. Separation distances are required for composting facilities to protect sensitive

Agenda

land uses being affected by odour generated in instances of upset conditions (for example, equipment failure, abnormal weather conditions or accidents). Separation distances are a way to reduce impacts of odour emissions from upset conditions, they are not an alternative to preventing odour from occurring in the first place.

In sparsely populated areas, such as this site, the separation distance can be measured from the activity boundary of the emission source (bund wall) to the sensitive receptors (dwelling).

Diagram from calculating separation distances, EPA Publication 1588



The activity boundary, as per the diagram above, is an imaginary boundary that includes all activities, plant or buildings from which the residual emissions may arise. The nearest sensitive receptor (dwelling) is located on site, a short distance from the facility. The owners and/or occupiers have knowingly provided this area of land for the proposed facility and have no objection to its proximity.

Location of nearest dwellings (excluding dwelling on site)



Agenda

The other nearest dwellings to the facility as shown on the map on the previous page are approximately 800 and 930 metres to the northwest, 1200m to the northeast and 2300m to the southeast. The three closest dwellings are owned by members of the same family as the subject site, and have no objection to the location and use of the site. No objection was received from the property (dwelling) located 2.3km south-east. The ownership of most of the adjoining land base (by the same family) means that a good portion of any separation distance is contained to land in the same ownership.

General provisions

The decision guidelines contained in Clause 65.01 of the planning scheme require Council to consider the following matters, as appropriate:

- The matters set out in section 60 of the Act.
- The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- The purpose of the zone, overlay or other provision.
- Any matter required to be considered in the zone, overlay or other provision.
- The orderly planning of the area.
- The effect on the amenity of the area.
- The proximity of the land to any public land.
- Factors likely to cause or contribute to land degradation, salinity or reduce water quality.
- Whether the proposed development is designed to maintain or improve the quality of stormwater within and exiting the site.
- The extent and character of native vegetation and the likelihood of its destruction.
- Whether native vegetation is to be or can be protected, planted or allowed to regenerate.
- The degree of flood, erosion or fire hazard associated with the location of the land and the use, development or management of the land so as to minimise any such hazard.
- The adequacy of loading and unloading facilities and any associated amenity, traffic flow and road safety impacts.

DISCUSSION

Planning scheme

The proposed use and development satisfies the relevant provisions of the planning scheme including State policies, the Farming Zone and the decision guidelines at Clause 65 of the Victoria Planning Provisions.

Zoning and site selection

It is important to understand the definition that has been applied (Industry) and how this relates to the zoning of the land. Clause 73.03 of the planning scheme defines land uses for the purposes of identifying and understanding appropriate definitions, which in turn dictates what can and can't be considered in a particular zone. Industry is a very broad definition that allows a multitude of industrial type uses including the *treating of waste materials*.

The purpose of the farming zone is to provide for the use of the land for agriculture, to encourage the retention of productive agricultural land and more. The key purposes of the zone do not preclude the consideration and approval of other land uses which may not be directly related to agriculture, however careful consideration must be given to the suitability of any such use.

Agenda

As per the application information, the subject site has been chosen with intent. The products to be composted are largely created as a by-product of agricultural production and/or consumption, and some of the producers of this waste are located in close proximity to this site (E.g. local chicken manure and hatchery waste), with green waste and grease trap waste from the Geelong region. This site is also anticipated to take some waste (abattoir) which currently gets transported to Gippsland. Locating the composting facility close to the raw material sources and the end users (farming sector) significantly decreases the distance heavy vehicles need to travel, and significantly avoids the need for this waste to end up in landfill, which is the current practice for some of it.

Community & socioeconomics

Waste, in many forms, is currently a major issue for local government and society more broadly. Uses and associated practices that can respond to the planning scheme in a socially, environmentally and economically responsible manner, meeting aims and objectives of State planning policy relating to matters such as natural resource management, air quality management and land use compatibility, and which demonstrate a net community benefit, should be supported.

In this instance, although the development and operation of the site is not a significant generator of employment, it does build on the strengths of this particular G21 area by providing an innovative opportunity for a diversified economy (17.01-1R) by building on the competitive strengths of the region, which in this case relates directly to the food production precinct (and its associated waste). Importantly the end products of the composting process are able to be used by the local agricultural sector, fostering an innovative opportunity and solution.

Natural environment

The site is located on cleared farm land. There is no native vegetation at the proposed location or near vicinity. The adjoining trees to the west form part of a plantation. To the west, outside of the title boundary, runs Stony Creek. The nearest waterway is located east of the site, running diagonally across the agricultural land. The application was referred to the CCMA who responded that this diagonal waterway is a constructed drainage channel of minimal ecological value though it does provide an important drainage function for the landscape. The CCMA noted that the proposed facility will be contained within an earthen bund, with surface water drainage to be directed to a clay lined storage dam adjacent to the composting pad. The storage dam has been designed to withhold a 25 year ARI rainfall event for 24 hours. Excess water will be used to irrigate the compost piles, thus retaining storage capacity of the dam. Consequently the CCMA did not object to the proposal.

The depth of groundwater is unknown at the site. These factors together with the facility being designed to allow surface run off to drain to a clay lined storage dam further ensure the use of the site is adequately managed to prevent impact on any nearby watercourses.

Pests & wildlife

Other environmental matters raised by objectors included pests and vermin along with potential impacts on fauna. Pest plants and animals are already part of the rural (and urban) landscape and have been since these areas were settled and species introduced. The site is cleared farmland and the planning scheme does not require a fauna assessment however, conditions have been recommended to control the general operation and amenity of the site which extends to managing the presence of vermin.

Visual impact

Item

Page 10

Agenda

Visual impact was also raised by objectors. The site is well set back from the Bannockburn-Shelford Road (approximately 600m) with a gentle fall towards the south-east with some plantation and scattered trees located between the road and facility providing some screening. The main visual intrusion on the landscape will be as a result of the rows of static compost which are proposed to sit behind a 0.3m earth bund. The piles are proposed to a maximum height of 3m; no buildings are proposed.

