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# Solid and Liquid Waste Management Plan

## Wellard Darwin Integrated Live Export Facility

Report Number 23919.80251



*Prepared for*



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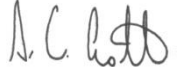


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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose

The Solid and Liquid Waste Management Plan (SLWMP) for the Wellard Rural Export (Wellard) Integrated Live Export Facility (ILEF) outlines Wellard's requirements for managing solid and liquid waste. Wellard's have adopted a risk based approach to the management of waste.

The purpose of this plan is to provide guidance to Wellards, specifically this ILEF, and to the employees, contractors, and visitors performing or involved in activities on the safe handling, management options and disposal of waste generated during the site preparation, construction and operation of the ILEF.

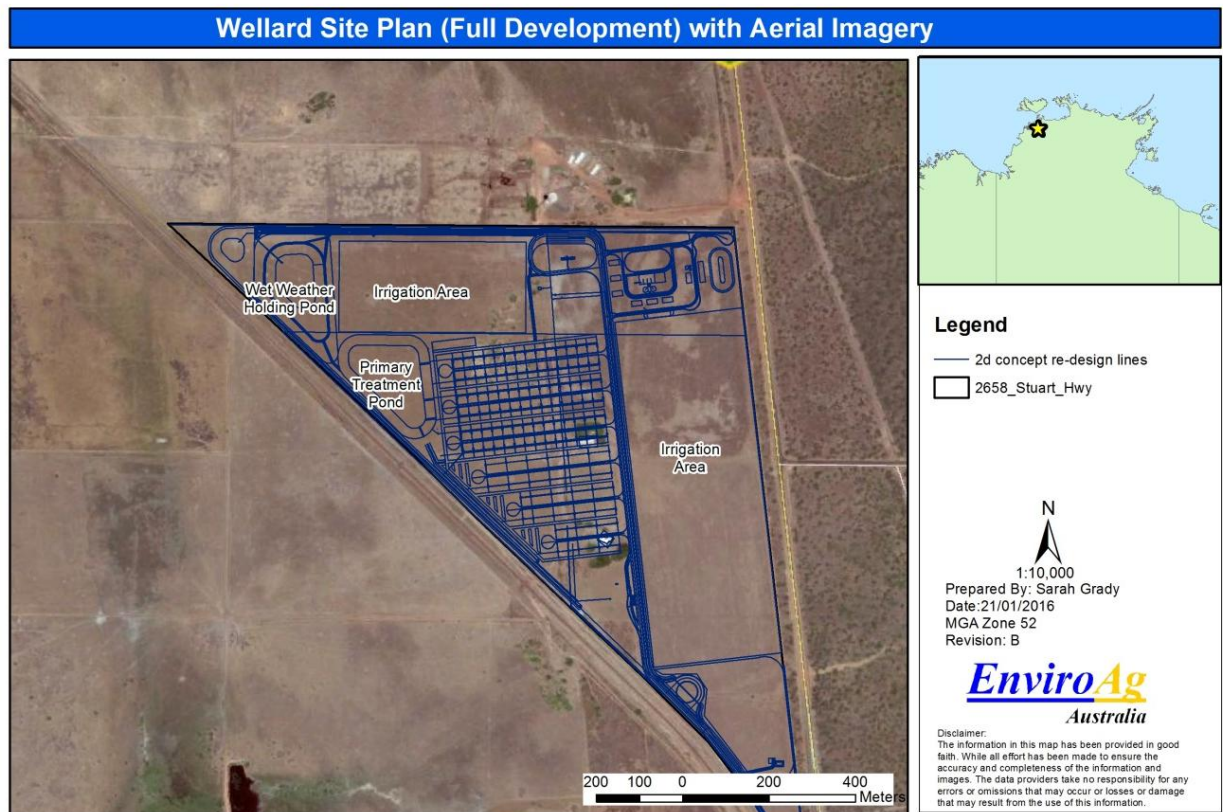
### 1.2 Scope

The generation and management of waste during the site preparation, construction and operation of the Wellard ILEF are not limited to the guidelines in this document, but also subjected to requirements as per:

- The relevant legislative requirements for the management of wastes;
- The waste management hierarchy;
- Other activities resulting in the generation of waste;
- The transfer of wastes within and between properties as well as the external transport of wastes from the site;
- Incident management and emergency response; and
- Record keeping.

