



Note that minutes are paraphrased to an extent and may not exactly match actual statements.

Project	Hydro Kurri Kurri site redevelopment project	From	Alexandra Parker
Subject	Community Reference Group	Tel	1800 066 243
Venue/Date/Time	Thursday 18 February 2016 Hydro offices, Kurri Kurri 6.00pm – 7:30pm	Job No	21/23175
Copies to	All committee members		
Attendees	Mr Rod Doherty – President Kurri Kurri Business Chamber Mrs Kerry Hallett – Hunter BEC Mr Colin Maybury – Kurri Kurri Landcare Group Mr Toby Thomas – Community representative Mr Andrew Walker – Hydro Kurri Kurri Mr Richard Brown – Managing Director, Hydro Kurri Kurri Mr Alan Gray – Community representative Mr Brad Wood – Community representative Mr Ian Turnbull – Manager Natural Environment Planning, Cessnock City Council Clr Arch Humphery – Maitland City Council Mr Ian Shillington – Manager Urban Growth, Maitland City Council Mr Kerry McNaughton – Environmental Officer, Hydro Kurri Kurri Mr Michael Ulph – CRG Chair, GHD Ms Alexandra Parker – CRG minutes, GHD		
Guests/observers			
Apologies	Clr Morgan Campbell – Cessnock City Council		
Not present	Ms Debra Ford - Community representative Mr Bill Metcalfe – Community representative		



Table of Contents

1	Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country	3
2	Meeting agenda	4
3	Welcome and meeting opening	4
4	Last meetings minutes	5
5	Project update	10
6	Questions and Answers from the CRG/ General Business.....	29
7	Meeting close	32

Notes	Action
<p>Michael Ulph (Chair)</p> <p>1 Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country</p> <p>Meeting commenced at 6:04 pm</p>	 <p>Hydro Aluminium Kurri Kurri – ReGrowth Kurri Kurri Project</p> <p>Community Reference Group Meeting #13 February 2015</p>  <p>CREATING PROSPEROUS FUTURES</p>

Notes	Action
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2 Meeting agenda

- Welcome and meeting opening
- Apologies
- Acceptance of minutes from the last meeting
- Project update
- CRG questions and answers
- All other business
- Next meeting / Meeting close



3 Welcome and meeting opening

Colin Maybury resigned from the Community Reference Group and departed the meeting.

Michael Ulph: Thank you for your time on the committee Col.

Committee moves to accept Colin Maybury's resignation.

Kerry Hallett: Will he be replaced?

Michael Ulph: Let's think on that. Unless anyone feels a need to fill the position at this point in time?

Rod Doherty: If we want to bring someone else on at a later stage we can do that.

Alan Gray: Michael, you will send him an email and thank him for his time?

Michael Ulph: Yes. Absolutely.

Michael Ulph welcomes the committee and confirms that Morgan Campbell is an apology.

Action: Michael to email and thank Colin for his time on the CRG

4 Last meetings minutes

Minutes moved as true and correct by Alan Gray, seconded by Kerry McNaughton.

Michael Ulph: There were some action items in the last minutes.

The first one is on page 20. It was for Hydro to provide recent ground water monitoring results. We do have that today.

This is some groundwater monitoring results.

Richard Brown: First of all, this information is available on the website.

This is the annual environmental report that we submitted to the EPA. We can email copies if you are interested. Let us know if you are interested, but otherwise if you go to hydro.com/Kurri and there is a link called 'other related links'. This will take you through to the corporate webpage for Kurri and it has all the environmental reports.

Michael Ulph: We can put a link into the minutes.

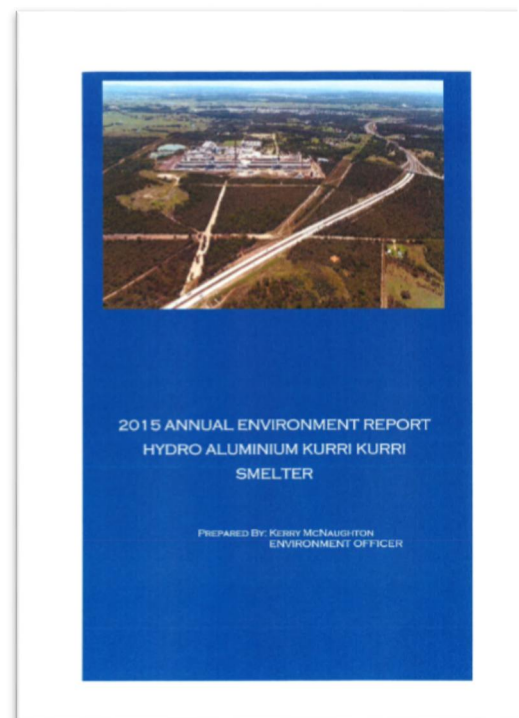
<http://www.hydro.com/en/About-Hydro/Hydro-worldwide/Australia/Kurri-Kurri/>

[also please see a copy of the report appended to these minutes].

