



Tarago and District Progress Association Incorporated

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“Promoting the Social and Economic Development of Tarago Village and District”

17th June 2021

**Tarago and District Progress Association Incorporated (TADPAI)
Response to
Woodlawn Advanced Energy Recovery Centre - Scoping Report
Prepared for Veolia Environmental Services (Australia) Pty Ltd, May 2021**

Key References:

- A. Woodlawn Advanced Energy Recovery Centre - Scoping Report Prepared for Veolia Environmental Services (Australia) Pty Ltd, May 2021
- B. Federal Court of Australia Sharma by her litigation representative Sister Marie Brigid Arthur v Minister for the Environment [2021] FCA 560 - Justice Bromberg’s Reasons for Judgement and Summary, May 2021
- C. Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) NSW, Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 (Stage 1: 2021-2027), June 2021
- D. Environment Protection Authority (EPA), NSW Energy from Waste Policy Statement, June 2021
- F. Goulburn Mulwaree Council Resolution 2021/252, Secretary’s Environmental assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the proposed Woodlawn Advanced Recovery Centre, 15 June 2021

Background

Veolia’s and Jerrara Power are both proposing waste to energy (waste incineration) facilities to be built within the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area (LGA), The two proposals are approximately the same in size and complexity; however, Veolia is further along the approval process than Jerrara Power. Veolia is presenting its proposed Advanced Energy Recovery Centre as a waste minimisation, energy generation, and emissions reduction proposal.

Preamble

Tarago District and surrounding districts are the communities closest to the Woodlawn Eco Precinct and those most affected by Veolia’s operations, activities, odours and other pollutants at/from Woodlawn. We are the communities defined in Reference D, page 1, whose acceptance must be obtained for the development and operation of a waste to energy (waste incineration) facility at Woodlawn.



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The Tarago and District Progress Association Incorporated (TADPAI) is the primary fully independent grassroots representative of these communities as the Woodlawn Eco Precinct resides within the Tarago District. This said, other progress associations outside of the Tarago District, such as the Windellama Progress Association, representative of people also affected by Veolia’s operations and activities within the Woodlawn may have views of their own that they will want to express during the approval consideration and decision process for Veolia’s Woodlawn waste incinerator.

The Veolia Community Liaison Committee (VCLC), which exists under legislation to enable Veolia to inform the local communities of its activities and to be informed of community views and concerns, is not independent enough of Veolia to truly represent and articulate the communities position and concerns regarding the development and operations of Veolia’s businesses within the Woodlawn Eco Precinct.

This is TADPAI’s response to Reference A for DPIE NSW and others consideration. This Response is specifically directed at Veolia’s proposed waste to energy (waste incinerator) but has general application to Jerrara Power, and some application to the other proposed waste to energy (waste incineration) projects now being progressed within NSW.

Duty of Care

Justice Bromberg ruled in Sharma by her litigation representative Sister Marie Brigid Arthur v Minister for the Environment [2021] FCA 560 (May 2021) that:

“Having weighed and balanced those considerations, the Court is satisfied that a duty of care should be recognised. Accordingly, the Court has determined the Minister has a duty to take reasonable care not to cause the Children personal injury when exercising her power under s 130 and s 133 of the EPBC Act to approve or not approve the Extension Project.” (Summary page 4)

Justice Bromberg’s reasons for judgement relate to the law of negligence and are very specific legal in nature and complex. TADPAI’s position is much simpler - anyone (politician, councilor, bureaucrat, community representative, etc.) who holds authority or responsibility, and is in a position to influence the future, has a duty to take reasonable care not to cause future harm, and that this duty of care process starts with the proponents of any proposals, which in the case of proposed waste incinerators to be built and operated within the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA is Veolia and Jerrara Power.



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Veolia’s Scoping Report (Reference A) is biased and contains numerous misleading facts: for example, tries on several occasions to use ERF acronym for compatibility for comparative purposes, whereas Veolia is trying to compare waste incineration to non-waste incineration energy recovery facilities. The term Advance Energy Recovery Centre is also used to avoid any linkage to the use of the term ‘waste incineration’, and the local community are commenting and disapproving of this on local social media. Considerable local discussion and comment has also occurred on the misrepresentation of the pictures in the Scoping Report that undersize the facility to be built. At this time, Veolia has lost the trust of many of the Tarago and surrounding areas’ residents.