### 1.3 Site Description

The property is referred to as "Livingstone Valley" and is located on Lot 5544 Hundred of Strangways, 2658 Stuart Highway (**Figure 1**). The site of the proposed ILEF is located adjacent to Stuart highway as shown in Figure 1 below.



**Figure 1** "Livingstone Valley" ILEF Site Satellite Image

#### 1.4 Proposed (ILEF) Development

The proposed ILEF will operate a modern pre-export quarantine facility (PEQ) which on average will hold 3000 SCU (1 SCU = one 600 kg animal), with a "peak" short term holding capacity of 20,000 SCU, as well as a 1,000 SCU short term feedlot for holding stock for longer than 30 days.

The development of the project will be staged, commencing with a *site preparation* package, which will include the construction of an access road and water supply for future *construction* of the ILEF infrastructure.

Future development involves the *construction* of the remaining infrastructure for a fully functioning ILEF, including the development of an irrigated cropping area and fodder storage facilities.

Waste producing facility infrastructure typically includes:

- Loading and unloading facilities, processing yard and pre export quarantine (PEQ) holding facilities;
- Holding pens;
- Manure storage and processing pads;
- Waste water runoff collection, sedimentation systems and a holding ponds;
- Feed mills and storage sheds;
- Pump stations, fuel storage, weighbridge, workshop, wash down facilities; and
- Operational staff and management offices and facilities.

## **1.5 Operations**

In addition the anticipated turnover of 300,000 SCUs per annum, the facility will have a work force of approximately 25 staff, increasing to approximately 65 during peak loading times.

The operation of the facility will also include the assimilation of waste nutrients from cattle, through the irrigation of cropping area of approximately 33ha. The resultant crops will be used as fodder.

Operational activities that are identified to potentially produce oily waters or hydrocarbon residues are the workshop, fuel storage, refuelling and wash down facilities.

## 2. Regulatory Framework

### 2.1 Territory and Commonwealth Legislative Requirements

Table 1 below details the Territory and Commonwealth legislation that relates to the generation, handling and disposal of waste. The table also details the Australian Standards relevant to waste.

**Table 1 Territory and Commonwealth Legislation Relevant to Waste**

| <b>Commonwealth Legislation</b>   |
|---|
| Australian Dangerous Goods Code 2007  |
| <b>Northern Territory Legislation</b>                                       |
| Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 2014                             |
| Waste Management Pollution Control (Administration) Regulation              |
| Litter Act  |
| Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical (Northern Territory) Act               |
| Dangerous Goods Act   |
| Fines and Penalties (Recovery) Act  |
| Environmental Assessment Act  |
| Environmental Offences and Penalties Act                                    |
| Environmental Protection (National Pollution Inventory) Objective           |
| Water Act   |
| Water Regulation  |
| Draft Waste Management Strategy 2014  |
| <b>Australian Standards</b>   |
| AS1940:2004 – The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids |
| AS1216:2006 – Class labels for dangerous goods                              |
| AS3780:1994 – The storage and handling of corrosive substances              |

### 2.2 Related Documents

The following provides a list of documents that should be read in conjunction with this SLWMP. These documents outline additional procedures that should be undertaken to prevent incidents from occurring and address how to respond to these incidents relevant to waste:

- National Pollutions Inventory Guide,
- Wellard's ILEF Emergency Response Plan; and,
- Wellard's ILEF Environmental Management Plan.



