



Cobar Waste Management Facility



Landfill Environmental Management Plan

Document History

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Definitions

AHD	Australian Height Datum
CSC	Cobar Shire Council
Council	Cobar Shire Council
EPL 21084	Environment Protection License for Cobar Waste Facility
NSW EPA	New South Wales Environment Protection Authority
LEMP	Landfill Environmental Management Plan
CLEP	Cobar Local Environmental Plan 2012
License	Environment Protection License
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
POEO	Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
CWF	Cobar Waste Facility

Part 1- Introduction

1.1 Background

In early 2018, Cobar Shire Council commenced the process of obtaining an Environment Protection License for the Cobar Waste Facility. Following the issue of this license on 3 April 2018 NSW EPA imposed a special condition requiring the preparation of a Landfill Environmental Management Plan (LEMP).

As part of Cobar Shire Council's commitment to managing its landfill sites compliantly and environmentally responsibly, the development of this LEMP is critical in ensuring that the existing and future operation of the facility is sustainable, performed in an environmentally sound and appropriate manner and in accordance with the relevant Environment Protection Licensed (EPL).

1.2 What is a landfill environmental management plan?

A LEMP contains site specific strategic approaches that an organisation can implement to ensure a facility is managed and operated in an environmentally responsible manner.

These approaches are based on industry best practices and on guidelines such as:

- For landfills; the Environmental Guidelines- Solid Waste Landfills, Second Edition, NSW Environmental Protection Authority 2016.
- For small landfills; the Small Landfill Management Guide, Second Edition, NetWaste 2018

The guidelines provide environmental goals and management benchmark techniques that provide an illustration of the level of environmental protection that is recommended for each aspect of a facility's operation.

These guidelines adopt a performance based rather than prescriptive approach that are designed to encourage operators to use their initiative to develop integrated, appropriate and relevant solutions for their landfill to achieve environmentally beneficial outcomes in a cost effective manner.

1.3 Purpose of the landfill environmental management plan

The LEMP has been prepared as a tool to assist Cobar Shire Council in the management of the Cobar Waste Facility in an environmentally responsible manner and in accordance with best practice and industry guidelines. Council will ensure that operations undertaken at the facility are in accordance with regulatory requirements including any conditions of consent, EPL conditions and relevant statutory requirement pertaining to current and future operations.

The objectives of the LEMP are to ensure that the existing site, environmental practices and operations at the Cobar Waste Facility are improved, to minimise any off-site effects caused to the surrounding environment. The LEMP also provides a guide to Council staff that use or employed to manage the site regarding general operational procedures.

The LEMP aims to address the following areas:

- Legislative and other requirements
- Site overview, including the physical environment
- Approvals and licenses
- Landfill design and operations
- Waste management practices
- Environmental issues and monitoring requirements
- Post closure and remediation of the landfill
- Reporting requirements

1.4 Document Control

A copy of the Cobar Shire Council's Environment Protection License and this LEMP shall be kept on site at all times and shall be made available for inspection to the EPA upon request.

Cobar Shire Council shall ensure that all staff and sub-contractors at the site are familiar with the relevant requirements described in this LEMP.

1.5 Reviews and updates

Cobar Shire Council will review and update the LEMP as necessary after every review of the site EPL or at least every three (3) years to ensure that it reflects

Part 2- Key Drivers and the LEMP

2.1 Compliance with Environmental Protection License

The LEMP has been structured to address each and every Environment Protection License condition as shown below in Table 1:

Table 1- ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION LICENSE		
Condition No.	Condition Title	Relevant Section of LEMP
Administrative Conditions		
A1	What the license authorises and regulates	4.5
A2	Premises or plant to which this license applies	4.5
A3	Information Supplied to the EPA	Refer to license application
Discharges to Air and Water and Applications to Land		
P1	Location of monitoring/discharge points and areas	N/A
Limit Conditions		
L1	Pollution of Waters	11.2 and 11.4
L2	Waste	8.6.1
L3	Potentially offensive odour	10.3
Operating Conditions		
O1	Activities must be carried out in a competent manner	8.2
O2	Maintenance of plant and equipment	8.13
O3	Emergency Response	Refer to pollution incident response management plan
O4	Processes and Management	Part 8
O5	Waste Management	Part 9
Monitoring and Recording Conditions		
M1	Monitoring Records	11.1
M2	Recording of Pollution Complaints	11.6
M3	Telephone Complaints Line	11.6
Reporting Conditions		
R1	Annual Return Documents	13.2
R2	Notification of Environmental Harm	13.3
R3	Written Report	13.3
R4	Other Reporting Conditions	13.3
General Conditions		
G1	Copy of license kept at the premises or plant	1.4
Special Conditions		
E1	Preparation of Landfill Environmental Management Plan	This LEMP

Part 3- Relevant Legislation, Policies and Guidelines

Activities carried out at the Cobar Waste Management Facility must comply with the relevant provisions of all legislation relating to the operation of the facility. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- Protection of the Environment (General) Regulation 2009
- Protection of the Environment (Waste) Regulation 2005
- Clean Energy Act 2011
- Soil Conservation Act 1938
- Dangerous Goods Act 1975
- Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985
- Waste Minimisation and Management Act 1995
- Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989
- Heritage Act 1977
- Water Act 2007
- Rural Fires Act 1997
- Local Land Services Act 2013
- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001

The NSW EPA's Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills, 2016 forms part of the regulatory framework for the operation and management of Cobar Waste Facility.

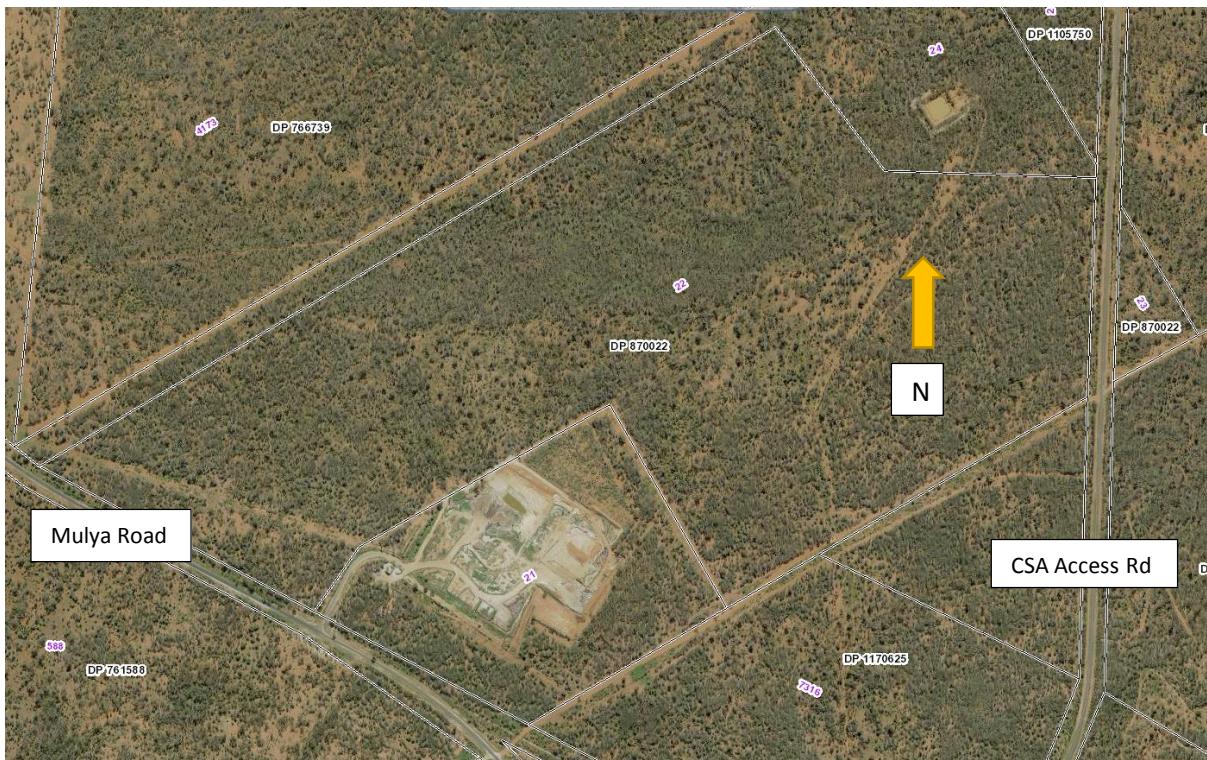
NetWaste's Small Landfill Management Guide (Second Edition) is a non-legislated guideline aimed at assisting operators (Councils) of small regional and remote landfill sites. This guideline assist in aligning the principle considerations required by the EPA's solid waste landfill guideline to the basic operations of small landfill sites and the usual issues and challenges encountered by the operators.