Being able to view the rows of static compost from the road network in the farming setting is akin to being able to see piles of urea, lime or organic fertiliser sitting in paddocks at certain times of year when these products are awaiting application. Although these examples may not extend to 3m in height, the limited visual impact and relationship to the agricultural use of the land are not dissimilar. The key difference here is a 2 hectare footprint that is proposed to be used for rows of up to 3m in height and of varying lengths, year round. The rows are proposed to run north-south and be surrounded by a 0.3m high earth bund, at the source, to mitigate visual impact. Thus the siting, bulk and colour of the product, (key decision guidelines when looking at built form in the FZ), can sit comfortably in the context of the site and area. Some landscaping could also be added as an appropriate measure and has been recommended as a condition (Attachment 2).

Traffic

The product is to arrive at site via truck delivery, anticipated to be at a rate of 4 trips daily (8 truck movements per day). Waste transport certificates are required under the (EPA) Regulations to track the movement of prescribed industrial waste (PIW) from one destination to another.

Waste transport certificates enable information about the PIW to be passed on in the waste management chain including the categorisation of the waste and who has control of the waste. It is the responsibility of the waste producer, transporter and receiver to ensure that a waste transport certificate is completed for each consignment of prescribed industrial waste within 7 days, unless an exemption applied.

There is an existing entrance to the property which already accommodates trucks associated with the agricultural use of the land. This access point was utilised when the RD&D was operational. The application was referred to VicRoads who had no objection to the proposal and did not require any conditions. The application was also internally referred to Council's Works department (Engineering). Similarly, Works had no objection though did recommend a number of conditions including ensuring the internal access is suitably constructed and that the vehicle crossing is upgraded to specified standards. The Bannockburn-Shelford Road is a VicRoads road that already experiences a significant volume of traffic as is evidenced by a traffic report recently undertaken for Council as part of the Bannockburn Transport Strategy (Cardno, January 2019). Traffic counts as part of this study indicated east/northbound and west/southbound weekday traffic volumes at the Bannockburn-Shelford Road between Bruce Street and Moreillon Boulevard were 5441. The addition of 4 daily vehicle (truck) movements onto the Bannockburn-Shelford Road is negligible.

Human health & wellbeing including odour & air emissions

Many objections raised concerns in relation to odour and air emissions including potential to impact on health and/or exacerbate existing health issues particularly on account of the proximity of the facility to Teesdale. The edge of the Low Density Residential zoning is approximately 1.9km from the boundary of the subject site to the eastern boundary of the LDRZ extent. The application was referred to Council's Strategic Planning department for comment in relation to this matter. In

Agenda

summary, there is currently no plans for alteration to the existing town boundary though Strategic Planning is in the preliminary stages of preparing a new structure plan for Teesdale.

In cases such as this where an EPA works approval is required, application is (separately) made to the EPA for assessment and consideration; it is not the role of a planning assessment to examine technical and scientific detail. A planning application will consider the suitability of a proposal in terms of the zone, any overlays, policy, decision guidelines and relevant reference documents. The assessment will encompass consideration of policy which extends to matters such as environment, transport, amenity and economic development.

Clause 53.10 of the planning scheme, Uses with adverse amenity potential, states that the threshold distance for this type of use (composting and other organic materials recycling), is variable, dependent on the processes to be used and the materials to be processed or stored.

The applicant has indicated in writing that the Victorian EPA composting guidelines and the Australian Standard for composting require very low levels of E-coli and no detectable levels of Salmonella and various other pathogens in the finished product. The Australian Standard also specifies that temperatures greater than 55 degrees Celsius for at least 3 days is sufficient to kill off E-coli, Salmonella, pathogens and weeds. The EPA are responsible for analysis of the scientific rigour this process proposes.

The application was referred to the EPA who responded that the proposal is *'...a scheduled activity (A07, Organic Waste Processing) and therefore requires a works approval'*. In line with previous commentary, the EPA also responded that *'The potential environmental impacts from the proposed works will be fully assessed by EPA through a works approval application'*.

In summary, the EPA did not object to Council issuing a planning permit and suggested six (6) conditions be applied should a permit be issued.

Composting process & applicant's track record

The applicant proposes a static pile composting method which uses an activator to assist the composting process, which removes the need to turn the compost pile during the process. The applicant submits that the system has been successfully trialled and approved at two locations in South Australia, and more recently, carried out RD&D at this site under the observation and supervision of the EPA. It is reiterated that the technical process and its monitoring are governed by the EPA. Council is responsible for enforcement of planning permit conditions and/or endorsed plans and associated documents forming part of the permit. Council has no record of complaints relating to this facility since the issue of the original permit in August 2014, which attracted one (1) objection. The site operated as an RD&D facility, until the end of 2018.

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPLICATIONS

The proposal does not require the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan under the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.

CONCLUSION

The application satisfies the provisions of the Planning Scheme, including State and local policies, Clause 53.10, Uses with adverse amenity potential and the decision guidelines of the Planning Scheme (Clause 65). Waste, in many forms, is currently a major issue for local government and society more broadly. Uses and associated practices that can respond to the planning scheme in a socially, environmentally and economically responsible manner, meeting aims and objectives of

Agenda

State and local planning policy relating to matters such as natural resource management, air quality management and land use compatibility, which demonstrate a net community benefit, should be supported. Clauses including 13 Environmental Risks & Amenity, 14 Natural Resource Management, 17 Economic Development, 21.03 Environment & Natural Resources and 21.05 Economic Development have been examined in considering this proposal. This application appropriately responds to these matters and it is therefore recommended that a Notice of Decision to Grant a Planning Permit should be issued.