### 3. Waste Minimisation

In all cases, the employee and contractors responsible for the construction and operation on the site will be expected to adhere to the *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act* and the *Waste Management and Pollution Control (Administration) Regulation* to minimise the amount of waste generated on site, and consequently, achieve the best environmental outcomes. The following figure presents the Hierarchy that should be followed:

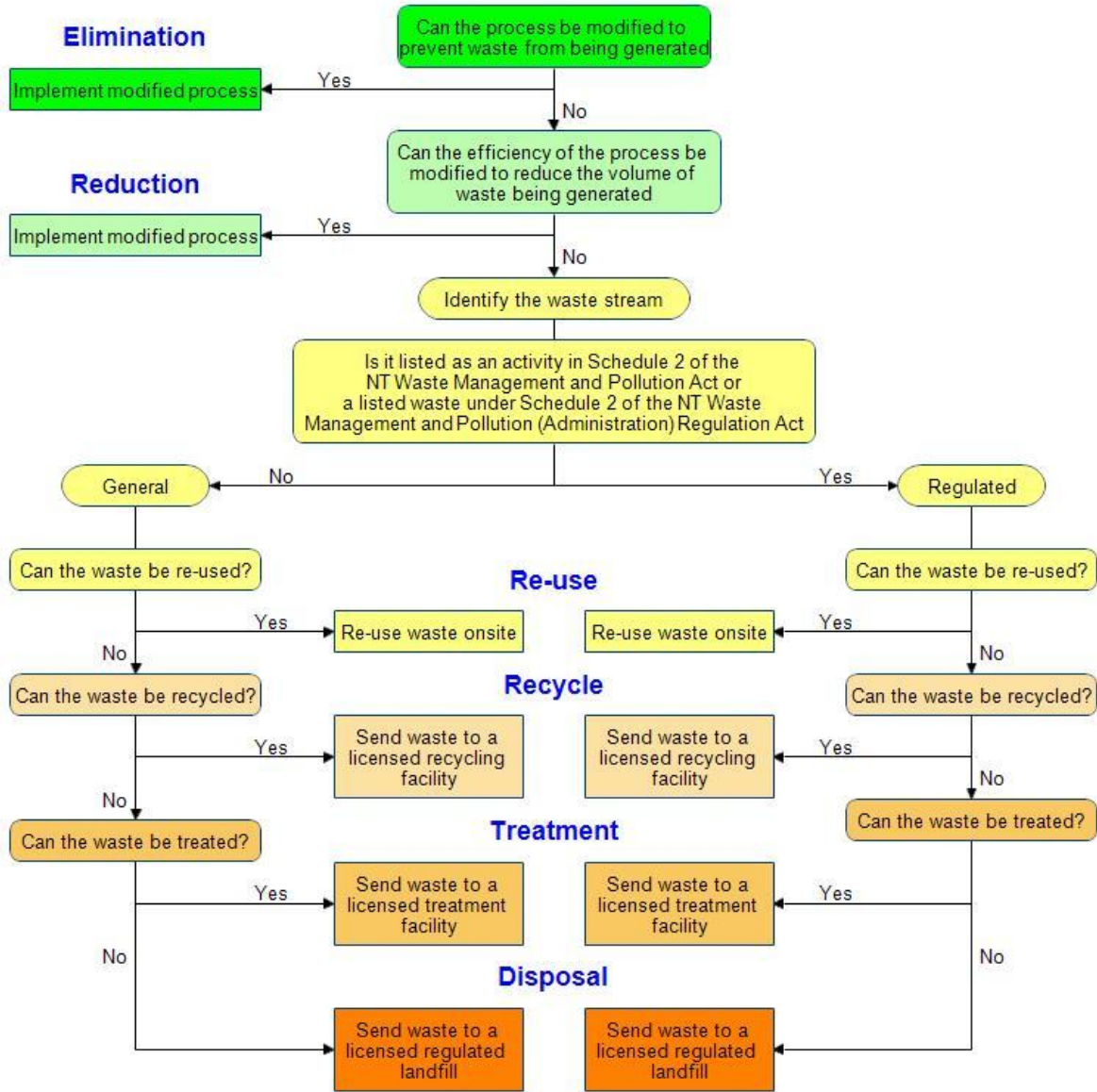


Figure 2 Waste Management Flow Chart

#### 4. Activities Resulting in the Generation of Waste

The waste expected to be generated during the construction and implementation phases of the ILEF are shown in the table below:

**Table 2 Construction Activities Resulting in Waste Generation**

| Waste Type  | Source(s)  | Management Method   | Approximate Quantity   |
|---|--|---|--|
| Cleared Vegetation  | Regrowth in old quarry   | Vegetation removed, chipped and composted and reused onsite   | <250m <sup>3</sup> of chipped material                                   |
| Excavated Waste (Soil)  | Earthworks, primary wastewater treatment pond, wet weather storage pond, freshwater runoff dam, freshwater supply turkeys nest | Top soil reused where possible, unsuitable soils stockpiles for use in earthen bunds.   | Approximately 600,000m <sup>3</sup> as part of construction              |
| Old Timber and Steel  | Old shed structures to be demolished   | Taken to a licenced landfill for disposal.  | <50m <sup>3</sup>  |
| Asbestos containing products  | Old buildings  | Removal by a certified professional, wrapped in suitable plastic bag or sheeting, disposed of at a licenced waste management facility                         | <25m <sup>3</sup>  |
| Concrete  | Old shed structures, drainage, pads  | Taken to a licenced landfill for disposal or recycling  | <50m <sup>3</sup>  |
| Steel/Metal offcuts   | Pen and yard fences, property fences, shed supports, buildings, power transmission line  | Reused where possible, taken to licenced landfill for disposal or recycling.  | <100m <sup>3</sup>   |
| Oil, Batteries and tyres  | Internal cars only   | Taken to a licenced landfill for disposal.  | <5 batteries <10Tyres<br><50L/ month Waste Oil                           |
| Paints and resins   | Water supply pipeline, workshop, buildings   | Disposed of at a licence waste management facility.   | <10L paints and resins   |
| Poly offcuts  | Water supply pipeline, wastewater pipeline,  | Re-used where possible, taken to a licenced recycling facility.   | <25m <sup>3</sup>  |
| General Wastes including putrescibles & organic (food waste), some plastics and paper | Construction office  | Where possible recyclables separated and disposed of at the local recycling facility, other wastes to be disposed of at a licenced waste management facility. | <50m <sup>3</sup>  |
| Sewage Effluent   | Construction office  | Portable ablutions facilities will be provided on the site during the construction phase.   | 1,200L/day (60 litres per person per day using an average of 20 persons) |

**Table 3 Operations Activities Resulting in Waste Generation**

| Waste Type  | Source(s)   | Management Method   | Approximate Quantity per Year                          |
|---|---|---|--|
| Feed spoilage   | Feedmill, pen and yards   | Placed into windrows for composting   | <500m <sup>3</sup>                                     |
| Batteries and tyres   | Internal cars only  | Taken to a licenced landfill for disposal.  | <5 batteries <10Tyres                                  |
| Paints and resins   | Water supply pipeline, workshop, buildings  | Disposed of at a licence waste management facility.   | <10L paints and resins                                 |
| General Wastes including putrescibles & organic (food waste), some plastics and paper | Operation office, workshops, feedmill   | Where possible recyclables separated and disposed of at the local recycling facility, other wastes to be disposed of at a licenced waste management facility.   | <500m <sup>3</sup>                                     |
| Sewage Effluent   | Operation office, staff amenities, house  | Human effluent generated onsite will be treated onsite using an AWTS, sludge build up in the system to be pumped out and disposed of by an authorised contractor. Treated Wastewater will be reused onsite in an approved disposal area | 650,000L/Year (1,800 litres/ day based on 20 people)   |
| Oily waters or hydrocarbon residues   | Workshop, fuel storage, refuelling and wash down facilities                               | Where possible all works with oil and hydrocarbons would be undertaken within a bunded system and all wastewater would be flow through a sump unit.   |  |
| Effluent  | Pens, yards, manure storage pad, truck wash   | Liquid effluent from the system will flow into the primary wastewater treatment pond for anaerobic treatment and reuse on the irrigation areas.   | 190 ML   |
| Manure  | Pens, yards, trucks, sediment basin, truck wash   | Stockpiled and composted on site. Rapid removal of the compost from the site to Wellard's Gould property to facilitate the sale for reuse in farming and garden operations in the area.   | Up to 15,000m <sup>3</sup> of manure/feedstock/ sludge |
| Biohazardous waste  | Veterinary products, blood samples, quarantine products, carcasses, out of date chemicals | Disposed of at a certified waste facility.  | <500tonne  |
| Dead carcasses  | Death by natural causes   | To be sent to pet food supplier, or sent for rendering at the AA Co Meat Processing Facility, via negotiated commercial arrangement or disposal on site via composting.   | Approximately 5 per year                               |