This report contains the monitoring data we collect during the year, some of which is required by the EPL. Most of it now is not. That includes meteorological data if you are interested in the weather around the region. We saw last year the rainfall. In the last 20 years of data, last year was the highest rainfall by some margin. April was the big contributor to that, which was the single largest month we have had in the last 20 years. Compared to the Pasha Bulka storm in June 2007, 352 ml. we got 474 mls rain in April last year.

There is wind data in there. It shows we have continued to do the ambient air monitoring. We expect that the air monitoring will become a licenced condition. It is not but we expect during remediation and demolition works the EPA will expect us to do monitoring of ambient air conditions around the plant.

This is gaseous fluoride. That is the other issue that is more focused on particular issues.



Notes	Action
<p>Kerry Hallett: So with monitoring they might want you to do, is it likely to be fluoride again or just some sort of dust factors?</p> <p>Richard Brown: I wouldn't be surprised if it was fluoride, I don't know. But there will be certain specific dust requirements, like respirable dusts. I can't remember the exact size of the respirable dust.</p> <p>Kerry McNaughton: With the buildings, some of the residual dust will contain fluoride.</p> <p>Richard Brown: We will have a good handle on that by the next meeting, within the next couple of weeks. We expect to get the draft conditions of consent for the demolition through. That will spell out, from a consent perspective, what we need to do in terms of monitoring air quality through that part of the process.</p> <p>Not surprisingly, with the plant closing mid 2012 we have not seen any fluoride in the air.</p> <p>Rod Doherty: There would be some background fluoride from the power stations.</p> <p>Kerry Hallett: There is a couple of little spikes in there. But nothing has happened here.</p> <p>Richard Brown: The most interesting thing here is the water quality issues. We still monitor veg samples different parts of plants to look at fluoride. Then there is surface water. Each month we measure in different locations and I can show you these. We measure pH, fluoride and conductivity. Conductivity to measure the sodium, saline content for different locations.</p> <p>These are locations of the shallow ground water wells. There are two types of wells, shallow and deep to identify different aquifers. They are reported in the table.</p> <p>Kerry Hallett: Is the pumping and irrigation part of all the rain we have had?</p> <p>Kerry McNaughton: Under our licence we are able to irrigate into that paddock, making sure it has fencing and the gate is locked because in the licence, for irrigation to occur, the licence states that we can't allow cattle in the vicinity. We had a chat</p>	

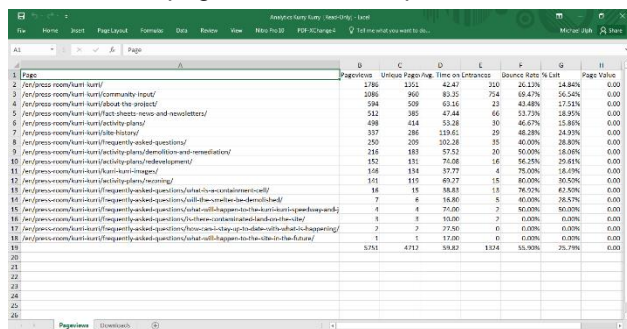
Notes	Action
<p>about that and pushed it further afield. The only stipulation within that licence is that we don't allow runoff to occur.</p>	
<p>Kerry Hallett: Purely from the rain?</p>	
<p>Kerry McNaughton: It is from the rain. It is a difficult one to manage.</p>	
<p>Rod Doherty: Where you have the cyanide levels there. What does that mean? They are just numbers to us.</p>	
<p>Richard Brown: I am not sure. I can't tell you what a health guideline is. But I know the waste criteria. Not that this is waste but I guess some guidance in terms of the health issues around these things is that for smelter waste it can be considered as general solid waste at the moment if the fluoride leachability is below 150 and that the cyanide is below 10. You can see that some ground waters that are above that. Both of those, we know that, what we see if effectively leaking from Capped Waste Stockpile (CWS).</p>	
<p>As you can see, as they get further away, you get less and less concentrations. When you get into the deep wells they are basically clean. Which is what we have identified. A technical term, a clay aquitard, a clay layer exists between the two aquifers, shallow aquifer is impacted by the groundwater from the CWS but the deep water isn't.</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: The next action item was for Shannon to attend this meeting and discuss bio-banking. Shannon is unable to attend. We will hold over to another meeting.</p>	<p>Action: Shannon to attend and present on bio-banking at a meeting when there is something to discuss.</p>
<p>Richard Brown: There hasn't been a lot of movement which I will talk about in the activity update.</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: Final action item is for Hydro to find out how many times the minutes are downloaded from the website. We wrote to Norway and asked for the analytics on the website.</p>	

Notes

Action

This information tells you page views.

You can see page views at the top.