Office Use Only

VicSmart? YES NO
 Specify class of VicSmart application: # 1846.05 Rec 283644
 Application No.: Date Lodged: 25/03/2019

Planning Enquiries:
 Phone: (03) 5220 7114
 Email: enquiries@gplains.vic.gov.au
 Web: www.goldenplains.vic.gov.au

Application for a Planning Permit

If you need help to complete this form, read MORE INFORMATION at the back of this form.

Any material submitted with this application, including plans and personal information, will be made available for public viewing, including electronically, and copies may be made for interested parties for the purpose of enabling consideration and review as part of a planning process under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. If you have any concerns, please contact Council's planning department.

Questions marked with an asterisk (*) must be completed.

If the space provided on the form is insufficient, attach a separate sheet.

Click for further information.

Clear Form

Application Type

is this a VicSmart application?

No Yes

If yes, please specify which VicSmart class or classes.

If the application falls into one of the classes listed under Clause 62 of the schedule to Clause 14, it is a VicSmart application.

Pre-application Meeting

Has there been a pre-application meeting with a Council planning officer?

No Yes

If Yes, with whom? [Login Page](#)

Date: 5/3/2019

day / month / year

The Land

Address of the land. Complete the Street Address and one of the Formal Land Descriptions.

Street Address

Unit No: St. No.: 607 St. Name: Bannockburn-Shefford Road
 Suburb/Locality: Bannockburn Postcode: 3331

Formal Land Description

Complete either A or B.

This information can be found on the certificate of title.

If this application relates to more than one address, attach a separate sheet setting out any additional property details.

A Lot No.: 2 & 3 Lodged Plan Title Plan Plan of Subdivision No.: 552584B
 OR
 B Crown Allotment No.: Section No.: 118B
 Parish/Township Name: Waddialah

* APPLICANT HAS REQUESTED "COUNCIL" COMPLETES ADVERTISING ON THEIR BEHALF. K. BLAKE 25/03/19

Proposal

You must give full details of your proposal and attach the information required to assess the application. Insufficient or unclear information will delay your application.

1 For what use, development or other matter do you require a permit?

Refer to attached Environment Management Plan
A permit is required to establish a composting works on Section 118B.

2 Provide additional information about the proposal, including: plans and elevations; any information required by the planning scheme, requested by Council or outlined in a Council planning permit checklist; and if required, a description of the likely effect of the proposal.

Cost \$100,000

3 You may be required to verify this estimate. Insert '0' if no development is proposed.

If the application is for land within metropolitan Melbourne (as defined in section 3 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*) and the estimated cost of the development exceeds \$1 million (adjusted annually by CPI) the Metropolitan Planning Levy must be paid to the State Revenue Office and a current levy certificate must be submitted with the application. Visit www.sro.vic.gov.au for information.

1 Estimated cost of any development for which the permit is required

Existing Conditions

Describe how the land is used and developed now.

For example, vacant, three dwellings, medical centre with two practitioners, licensed restaurant with 80 seats, grazing.

Section 118B forms part of several sections currently being used for cropping and grazing by D&C Altmann.

2 Provide a plan of the existing conditions. Photos are also helpful.

Title Information

Encumbrances on title

Does the proposal breach, in any way, an encumbrance on title such as a restrictive covenant, section 173 agreement or other obligation such as an easement or building envelope?

- Yes (If 'yes' contact Council for advice on how to proceed before continuing with this application.)
- No
- Not applicable (no such encumbrance applies).

2 Provide a full, current copy of the title for each individual parcel of land forming the subject site. The title includes: the covering register search statement; the title diagram and the associated title documents, known as 'instruments', for example, restrictive covenants.

Applicant and Owner Details

Provide details of the applicant and the owner of the land.

09
3271 2412

Applicant

The person who wants the permit

Name Same as applicant

Title: Mr First Name: SIMON Surname: ATKINSON

Organisation (if applicable):

Postal Address: If it is a P.O. Box, enter the details here

Unit No.: St. No.: St. Name: Information Redacted

Suburb/Locality: Information State: Information Redacted

Please provide at least one contact phone number

Contact information for applicant OR contact person below

Business phone: Information Email: Information Redacted

Mobile phone: Information Fax:

Where the preferred contact person for the application is different from the applicant, provide the details of that person.

Contact person's details* Same as applicant

Name:

Title: Mr First Name: Robert Surname: RODENBURG

Organisation (if applicable): RODENBURG WASTE SOLUTIONS

Postal Address: If it is a P.O. Box, enter the details here

Unit No.: St. No.: 87/220 St. Name: GREENHILL ROAD

Suburb/Locality: EASTWOOD State: SA Postcode: 5063

Owner

The person or organisation who owns the land

Where the owner is different from the applicant, provide the details of that person or organisation

Name Same as applicant

Title: Mr First Name: DOUGLAS Surname: ALTMANN

Organisation (if applicable):

Postal Address: If it is a P.O. Box, enter the details here

Unit No.: St. No.: Infor St. Name: Information Redacted

Suburb/Locality: Information State: VIC Postcode: Information

Owner's Signature (Optional): Date: day/month/year

Information requirements

Is the required information provided?

Contact Council's planning department to discuss the specific requirements for this application and obtain a planning permit checklist

YES NO

Declaration

This form must be signed by the applicant *

Remember it is against the law to provide false or misleading information, which could result in a heavy fine and cancellation of the permit

I declare that I am the applicant, and that all the information in this application is true and correct, and the permit applicant has been notified of the permit application.

Signature: Information Redacted Date: 6/3/2019

day/month/year

Information Redacted

Checklist

Have you:

- Filled in the form completely?
- Paid or included the application fee? Most applications require a fee to be paid. Contact Council to determine the appropriate fee.
- Provided all necessary supporting information and documents?
 - A full, current copy of title information for each individual parcel of land forming the subject site.
 - A plan of existing conditions.
 - Plans showing the layout and details of the proposal.
 - Any information required by the planning scheme, requested by council or outlined in a council planning permit checklist.
 - If required, a description of the likely effect of the proposal (for example, traffic, noise, environmental impacts).
 - If applicable, a current Metropolitan Planning Levy certificate (a levy certificate expires 90 days after the day on which it is issued by the State Revenue Office and then cannot be used). Failure to comply means the application is void.
- Completed the relevant council planning permit checklist?
- Signed the declaration above?