## 5. Waste Management Requirements

### 5.1 Waste Tracking

Waste listed under Schedule 2 of the Waste Management and Pollution Control Regulation must be disposed of at a licensed and regulated landfill. A copy of Schedule 2 is attached in Appendix B.

All waste removed from the site requires a receipt from the facility that it is disposed of at. Disposal should only be at a licensed facility.

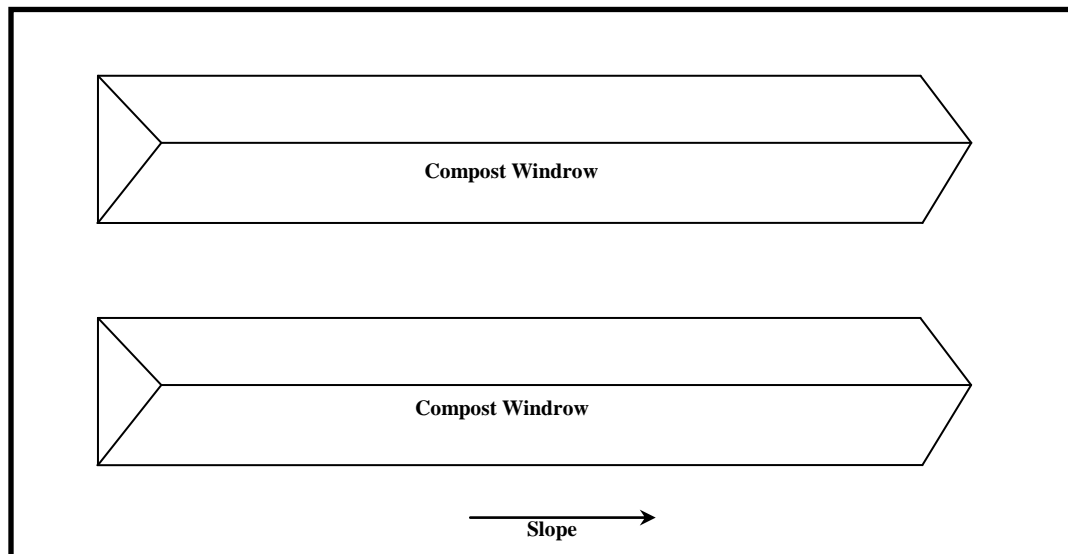
All manure compost removed from the site should be recorded in a spreadsheet maintained at the office detailing the person receiving the product, the date received, the amount taken and location it is taken to. A copy of the manure compost tracking sheet (SLWM FORM 1) is attached in Appendix A of this management plan.

### 5.2 Waste Storage Requirements

#### 5.2.1 Manure

Frequent, scheduled pen cleaning will ensure the depth of dry manure is maintained at 50mm or less. Pens will be cleaned, at minimum, every 13 weeks. Manure waste is to be stored on the manure compost pad on at the end of each pen row before being transported off site. The manure is to be stockpiled in windrows as in Figure 3, and turned over regularly to facilitate the composting process.

Table 4 describes the compost conditions that will be maintained to ensure an efficient composting process that does not create undue dust or odour. These conditions will be monitored on a daily basis or as otherwise required based on the compost windrow's age and process performance.



**Figure 3** Manure, sedimentation sludge and spoilt feed are placed in a windrow for composting

The manure will be rapidly removed from the site to Wellard's Gould property in order to facilitate the sale for reuse in farming and gardening operations in the area.