Page	Views	Unique Page-Vis	Time on Site	Bounce Rate	% Exit	Page Value
/	786	151	42.47	20.13%	14.84%	0.00
/resources	2088	960	83.35	754	69.47%	56.54%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/community-input/	394	209	63.16	27	43.48%	17.53%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/about-the-project/	312	385	47.44	66	53.73%	18.93%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/fact-sheets/news-and-newsletters/	498	414	53.28	30	46.67%	15.84%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/activity-plans/	337	286	119.61	29	48.28%	24.93%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/frequently-asked-questions/	250	209	102.28	35	40.00%	28.80%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/activity-plans/development-and-remediation/	116	183	97.51	30	50.00%	18.00%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/activity-plans/development/	152	131	71.08	16	56.35%	29.61%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/activity-plans/development/	158	154	107.77	4	75.00%	18.00%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/activity-plans/hearing/	101	115	69.27	15	80.00%	30.50%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/frequently-asked-questions/what-is-a-contaminated-well/	18	15	58.83	13	76.52%	82.80%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/frequently-asked-questions/what-is-a-contaminated-well/	7	8	16.80	5	80.00%	16.00%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/frequently-asked-questions/what-will-happen-to-the-kurri-kurri-in-a-flood/	4	8	74.00	7	50.00%	50.00%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/frequently-asked-questions/what-will-happen-to-the-kurri-kurri-in-a-flood/	1	8	10.00	7	0.00%	0.00%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/frequently-asked-questions/what-will-happen-to-the-kurri-kurri-in-a-flood/	2	7	77.50	0	0.00%	0.00%
/resources/hum/kurri/kurri/frequently-asked-questions/what-will-happen-to-the-kurri-kurri-in-a-flood/	1	1	17.00	0	0.00%	0.00%
	3153	4712	39.82	1104	35.30%	29.78%

That is the homepage - 786 views, unique page views are unique individual computers, average time spent on page is 42 seconds.

Rod Doherty: We have discussed this at council that page views are really hits. The terminology about unique visitors, once someone is there they may play around for a bit.

Michael Ulph: Hits is items on the page and 10 pictures is 10 different hits, if they are different items they are counted as hits. That's why they have stopped using the term hits. The bounce rate is if you stay on the page or get off. The home page is the one people stay on more. You can see the FAQs are getting a bit of a look. Fact sheets and pages like activity plan and about the project are the most interesting to people.

We also have the downloads. It shows the number of people or the number of times these things have been downloaded. The Gillieston Heights factsheet has been downloaded 65 times. Some of the meeting minutes are getting a good look in. It is mostly fact sheets. CRG Terms of reference have been downloaded 30 times.

Notes

Action

Hydro Analytics Kurri Kurri - Excel		
File	Home	Insert
Page Layout	Formulas	Data
Review	View	Nitro Pro 10
PDF-XChange 4	Tell me what you want to do	
B45		
A	B	
1	Page	File
2	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/9925_2%20GHD%20ReGrowthKK_ResidentialGillieston_20v4.pdf
3	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/10112%20ReGrowth_Dropln_F.pdf
4	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/9925_1GHD%20ReGrowthKK_ResidentialCliffleigh_20v4.pdf
5	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/9940%20GHD%20ReGrowth_20v4%20Remediate_4.pdf
6	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/Project_Fact_Sheet_01.pdf
7	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/9941%20GHD%20ReGrowth_Conserve_3.pdf
8	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/ReGrowth%20Fact%20Sheet_History.pdf
9	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/ReGrowth%20Fact%20Sheet_Remediation.pdf
10	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/9926%20GHD%20ReGrowthKK_Industrial_3.pdf
11	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/ReGrowth%20Fact%20Sheet_Residential.pdf
12	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/ReGrowth_How%20to%20Commemorate%20History.pdf
13	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/ReGrowth%20Fact%20Sheet_Residential.pdf
14	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/9939%20GHD%20ReGrowth_20v4%20History.pdf
15	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/Media%20Release%20-%20Commemorating%20the%20History%20of%20the%20Kurri%20melter.pdf
16	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/Project_Fact_Sheet_01.pdf
17	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/ReGrowth%20Fact%20Sheet_Consevation.pdf
18	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/ReGrowth%20Fact%20Sheet_Industrial.pdf
19	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/ReGrowth%20Transition%20ad%20March%202015.pdf
20	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/9925_2%20GHD%20ReGrowthKK_ResidentialGillieston_20v4.pdf
21	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/9940%20GHD%20ReGrowth_20v4%20%20Remediate%27_4.pdf
22	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/Hydro%20closure%20and%20CRG%20invitation%20-%20May%202014.pdf
23	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/Hydro%20media%20release%20re%20site%20closure%20May%202014%20final.pdf
24	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/10112%20ReGrowth_Dropln_F.pdf
25	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/9925_1GHD%20ReGrowthKK_ResidentialCliffleigh_20v4.pdf
26	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/9926%20GHD%20ReGrowthKK_Industrial_3.pdf
27	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/9940%20GHD%20ReGrowth_20v4%20Remediate_4.pdf
28	Fact sheets, news and newsletters	/pagefiles/2146575202/ReGrowth%20Fact%20Sheet_Remediation.pdf
29	Community input	/pagefiles/2146575210/Hydro%20CRG%20Minutes%20-%20Meeting%20%236%20-%2019%20February%202015.pdf
30	Community input	/pagefiles/2146575210/Hydro_CRG_Minutes_Meeting_3238_21_May_2015.pdf
31	Community input	/pagefiles/2146575210/Hydro%20CRG%20Minutes%20-%20Meeting%20%235%20-%2019%20November%202014%20FINAL%20with%2
32	Community input	/pagefiles/2146575210/Hydro%20CRG%20TOR%20Adopted%20August%202014.pdf
33	Community input	/pagefiles/2146575210/Hydro%20CRG%20Minutes%20-%20Meeting%201%20-%2017%20July%202014.pdf
34	Community input	/pagefiles/2146575210/Combined%20RAT%20Minutes%20and%20Appendices%20doc%20-%20Nov%202014.pdf
35	Community input	/pagefiles/2146575210/Hydro_CRG_Minutes_Meeting_3239_18_June_2015.pdf
36	Community input	/pagefiles/2146575210/Hydro%20CRG%20Minutes%20-%20Meeting%20%236%20-%2019%20February%202015.pdf
37	Community input	/pagefiles/2146575210/Hydro%20CRG%20Minutes%20-%20Meeting%201%20-%2017%20July%202014.pdf