This project should be titled ‘Woodlawn Waste to Energy (Waste Incineration) Facility’ or very similar wording, and if Veolia does not have the fortitude, honesty and transparency to do this then this Project should not be considered further.

Following on from above, all comparison should be of and between waste incinerators, and reference to non-waste incinerators should be specific in nature - the sugar cane example cited in the Scoping Report is not an equivalent project for comparative purposes. The nature of feedstock (an eligible waste fuel¹), odours, pollutants and toxins are very different.

The Woodlawn Bioreactors is a harvested landfill, that is its biogases are collected and used in energy and electricity generators. Any comparative claims of improvements and efficiencies should be specific to Woodlawn and over the whole life of the Facility.

Where the words ‘no’, ‘nothing’, ‘zero’, ‘nil’, are to be used, it is to be emphasised that Veolia is putting forward the literal sense of the word and what should appear in any future licence for this new waste incinerator, should it be approved.

And where Veolia, and for that matter Jerrara Power, claim community support generally or specifically, such claims should be supported by letters on letterhead from the Marulan, Bungonia, Windellama and Tarago progress associations - those communities most affected.

The expectation here in moving forward is an honest, balanced, transparent application submission and approval process.

¹ Environment Protection Authority, NSW Energy from Waste Policy Statement, June 2021, p4



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TADPAI’s Preferred Positions

TADPAI has five preferred positions that need to be expressed upfront for honesty, transparency and disclosure reasons.

First, TADPAI does not endorse the use of waste incineration for the following reasons:

- Waste incineration is a latent, problematic, and inefficient technology.
- Waste incineration is an active process of combustion under compressed air flow where air with odours, pollutants and toxins are forced up a chimney and where the proponent tries to capture these before entering the atmosphere, whereas, landfilling and the harvesting of biogas is a passive decomposition process - waste incineration distributes odours, pollutants and toxins over a larger area than landfilling.
- It is difficult to find detail but it is understood that the used scrubbers that filter out the pollutants and other emissions are highly toxic and require special handling and landfilling.
- Waste incineration does provide risk to human health, stock, crops, local flora and fauna, rain water, ground water, and environment in general no matter how vigilant anyone is in trying to mitigate this risk. As evidenced in the EPA news update re current odour issues of 1 June 2021, where it states: *“However, repeated exposures to landfill gases can cause coughing, irritation of eyes, nose and throat, headaches, nausea and breathing difficulties. Symptoms tend to disappear once exposure to these gases stop. People with asthma may be more sensitive to these gases and should follow their asthma management plan.”*²
- The UN guidance is that *“the European Union, which has relied on waste incineration for the past few decades, is now moving away from thermal WtE and other forms of incineration and is focusing on more ecologically acceptable solutions such as waste prevention, reuse and recycling as it shifts towards a circular economy”*.³ Notably, this is the same framework that exists for NSW and the remainder of Australia now; the concept of using waste to energy has only come about relatively recently.
- Waste to energy is not acknowledged in the Australian Energy Security Board’s Post-2025 Market Design Directions Paper (January 2021) as part of the future sustainable generation of electricity but this paper does suggest that renewable energy

² EPA, Questions and answers about odours in the Tarago area, 1 June 2021

³ United Nations Environment Programme’s Waste to Energy - Considerations for Informed Decision Making, 2019, p8

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might be best used within adjacent local areas rather than as a general input to the national energy market (electricity network/grid).⁴

- From reading the European Commission’s best practices, it appears that of the 100% energy required to convert waste to energy, the conversion rate is only between 25% and 40% of that input.⁵
- *“Moreover, incineration plants generate air pollution and chemical waste residuals and are expensive to build compared to modern landfills that have appropriate procedures for the prevention of leakage of harmful gasses.”*⁶
- The International Energy Agency (IEA) now articulates that the use of waste incineration is inefficient, and that the way forward is the harvesting of biogas over time as the preferred way forward⁷ and that very process is in place within the Woodlawn Bioreactor.

Veolia and Jerrara Power, and the other proponents of waste incineration seem to be out of step, and behind their counterparts within the global waste management and energy generation industry sectors.