Landcom's fourth edition of Soils and Construction (known as the Blue Book) 2004 is a guideline used primarily for civil and construction works in NSW and is an adopted resource by the NSW State Government to facilitate the proper control of sediment and erosion controls on sites. This LEMP has taken into considerations the standards detailed in the Blue Book.

Part 4- Site Overview

4.1 Site Location

The Cobar Waste Facility is located on Lot 21 in Deposited Plan 870022 at 900 Mulya Road Cobar which is approximately 9km north-west of Cobar. The entrance is located off Mulya Road as shown in Figure 1 below. The total area of the site is 40Ha. The surrounding Lot 22 is also owned by Cobar Shire Council, however all waste management processes occur on Lot 21.



Source: Six Maps 2018

The services provided by the facility include:

- Waste oil drop off shelter
- Greenwaste stockpile
- Scrap metal stockpile
- Domestic waste cell
- Demolition and Construction waste cell
- Asbestos waste disposal area
- Special wastes disposal area

4.2 Land use and zoning

The Cobar Waste Facility is zoned Ru1- Primary Production under the Cobar Local Environmental Plan 2012.

4.3 Relevant Approvals and Site History

In early 1995, Cobar Shire Council obtained Development Consent to operate a waste facility at 900 Mulya Road Cobar. This consent is referenced as DA 9:1994.

Following the issue of this consent, the subject site was acquired from the Western Lands Commission.

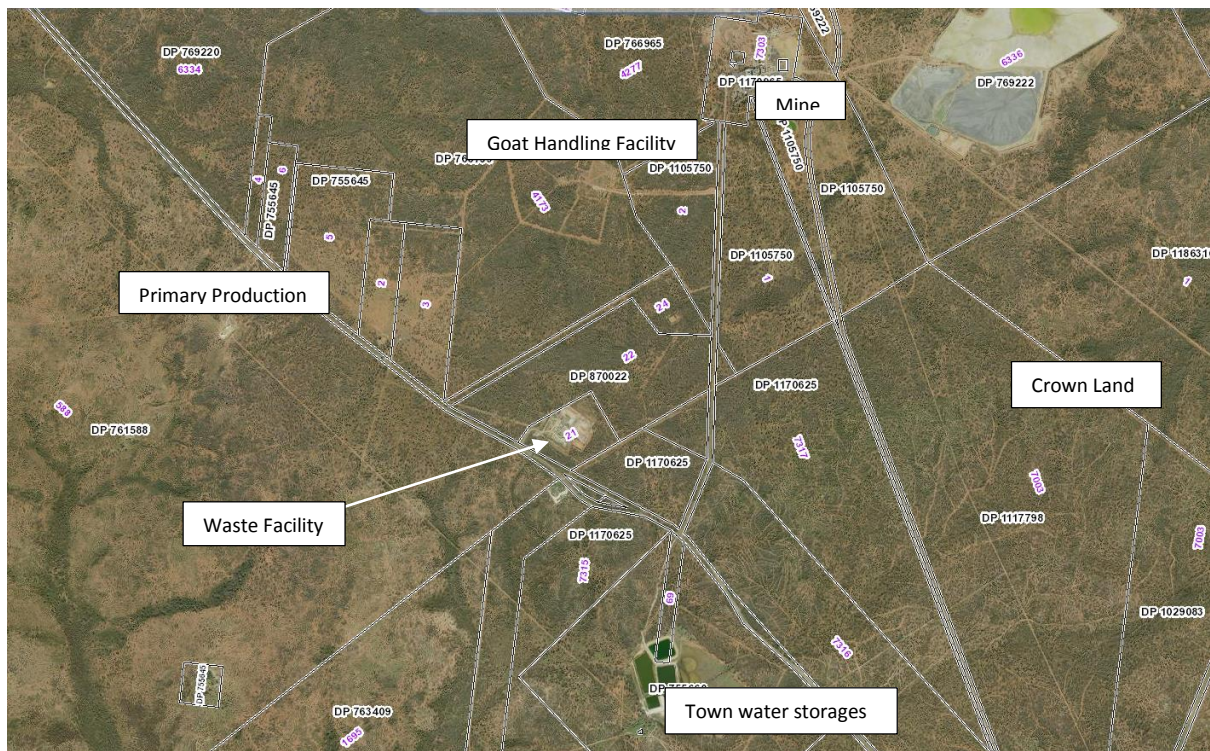
The site layout has evolved since the issue of the development consent. Security and environmental improvements have been established on the site in reaction to fires at the site in 2014.

Improvements made to the site include:

- Fully fencing the site
- Installation of heavy duty automatic access gates at the main entrance
- Restriction of opening hours of the facility
- Installation of CCTV to monitor the main entrance gate, main entrance road, waste oil drop off structure and depot yard
- Construction of a dedicated waste oil drop off shelter
- Consolidation of waste drop off areas and reduction of tip faces
- Stockpiling of emergency fill/capping soil adjacent to each waste cell
- Installation of signage on site to identify specific waste disposal areas, site restrictions and general site information

4.4 Neighbouring land uses

This facility is surrounded by a variety of different land uses. The following figure identifies the relevant land uses and location:



4.5 Ownership

The site is wholly owned by Cobar Shire Council.

4.5 Licensing

NSW EPA issued the Environment Protection Licence dated 3 April 2018. The license number is 21084.

Part 5- Physical Environment

5.1 Climate and meteorological characteristics

The Australian Government's Bureau of Meteorology states the following with respect to the climate of Cobar:

"Cobar has a semi-arid climate with hot summers and cool to mild winters. Winter nights can be quite cold.

On average, rainfall tends to be uniformly distributed throughout the year, with a median annual rainfall for Cobar MO of 390mm. The rainfall is however extremely variable, and this is particularly so in late summer and early spring when the highest observed falls have been in excess of 200mm in any one month. This results in the average monthly rainfall being greatly in excess of the median monthly rainfall for some months. In January, February and April, for example, the average rainfall is more than double the median rainfall. (It is for this reason that the Bureau recommends the use of the median rainfall as the most meaningful indicator of "normal" rainfall. However, for variable climates such as Cobar's, decile information should always be consulted.)

Average monthly maximum temperatures tend to range from 13C to 20C in winter to between 28C to 39C in summer. Average monthly minimum temperatures range from 2C to 8C in winter to 14C to 24C in summer. The humidity in Cobar is low. During the summer the average relative humidity is about 30% in the afternoon and about 50% at 9am. In winter it is about 45% at 3pm, whilst it is about 75% at 9am."