Toby Thomas: What period of time is that over?

Michael Ulph: 12 months. From December 1st 2014 to December 1st 2015. We do not promote the website. We place the web address it on our communication material but we are not doing anything like search engine optimisation or marketing or anything to boost views.

5 Project update

Andrew Walker:

We are still working towards starting the main demolition project in September this year. We are continuing with early works. I will run through these activities we have been working on since the last meeting, over the past two months.

The packing coke, we finished bagging 2,800 tonnes of packing coke. That was shipped to another smelter in Australia in mid-December. This is going to be recycled which is a good outcome.

The baking furnace work we have been doing down there is now finished.

We are ready to start receiving SPL to be used as a temporary storage area for the next couple of years.

ABF2 Refractory Delining - Complete



All delining work completed in early January. ABF2 now ready for temporary storage of SPL.

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As part of the preparation for storage we are closing the sides of the building with sheeting and putting doors in these locations here to keep the weather out. We don't want any moisture in there where the spent pot lining is being stored.

We are also working on the furnace at other end of the building, the bake furnace ABF1. We are currently in the process of removing synthetic fibre. We will start moving refractory and that can be used as another storage area. Not for SPL but for things like pot room scrubber bags, we have thousands of bags which contain reacted alumina which is fluoride. Alumina contains fluoride which we will store under cover until we can dispose of it.

We have also finished crushing all the refractory that came out of baking furnace number two. What we didn't use in the ramps

Activity Update

- Early works progress
 - Packing coke recycling
 - Bake furnace refractory delining
 - Crushing of refractories
 - Carbon crushing trial
 - Superstructure / busbar removal
 - Pot delining
 - Bulk oil removal
 - Alternative power supply

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Packing Coke Recycling - Complete



- 2,850T bagged and shipped to another Australian smelter during December for recycling into green anode production.

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ABF2 Weatherproofing



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ABF1 (7A) Refractory - SMF Removal



Notes

is in this pile. That will be used to make some ramps in the furnace at the other end.

ABF2 Refractory Crushing - Complete



Crushing of ABF2 refractory materials completed in early January.

Another project we are working on is to recycle all our carbon material. We have AOS which is ahead of schedule anodes. This is anodes that fell off in the pots and came into contact with the cathodes and started absorbing sodium and fluoride.

Normal return adobe butts. We have a large stockpile of that. When we shut down three potlines we got stock of bake anodes and we got some scrap unused cathode blocks.

We have got about 10,000 tonnes and we are aiming for a blend of about one percent of fluoride. The AOS is nearly two percent. Normal butts about 0.1. baked anodes 0.5.

We did a trial in December of crushing different materials from around site. We screened out the fines, which is going to be higher in sodium and fluoride and this fraction here - 25 to 80 [mm] we have taken samples and we are going to analyse it for total unleachable fluoride, sodium, and sulphur. Here are a few photos.

While we had a crusher here on site doing the refractory we also did some trials crushing the carbon materials. These are the bins of material. This is fed into a jaw crusher and then into a screen. The screen had an oversized deck. The oversize went to a cone crusher and got recycled back to the screen. The fine material minus 25 went this way and the 25 to 80mm fraction went that way.

Our care and maintenance team helped us with the trial. We were catching the material with these bins and weighing to determine the recovery and then after that we took the samples.