Second, if waste incineration is to be used then it should be sited next to the source of waste, next to the source of energy/electricity use, and where its carbon footprint can be minimised to the maximum extent logistically. That is if the technology is to be used, that any proposed waste incinerator should be located within the boundaries of the greater Sydney and Canberra areas, not within the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA where the carbon footprint cannot be optimised.

Third, Veolia, the NSW Government, and Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council (QPRC) must first complete the infrastructure upgrades identified later in the Submission before any construction work begins on any waste incinerators..

Fourth, the local communities are currently exposed to an odour problem arising from the Veolia’s Woodlawn Bioreactor, Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) Plant and Leachate ponds. Veolia promised from the outset of the development and operation of Woodlawn that there would be **no** odours. Veolia should not be allowed to submit any EIS relating to any new works and operations, including this proposed waste incinerator until the current re-occurring **odour issues are resolved permanently.**

⁴ Waste to energy is considered to be a form of renewable energy which is at odds with the philosophy of avoid and reduce, reuse and recycle to avoid recovered energy, treatment and landfilling of waste.

⁵ European commission, Official Journal of the European Union, December 2019

⁶ L Levaggi, et al: Waste-to-Energy in the EU: The Effects of Plant Ownership, Waste Mobility, and Decentralization on Environmental Outcomes and Welfare, Sustainability/MDPI, July 2020

⁷ IEA, Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, May 2021



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Fifth, “*Thermal energy from waste facilities are the most common technology. These generate some electricity as well as heat and steam. Other types of energy recovery include anaerobic digestion and gas capture.*”⁸ The Woodlawn bioreactor is purpose built for biogas capture and the onsite MBT plant purpose built for anaerobic digestion. We believe that the correct development path for the Woodlawn Eco Precinct is for it to be developed as an eco-friendly global centre of excellence for anaerobic digestion, biogas capture, and landfill mining, and in doing so encouraging and incentivising Veolia to resolve the existing odour issues.

General Comments

In reading this Scoping Report, TADPAI cannot see the financial benefits / profits that Veolia would generate by simply diverting existing waste into a waste incinerator and generating electricity. Veolia already generates electricity which it sells to the grid via Energy Australia, TADPAI sees no logic in Veolia’s \$600m investment. It is requested that Veolia explain how investing and using a waste incinerator would be profitable to the company over using existing biogas capture for the whole of the life of the project.

From the Introduction of the Scoping Report: “*Woodlawn is an important waste management site for NSW, accepting some 40% of Sydney’s municipal solid waste (MSW). It forms a key part of a waste management system which comprises two transfer terminals in Sydney (Clyde and Banksmeadow) where municipal waste is sorted and loaded into rail containers for transport by rail to Crisps Creek and then on to Woodlawn by truck.*” TADPAI is of the understanding that Veolia’s licence was for only around 20% of Sydney’s waste. TADPAI notes that Veolia is seeking separate increases to regional waste acceptances. TADPAI requests that Veolia provide tabulated data of the likely waste inputs to Woodlawn over the life of the Waste Incinerator, and also an explanation of what is to happen to the waste when the waste incinerator reaches its end of life. Further request, that all likely requested licence increases for the Woodlawn Eco Precinct for the next 10 years be included in this project submission by expected date of need increase and why.

There is no reference to the AEMC, AEMO, ESB and other Commonwealth agencies associated with approving of purchasing and reselling of energy. In fact, the ESB in January 2021 Report does not acknowledge waste incineration as an option in the future protection of Australia’s energy needs. How does Veolia get to this point in the approval process without

⁸ Department of Planning, Industry and Environment NSW, Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 (Stage 1: 2021-2027), June 2021, page 22



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liaising with these Commonwealth agencies re the purchasing of the energy that Veolia intends to produce.

Section 4.5 refers to The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) is the primary Commonwealth legislation that governs protection of the environment and is administered by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) and that Minister approves. Referenced duty of care above, is directly related to this Minister’s authority and responsibility in approving projects. Equally, TADPAI believes the Commonwealth Minister for Energy and Emissions Reduction should also now be involved in the approval processes to confirm that:

- the proposed energy to be generated is consistent with Australia’s needs; and
- the proposed facility’s carbon footprint is being optimised to enable Australia to fulfill net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

Furthermore, if the NSW Government is to be the final approving body, then the Commonwealth Ministers should be providing approvals first and that these approvals should be attached to the EIS submissions.