The following table summarises the climate data available online from Cobar MO.

Climate Data: Cobar MO													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Temperature (1962-2018)													
Mean Max Temp (C)	34.3	33.4	30.2	25.4	20.1	16.5	15.9	18.0	22.0	26.2	29.7	32.7	25.4
Mean Min Temp (C)	20.6	20.2	17.2	13.0	9.0	6.2	5.1	6.2	9.1	12.7	16.0	18.8	12.8
Rainfall (1962-2018)													
Mean rainfall (mm)	44.8	41.6	35.0	25.3	33.1	29.8	28.3	26.6	25.4	34.2	35.1	35.9	397
Decile 5 Median rainfall (mm)	20.2	23.2	28.2	12.2	26.4	25.6	20.8	18.2	17.8	27.4	22.6	21.0	377
Mean No. of days of rain ≥ 1mm	4.2	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.7	45.5
Other Daily Elements (1978-2010)													
Mean Daily Sunshine (hrs)	10.8	10.3	9.6	8.9	7.4	6.4	7.0	8.4	9.1	9.8	10.1	10.6	9.0
Mean No. of clear days	14.5	11.8	15.4	14.0	11.6	10.5	11.7	13.1	14.8	12.7	12.2	13.8	156
Mean No. of cloudy days	6.3	5.7	5.5	6.5	9.0	9.6	8.9	7.4	6.1	8.0	7.7	6.9	87.6
9am Conditions (1962-2010)													
Mean Temp (c)	25.2	24.1	21.7	18.0	13.2	9.5	8.6	10.9	15.0	19.1	21.5	24.1	17.6
Mean relative humidity (%)	44	50	51	56	69	79	75	66	54	46	44	40	56
48Mean wind speed (km/h)	14.1	13.5	12.6	11.1	8.7	8.3	8.4	10.5	12.4	13.8	14.0	13.9	11.8
3pm Conditions (1962-2010)													
Mean Temp (c)	32.3	31.6	28.7	24.3	19.3	15.8	15.0	17.1	20.8	24.6	27.8	30.8	24.0
Mean relative humidity (%)	27	30	31	35	45	51	48	40	33	29	27	23	35
Mean wind speed (km/h)	13.5	12.3	11.8	10.9	10.3	11.0	12.0	13.6	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.5	12.8

5.2 Flora and Fauna

This facility is located in the Cobar Peneplain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia Region.

A search of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's Atlas Database has revealed that there are no threatened species sighting within 10km of the Cobar Waste Facility site.

5.3 Topography

This site has a mild cross fall from north-west to south west.

The site is surrounded by permanent marks (PM's) and a State Survey Marks (SSM's), which have a recorded Australian Height Datum (AHD). These AHD levels show a minor fall across the land surrounding the operational part of the site. The average elevation surrounding this location is 240m AHD.

The level of the land on the facility itself is currently at a higher elevation than the surrounding land due to the depositing of waste on the site since the site was originally used.

The land is higher at the southern end the site which was the original location of waste being deposited into the landfill. There is a slight decline in elevation on the eastern and central parts of the site. There is then a deeper decline to surrounding site levels due to this part of the site being unused for landfilling.

5.4 Surface water hydrology

This waste site location was chosen following an assessment of surface water flows in the locality with the aim of locating the facility in an area where surface water flows are not interrupted by the facility or influenced by the operation of this facility. A diagram showing the surface water flows around the facility site is shown on the next page.

No part of Lot 21 is within a watercourse. Lot 22 is in the path of two stormwater courses, which only experience flows following heavy rainfall or after prolonged rainfall periods. During 2017, higher than normal rainfall was experienced in this locality and at no time was stormwater flows identified within 100mm of the fence line of the facility.

The site is not located within 40 metres of a permanent to intermittent water body or in any are overlying an aquifer that contains drinking water quality ground water that is vulnerable to pollution. Additionally, the site is not located in or close to a floodway that may be subject to washout during a major floor event.

This facility had been developed so that waste is stockpiled/landfilled centrally in the facility. Surrounding these waste areas are either access roads or vegetation buffers. A large stormwater catchment pond exists in the middle of the site to capture surface stormwater flows from non-waste relates parts of the site. The captured water in this pond is used as a last option for fire-fighting water, if a fire was to move past the area covered by the site hydrant system.

As per condition O5.1 surface drainage is diverted away from any areas where waste is being or has been landfilled.

There has been no noise modelling undertaken for this site given the proximity of residential receivers to the facility. No noise complaints have been received in relation to the operations of this facility.

5.7 Visual Amenity

The facility is only visible from its principle vehicle entrance from Mulya Road. Due to vegetation surrounding the site, the site is not visible from the North, West or East and is largely screened from Mulya Road to the South.

Despite the landfill operable part of site being elevated from surrounding land, no part of the site is visible, including metal stockpiles, which are stored to a maximum height of 4 metres. Likewise the facilities loader shed is also not visible from outside of the facility.

The vegetation that surrounds this facility are characteristic of the surrounding area in terms of species and vegetation formation.

5.8 Cultural and Heritage Values

There are no items of cultural significance that have either been discovered on the site or in close proximity to the facility.

A search of the Office of Environment and Heritage's State Heritage Inventory has not identified any items of cultural significance in close proximity to the site.

The site is not located within 250 metres of an area of significant environmental or conservation value identified under relevant legislation or environmental planning instruments, including national parks, historic and heritage areas, conservation areas, wilderness areas, wetlands, littoral rainforests, critical habitats, scenic areas, scientific areas and cultural areas.

Part 6- Waste Types and Quantities

6.1 General

Cobar Shire has a population of approximately 4647 as identified in the 2016 census. Cobar town ship has a population of 3990. The Cobar Waste facility mostly receives waste from the Cobar town ship however some minimal volumes of waste is received from rural properties outside of the Cobar town ship. This facility does not accept waste generated outside of the Cobar Local Government Area.

6.2 Waste types and quantities

The waste received at this facility is mostly collected and disposed of by Council or private waste collectors. At the time of writing this plan, only one private waste contractor operates in the Cobar town ship. Other types of waste received at the facility is self-hauled waste from the Cobar town ship.

The predominant source of waste in the catchment is domestic refuse. While some waste is received from the local mines that exist in the Cobar LGA, this waste consists mainly of packaging, mechanical waste, office waste and domestic type waste. Contaminated waste or waste that cannot be accepted at this facility, is managed by each mine using private contractors.

The range of waste products accepted at the Cobar Waste Facility include:

- Domestic mixed solid waste (putrescible and non-putrescible)
- Construction and demolition waste
- Organic waste
- Metals for recycling
- Tyres (non-bulk quantities)
- Waste mechanical oil
- E-Waste
- Batteries for recycling
- Pallets

In relation to quantities, these are calculated by using waste data captured by truck scales (from Cobar Shire Council and JR Richards) and surveys of customer vehicles over a prescribed period of time. This data allows Council to ascertain an estimated amount of waste that arrives at the facility.

With regards to the content of waste received during domestic pickups an audit of a sample quantity of domestic bins was undertaken in 2017 by Justwaste Consulting. This audit found that the sampled bins composed of the following waste amounts:

Organics- 36%

Comingled Recyclables- 32%

Residual Waste- 32%

The audit results provides Council with an opportunity to reorientate its operations to focus of waste reduction initiatives of specific waste types such as comingled recyclables and compostable wastes.