Need help with the Application?

If you need help to complete this form, read [More Information](#) at the end of this form.

For help with a VicSmart application see [Applicant's Guide to Lodging a VicSmart Application at planning.vic.gov.au](#)

General information about the planning process is available at [planning.vic.gov.au](#)

Assistance can also be obtained from Council's planning department.

Lodgement

Lodge the completed and signed form, the fee and all documents with:

Golden Plains Shire Council
 PO Box 111
 Bannockburn VIC 3331
 2 Pope Street
 Bannockburn VIC 3331

Contact information:
 Email: enquiries@qplains.vic.gov.au

Deliver application in person, by post or by electronic lodgement.

Advanced Composting Technologies Australasia

Composting Depot Environment Management Plan

**‘Braeside’ 607 Bannockburn-Shelford Road,
BANNOCKBURN**

Rodenburg Waste Solutions
ABN 29 438 602 276

January 2019 Rev 1



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ACTA
Bannockburn Composting Depot



1. Introduction

Advanced Composting Technologies Australasia (ACTA) is proposing to establish a composting depot on farmland located at 607 Bannockburn-Shelford Road, Bannockburn. The composting system proposed for the site consists of blending selected organic feedstock with size reduced green organics and a compost activator, forming the blended material into piles and then allowing the activator to establish the required microbiological regime to complete the composting process. This occurs without the need to turn piles, thereby eliminating a major source of odour and dust.

2. Statement of Environmental Objectives

The operational practices and procedures presented in this document have been designed to ensure the following objectives are achieved.

Air Quality

Depot operations are managed to minimise dust and odour from site activities impacting adversely on the local community.

Water Quality

Depot activities shall not adversely affect local water resources.

Vermin and Flies

Conditions within the site shall be managed so as to prevent the breeding and harbourage of vermin and flies.

Noise

The type of equipment to be used, its siting on the property and hours of operation shall be suitably managed to minimise impact on the local amenity.

Traffic

Depot activities shall be managed to minimise the affect of traffic arising from depot activities on the local community.

Litter

Incoming materials shall be free of contaminants and other materials likely to cause litter.

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*ACTA
Bannockburn Composting Depot*



3. Site Details

3.1 Location

The land is located at 607 Bannockburn-Sheffield Road, Bannockburn (Lot 3, Section 118B, Parish of Wabdallah, County of Grant), Certificate of Title Volume 3437, Folio 295. Refer to Appendix A for CoT details and Figure 5.1 for further location details.

3.2 Council Area and Zoning

The land is situated in the Golden Plains Shire and is zoned Farming.

3.3 Landowner

The land is owned by DJ, CI, KR & GD Altmann. The postal address is 'Marbury Park' 498 Sheffield Road, Bannockburn.

3.4 Depot Operator

Advanced Composting Technologies Australasia
PO Box 483
Paris Creek SA 5201

3.5 Depot Manager

Mr Simon Atkinson, Director of ACTA Pty Ltd (ABN 94 538 523 871), is responsible for management of depot operations. His contact details during business hours are telephone (08) 8536 4011 and email HUDSONBROOK@ACTIV8.NET.AU.

3.6 Depot Operating Hours

Operating hours for the depot are:

- ☐ Monday to Friday, 7:00 am – 5:00pm
- ☐ Saturday, 7:00 am – 4:00 pm
- ☐ Sunday, 10 am – 4 pm.

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ACTA
Bannockburn Composting Depot



3.7 Site Visibility

Due to the undulating topography of the local area, the site will be partially screened from the adjoining Bannockburn-Shelford Road by a vegetated 1.5m high earthen embankment. However, the composting activities on the site will be partially visible because some of the piles will be up to 4m high.

3.8 Proximity to Housing

Surrounding development consists primarily of cropping and grazing so there are few surrounding houses. The nearest houses are all owned by the Altmann family. Other nearby houses are located along English Road 2,300m, 2,600m and 2,900m from the site.

3.9 Vehicle Access

Access to the site will be via the Bannockburn-Shelford Road, which is a sealed road.

The types of vehicles transporting material to and from the depot consist of tanker trucks (up to 25kL), tip trucks and trailers (up to 30T/80m³). Based on a processing capacity of 50,000m³/year, the estimated daily traffic flow is 8 truck movements (4 trips), i.e., approximately 2 tanker movement and 6 tip truck and trailer movements. This compares with daily traffic flow of approximately 1,200 vehicles.

3.10 Soil Conditions

The site is located within the area known as the Western District Plains. Topsoil comprises fertile, highly weathered basalt overlaying low permeability marine clay. Depth of clay at the site is estimated to be 10m.

3.11 Groundwater

Depth to groundwater is unknown as there are no registered wells in the area. There is minimal risk of composting activities having any impact on groundwater quality due to the thick layer of low permeability clay underlying the site.

3.12 Climate

3.12.1 Wind

The following general description of the wind regime for the area has been derived from records obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology. It is based on data from the Sheoaks meteorological station for the four mid-season results of January, April, July and October.

January 2019 Recyl



3.12.1
Raincockburn Composting Depot



Summer

During summer, the daytime wind direction is from the south east about 70% of the time. Wind speeds are mostly to be in the range 10 - 25 km/h. Overnight winds are lighter (mostly less than 20 km/h) and more variable. The most common night time wind directions are north east to south east, being influenced by the broad scale prevailing easterly airstream.

Autumn

The autumn season is a transition period between the summer and winter wind regime. Daytime wind speeds are approximately the same, but a westerly component is starting to appear.