Individual dead carcasses will be sent to a pet food supplier or sent to be rendered at a pet food processing facility, via a negotiated commercial arrangement. If these options, aren't available the carcasses will be placed within the windrows and covered with manure to assist in the composting process.

Effective carcass composting requirements as described in the MLA National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots include:

- Carcasses should be placed in purpose built compost bays;
- They should be placed on at least 300mm of the material being used as a carbon source and be covered with the same material to a similar depth on all sides;
- The composting area should be protected from scavenging animals; and,
- A front end loader should be used to turn the compost pile every 2-3 months.

**Table 4 Compost Conditions Recommended by the National Beef Cattle Feedlot Guidelines**

| Parameter                   | Acceptable range | Optimum range |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Carbon:Nitrogen             | 15:1 – 40:1      | 25:1 – 30:1   |
| Moisture levels (%)         | 45-65            | 50-60         |
| Oxygen levels (%)           | >5               | >5            |
| pH                          | 5.5 – 8.0        | 5.5 – 8.0     |
| Temperature (°C)            | 40 – 65          | 55 – 60       |
| Particle size diameter (mm) | 5 – 50           | 5 – 25        |

### 5.2.2 Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater generated by livestock onsite is drained to the primary wastewater treatment pond for reuse on the irrigable area. The drainage system is designed with a concrete sedimentation basin at the bottom of each feed lane to remove solids from the wastewater system. This reduces the sludge and nutrients entering the wastewater system.

The primary wastewater treatment pond is alongside the wet weather storage pond. This provides an area where the treatment pond can overflow during the wet season and during periods of extreme weather events. The primary wastewater treatment pond and wet weather storage pond will be de-watered prior to the wet season to ensure maximum capacity.

All ponds will have compacted clay lining and where required a HDPE synthetic liner placed around the inner batter to prevent vegetation growth. All ponds will possess batters with a 33 degree angle and include a crest that can be accessed by a body truck so that sludge can be removed using a vacuums pump and/or front end loader. Sludge will be scraped up or vacuumed and added to the manure stockpile for composting, or disposed of at a licenced waste management facility. All Ponds will be 3-8 m deep, with an additional 0.75m dead/storage space, and are designed for rapid dewatering.

In addition, the primary wastewater treatment pond will be constructed so that it is cut below the natural surface and will have an embankment of about 2-3m above the surface. The pond lining will be further “reinforced” to prevent lining ‘push out’ by the subsurface flow. Further, to reduce the risk of structural failure of the inner embankment and floor, a rock armouring will be implemented to improve stability during periods of heightened transient groundwater flow. Compacted material under the clay liner will undergo stability treatment. A piezometer should be placed above and below the pond to monitor shallow groundwater depth (quarterly) and quality (biannually) and to function as an early warning leak detection system.

Monitoring of treated wastewater (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sodium) and irrigation block soil (nitrogen, phosphorus, P-sorption capacity, sodium) will be carried out at minimum biannually and results maintained for a minimum of 5 years.

### 5.2.3 *General Waste*

General waste from the site (including putrescibles & organics (food waste), some plastics and paper) is to be placed in the skip bin, which will be taken to a licenced waste management facility and emptied on a regular basis.

### 5.2.4 *Construction Waste*

Construction waste is to be separated and stockpiled, where possible, into waste type (e.g. Steel, plastic, timber, organic). Where possible, waste is to be reused or recycled in the first instance. In the second instance waste is to be transported to a licenced waste management facility for disposal.

### 5.2.5 *Biohazardous Waste*

Biohazardous waste is to be contained to one area of the site. All needles are to be disposed of in a certified sharps disposal container. Biological waste and veterinary waste are to be removed from the site by a certified agent.

### 5.2.6 *Septic Waste*

Wastewater generated from the office and amenities facilities will be stored and treated onsite using an approved AWTS. The system will be suitably sized to allow storage of peak flows and treatment of water prior to disposal in suitably designed garden disposal areas.