6.3 Waste growth

Waste volumes are generally dictated by the number and type of waste generators. Population is a particularly common factor that assists in understanding waste volume characteristics.

In Cobar's case, the ABS stated population does not truly reflect the day-to-day population of the town, due to the heavy reliance on the local mining industry and the increased reliance on FIFO and DIDO workers. The amount of waste generated by transient workers are far less than that experienced by static residents.

One consistent influence on waste volumes is mining activity. Over the last ten years, the levels of waste received at the Cobar Waste Facility correlated to the level of mining activity. It has been found that when mines reduce production or go into caretaker mode, the amount of waste received at the Cobar Waste Facility also reduce.

There are also other influences on waste volumes received at this facility like the increasing amount of online shopping which has resulted in an increase in postal packaging arriving at the facility, whilst the introduction of the container deposit scheme has seen a reduction in certain types of comingled recyclables received at this facility.

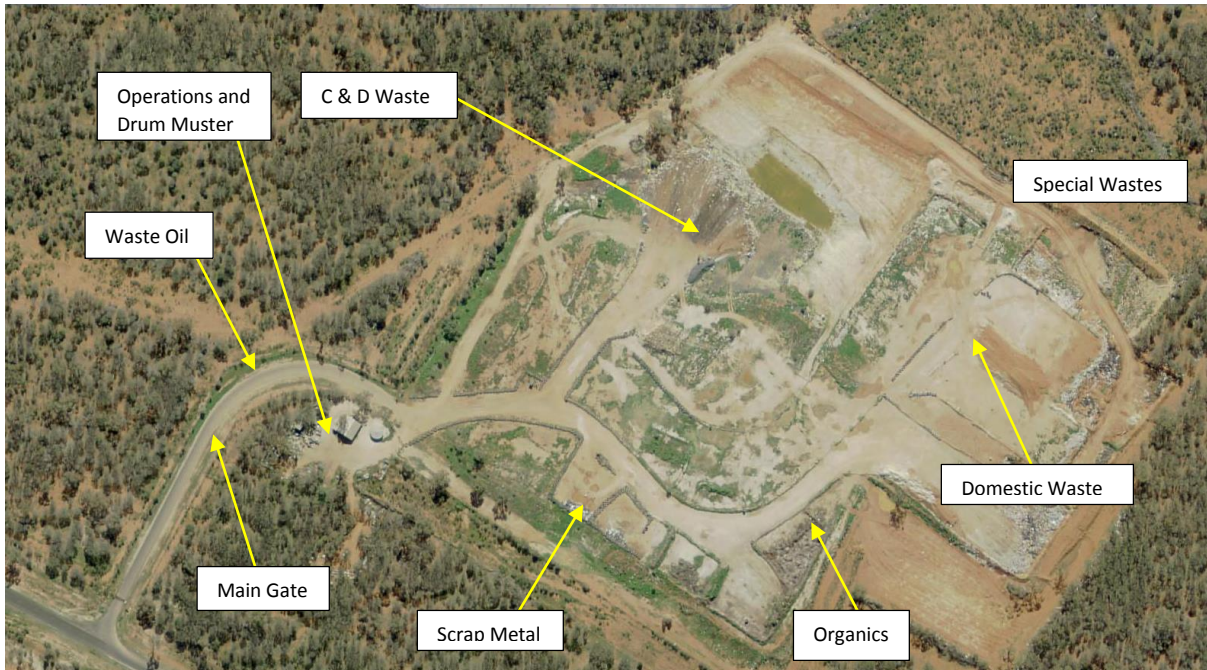
Despite these influencing factors this facility still experiences a slight increase each year.

The operation of the site will need to consider the current rate of waste being received at the facility as well as the increasing amount each year. This will include better methods of waste compaction as well as increasing initiatives to reduce waste arriving at the landfill for disposal.

Part 7- Facility Design

7.1 Access and Layout

The Cobar Waste Facility is located approximately 9km north-west of Cobar. The following aerial photo displays the current layout:



The main features of the site include:

- Scrap metal stockpile area
- Mechanical waste oil collection point
- Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Trench
- Domestic Waste Trench
- Organics Pile
- Special Waste Area
- Operations area and Drum Muster cage

7.2 Facilities

7.2.1 Mechanical Waste oil facility

Mechanical waste oil is deposited in the provided waste oil facility located near the main entrance to the site. Customers either pour their waste oil into the provided receptacle or place the drums/containers adjacent to this receptacle where staff then pour the oil into the receptacle at a later date. Drained metal motor oil containers are then placed in the scrap metal stockpile for future recycling.

The waste oil is periodically collected by Cleanaway Oil to be transported to Sydney for recycling. Receipts of each collection are received by Council and the volumes are logged into the waste collection data register.

This mechanical waste oil facility comprises of a roofed concrete floored structure where the floor is graded to blind sumps. The oil receptacle is posited adjacent to one of the sumps centrally under the structure. This facility is signposted accepting mechanical waste oil and prohibiting cooking oils.

Other types of oil (such as cooking) are not accepted at this waste facility. Customers wishing to bring other types of oil are assisted in identifying a suitable alternative waste collection company.

7.2.2 Scrap metal stockpile

The scrap metal is stockpiled in the southern end of the waste facility. This metal is either deposited by customers or by Council staff who separate metal products out of waste disposed in either the construction and demolition waste cell or domestic waste cell.

Once the stockpile reaches at least 2000 cubic metres, a collection is organised with McCabe Transport who transport the metal to Sims Metal in Sydney for recycling.

7.2.3 Organic stockpile

Organic waste is stockpiled in the south-eastern corner of the site.

This waste is irregularly shredded by JLW Services Pty Ltd. The shredded product is then re-used on site for mulch cover over newly covered landfilled areas. No shredded product leaves the site.

7.2.4 Construction and demolition waste

This cell is located centrally on the site to the west of the domestic waste cell.

Scrap metal is regularly separated from this deposited waste before the waste is pushed further into the cell and periodically covered with stockpiled capping soil.

7.2.5 Domestic waste

This cell is also located centrally on the site to the east of the construction and demolition waste cell.

Scrap metal is regularly separated from this deposited waste before the waste is pushed further into the cell and periodically covered with stockpiled soil.

7.2.6 Animal carcase and Butchery waste

Deceased animals and butchery waste are irregularly disposed in this part of the site, which is located to the north of the construction and demolition waste.

This waste is covered with stockpiled soil as soon as Council staff are aware of its existence.

7.2.7 Asbestos waste

Asbestos contaminated products are disposed in specially prepared pits located in the northern part of the site.

Disposal of this product is by pre-arrangement only to capture the volume of the waste product, but also to examine how the product is brought to the site and how it is to be placed in the prepared pit.

7.2.8 Special waste

Although asbestos contaminated waste is defined as a 'special waste' by the NSW EPA waste classification guidelines, other types of special waste are disposed in other specially prepared pits or stockpiled in different location to the asbestos waste.

Other types of special waste include waste tyres and clinical waste. In early 2018, Council prohibited the disposal of bulk waste tyres at this facility. Very small quantities of tyres are now received and stockpiled at the northern end of the site. Bulk waste tyres are now collected directly from the tyre repair shops in Cobar and sent for recycling.

Clinical waste is sometimes received from Medical practices, the nursing home and the hospital. This waste is disposed of by pre-arrangement and is covered immediately.

7.3 Final Landform

The final landform will have a minimum grade of 5% grade across the central parts of the site to shed surface water. This grade will be increased around 35% around the boundaries of the landfilled areas to ensure surface water is shed away from the landfilled part of the site. Closed parts of the site will be vegetated with local indigenous plants to assist with a phyto-capping process.