Winter

Daytime winter winds are generally north to north westerly reflecting the regular approach and passage of winter cold fronts. Wind speeds are mostly between 15 and 25 km/h, but sometimes reaching 35 km/h. Overnight winds are mostly from the northwest and west.

Spring

There is a slow and uneven transition from winter to summer wind patterns during September to November. Initially winds are westerly, averaging 20 - 30 km/h but then becoming south easterly, averaging 10-20 km/h.

3.12.2 Rainfall and Evaporation

Based on meteorological data from the Sheoaks weather station, mean annual rainfall in the region averages 500.4mm and the average number of days per year that rain falls is 85. The wettest months are August - November.

Table 3.1. Annual Rainfall and Evaporation

Month	Rainfall (mm)
January	34.7
February	42.7
March	23.9
April	36.5
May	32.8
June	41.2
July	39.4
August	45.2
September	49.1
October	56.7
November	65.7
December	32.5
Total	500.4



16724
 Raincockburn Composting Depot



4. Depot Infrastructure Details

Layout and design details are provided in Figure 5.1

4.1 Buildings and Amenities

There will generally be one person at the composting depot whenever the composting depot is open, therefore building needs are minimal, i.e., a 15m² building that will provide office and lunch space and a separate area for the storage of small plant items and tools. A washroom and composting toilet will also be provided.

4.2 Fencing

Fencing will consist of existing 1.2 metres high stock fencing around the perimeter of Section 118B on which the proposed composting depot will be located. No other fencing is proposed.

4.3 Signage

A sign erected at the entrance to Section 118B will display the following information:

- depot name
- owner and operator
- EPA license number
- after hours contact telephone number
- contact telephone number for emergencies

4.4 Drainage

The compost depot has been designed to allow surface water to drain to a clay lined storage dam that is located adjacent to the composting pad. The composting pad will have a 2% grade towards the storage dam. The storage dam has been designed to cope with a 1 in 25 years ARI event for a period of 24 hours. Based on a drainage area of 2.01ha, the required storage capacity is 1,460m³. Actual storage capacity is 1,812m³. Refer to Appendix B for calculation details.

Rainfall runoff from the area surrounding the pad will be diverted away from the pad by constructing an earth bund around the perimeter of the pad.

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ACTA
Bannockburn Composting Depot



5. Operational and Design Details

5.1 Composting Details

ACTA has developed a static pile composting system which uses an activator to assist the composting process. Use of the activator removes the need to turn the compost pile during the composting process. The system has been successfully trialled and subsequently approved at the Transpacific Technical Services (previously Cleanaway) Wingfield liquid waste treatment plant and the Adelaide City Council Wingfield waste depot and it has recently demonstrated its effectiveness via a comprehensive RD&D project at the Bannockburn site.

Composting using this system is carried out in the following manner:

- On the day raw material is received, activator is mixed with size reduced green organics in the ratio of 5:1 green organics and activator
- All incoming waste organics (liquid and solid) is unloaded into one of four bays within a below ground, concrete lined bunker and the prepared green organics and activator is added in the ratio of 1:1 waste organics and green organics and activator (by volume) and mixed using a front-end loader
 - The mixture containing liquid waste is then moved to the concrete lined apron at the entrance to the bunker to allow free liquid to drain back into the bunker
- After draining/mixing has been completed, it is moved to the compost pad and placed into a pile. Each pile will be up to 3m high, 7m wide and up to 60m in length. The length of each pile will depend on the volume of waste organics received.
- When the cross-sectional area of the pile has been reached, it is covered with 200mm of pasteurised compost to act as an insulating layer for the pile.
- Each waste organic type will be composted separately, i.e. material 'A' is not mixed with material 'B'. This is an important quality control measure.
- Following formation of the pile, previous experience has shown it will reach an internal temperature of 50° – 60°C within 48 hours
- The static pile is then left undisturbed for 10 – 12 weeks. Because material in the outer layer may not be subjected to the same high temperature as the inner part of the pile, at the completion of the composting process it is removed separately and used to form the nucleus of a new pile. This ensures all material is subject to temperatures in the range of 55° – 65°C for an extended period (at least 10 weeks)
- During the 10 – 12 weeks decomposition phase, piles are checked for moisture content. Because each pile maintains an internal temperature of between 55° – 65°C, there is a loss of water due to steam being produced and escaping from the pile. Therefore, water may have to be added. This is undertaken using low pressure, low flow sprinklers positioned on top of each pile. Water is added if moisture content falls below 30%.
 - The importance of maintaining the required moisture content within the static pile was realised during the recent RD&D project. Moisture content within the green organics changes significantly between summer and winter. Green

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6



organics received during the summer period requires additional water both during mixing and during the composting cycle.

- Completion of the composting process is determined when the internal temperature of a pile reduces to 50^o – 55^oC. The compost is then screened to remove oversize material and either remains on site or is transported offsite. Oversize material is added to newly formed compost piles.

5.2 Feedstock Type and Quantity

A range of organic feedstock will be used to produce compost at the compost facility. Each of them is listed below.

Green Organics

Only shredded green organics from known sources will be accepted. This is an effective way to avoid receiving unsuitable and/or contaminated material. The shredded material consists of organics such as:

- tree branches
- grass cuttings
- soft vegetation, e.g., weeds and plants

The compost facility is designed to receive up to 25,000m³/year of size reduced green organics.

Poultry Manure

Only poultry manure in the form of litter from poultry farms will be received at the site. The compost facility is designed to receive up to 5,000m³/year.

Grease Trap Waste

Grease trap waste is classified as a liquid waste as its liquid content is in the range of 85 – 95%. The main sources of grease trap waste are commercial food processors, restaurants, hotels, cafes, etc.

The compost facility is designed to receive up to 10,000m³/year.

Hatchery Waste

Hatchery waste consists of eggshells, egg yokes, egg white and chicken embryos. It will be sourced from chicken hatcheries.

The compost facility is designed to receive up to 5,000m³/year.