Moving onto the pot rooms area. We are continuing with our super structure and busbar removal work. We are now finished

Action

ABF1 (7A) Refractory - SMF Removal



Superstructure and Busbar Removal



- Contractor mobilised on site on 8/9/15
- 12 month contract
- Will generate 3,600T of ferrous scrap and up to 4,000T of aluminium busbars.
- Cathode busbars to be removed later as part of Stage 1 demolition from Sep 16
- Line 3 complete and handed over
- Line 2 works commenced 12/2/16
- Line 1 works will be 50% complete by end March-16

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Recycling of Materials

Sale of AOS, Butts, Baked Anodes and Scrap Cathodes

- Working on a solution to sell the remaining AOS butts in 2016
- Will investigate blending AOS with anode butts, baked anodes and unused cathode blocks to make a blend of approximately 10,000MT of carbon material at around 1%F
- AOS – 1.87%F, butts 0.13%F, baked anodes 0.05%F
- Volumes and densities have been confirmed to calculate weights of materials
- Crushing/screening trials completed to get a 25-80mm fraction
- Representative samples from all stockpiles will be analysed for total and leachable F, Na and S

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Notes

line three and that was handed over this week on Tuesday. We have moved the crane we are using into line two last Friday. Line one is going well and will be 50 percent complete by the end of March.

Here are a few photos. This is a guy lancing on of the risers in line three.

Richard Brown: You will remember the safety issue we talked about last month. The saw cut. This has been the replacement activity. Instead of saw cutting we are lancing which is pretty standard practice for this type of work.

Rod Doherty: Is that faster than the saw?

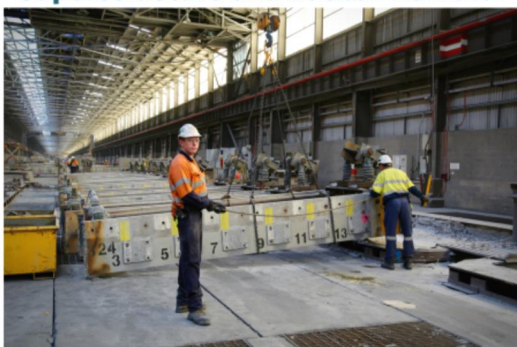
Andrew Walker: It is a lot faster than a chainsaw, not a demolition saw. But it is a lot safer. As long as the guy is wearing the correct PPE and he is far enough away.

Alan Gray: Is that oxy-lancing?

Richard Brown: Yes, steel rods within steel tubes they pump oxygen through it and it burns really hot.

Andrew Walker: This is one of the super structures being lifted off the pot. They have got quite a methodology going so they were laying across the middle line between pot shells moving all the jewellery like these J hooks and motors, gearboxes, stripping all the steel off and cutting them in half.

Superstructure and Busbar Removal



This photo is showing the work that has progressed in line three. This is the super structures after they have been cut in half.

Action

Recycling of Materials



Bins of carbon & prestart meeting



AOS feed to jaw crusher



Plus 25mm fraction from screen



Plus 25mm / minus 80mm fraction

Carbon Crushing Trials (jaw crusher, cone crusher & screen)

Superstructure and Busbar Removal



Superstructure and Busbar Removal



Notes

Action

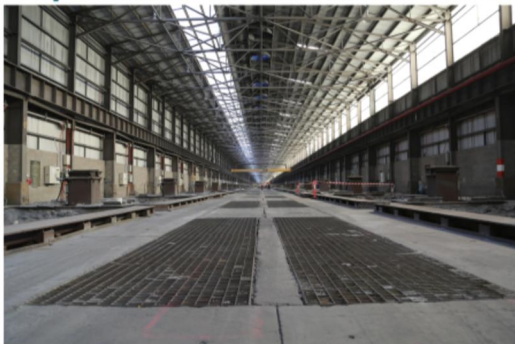
Superstructure and Busbar Removal



This is showing the work in line three.

This was taken a few weeks ago when we were nearly finished line three. Line three is now ready for us to start de-lining the pots and removing the spent pot lining.

Superstructure and Busbar Removal



Superstructure and Busbar Removal



Superstructure and Busbar Removal



Line 1 Ore Bin Removal



Line 1 Superstructure Prep'n



Line 1 Fume Duct Removal

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Line one. Here are a few shots showing the work there.
Removal of various super structures and heating duct removal.

Using a normal oxy acetylene torch cutting pot jacks off. You can see the drive shafts and the gear boxes.

This shows the super structure stripped of all the ferrous material, ready to be lanced.

This is the oxy-lanceing, cutting the busbar into two pieces that we can then handle for shipment.

Superstructure and Busbar Removal



Notes

Action

Superstructure and Busbar Removal



Superstructure and Busbar Removal



Last week we moved the crane out of line three and then transported it into line two. We moved one of the PTAs from line two to three. That's this one here.
We did that so we had less cranes to deal with in line two.

This is a shot showing the busbar on the pad. It is good to see metal on the pad for the last time.

The next stage of works in the pot rooms is pot de-lining. We have just let a contract to a local Newcastle firm. They will be cutting the collector bars. Moving bar and alumina, moving the metal pad. Breaking up and removing the first cut SPL which will go into one tub. Removing the collector bars and cleaning those so they can be recycled. The second cut then gets removed which is the brick fraction.

Then cleaning any spilt material in the basin that sometimes falls out of the collector bar windows. We did a de-lining trial in December to assist some of the tenderers quoting the job and hadn't done it before.

We can show you that in a minute. One of the guys in our team made a video.