7.4 Staging

Currently landfilling operations are occurring centrally on the site moving to the north (construction and demolition waste) and north-north-east (domestic waste).

The landfilling is currently a single lift disposal of around 1.5 to 2.0metres. It is proposed to continue filling remaining sections to the north and east. It is proposed to invest in a compactor in the next two years to commence compaction of historical and recent landfilled parts of the site to improve landfilling operations and extend the lifespan of the facility.

The current locations of the varying waste cells, stockpiles and facilities will remain unchanged, however there will be a greater emphasis on recycling and re-use opportunities to discourage use of landfilling options.

7.5 Future Use

The final land use options for a completed landfill are considered limited at this point in time due to a range of reasons such as:

- More suitable alternative available sites surrounding Cobar for development potential
- The cross-fall of the finished surface and the steep batters

- The potential for on-going surface settlement and displacement due to the nature of the waste being landfilled.

7.6 Stormwater drainage

Presently, there are limited stormwater drainage structures in place on the site. This is due to the limited rainfall that this region experiences annually and the current performance of existing stormwater management systems on the site.

Once the landfilling operations move to a multi-lift process, additional surface stormwater measures will be implemented to ensure that surface stormwater drains away from the active landfilling areas.

7.7 Leachate Management System

Despite the semi-arid nature of the region, leachate will still be generated at this facility, however will be minimal in comparison to landfills on the East Coast.

To offset the impacts of leachate, surface stormwater systems will be maintained on the site to restrict water infiltration into landfilled zones. Furthermore dormant and closed landfilled zones will be vegetated in order to assist in the removal of excess ground moisture that would ordinarily infiltrate landfilled waste layers.

Part 8- Facility Operation

8.1 Opening Hours

The site currently operates from 7am to 8pm every day. Automatic gates are programmed to open and close at these times each day. Should these gates fail, additional gates are located further into the site that can be operated manually.

The site does not close for public holidays.

The site however is closed if an emergency incident exists on the site, which dictates the closure of the site to the public.

Signs are located at both the automatic gates and manual gates advising of operation hours.

8.2 Management, supervision and staffing

The Cobar Waste Facility is an unsupervised waste facility. Whilst open, the public can access the facility and dispose in accordance with the directions given on provided signage, or by Council staff that may be working at the site.

The Waste Operator is partly located at the facility 4-5 days each week to:

- Separate scrap metal from other wastes
- Meet with customers seeking to dispose of pre-arranged wastes types
- Meet with contractors engaged for scrap metal removal, shredding services, waste oil removal and other services, as they arise like DrumMuster.
- Maintain waste cells and stockpiles to ensure that they are tidy, safe and covered where required.
- Maintain road networks, fire breaks, stormwater systems and security systems

The Manager Planning and Environment is responsible for overseeing and ensuring the regulatory compliance level of the facility. This includes monitoring of waste streams/volumes, engaging contractor services, facilitating the development of the site and managing how the facility operates in accordance with the EPA License.

Training is an important component of the development of our waste services. Where training opportunities arise for staff, these will be organised where budget constraints permit.

8.3 Traffic Management

As this site is unsupervised, signage and traffic management infrastructure is important in guiding customers to correct parts of the site.

Large tyres are used as road barriers to identify access roads and to restrict vehicles from travelling to unauthorised parts of the site.

Signage is also key to assisting customers to correct areas of the site. All waste landfilling areas, stockpiles and other facilities are signposted. Additionally, areas prohibiting unauthorised access is also provided on the site.

Speed humps have been installed at the entrance of the site to slow down vehicles, due to the narrow width of the entrance.

8.4 Public and Staff Safety

Council will ensure that all staff and contractors are provided with appropriate training in workplace, health and safety concerns relevant to this facility. All staff will be made aware of the potential hazards and risks present at the facility and the provisions of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011. And Regulation.

Council will also ensure that staff are provided with personal protective equipment as required to perform their duties in a safe and responsible manner, in particular when handling hazardous waste materials such as asbestos or operating machinery.

Signage relating to safety on site will be clearly displayed for the public, staff and contractors visiting the site ensuring that safety precautions are adhered to. The types of signage include but not limited to:

- The types of wastes not accepted on site, e.g combustible materials, unauthorised chemical drums; and
- Location of first aid and portable fire extinguishers; and
- Excluded or unauthorised areas e.g Special waste areas

Plant and equipment will be operated in such a way as to minimise risk to persons delivering waste for disposal, stockpiling or future recycling.

8.5 Site Security

The site is currently provided with:

- 1.8 metre chain-wire mesh fence and single barb wire strand
- Heavy duty automatic gates at main entrance
- Secondary manual operable cattle gates
- Closed Circuit Television camera system
- Vehicle barriers to fire breaks that surround site to restrict unauthorised access to fence-line
- Trail Cameras for dumping hot spots and other unauthorised activity

Council will maintain adequate security provisions at the Cobar Waste Facility during its life. Photos of various security measures are shown on the following page.



Automatic Front Entrance Gates



CCTV System at Front Entrance



Perimeter Fence

8.6 Waste acceptance and screening

As this facility is unsupervised there is very limited screening of waste that enters the site. The only screening of waste occurs during waste surveys and when vehicles with asbestos arrive at the site, with the later focused on the correct wrapping, handling and marking of the asbestos.

Additionally, deposited waste from the local mines by a private contractor is randomly screened to identify any waste types that should not be deposited at this facility such as packaging with explosive product marking, which although can be classified as non-putrescible waste, the dangerous nature of the product this packaging stores requires a heightened level of caution.

8.6.1 Accepted wastes

As per the Environment Protection License, the following waste types can be accepted at the Cobar Waste Facility:

CODE	WASTE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	OTHER LIMITS
NA	General Solid Waste (Putrescible)	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, in force from time to time	Waste Disposal (application to land)	Total tonnage of waste accepted waste disposed at the premises must not exceed 10,000 tonnes per annum.
NA	General Solid Waste (Non putrescible)	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, in force from time to time	Waste Disposal (application to land)	Total tonnage of waste accepted waste disposed at the premises must not exceed 10,000 tonnes per annum.
	Asbestos	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, in force from time to time	Waste Disposal (application to land)	Total tonnage of waste accepted waste disposed at the premises must not exceed 10,000 tonnes per annum.
	Waste Tyres	As defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, in force from time to time	Waste Disposal (application to land) Waste Storage	Total tonnage of waste accepted waste disposed at the premises must not exceed 10,000 tonnes per annum.

Cobar Shire Council will not permit or allow any waste to be received at the premises, except for those expressly referred to in the Environment Protection License.

Furthermore, waste will only be accepted that is generated in the Cobar Shire Local Government Area.

8.6.2 Waste screening and handling

As earlier stated, there is very minimal screening of waste that enters the site, which relates largely to the facility being unsupervised.

Despite this, Council staff that work on the site, or have a responsibility to meet with customers wishing to dispose of asbestos waste will be trained in the correct methods of disposing of asbestos waste, including minimum personal protection equipment, reasons to reject this waste and unloading/burying processes.

8.6.3 Unacceptable Waste Procedure

Prohibited Waste Products

Where waste products arrive at the premises that cannot be accepted at this facility, the customers will be asked to leave the premises and dispose of the waste at an appropriate alternative waste facility.

If the waste has already been deposited on the ground a clean-up direction will be either given orally or in writing pursuant to the POEO Act.

Where a customer contacts Council to enquire as to whether they can dispose of a prohibited waste product at the Cobar Waste Facility, the customers request will be declined.