Abattoir Waste

Abattoir waste consists of a combination of liquid and solid waste residue from wash down activities within abattoirs.

(CTA)
Bannockburn Composting Depot



Table 5.1. Summary of Material Types and Quantities (m³)

Material	Annual Volume
Green organics	25,000
Poultry manure	5,000
Grease trap waste	10,000
Hatchery waste	5,000
Abattoir waste	5,000
Total	50,000m³

5.3 Design Details

The layout of the composting facility is shown in Figure 5.1. It consists of the following components:

- in ground, concrete lined, ramped mixing bunker, subdivided into four bays
- a composting pad
- access roadway
- freshwater storage tank
- wastewater storage dam

The composting pad will be constructed in the following manner:

- removal of topsoil from the compost pad area to expose the underlying clay
- removal and stockpiling of sufficient clay to form a 300mm thick compacted layer
- ripping, watering and compacting the exposed, in situ clay to a depth of 300mm to achieve 95% MDD
- spreading, watering and compacting a further 300mm thick layer of clay in two 150mm thick layers to achieve a 600mm liner thickness
- spreading, watering and compacting a 200mm thick layer of rubble to protect the integrity of the liner where mixing of feedstock with green organics and activator is undertaken.

Details of the wastewater storage basin are as follows:

- Total capacity is 1,812m³
- Required storage capacity is 1,460m³
- Basin depth is 2.0m
- Side slopes have a gradient 1 vertical:3 horizontal
- Sides and floor of the basin will be proof rolled using a smooth drum, vibrating roller to achieve a dry density ratio of 95%.

Refer to Figure 5.1 for further details.

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Red Banks Composting Depot



Green Organics

Material Specification

Green organics shall comply with the following requirements:

- 1. It shall consist of:
 - a. tree branches (arborcull)
 - b. grass cuttings (herbaceous)
 - c. other soft vegetation, eg. weeds
- 2. Non-compostable material shall comprise <1% by volume (uncompacted) of the total material received.

1.1 Sources of Material

- 1. Recycling and waste transfer depots and waste disposal depots
- 2. Councils, ie. roadside vegetation pruning and parks and gardens maintenance
- 3. Private contractors, ie.
 - a. Tree removal contractors
 - b. Garden maintenance contractors

Treatment Process

Green organics shall undergo the following treatment:

- 1. Incoming material shall be free of contaminants.
- 2. It shall be size reduced onsite/offsite (eg. grinding/shredding) prior to being mixed with other materials and formed into piles.
- 3. Internal pile temperature shall be >60°C for at least eight weeks.
- 4. Piles containing green organics shall be composted for a minimum of 10 weeks.

ACTA
 Resource Composting Dept



Poultry Manure

Material Specification

Poultry manure shall consist of poultry manure, feathers and straw/wood shavings. Moisture content shall not exceed 25%. It shall not include mortalities. Non compostable material shall comprise <1% by volume (uncompacted) of the total material received.

1.2 Sources of Material

Poultry manure shall only be received from suppliers registered with Advanced Composting Technologies Australia.

Characteristics

• Carbon/Nitrogen Ratio

The C/N ratio of unprocessed poultry manure is in the range 12 – 15. This will be increased to 25 – 30 by the addition of suitable carbon based materials such as green organics.

• Odour Potential

When mixed in equal proportions with ACTA's proprietary compost activator, poultry manure has an odour flux in the range of 2.5 – 3.0 OU/m²/sec. with a blend of ACTA's proprietary compost activator, poultry manure and green organics, it has an odour flux in the range of 0.6 – 0.9 OU/m²/sec.

• Leachate Management

The relatively high nitrogen levels of poultry manure (up to 4%) means that leachate produced from poultry manure may also be high in nitrogen. In order to prevent contamination of water resources, suitable protective measures such as a low permeability lining system and surface water control devices are necessary to protect surface water and groundwater resources.

ACTA
Red Bank Composting Depot



Pig Manure

Material Specification

Pig manure shall consist of manure and bedding material such as straw. Non compostable material shall comprise $\le 1\%$ by volume (uncompacted) of the total material received.

1.3 Sources of Material

Pig manure shall only be received from suppliers registered with Advanced Composting Technologies Australia.

Material Characteristics

- **Carbon/Nitrogen Ratio**
The C/N ratio of unprocessed pig manure is in the range 9 - 18. This will be increased to 25 - 30 by the addition of green organics.
- **Odour Potential**
When mixed with a blend of ACTA's proprietary compost activator, poultry manure and green organics, it has an odour flux in the range of 0.6 - 0.9 OU/m²/sec.
- **Leachate Management**
Because the moisture content of pig manure can be up to 50% and because nitrogen values can be up to 5%, suitable protective measures, such as a low permeability lining system and surface water control devices, are necessary to protect surface water and groundwater resources.



Hatchery Waste

Material Specification

Hatchery waste shall consist of eggshells, egg yolks, egg white and chicken embryos. Non compostable material shall comprise $\leq 1\%$ by volume (uncompacted) of the total material received. Moisture content will be in the range of 75--95%.

1.1 Sources of Material

Hatchery waste shall only be received from hatcheries registered with Advanced Composting Technologies Australia.

Characteristics

- **Carbon/Nitrogen Ratio**
The C/N ratio of hatchery waste is in the range 12--18, depending on its composition. This will be increased to 25--30 by the addition of green organics.
- **Odour Potential**
When mixed with a blend of ACTA's proprietary compost activator, poultry manure and green organics, it has an odour flux in the range of 0.3--0.4 OU/m²/sec.
- **Leachate Management**
Because the moisture content of hatchery waste can be up to 95% and because nitrogen values can be up to 3%, suitable protective measures, such as a low permeability lining system and surface water control devices, are necessary to protect surface water and groundwater resources.