Carbon (GreenHouse Gas - GHG) Modelling

TADPAI believes that it is essential that if Veolia’s project is to be considered seriously that Veolia should submit as part of its EIS submission three GHG models, each addressing scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions over each facilities proposed construction, operation and decommissioning life. The three models should be for:

- existing operation and baseline for the Woodlawn Eco Precinct now;
- for the Woodlawn Eco Precinct with the Waste Incinerator included; and
- a notional model where the Waste Incinerator is sited in Sydney somewhere between the two road/rail intermodals of Clyde and Banksmeadow.

Energy/Electricity (in to combust / out to the grid) modelling

The European Commission’s BATs for waste to energy facilities referenced in the Official Journal of the European Union, December 2019 suggest that of the 100% energy required to convert waste to energy, the conversion rate is only between 25% and 40% of that input.⁹

TADPAI requests that Veolia include an energy/electricity model that clearly shows the quantity of energy/electricity required as input to combust the proposed waste feedstock and the quantity

⁹ European commission, Official Journal of the European Union, December 2019



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of energy/electricity produced and to be delivered to the energy market for 1 tonne of waste combusted. This model should include associated GHG values and also extrapolated to reflect the proposed 380,000 tonnes to be incinerated each year.

Electricity Modelling

TADPAI notes that Veolia generates electricity from biogas captured onsite at Woodlawn now. TADPAI assumes, as waste volumes increase in the bioreactor, biogas will increase and so too will the need for additional generators and thus production of electricity.

TADPAI requests that Veolia includes in its EIS an electricity model that compares electricity generated using current practices compared to using a waste incinerator over the projected life of the waste incinerator that can be in conjunction to the GHG modelling results requested..

Home Solar Generation

TADPAI's position is that in terms of any energy generation that family owned home solar (and wind generation where used) sits higher in the energy generation hierarchy and is by far more a renewable form of clean energy generation than that of waste incineration.

Mr Ben Barr, Chief Executive, AEMC, is on record advising: *“Now the AEMC is even controversially proposing an overhaul of the system that could see solar exporters penalised for sending energy out during the day. “The other part of it is two-way pricing”.*¹⁰ And this is wrong, industrial produced energy should be designed to work around and support family owned renewable clean energy/electricity generation.

TADPAI requests Veolia in its EIS to technically explain how its waste incinerator can be moderated up and down, and if need be shut down completely to support family owned solar and wind generated electricity and its delivery to Australia's energy market.

Odour

The EPA has received more than 170 odour complaints since 1st January 2021. On top of this there are the complaints made directly to Veolia. At one point there were 49 complaints over a period of two weeks.

¹⁰ BC News (Emila Terzon), ‘Matt put a solar power battery on his bike shop. He wont put one on his home and policy is to blame.’, 17 May 2021



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Veolia assured the Tarago community from the outset of the approval process for the Woodlawn Eco Precinct that there would be **no** odours coming from Woodlawn, this is not the case and there has been a considerable spike in reported odour complaints in the past 12 months. Section 6.1(ii) from the Scoping Report (Reference A) includes the following statement “*From the ongoing community engagement, Veolia is aware of local community concerns regarding odour, and is constantly reviewing operations to minimise impacts.*” This condescending and trivalling statement is not acceptable - the promise was **no** odour and we the Tarago District and surrounding areas expect no less of an outcome before any further development of Woodlawn. The EPA has just this month identified and confirmed that long term exposure to landfill gases is a health risk (see above).

Transport NSW and contractors contaminated Tarago with lead in 2019. Exposure to odour, pollutants and toxins from the waste incinerator will be greater than that from the landfill. The EPA considers rain water in housing tanks to be safe but concedes that odours can taint water and that it is the owners responsibility to have their tanks regularly inspected. TADPAI also notes Veolia’s retreat from its original promises to hide behind the European Commission BAT for odour management - this is **not** acceptable; and TADPAI reiterates its position **that the existing odour issues have to be permanently resolved before any further developments at Woodlawn.**

TADPAI would also like to see some form of compensation bond established that can be accessed by the local community for any Woodlawn related medical issues.