Sign located adjacent to main entrance

Unsafe Acceptable Waste Products

Where a customer arrives at the Cobar Waste Facility with a load of asbestos contaminated materials that is not packaged/wrapped correctly, the customer will either be:

- Declined and asked to leave the site in order to the correctly wrap the material, in the case where the load is unlikely to be dislodged on the return trip to Cobar township; or

- Declined and asked to make arrangements for the load to be re-wrapped correctly at the premises, where the load is likely to be dislodged on the return trip to Cobar township.

Where a mine waste load is inspected and found to include the following, the respective mine will be identified and the relevant environmental officer at that mine will be contacted.

- Packaging with explosives symbol
- Chemical products that have not been disposed in accordance with their relevant procedures detailed in a safety data sheet

Where packaging with an explosive symbol is identified and it cannot be safely established that the packaging is empty, the site will be closed until such time as it is determined that the packaging is empty and safe.

8.8 Waste compaction

Waste disposed in the landfill is currently compacted using a front end loader. There is scope for a compactor to be purchased in the next 24 months to improve the compaction of the landfilled waste areas and to extend the life of the facility.

Waste will be compacted Monday to Friday. Manual screening of the waste occurs before the compaction process starts for prohibited waste products and to isolate specific waste products that can be recycled or relocated such as metals, batteries, tyres, mechanical oil drums/containers and e-waste. This process also occurs to ensure that no hazardous or dangerous products are distributed in the waste pile before mechanical pushing and compaction. This screening is done manually by the waste operator using the loader bucket to transport the waste to alternative locations on the site.

The current process of compacting and capping the waste is shown below:



Step 1- Obtain capping soil from stockpile adjacent to waste cell



Step 2- Spread capping soil across face of the waste



Step 3- Using rake, push soil into waste and continue this process until waste covered with soil

This process enables the waste to be compacted and mixed with capping soil to bind the waste materials and assist with evaporation. Progressively the tip face moves further out.

8.9 Filling Plan

Council has recently engaged a consultant to review its compaction, filling and capping processes. The consultant is due to visit this site in October 2018 and will review current operations in order to development a long term waste filling plan.

8.10 Cover material

Cover material is incredibly scarce in the Cobar region. Limited cover material is stockpiled adjacent to each waste cell. This stockpiled material is used for both covering waste periodically but also maintained to a volume that can be used for fire covering material.

The cover material is sourced from other parts of the waste site.

8.11 Wet weather operations

This site operates during dry and wet weather conditions.

This site has been developed and will continue to be developed to manage surface water captured on the site.

Access to the waste disposal areas will continue to be maintained during all weather conditions without compromising the environmental management of the site. The access roads will be levelled and graded to ensure that traffic is maintained in a safe manner and damage to the environment and property is minimised.

Due to the instability of newly filled tip faces during wet weather, tip face signs will be relocated further away from the tip face to avoid vehicles from bogging at the tip face.

8.12 Fire prevention and control measures

Specific Council staff will be trained on fire response management for this facility. This will include

- Notification and communication protocols
- Roles and responsibilities
- Location of types of fire prevention equipment
- Maintenance of fire prevention equipment and fire soil stockpiles
- Collaboration with local fire authorities and other emergency personnel where required
- Notification to and communication with NSW EPA

The instances of fires occurring at the site will be minimised by the implementation of the following controls:

- Signage at the entrance to the site prohibiting lighting of fires
- Regular fire break maintenance around the perimeter of the facility
- Internal fire breaks around the combustible stockpiles and cells
- Separation of potential ignition sources (like fireplace ash) and fuel loads, including signage
- Organic stockpiles to be separated in volume controlled stockpiles to separate active from older stockpiles
- Regular compaction and progressive covering of waste in cells
- Stockpiling of fire capping soil for use in case of a fire
- Maintenance of a basic fire hydrant on the site including topping up of the on-site water tank

In the event of a fire Council will notify NSW EPA as soon as practical by telephoning the Environment Line service on 131 555 and making a self-report of the incident. An incident report will be provided to NSW EPA within 7 days of the incident.

8.13 Equipment

Council will maintain, fire or purchase required machinery, plant and equipment sufficient to undertake the following:

- Separate and maintain stockpiles of metals, concrete and demolition material
- Compact landfill lifts
- Progressively apply regular cover material to exposed waste
- Land-forming and shaping of existing landfill areas
- Spreading and separating of waste
- Levelling, grading, tidying of landfill areas

- Closure of landfill cells including capping and revegetation

All plant and equipment will be maintained in a proper and efficient manner and in accordance with relevant Australian Standards. Maintenance and monitoring of equipment will be undertaken by on-site staff as part of their normal duties. Servicing of equipment and machinery will be undertaken regularly by either Councils mechanical team or by a third party mechanic where required.

In terms of current equipment, this site is developed by a front end loader shown in the photo below:



This front end loader is used for waste movement, manual waste sorting, capping/filling, fire response operations and road and traffic management.

8.14 Asbestos Handling

The Cobar Waste Facility is licensed to accept asbestos contaminated material. This product is only accepted by pre-arrangement only under the following circumstances:

- The waste must originate from the Cobar Local Government Area only.
- Waste must be transported safely in accordance with Safe Work NSW's guidelines for transportation of asbestos waste.
- The volume of waste is appropriate for the size of the Cobar Waste Facility and its available earthmoving machinery.
- The transportation of the asbestos waste must be in accordance with EPA requirements pertaining to the reporting of transported asbestos waste in NSW.

Part 9- Recycling and Resource Recovery

9.1 General

Cobar Shire Council will continue to assess appropriate methods to maximise material recovery and minimise the amount of waste going to landfill. The level of recycling in the Cobar LGA is relative to the distance and costs associated with transporting co-mingled recyclables to major cities for sorting. Currently the amount of recycling that takes place in the Cobar LGA is very minimal. Whilst recycling opportunities are available the costs associated with commencing this service and the overall environmental benefit is untenable, however this is subject of regular review.

9.2 Green Waste

Green waste is stockpiled on site into volume controlled mounds.

Due to the unsupervised nature of the site, this green waste is often contaminated with other waste products, which must be manually removed before pushing up.



Garden Organics Area and related signage

The green waste piles are irregularly shredded and the shredded product is re-used on site for covering material and dust suppression. No shredded material is permitted to leave the site.

9.3 Scrap metal and car batteries

Scrap metal is stockpiled on site and irregularly collected by a contractor for recycling. Once the stockpile reaches a pre-determined scale, a secondary stockpile is created and access to the initial pile is restricted.



Scrap metal stockpile area (recently subject of collection) and related signage

The scrap metal piles are regularly maintained by staff to make sure they are tidy and that no prohibited items contaminate the pile, such as gas cylinders, fire extinguishers, fuel tanks etc.



The scrap metal stockpile is largely developed by manually sorted metal

Vehicle batteries are also accepted at this facility for recycling. Vehicle batteries are stored in the locked compound of the site, due to theft.

9.4 Waste Oil

A waste oil drop off area is located just past the main gates at this facility. This new area was developed in 2015 to provide a dedicated undercover bunded facility for customers that is separated from general disposal areas.

Signage prohibits the disposal of any oil, other than mechanical oil. This area is also under CCTV surveillance to discourage commercial operators from disposing of cooking oil or from other unauthorised people pumping oil from the disposal tank.

Council staff are responsible for decanting containers into the main waste oil collection tank.



Waste Oil Drop Off Area

9.5 Clean Fill

Due to the difficulty of obtaining clean fill for this facility, offers by customers to dispose of clean fill at this facility is welcomed. This fill is stockpiled for operational use on the site.