ACTA
Red Bank Composting Depot



Abattoir Waste

Material Specification

Abattoir waste shall consist of skin, hooves and horns and manure recovered from the slaughtering process. Non compostable material shall comprise $\leq 1\%$ by volume (uncompacted) of the total material received. Moisture content will be in the range of 25 – 50%.

1.5 Sources of Material

Abattoir waste shall only be received from abattoirs registered with Advanced Composting Technologies Australia.

Characteristics

- ★ **Carbon/Nitrogen Ratio**
The C/N ratio of abattoir waste is in the range of 10 – 15. This relatively high value is due to the small amount of flesh in the mix. The C/N ratio will be increased to 25 – 30 by the addition of green organics.
- ★ **Odour Potential**
When mixed with a blend of ACTA's proprietary compost activator, poultry manure and green organics, it has an odour flux in the range of 0.45 – 0.55 OU/m³/sec.
- ★ **Leachate Management**
Because the moisture content can be up to 50%, suitable protective measures, such as a low permeability lining system and surface water control devices, are necessary to protect surface water and groundwater resources.



Grease Trap Waste

Material Specification

- Grease trap waste shall consist of the contents of grease trap pump outs. It shall not contain any other material.
- Its chemical composition shall comply with the following requirements (as per the SA Biosolids Guidelines):
 - Arsenic, <20 mg/kg
 - Cadmium, <3 mg/kg
 - Copper, <200 mg/kg
 - Lead, <200 mg/kg
 - Mercury, <1 mg/kg
 - Nickel, <60 mg/kg
 - Zinc, <250 mg/kg
- Non-compostable material shall comprise <1% by volume (uncompacted) of the total material received.
- Moisture content will be in the range of 90 - 95%.

L6 Sources of Material

Grease trap waste shall only be received from liquid waste removal contractors registered with Advanced Composting Technologies Australia.

Characteristics

- **Carbon/Nitrogen Ratio**
The C/N ratio of grease trap waste is in the range of 15 - 20. This relatively high value is due to the diluting effect of the wastewater and the small amount of food in the mix. The C/N ratio will be increased to 25 - 30 by the addition of green organics.
- **Odour Potential**
When mixed with a blend of ACTA's proprietary compost activator, poultry manure and green organics, it has an odour flux in the range of 1.0 - 1.5 OU/m²/sec.
- **Leachate Management**
Because the moisture content can be up to 95%, suitable protective measures, such as a low permeability lining system and surface water control devices, are necessary to protect surface water and groundwater resources.

ACTA
Food Banks Composting Dept



Food Processing Waste

Material Specification

Food processing waste shall consist of the organic by-products resulting from food processing and food preparation. Non compostable material shall comprise $\leq 1\%$ by volume (uncompacted) of the total material received. Moisture content will be in the range of 75 - 95%.

1.7 Sources of Material

Hatchery waste shall only be received from hatcheries registered with Advanced Composting Technologies Australia.

Characteristics

- **Carbon/Nitrogen Ratio**
The C/N ratio of hatchery waste is in the range 12 - 18, depending on its composition. This will be increased to 25 - 30 by the addition of green organics.
- **Odour Potential**
When mixed with a blend of ACTA's proprietary compost activator, poultry manure and green organics, it has an odour flux in the range of 0.3 - 0.4 OU/m²sec.
- **Leachate Management**
Because the moisture content of hatchery waste can be up to 95% and because nitrogen values can be up to 3%, suitable protective measures, such as a low permeability lining system and surface water control devices, are necessary to protect surface water and groundwater resources.

Red Banks Composting District



Liquid Biosolids

Material Specification

- Biosolids shall consist of the contents of septic tank pump outs. It shall not contain any other material.
- Its chemical composition shall comply with the following requirements (as per the SA Biosolids Guidelines):
 - Arsenic, <20 mg/kg
 - Cadmium, <3 mg/kg
 - Copper, <200 mg/kg
 - Lead, <200 mg/kg
 - Mercury, <1 mg/kg
 - Nickel, <60 mg/kg
 - Zinc, <250 mg/kg
- Non compostable material shall comprise <1% by volume (uncompacted) of the total material received.
- Moisture content will be in the range of 90 – 95%.

1.8 Sources of Material

Biosolids shall only be received from liquid waste removal contractors registered with Advanced Composting Technologies Australia.

Characteristics

- **Carbon/Nitrogen Ratio**
The C/N ratio of biosolids is in the range of 15 – 20. This relatively high value is due to the high percentage of water (90 – 95%) within the biosolids. The C/N ratio will be increased to 25 – 30 by the addition of green organics.
- **Odour Potential**
When mixed with a blend of ACTA's proprietary compost activator, poultry manure and green organics, it has an odour flux in the range of 1.0 – 1.5 OU/m²/sec.
- **Leachate Management**
Because the moisture content can be up to 95%, suitable protective measures, such as a low permeability lining system and surface water control devices, are necessary to protect surface water and groundwater resources.

ACTA
Barnockburn Composting Depot



6 Environmental Management Practises

6.1 Biosecurity

The poultry industry has prepared guidelines for the establishment and operation of poultry farms. A buffer distance of 1,000m is recommended to minimise the risk of exotic avian diseases being spread between farms. The composting depot meets this requirement.

6.2 Drainage

All runoff water from the composting pad is regarded as wastewater and is therefore retained within the wastewater storage dam. The pad design includes drainage grades of 2% so that all wastewater will flow into the storage dam.

The storage dam is designed to accommodate the runoff from a 1 in 25 ARI storm event of 24 hours duration. The dam will be kept below 10% capacity (which corresponds to a water depth of 0.3m) to provide sufficient storage when runoff occurs.

Any excess water will be used to irrigate compost piles. Irrigation is achieved using low flow injection sprinklers placed on top of the piles. A pump is used to deliver water to the sprinklers.

Corrective Action

If pooling of wastewater at the base of a pile occurs, it will be immediately absorbed using material from the outer layer of a pile. The material is then placed back onto the pile.