And in terms of impacts, there is a high use of air trycs in and around Tarago - this needs to be factored in to plume impacts.

TADPAI requests that Veolia include in its EIS a detailed wind and pollutant dispersion model. This should also include a mapping of all the air monitoring sensory devices, and identifying and distinguishing existing and new devices.

Human Health Risk

At Section 6.2.1 of the Scoping Report, Veolia states “*There are currently no requirements with regard to monitoring human health related emissions at the Eco Precinct site*”. Tarago has an aging population, and what might have been the case previously might not be the case now. TADPAI is requesting a full and proper assessment to be included in the EIS, including the analysis of long term effects of exposure, even small exposures and by age groups..



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Traffic and Transport

This is an area of significant community concern. Residents and commuters through Tarago District and surrounding areas are frustrated and fed up with:

- being stuck behind Veolia’s slow crawling trucks up the hill from Crisps Creek to Collector Road;
- the numerous near misses occurring on the Bungendore-Tarago Road because of the very poor state it is in and the damages constantly be inflicted by large trucks using the road; and
- the inability of articulated vehicles to be able to turn legally and safely on the intersection of Braidwood Road, Lumley Road and Wallace Street in the centre of Tarago.

From a community perspective, it is a must that these three issues be rectified before any commencement of development at Woodlawn. Veolia, in liaison with Transport NSW and QPRC, is requested to include in any EIS submitted detailed designs, budgets, funding strategies, project times and all necessary approvals for these three rectifications. This is a duty of care that Veolia and the NSW Government must address. And, if the waste incinerator is so important, Veolia should be prepared to fully fund the work itself.

The communities of Bungonia and Marulan will have similar duty of care requirements should Jerrara Power seek to move forward on its proposal.

Visual

Please provide properly dimensioned pictures and photos in the EIS, what was provided in the Scoping Report is unacceptable and offensive.

Water

From TADPAI’s perspective there are three types of water that need to be addressed in Veolia’s and Jerrara Power’s EIS, these are rainwater, surface water and groundwater.

Rainwater

As noted above, the EPA considers rain water in housing tanks to be safe but concedes that odours (and by extension toxins and other pollutants) can taint water.



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TADPAI's requests that Veolia and Jerrara Power devise a representative sample of household rainwater tanks in all directions based on the wind and pollution models referred to above, to sample the water quality in these tanks and to include the results in their EIS.

TADPAI further requests that those same sampled tanks then be sampled and reported on (as a minimum) as follows:

- each year within 10 kms of Woodlawn
- every three years between 10 kms and 20 kms of Woodlawn
- every five years between 20 and 30 kms of Woodlawn

Surface Water

Surface water is essential to the survival of stock, native fauna and flora in the area. Veolia has in place processes for monitoring the quantity and quality of this water that needs to be reviewed and updated.

Groundwater

The author of this Submission lived in the Pilbara for 10 years and during his time there were many issues re groundwater from mine dewatering, these issues included:

- intermittent creeks and rivers being converted into permanent all year round waterways;
- voids created from loss of water turning into sinkholes;
- flora dieback from changes in soil salts and other nutrients;
- tracking dyes turning up in unexpected places far away and quickly;
- community and town bores being closed down and replaced on regular basis because of increased pollutants; and
- in some cases reversal of groundwater flows.

Farmers and glaziers are dependent on accessibility to quality groundwater. The groundwater around Tarago potentially contributes to the water supplies for Goulburn, Bungendore, Braidwood, Sydney and other towns and communities in between. Understanding groundwater and the impact the waste incinerators and the current waste activities have on the groundwater is vital knowledge.