We have got nearly 360 pots to be de-lined. This is showing the bar removal and metal pad removal.

Breaking up the silicon carbide sidewall pots.

Breaking up and removing the first cut SPL which is the carbon rich fraction.

At the bottom of the carbon cathode pots we have got the steel collector bars.

They switched the hammer to the grapple to get the bars out.

Superstructure and Busbar Removal



Superstructure and Busbar Removal



Notes

The current is extended to the anode from the cathode through the molten electrolyte from the metal pad.
So those bars are taking the current out through the flexers to the busbars.

Just have to make sure these bars don't have any bath material on them so we have to clean them before they can go off site.
This is removal of the second cut, brick fraction. You end up with an empty pot shell that is about 1.5 metres deep.
We had a little bit of room left in two of the sheds. One for first cut, one for second cut.

Richard Brown: That has to happen 356 times doesn't it?

Andrew Walker: That's right. All but four pots to be de-lined.
One we did in trial 3 were in the process of being de-lined before we stopped operating

Brad Wood: How long does it take to do one?

Andrew Walker: We are hoping we can get it down to 12 hours per pot. It used to take a lot longer during production because we were obviously working around production and sharing cranes. A contractor will have free access in line three then line one and then line two will be last. We are hoping to get them all done in six months with your normal day shift Monday to Friday.

We are also looking to crush the SPL because some of the pieces are quite big so we need to crush them down to get enough density so we can optimise storage volume in the bake furnace. We are going to need some crushing trials in the SPL sheds in the next few weeks.

While we were doing this trial, after we removed the bar from the metal pad we had the opportunity to take some cores from the main part of the cathode. We also collected some samples from the sidewall block. Those results will go to the potential recyclers to give them more information about the composition of the SPL. If they need that to refine their recycling process.

We are also continuing with our oil removal. We are focusing on the main hydraulic services on site. Draining oil cylinders and valve banks. Returning that oil to the reservoir so trucks can come in and keep pumping oil out. We are approaching 30,000 litres of hydraulic oil, still going.

Action

Pot Delining

- A contract has been awarded to a local Newcastle firm for the delining of the pots. The scope includes:-
 - Cutting of the collector bars by lancing
 - Bath and alumina removal
 - Aluminium metal pad removal
 - First cut SPL removal
 - Collector bar removal and cleaning
 - Second cut SPL removal
 - Basement cleaning
- A delining trial was carried out in December to assist the tenderer
- The first and second cut SPL will be temporarily stored in the anode baking furnace (ABF2) until it has been recycled
- Some crushing of the SPL is required in order to achieve the required density for optimum storage
- SPL crushing trials are planned for the next few weeks

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Pot 355 – Core Sampling



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Notes

The power supply contract was awarded to a Newcastle electrical engineering firm. They are progressing well with the detailed design of high voltage, from the street to the buildings here. Application went into council and we got the feedback from Cessnock Council and the application from Ausgrid in March. We got budget pricing on two different options. 1.5 MVA which is basically what we need plus a bit extra to help set the site up for some development versus 5 MVA which is even more power. A developer comes in there is more opportunity for bringing tenancy in.

Rod Doherty: Is that Ampcontrol?

Andrew Walker: It is a company called PCE. They are also working on options for the reuse of the switch yard or part of the switchyard. We need to get this alternative power supply in place by September prior to demolition so we can make the site safe. Turn off the power to the switch yard so there are no live 11kV cables underground. You don't want to run risk of an excavator accidentally pulling up a live cable. There is too much risk. We have heard of that happening on other demolition sites, we want to avoid that. In the hierarchy of controls, elimination is the best option.

This shows our plan. This is Hart Road here, Dickson Road here, this is the main entrance to the smelter. We will connect into the poles and wires on Dickson Road, under bore under Dickson Road. An Ausgrid kiosk there with circuit breaker. Our kiosk alongside it which will have our circuit breaker and our metering system. That will supply this building, the main admin building and the PTC.

Richard Brown: That cabling connects from that box to the substation on site.

Andrew Walker: That one run of underground cable, we can segregate that so you can just drive over it.

Stage one demolition DA. Submitted on the 23 August. went on exhibition and there were no public submissions. The EPA did request some information about storage of hazardous demolition waste. We have gone back to them about that. We are expecting draft conditions of consent within the next week or so. We are very close to going out to tender for the demolition. So we need those conditions of consent to go out with the tender documents.

Action

Bulk Oil Removal for Recycling



11,300 litres of heat transfer medium (HTM) recycled



17,100 litres of hydraulic oil recycled

Now focussed on draining hydraulic oil from cylinders and valves and returning to the main reservoirs for further recycling

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Power Supply

Alternative 11kV Power Supply to the Site

Investigation of:-

- (i) an alternative 11kV power supply to the site and discussions held with Ausgrid to allow the Switchyard to be isolated during demolition;
- (ii) disconnection of rectifiers from 132kV supply to allow them to be sold or scrapped;
- (iii) potential for partial re-use of the Switchyard in the future by keeping the 132-to-11kV service transformers.