## 6. Objectives, Constraints and Drivers

The objective of this SLWMP is to ensure Wellard Rural Exports minimises waste related impacts, protects the environment and health and safety of personnel and the community. This will be achieved through responsible handling and disposal of any waste that may be generated during activities, to minimise impacts on local infrastructure.

- To ensure that all waste material generated on site is handled in a responsible manner, and in accordance with legislative requirements whilst promoting sustainable resource use.
- To establish procedures and management actions consistent with the waste minimisation hierarchy principles of avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle and dispose.
- To increase employee and subcontractor awareness and their obligations to waste management.
- To maximise the reuse of materials during the project such as spoil reuse in backfilling, establishment of earthen bunds, pad and road construction and rehabilitation works.

## 7. Implementation

### 7.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities pertaining to this plan are highlighted in Table 5.

**Table 5 Responsibilities Under the SLWMP**

| <b>Position</b>               | <b>Responsibilities</b>  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| ILEF Manager                  | <p>Ensure that this SLWMP is implemented and that each type of waste is disposed of properly;</p> <p>Ensure that all personnel are aware of and adhere to SLWMP procedures;</p> <p>Carry out staff training and inductions to make staff aware of their obligations under the SLWMP;</p> <p>Review SLWMP annually and additionally when changes occur (including any legislative changes);</p> <p>Ensure that testing of the treated wastewater (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sodium), irrigation block soil (nitrogen, phosphorus, P-sorption capacity, sodium), and piezometers at primary wastewater treatment pond is carried out twice a year;</p> <p>Ensure that asbestos is disposed of at certified landfills and retain invoices;</p> <p>Maintain records of emergency use of gypsum or lime to treat sources of odour;</p> <p>Monitoring of the water levels in the primary wastewater treatment pond and wet weather storage pond on a weekly basis; and</p> <p>Sample the primary wastewater treatment pond and wet weather pond in the event of an overtop event.</p> |
| Livestock Officer             | <p>Ensure that manure is cleaned at least every 13 weeks, and maintained below 50mm dry manure;</p> <p>Undertake weather monitoring program to ensure odour does not carry to sensitive receptors through wind; and</p> <p>Ensure that dead carcasses are sent to pet food supplier, rendering facility or disposed on site via composting.</p>  |
| Feedmill/Farming Officer      | <p>Daily monitoring of compost moisture levels and ensure that these levels are optimal to reduce dust and increase composting efficiency (45-65% moisture content, 40-65°C);</p> <p>Turn compost windrows, but only in low wind conditions and when moisture levels are optimal;</p> <p>Ensure that compost will only be loaded for transport offsite when wind conditions are favourable;</p> <p>Monitor compost piles for presence of vermin, temperature and moisture daily, so that there are no areas where wet manure can accumulate without being disturbed and aerated;</p> <p>Ensure that all compost will be removed (sold) off site prior to the wet season;</p> <p>Fill out Manure Compost Tracking Sheet (Appendix A) for manure transported off site;</p> <p>Monitor irrigation schedule to ensure that the irrigation block is not saturated with water; and,</p> <p>Holding water is recirculated with an input of lime to adjust the pH and remove odorants.</p>   |
| All employees and contractors | <p>Any cracks or leaks in bunding or dam/pond walls are reported; and</p> <p>Any odours coming from wastewater, compost manure pad and irrigation block are reported.</p>  |



## **7.2 Training and induction**

All employees and contractors entering the site to undertake work activities will be inducted prior to commencing work. This will ensure that they are aware of their obligations under the SLWMP. Re-training will be undertaken if there are any changes to the procedures outlined in this plan, or if there are any non-conformances to procedures noted by management or external authorities. Records of training will be kept onsite for a minimum of five years.

## **7.3 Incident and Emergency Management**

Materials and waste related incidents should be recorded in the Environmental Management Plan. Spill kits will be available in the workshop and emergency showers are available in the ablution block and workshop.

### *7.3.1 Mass Death*

In an event of a mass death occurs at the site then the National AUSVET management plan for the same will be invoked. People that would need to be advised about the mass death issue are the Chief Vet and the Australian Quarantine Inspection Services (AQIS).