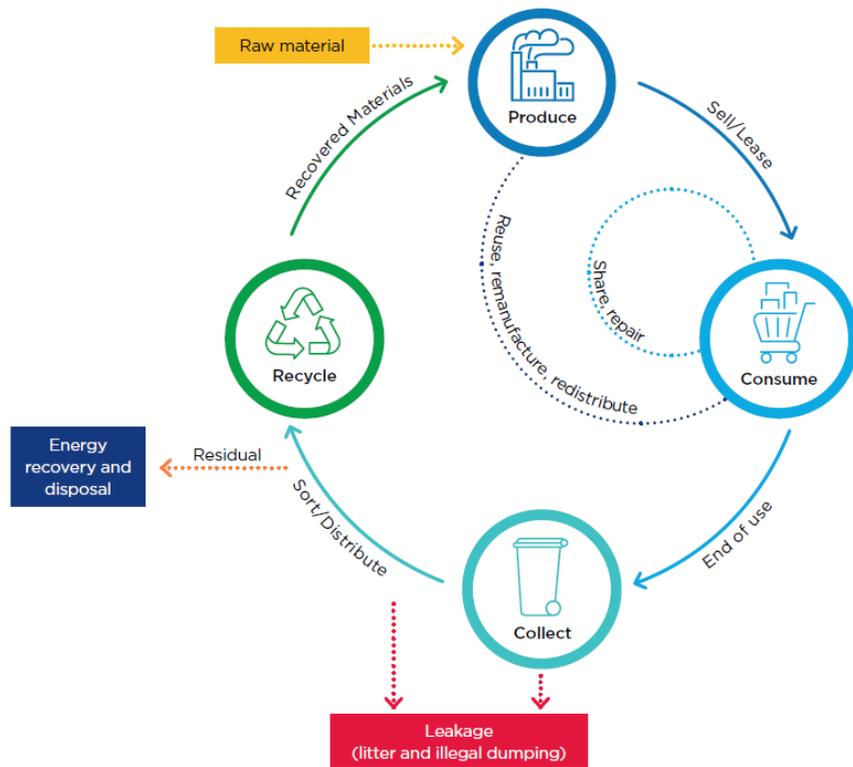
Veolia already has a licence to draw 600 MI of groundwater per year, is currently drawing around 250 MI per year, but will need to draw an additional 72 MI per year if the requested waste incinerator is approved. It is understood that Jerrara Power has similar water needs but the source for its water has yet to be identified. Both companies need to provide detailed hydro

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mapping of the groundwater in terms of volumes, depths, flows, quality, etc. within their EIS, in terms of status quo, and when the waste incinerators are operational. Including how the groundwater will be measured and monitored for volume, flow and quality.

A major, if not the most significant, risk is the undetected unnoticed polluting of ground water which could reach the water sources of Goulburn, Bungendore, Braidwood, Sydney and other towns and communities in between, quite quickly based on anecdotal evidence from the Pilbara. Consideration should be given to the inclusion of an emergency management plan in the EIS to clarify how Veolia and State agencies would respond to an incident as described here.

Alternate Feedstocks, and Sustainability of Waste to Energy Facilities



The Circular Economy¹¹

¹¹ Department of Planning, Industry and Environment NSW, Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 (Stage 1: 2021-2027), June 2021, page 5



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Once the Circular Economy (shown above) begins to become effective and efficient as proposed in the DPIE NSW, Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041, which could be as early as 2025, the amount of residual waste available to be thermally processed and converted to energy declines in both volumes available and calorific content for combustion.

Europe has been converting waste into energy via waste incineration for several decades now, in fact some countries such as Denmark have a virtual dependence on this technology. *“In Sweden, but also in Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands, the prevailing view is that WtE facilities are a safe and efficient way to produce energy. In 2018, nearly 2.4 million tons of household waste was burned into energy, but local WtE plants had to import about the same amount from abroad (the UK and Ireland, for instance).”*¹²

The UN guidance is that *“the European Union, which has relied on waste incineration for the past few decades, is now moving away from thermal WtE and other forms of incineration and is focusing on more ecologically acceptable solutions such as waste prevention, reuse and recycling as it shifts towards a circular economy”*.¹³ And the need to import waste to sustain waste incineration is one of the reasons why Europe is moving away from the use of this technology.