Progress:-

- Contract was awarded to a local Newcastle engineering firm to assist with this work.
- HV detailed design is progressing.
- Council application submitted and feedback received.
- Ausgrid application to be submitted in March.
- Budget pricing received to compare two options (1.5MVA & 5MVA).
- Switchyard re-use options progressing.

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FUTURES

Notes

Richard Brown: So Andrew in that procurement process you have been looking at a couple of sites for different potential contractors?

Andrew Walker: Yes. On the demolition tender, safety is paramount. We don't want a contractor in here that doesn't work safely. We have done what we call a supplier qualification audit. Hydro have a system of qualifying suppliers. We are focusing heavily on HSE, as well as quality, service and things like that and Corporate Social Responsibility. We have been to two demolition sites in Sydney, with different contractors down there. One site in New Zealand, a big power station site. Contractor over there is now established in Melbourne and doing work in Australia, and another site in Brisbane, a paper mill in Petrie, it is a suburb in Brisbane. That site was a paper mill built back in the in 50's, there's a lot of asbestos. They were actually building a containment cell there also. The contractor was doing both, the demolition and containment cell. That was quite parallel to our project.

On the containment cell detailed design, works are continuing there. We have got a company working on that. We had a workshop two weeks ago, we involved Environ, with Fiona and Shaun were there. That was good because we were able to get them to transfer their knowledge to the new contractor to let them know what has been happening over the last two years on site.

They just started last week doing the liner testing. Trialling using leachate collected from the CWS and doing a test of different liner materials. It is an accelerated test, so it done at higher temperatures. They use the results to try and predict the life of the liner. Once that work is complete we will get the company in here to present to the CRG. We should have that detail design by the middle of year by June this year.

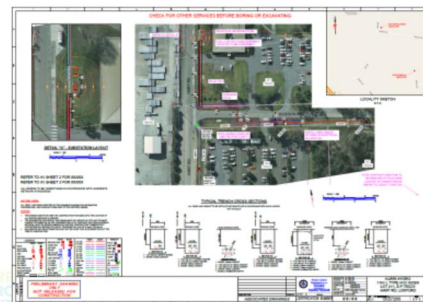
Richard Brown:

Clearly, even though we are detailed designing we have no project approval to do anything yet. we are still going through the process of working with DOP and EPA on the project approvals.

At our last meeting, we were indicating that we were hoping we would have the project on exhibition not too far into the future. At that time, we did know that Department of Planning had a process, we submitted our application they assess for the adequacy to put on exhibition.

Action

Power Supply



Stage 1 Demolition DA

- Development Application and Statement of Environmental Effects submitted to Cessnock City Council on 23/8/2015
- DA and SEE has been on exhibition
 - No public submissions
 - EPA requested more information about hazardous demolition waste storage
- Integrated development: EPA to consider need to amend Hydro Environment Protection Licence
- Council review and determination
 - Expecting draft consent with the next week

Containment Cell Detailed Design

- Engineers have been engaged and are collecting background information
- Following a project risk workshop, **site investigations have commenced** prior to preliminary design process
 - Leachate has been collected from CWS for Liner testing program
- 10-12 months to complete detailed design and constructability assessment

Notes	Action
<p>They have given us the SEARS, the environmental assessment requirements. They check we have met all the environmental assessment requirements and if that is the case they put it on exhibition for public and agency consultation and the process goes from there.</p> <p>All of the issues have been resolved to their satisfaction with the exception of one issue. That is how the cell will be regulated in the long term – the long term management requirements of the cell.</p> <p>Our original submission was based on what we saw as parallel projects. At that stage, EIS of projects of a similar nature. That would include the likes of the Pasminco site, there is a containment cell being constructed at Urunga, a government site, BHP, Steel River. There are local sites and we tried to pull out what we understood to be the level of detail required at that stage. We know that some of the details of the long term management can't be defined until the cell is designed and also constructed. We have to watch the cell in performance before you can specify the long term management.</p> <p>So we are still working with the Department. We have had several meetings with the Department and EPA and we have got to the point where we have revised our EIS and our proposal for the long term management plan is multi-faceted, to ensure that we are meeting all the requirements and risks they have identified going forward.</p> <p>One challenge that we face together with agency is the fact that they have decided that the application of rigour at this stage will be new. They have drawn a line in the sand and said all the projects of similar nature that have gone before us don't matter. We are basically starting at this point because we think that everything we have done to date with projects of a similar nature, they have for risk in terms of exposure to government or the community.</p> <p>Even to the likes of Pasminco, they haven't actually resolved these long term issues. They are still working with the project on how that is going to be resolved going forward.</p> <p>With our project, which I am quite conformable with, I am happy they are making sure we are going through this process because I really hope that gives the community some comfort that there is an extra layer of security being applied to this project.</p>	<div data-bbox="962 405 1461 822"> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment for Stage 2 Demolition / Remediation DA (SSD6666)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalised all EIS sub-reports including an EPA Auditor review • Submitted to DoPE for adequacy assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All SEARS were addressed adequately with one exception – Still working with EPA and DoPE to resolve the appropriate mechanism for the resourcing and funding of the Long Term Management Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although we believe that there are similar precedents, the EPA/DoPE are ensuring that a legally enforceable framework can be defined • Discussions continue with DoPE and EPA regarding the long term management issues. </div> <div data-bbox="962 1256 1461 1704"> <p>Containment Cell Long Term Management Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EIS proposes a multi-layered approach to give security to prevent unwanted development on the containment cell and ensure ongoing management of the cell. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Consent • Restrictive Covenant • Environmental Management Plan • Environment Protection License + Planning Agreement (with Government Dept. or Agency) </div>