The origin of the fill material is ascertained first by Council staff to confirm that the fill is actually clean. Where the fill is not considered to be clean and free from contaminants it is rejected from being deposited at the facility and is directed to be disposed and alternative and appropriate waste facility that can legally take this waste material.

9.6 Pallets

Pallets are currently being combined with green waste in these stockpiles or stacked alongside this area to be re-used. The reasons for the combining of this product with green waste, is that the pallets are generally softwood, broken and therefore unsuitable for pallet re-use, but suitable for covering usage on this site.

Despite the above, after the next shredding process, all pallets will be separated from the green waste pile and stockpiled separately. A pallet re-use process will be adopted with existing businesses in town to reduce the number of pallets being sent for disposal.

9.7 Drum Muster

Cobar township has a relatively small amount of agricultural activity that requires drums and containers that can go through the Drum Muster program.

Despite this, a dedicated cage is provided at the facility where drums are stored following receipt from customers. All drums accepted have been washed and emptied of any chemical residue.



Part 10- Environmental Management Issues

10.1 Water

The site has been designed and operated to re-direct stormwater flows around the site from outside and away from waste areas inside the facility.

Despite Cobar being in a semi-arid area of Australia, stormwater (albeit limited) has been taken into consideration in the development of this site. Waste disposal areas are located centrally on the site and surrounded by either roadways or fire breaks. Stormwater captured over the waste disposal parts of the site are held in these areas and cannot leave this area. Conversely, stormwater captured outside the waste disposal areas are dispersed away from waste disposal areas.

As the facility changes over time, consideration of stormwater management will need to be maintained. The current location of the disposal areas on the site is considered ideal and rather than create new waste disposal areas on the site, it is considered more economical and environmentally responsible to increase compaction rates of existing waste disposal areas and commence disposing on compacted level rises. This will place more emphasis on existing methods of stormwater management, however will not require additional measures to be developed.

10.2 Noise Management

This site is located around 1.6 kilometres to the nearest residential property.

The Environmental Protection License for this facility does not specify any noise limits.

Council will ensure that the noise generated from the site is minimised by implementing the following measures:

- Plant and equipment to only be used during the normal opening hours of the facility (7am to 8pm)
- All landfill machinery, plant and equipment is to be maintained regularly in a proper and workmanlike manner.
- Machinery likely to emit a higher level of noise (like a mobile shredder) to be located on the western side of the facility to increase the distance to the closest residential property and only to be used during weekday opening hours.

There has been no recorded complaints received by Council regarding noise pollution. Generally there are small movements of vehicles at any given time and the traffic into and out of the site is relatively minor. As the site is unsupervised, plant and equipment on site is generally run infrequently throughout business days.

Noise measurements will only be taken should valid complaints be received.

10.3 Odour Control

This facility is not in close proximity to neighbouring residents and there have been no recorded complaints regarding odour arising from the landfill. Operations at the landfill are undertaken in such a manner so as to minimise the generation of odour and impact on surrounding landholders.

All practicable measures will be implemented to minimise future offensive odours escaping the site. These include:

- Application of regular covering over waste
- Covering all animal carcasses and butchers waste as soon as possible
- Maintenance of surface water control structures to ensure that stormwater does not enter the active landfill face.

10.4 Litter Control

Council will take all practical measures to prevent the incidence of wind-blown litter at the Cobar Waste Facility.

Other measures that are currently adopted by Council to control litter on the site include:

- Provision and maintenance of s perimeter 1.8 metre chain-wire mesh around the facility to restrict wind-blown litter from leaving the site
- Retention of vegetation incised the facility to reduce wind loads across the site and to restrict the movement of wind-blown litter.
- Regular covering of waste with capping soil

10.5 Dust Control

Council will maintain the facility in a condition which minimises the emission of dust from the premises. The access road is bitumen sealed which reduces potential dust generation.

Council ensure that dust generation at the site is minimised where practicable by adhering to the following practices:

- Regular maintenance of unsealed access roads, including grading and adding gravel to high traffic areas
- Use of and maintenance of traffic barriers to restrict vehicle movement across the site
- Landfill machinery and equipment to be washed regularly
- Retention of existing vegetation to hold soil together
- Use of shredded green waste to cap newly disturbed areas to encourage new vegetation growth and to reduce evaporation rates that would loosen soil

10.6 Landfill Gas Management

The Environment Protection License relating to this site does not require landfill gas monitoring. Landfill gas measurements will only be taken in the event of persistent odours or as requested by the NSW EPA.

10.7 Feral Pests and Vermin Control

The compaction and covering of waste will minimise the incidence of feral pests such as cats and foxes on this site. It should be noted however that due to the unsupervised nature of the site and the late opening hours of the site, some waste will nearly always be available to attract pest animals that is deposited after the waste is pushed up during daytime hours.

Council will manage pest and vermin numbers through the use of baits, traps and other appropriate means of pest management.

Maintenance of the perimeter fence is an important component of pest's management of this site. Since the completion of the perimeter fence in 2015 there has been a notable decrease in pest numbers on the site and straying native animals.

10.8 Weed Management

Regular inspections of the site and the perimeter area is undertaken by Councils Environmental Supervisor to identify any weed incursions.

To date, some wood weeds have been identified in some location outside the facility boundaries (which were controlled), however largely noxious weeds have not been found at this site.

Part 11- Environmental Monitoring

11.1 Records

The Environment Protection License issued by NSW EPA for this facility does not require any specific forms of environmental monitoring.

Section 6 of the EPL does stipulate conditions pertaining to annual reporting and post incident reports. Cobar Shire council will adhere to these conditions during the operation of this facility.

11.2 Groundwater

Groundwater sampling and testing is not required by the Environment Protection License for this facility. However Cobar Shire Council must comply with Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, which reads:

120 Prohibition of pollution of waters

(1) A person who pollutes any waters is guilty of an offence.

Note. An offence against subsection (1) committed by a corporation is an offence attracting special executive liability for a director or other person involved in the management of the corporation—see section 169.

(2) In this section:

pollute waters includes cause or permit any waters to be polluted.

11.3 Leachate

Leachate monitoring, sampling and testing is not required by the Environment Protection License for this facility.

11.4 Surface Water

Surface water quality monitoring, sampling and testing is not required by the Environment Protection License for this facility.

11.5 Landfill Gas

Landfill gas monitoring is not required by the Environment Protection License for this facility.

11.6 Complaints Handling

Complaint received from an outside party will be reported, investigated and appropriate action taken, implemented as required. Complaints are normally received through the Council customer service centre or directly through Council staff that are on on-call after normal business hours.

Any complaint received will be investigated including:

- Date and time of the complaint

- The cause of the complaint
- The climatic conditions at the time of the incident which is the cause of the complaint
- If known, the date and time the incident took place
- The occurrence of similar complaints in the past
- Actions taken in the past to overcome similar complaints

Details of the complaints received, investigations and actions taken are to be recorded on Councils work order system and kept for at least four years. Written records made during the investigation of the complaint, photos, videos or other electronic evidence will be retained on physically or electronically on the W1-7-1 file, which is retained at the Council administration building in Cobar.

The records will be available in either electronic or physical forms to any authorised officer of the EPA who asks to see them.

Part 12- Site Closure and Rehabilitation

This facility has a predicted life of over 20 years by which time it is likely that this LEMP will have been reviewed in line with changes in Government policy and technology.

The lifetime of this facility is dependent on changes to the method of landfill disposal and compaction. By increasing the rate of compaction, the landfill airspace will be maximised allowing landfill disposal for a far longer period.