The site will be a secure quarantine facility. Entry will be appointment only and the facility will be designed to limit entry by the general public. All entry and exit points will be monitored by CCTV. The site will be fenced with a 5 barb boundary fence with an electric fence offset from this main fence.

All workers on the site will sign in and out each day. All contractors will be “approved” contractors. An office will be located prominently at the main access road (next to the truck weighbridge). The office will be manned during operating hours.

### *7.3.2 Incident Reporting*

If a spill or an environmental incident occurs the QA process must be followed, and all relevant people notified. In the event of a pollution emergency, alert the pollution incident hotline on 1800 064 567 and dial 000 if Police, Fire or Ambulance are required.

## **7.4 Review**

This SLWMP applies current management practices, guidelines and policies and will be reviewed annually and when circumstances change that may affect the content of this plan.

## **8. Appendices**

|             |  |     |
|-------------|--|-----|
| Appendix A. | Manure Compost Tracking Sheet                                  | A-1 |
| Appendix B. | Schedule 2 – Waste Management and Pollution Control Regulation | B-1 |

## **Appendix A. Manure Compost Tracking Sheet**



## **Appendix B. Schedule 2 – Waste Management and Pollution Control Regulation**

Schedule 2

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## Schedule 2

regulation 2A

Acidic solutions or acids in solid form  
Animal effluent and residues (abattoir effluent, poultry and fish processing waste)  
Antimony, antimony compounds  
Arsenic, arsenic compounds  
Asbestos  
Barium compounds other than barium sulphate  
Basic solutions or bases in solid form  
Beryllium, beryllium compounds  
Boron compounds  
Cadmium, cadmium compounds  
Ceramic-based fibres with physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos  
Chlorates  
Chromium compounds that are hexavalent or trivalent  
Clinical and related wastes  
Cobalt compounds  
Containers that are contaminated with residues of a listed waste  
Copper compounds  
Cyanides (inorganic)  
Cyanides (organic)  
Encapsulated, chemically fixed, solidified or polymerised wastes  
Ethers  
Filter cake  
Fire debris and fire washwaters  
Fly ash  
Grease trap waste  
Halogenated organic solvents  
Highly odorous organic chemicals (including mercaptans and acrylates)  
Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride  
Inorganic sulfides

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*Waste Management and Pollution Control (Administration) Regulations*

9

## Schedule 2

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Isocyanate compounds  
 Lead, lead compounds  
 Mercury, mercury compounds  
 Metal carbonyls  
 Nickel compounds  
 Non-toxic salts  
 Organic phosphorus compounds  
 Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents  
 Organohalogen compounds that are not otherwise specified in this Schedule  
 Perchlorates  
 Phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenols  
 Phosphorus compounds other than mineral phosphates  
 Polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (any congener)  
 Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (any congener)  
 Residue from industrial waste treatment or disposal operations  
 Selenium, selenium compounds  
 Sewage sludge and residues including nightsoil and septic tank sludge  
 Soils contaminated with a listed waste  
 Surface active agents (surfactants) that contain principally organic constituents and that may contain metals and inorganic materials  
 Tannery wastes (including leather dust, ash, sludges and flours)  
 Tellurium, tellurium compounds  
 Thallium, thallium compounds  
 Triethylamine catalysts for setting foundry sands  
 Tyres  
 Vanadium compounds  
 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities, including those substances which are not identified and/or are new and the effects of which on human health and/or the environment are not known  
 Wastes containing peroxides other than hydrogen peroxide  
 Waste, containing cyanides, from heat treatment and tempering operations  
 Waste from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals  
 Waste from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals

## Schedule 2

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Waste from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnish

Waste from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents

Waste from the production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials

Waste from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives

Waste from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products

Waste mineral oils unfit for their original intended use

Waste mixtures, or waste emulsions, of oil and water or hydrocarbon and water

Waste pharmaceuticals, waste drugs and waste medicines

Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics

Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment

Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)

Waste of an explosive nature not subject to the *Dangerous Goods Act* or the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act*

Wool scouring waste

Zinc compounds