For example, Veolia and Jerrara Power are citing similar sources for waste to combust. In addition, there are now a number of waste to energy projects listed on the Major Projects website. TADPAI strongly recommends that DPIE NSW confirm the sources of all claimed waste inputs for all proposed waste incinerators, to confirm that there is enough residual waste to sustain the collective use of waste incinerators for the duration of each intended life. Should this not be the case, then additional feedstock will be required, which could result in reuse and recyclable materials being diverted to waste incinerators or worse the need to import waste from the other States, Territories, New Zealand and other countries, as the European countries cited above are doing now.¹⁴

TADPAI fully supports Goulburn Mulwaree Council’s Resolution 2021/252, and in particular: *“1. Goulburn Mulwaree Council advises the New South Wales State Government that it would be inappropriate to issue any Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) until*

¹² L Levaggi, et al: Waste-to-Energy in the EU: The Effects of Plant Ownership, Waste Mobility, and Decentralization on Environmental Outcomes and Welfare, Sustainability/MDPI, July 2020,p6

¹³ United Nations Environment Programme’s Waste to Energy - Considerations for Informed Decision Making, 2019, p8

¹⁴ L Levaggi, et al: Waste-to-Energy in the EU: The Effects of Plant Ownership, Waste Mobility, and Decentralization on Environmental Outcomes and Welfare, Sustainability/MDPI, July 2020



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a policy on facilities that handle and/or process waste products from outside the receiving local government area has been developed and endorsed by State Government.” and would like to add the following additional comments:

- this policy needs to also address imports from other States and Territories, and other countries;
- the waste streams that can and cannot be imported; and
- needs to give consideration to the concept below and in the section below.

TADPAI believes that the Woodlawn Bioreactor and MBT Plant should continue to be used as is, with modest growth in Veolia’s licences, and then for DPIE NSW to strategically use the facility and waste streams/inputs to modulate, regulate and compensate waste to energy operations such that Woodlawn can provide waste feedstock if required and receive residual waste on short notice from failed waste to energy, recycling or production operations within NSW Circular Economy.

Center of Excellence - Waste Decomposition, Anaerobic Digestion and Biogas Capture

The DPIE NSW, Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 (Stage 1 2021 - 2027) Report does reference some locations for some specific waste associated activities to be undertaken in the proposed Circular Economy. Neither Veolia or the Woodlawn Eco Precinct are mentioned.

TADPAI does not endorse the use of waste to energy (waste incineration) technology for the reasons mentioned earlier in this Submission; however, if the NSW Government and some commercial entities insist on this course of action, then below should be given consideration.

TADPAI believes that there is a hole in DPIE NSW strategy for achieving the Circular Economy, which is effectively being able to strategically manage the availability of any shortfalls and surplus within the final residual waste stream to go to waste to energy (thermal processing) facilities. This has all the potential to be the case during start-ups and decommission of waste incinerators, and potentially during operation should waste volumes change for any reasons, such as it has during the COVID-19 pandemic.

TADPAI believes that Veolia through its Woodlawn bioreactor has a vital strategic role in the moderating of residual waste by:

- by providing waste feedstock when required; and
- accepting surpluses when they occur.



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TADPAI believes this will inevitably occur because of the number of prospective proposals to provide waste to energy (waste incineration) facilities, which is now numerous. Some proposals, if approved, will need assistance sourcing initial feedstock and others when they fail, their customers/clients will need to be able to divert their residual waste elsewhere on short notice. Veolia at Woodlawn is perfectly set up to provide the necessary strategic service.

TADPAI believes that the NSW Government should be encouraging Veolia to establish the Woodlawn the Centre of Excellence for:

- wet waste decomposition and biogas collection for energy generation onsite and offsite (bioreactor);
- anaerobic digestion, and biogas capture (for exporting offsite) and composting (MBT Plant);
- leachate treatment, management, and reuse;
- land reclamation;
- landfill mining and waste reclamation (for provision of additional waste feedstock as and when required to avoid interstate and overseas waste imports);
- landfill odour control;
- solid recovered fuels for use as supplements in waste incinerators and other incinerators as appropriate, noting that Veolia already has an approval for one of these plants;
- waste sustained associated commercial industries; and
- on-spec supplier of energy to the energy market for the AEMO to be able to respond to spikes in demand and to balance out family owned solar and wind generated electricity.

TADPAI believes that the inclusion of a waste incinerator at Woodlawn would be prejudicial to the achievement of the above outcomes.

TADPAI requests that the NSW Government, Goulburn Mulwaree Council, and Veolia give serious consideration for this identified NSW strategic role for the Woodlawn Eco Precinct.

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