Despite operational improvements, the landfilling operations will cease at some point necessitating closure and rehabilitation actions to be implemented.

12.1 Closure Plan

Cobar Shire Council will prepare and submit a written closure plan to the NSW EPA within 12 months prior to the last load of waste being landfilled. The closure plan will be prepared in accordance with Section 76 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. The plan will detail as a minimum:

- The schedule and means proposed for closure and rehabilitation and for any remediation required
- Maintenance, monitoring and reporting required until such time as the landfill does not pose a threat to the environment
- Complaint recording and corrective actions procedures
- Measures proposed to safeguard against waste materials being deposited following closure of the landfill. Waste materials that are intended for use in site remediation will be reported and documented.

Cobar Shire Council may apply to complete all obligations with the landfill site and retrieve any financial assurance lodged with the NSW EPA by submitting a Certified Statement of completion. The statement of completion specifies that the landfill site has been remediated and further environmental management of the premises is not required. The certified statement of completion must provide evidence of the following:

- Gas concentrations measure on the surface of the landfill are below the lower explosive limit (LEL) of 5% for methane.
- Any waste stabilisation is complete. This would be shown by the leachate containing a low level of contamination and posing no environmental threat.
- Any groundwater monitoring indicates that the interceptor trench is operating correctly.
- Over several years of assessment, the landfill capping is found to be stable with acceptable water drainage
- Written documentation and confirmation that the closure plan submitted has been completed.
- Notify NSW EPA that the site is now classed as contaminated land under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997.

12.2 Post Closure Management

Post closure management of the Cobar Waste Facility will encompass ongoing environmental management, environmental monitoring and maintenance of the landfill.

12.2.1 Environmental Management

Environmental management will consist of:

- Maintenance of stormwater structures
- Maintenance of any leachate interceptor trenches, leachate storage tanks and pumps
- Management of surface water runoff from the non-landfilling waste management areas of the site, like the scrap metal stockpiles, green waste stockpiles etc.

12.2.2 Environmental Monitoring

Cobar Shire Council will maintain the same monitoring program and reporting practices as required during the operation of the site.

12.2.3 Maintenance

Post closure landfill maintenance will consist of:

- Identifying any cracks that may occur in the final cover layer
- Inspecting the landfill surface for depressions that will hinder surface water runoff and promote infiltration
- Repairing erosion damage to the capping layer
- Maintenance of vegetation to limit erosion
- Ensuring any monitoring boreholes and surface water points are maintained and accessible

Part 13- Reporting

13.1 Monthly Section 88 Levy Reporting

The Cobar Waste Facility is not required to make payment of the Section 88 waste contribution as the facility is located outside of the metropolitan and regional levy area as defined in Clause 7 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014.

Therefore reporting of any Section 88 levy payments is also not required to be made by Cobar Shire Council.

13.2 Annual Reporting

An Annual Return will be prepared by Cobar Shire Council and submitted to the NSW EPA for the required reporting period i.e twelve months ending 29 June. Under the terms of the Environment Protection license for this facility, the Annual Return must be submitted by Council to the EPA no later than sixty (60) days after the expiry of the reporting period in the approved form provided by NSW EPA comprising a signed Statement of Compliance and Monitoring and Complaint summary.

The monitoring and complaints summary will generally include information such as:

- A summary report on total wastes received
- A summary report of fires that occurred at the site
- A copy of odour, litter and other complaints received by the landfill in the past twelve months, and
- A summary of any incident reports made during the 12 month reporting period

13.3 Incident Reporting

The Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 requires that if a licensee becomes aware of a pollution incident, they are required to report pollution incidents immediately. Section 148 of the Act requires:

148 Pollution incidents causing or threatening material harm to be notified

(1) Kinds of incidents to be notified

This Part applies where a pollution incident occurs in the course of an activity so that material harm to the environment is caused or threatened.

(2) Duty of person carrying on activity to notify

A person carrying on the activity must, immediately after the person becomes aware of the incident, notify each relevant authority of the incident and all relevant information about it.

(3) Duty of employee engaged in carrying on activity to notify

A person engaged as an employee in carrying on an activity must, immediately after the person becomes aware of the incident, notify the employer of the incident and all relevant information about it. If the employer cannot be contacted, the person is required to notify each relevant authority.

(3A) Duty of employer to notify

Without limiting subsection (2), an employer who is notified of an incident under subsection (3) or who otherwise becomes aware of a pollution incident which is related to an activity of the employer, must, immediately after being notified or otherwise becoming aware of the incident, notify each relevant authority of the incident and all relevant information about it.

(4) Duty of occupier of premises to notify

The occupier of the premises on which the incident occurs must, immediately after the occupier becomes aware of the incident, notify each relevant authority of the incident and all relevant information about it.

(5) Duty on employer and occupier to ensure notification

An employer or an occupier of premises must take all reasonable steps to ensure that, if a pollution incident occurs in carrying on the activity of the employer or occurs on the premises, as the case may be, the persons engaged by the employer or occupier will, immediately, notify the employer or occupier of the incident and all relevant information about it.

(6) Extension of duty to agents and principals

This section extends to a person engaged in carrying on an activity as an agent for another. In that case, a reference in this section to an employee extends to such an agent and a reference to an employer extends to the principal.

Cobar Shire Council has implemented a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan for the Cobar Waste Facility to report pollution incidents as they happen. Should a pollution incident occur, Council's primary duty will be to enact the relevant procedure in the PIRMP. A copy will be kept on site and referred to in the case of an incident. Notifications will be made by telephoning the EPA's Pollution Line Service on 131 555. Under the terms of the EPL, a written report must be submitted within seven (7) days on which the incident occurred. Examples of incident under the EPL that required reporting include but not limited to:

- Fire at tip face, at a waste storage area or in any stockpile
- Chemical spill
- Oil/Fuel spills
- Failure of hazardous material containment tanks/bunds
- Windblown litter
- Odour
- Dust
- Explosion (gas cylinders, methane, chemical reaction)
- Escape of refrigerant gas

The occurrence of any incident will be recorded in the site's daily logbook as appropriate. The NSW EPA shall be notified of any incident that represents a material threat to the environment and which may lead to a breach of the license conditions immediately.

A written incident report will be provided to the NSW EPA if requested by the authorised officer of the NSW EPA. The report will include, but limited to, the following details:

- I. The cause, time and duration of the event
- II. The type, volume and concentration of every pollutant discharged as a result of the event
- III. The name, address and business hours telephone number of employees of Cobar Shire Council or other witnesses

- IV. Actions taken by Cobar Shire Council in relation to the event
- V. Details of any measure proposed to be taken to prevent or mitigate against a re-occurrence of such an event
- VI. Any other relevant matters

13.3.1 Emergency Contacts

Below is a list of incident response individuals and organisations that may be needed during a pollutions incident.

Cobar Shire Council Contacts		
NAME	POSITION	CONTACT
Council Administration Building	-	(02) 6836 5888
Garry Ryman	Director of Planning and Environmental Services	(02) 6836 5838 0408 695 026
Stephen Poulter	Manager Planning and Environment	(02) 6836 5842 0428 257 296
Graham Harbison	Compliance and Regulations Supervisor	(02) 6836 5837 0429 637 675
Linton Dennis	Waste Operator- Cobar	0408 449 617
Emergency Organisation Contacts		
Fire and Rescue NSW		000
NSW Police		000
NSW Ambulance Service		000
State Emergency Service		132 500
NSW Rural Fire Services		000
Safe Work NSW		13 10 50
Poisons Information Centre		13 11 26