If the storage dam cannot be maintained at less than 10% capacity, extra storage will be constructed.

6.3 Groundwater

The site is underlain by a low permeability clay layer, estimated to be 10 – 15m thick. It has a tested permeability $< 1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/sec. The in-situ clay will be compacted to a depth of 0.6m to achieve a >95% MDD. The wastewater storage dam will also be constructed with a 0.6m thick compacted clay liner.

There are no groundwater wells within the region, indicating an absence of low salinity groundwater.

Infiltration of surface water to the groundwater will be minimal for the following reasons:

- Composting is a net user of water, i.e., due to internal pile temperatures in the range 55 – 65°C, water in the form of steam is released from the piles
- Due to the ability of compost to absorb water, rain falling on the piles will be absorbed (under average rainfall conditions)

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Bannockburn Composting Depot



- The heavy deep clays characterising subsurface soils will provide a natural protective barrier to prevent surface water infiltrating groundwater (tested permeability 1.2×10^{-10} m/sec)

Based on the above observations, there will be insufficient infiltration of wastewater to have a measurable effect on groundwater quality.

6.4 Temperature

Pile temperature is accepted as an appropriate indicator that aerobic conditions are being maintained within each pile.

All material in the piles is subjected to temperatures in the range of 55° - 65°C for at least 10 weeks, which effectively decomposes organic matter to a stage where it is no longer capable of causing nuisance odours, as well as destroying weed seeds and pathogens. Pile temperatures are measured weekly and recorded.

Corrective Action

If internal temperature within each pile is not being maintained in the range of 55°-65°C, one or more of the following actions will be taken:

- investigate the cause of temperatures being outside the specified range.
- adjustment of the windrow moisture content (wetting/drying)
- addition of more compost activator to the pile
- modifying the pile profile, i.e., increasing or decreasing the cross sectional area of the pile

6.5 Odour

As mentioned in Section 5.1, no turning of compost piles is required due to use of a proprietary compost activator. This removes a major odour source as demonstrated over a 14 weeks period during the recent RD&D project at the site (refer to Appendix E for odour modelling details). Some odours will be produced from the activator stockpile and from the unloading/mixing area, but these will be well below allowable limits as explained in Appendix E.

Previous experience with the ACTA process has shown that minimal odours are produced when the pasteurised compost is being screened due to the effectiveness of the process in breaking down organic matter, evidenced by the absence of H₂S.

Corrective Action

If offensive odours are produced, one or more of the following actions will be taken immediately:

- if unloading of raw materials is judged to be the cause of the offensive odours, it will cease immediately. It will only recommence once the cause of the odour problem has been identified and rectified.
- If the cause of the offensive odour is preparation of the activator, this activity will be undertaken off site. This will reduce odour emissions by up to 60%.

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Bannockburn Composting Depot



- If the cause of the offensive odour is an identified feedstock, steps will be taken off site to reduce the odour level of the material, or it will no longer be received.
- Measures to rectify the problem will be implemented within seven days of the problem occurring.

6.6 Fire Safety

Fire safety precautions at the depot are as follows:

- controlling pile dimensions
- monitoring pile temperature to ensure it is kept below 80° C to avoid risk of spontaneous combustion
- maintaining a 6m wide buffer area free of vegetation around the composting area.
- provision of fire fighting infrastructure consisting of:
 - 1KL trailer mounted tank fitted with a high pressure, petrol driven pump
 - 2 x 48kL water tanks connected to the local water supply authority
 - a 25L/sec petrol driven pump fitted to the tank outlet
 - two twin head hydrant outlets supplied from the tanks via a 50mm diameter pipe
 - four fire hose reels supplied from the fire water storage tanks.

Refer to Appendix F for further fire protection information.

6.7 Visual Amenity

Given that the composting activities will occupy an area of 2Ha, that the site is set back 600m from the Bannockburn-Shelford Road, that the road reserve is vegetated with trees and shrubs and that there will be a 1.5m high mound screening the facility from the road, no loss of visual amenity is expected.

6.8 Litter

There is minimal likelihood of feedstock received at the site containing litter because only selected suppliers will be permitted to deliver feedstock to the facility, enabling feedstock quality to be monitored. Hence there will be minimal potential for litter to be produced. However, any litter that is present, will be collected by the end of each day, stored in a fully covered bin and removed off site.

6.9 Vermin

Experience gained by ACTA with its composting system has proved that the composting practices it has developed are effective in preventing vermin from using the compost as harbourage and/or as a food source. This was demonstrated during the recent RD&D project at the site.

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Corrective Action

If there is evidence of vermin within the depot, a competent pest control person will be appointed immediately to implement an eradication program.

6.10 Flies

Fly breeding and harbourage within the compost piles is prevented by the high internal pile temperatures and the passage of steam from the compost piles.

Corrective Action

If there is evidence that fly numbers are increasing, a competent pest control person will be appointed to eradicate flies from the piles by spraying them with an organic insecticide.

6.11 Dust

The risk of dust from the composting activities causing a nuisance is low during the composting stage due to the moist nature of the materials being received and absence of turning activities. However, there will be some dust produced during screening operations. If excessive dust is produced, i.e. dust is migrating more than 50m from the screening plant, screening activities will cease to enable the moisture content of the compost to be increased.

If dust from any other sources is found to be causing a nuisance, the cause will be established immediately, and corrective action taken.

The corrective action may include all or some of the following:

- cessation of activity causing the dust nuisance
- wetting down of the dust source
- changing operating procedures.

6.12 Noise

Machinery required for the composting activities will comprise front end loaders, screening plant and tip trucks. All these items have a demonstrated capacity to comply with EPA noise requirements as set out in the EPA noise control guidelines for construction and demolition work, i.e., $\leq 5\text{dB(A)}$ above background noise between the hours of 7am – 10pm within any habitable room within any residential premises. All plant and equipment will be maintained in good order at all times as part of the noise control measures.

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