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<p>The different layers we have proposed. This is our current proposal; my thought is that this will probably change form once or twice before we go on exhibition.</p> <p>We met with the Department of Planning in Sydney today to talk through this issue again, and it is still not resolved. I will tell you why it is not resolved shortly.</p> <p>There are different regulations or mechanisms for regulating the project and the cell and each have different functions. There are the Development Consent Conditions (DCC) that will specify the different requirements that we have to meet to protect the environment during the construction phase but also it can provide requirements for the ongoing monitoring of the cell.</p> <p>That development consent exists with the land. That is irrespective of the owner of the cell so that has to be performed before because of the consent that lives with the land. So that is actually in place before the cell is constructed. There will be requirements within that. They will give consent on a range of issues that we will need to present to the Department to their satisfaction probably even before the cell construction commences. Things like the environmental management plan, the construction management plan. We will need to go through a process of satisfying the Department and EPA before we start construction even though they have given consent to the project.</p> <p>Once the cell is constructed and there is a range of other mechanisms that we have proposed that will hopefully give long term security. One of those will be, what prevents development in the future on that particular site?</p> <p>We have proposed a restrictive covenant on the title of the land. That is a legally binding agreement between the land owner and a 'body', a body like council that says these things cannot be done on this site. Restrictions about what development can occur on that site. The Department have recognised that although that has the potential to meet that outcome they also think that a <i>special purpose zoning</i> might produce a similar outcome and they are currently considering whether a special purpose zone might be equally functional. What that does is that special purpose zoning describes what development is permissible or not in the containment cell or on the containment cell essentially.</p> <p>What we are looking at there is that we don't want to eliminate any possibilities because between now and forever there could</p>	 <p>The diagram, titled 'Containment Cell Long Term Management Plan', illustrates a multi-layered approach to land management. It features three horizontal arrows at the top representing ongoing conditions: 'Development Consent Conditions', 'Restrictive Covenant', and 'Operational Environmental Management Plan'. Below these, a vertical bar on the left is labeled 'Containment Cell Commissioned'. A sequence of three boxes follows: 'Environmental Protection License (Surrender Conditions)', 'Containment Cell Performance Review', and 'Planning Agreement (Management Conditions)'. Arrows indicate a flow from the license to the review, and from the review to the agreement. A final arrow points from the agreement towards the right, suggesting a continuation of the process.</p>

Notes	Action
<p>be good ideas for the containment cells' use. Bad ideas would be things that involve potentially digging into it or excavating it or developments that might compromise the integrity of the cell.</p> <p>The moment we propose that mechanism to be a restricted covenant there will be a management plan, so requirements defining what sort of monitoring of the cell, potentially groundwater, vegetation, cover, frequency applied, at what intervals for what period.</p> <p>There would also be a licence, an Environmental Protection Licence over the site. The EPA indicated that the EPL can't live forever over the site. It hasn't got a scheduled activity. It is effectively a passive cell and there is no activity on the cell so they are saying, the only thing that we can do is issue a request or you can surrender your licence and they can 'condition' the surrender. So the surrender would require us to do similar thing to what is in the consent or in the management plan but that would be binding by law. The holder of the licence is required to do these activities. That EPL surrender can also specify a level of financial assurance or security that those activities can be funded for the period of time of the surrender.</p> <p>We anticipate that might go for 5 or 10 years while the performance of cell is being monitored. At an agreed end period there would be an environmental performance review - looking at all that monitoring and the performance of the cell then the conditions that were still relevant in terms of the monitoring and management, post that review would then go over into a planning agreement. That planning agreement would then be an instrument that is designed to provide obligations on the land owner of the cell to do certain activities. It is also able to provide obligations to provide financial assuerty.</p> <p>The issue at the moment we are facing around this planning agreement. The DOP aren't sure that that can be legally enforced going forward. This is a highly technical legal discussion. That is where we are at today.</p> <p>Hopefully we will get our lawyers and theirs to all have a conversation and make sense of whether this is actually an appropriate mechanism or not. If not, we decide how we will go forward. If it is then the project will probably be deemed adequate to go on exhibition and would go on exhibition quite soon.</p>	

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<p>The funding side of things. Our proposal, and this is potentially not what will come out in the EIS pending agreement with the relevant authorities. One of the requirements that they have is any owner of the site, whether that is Hydro or any future owner contemplating a scenario where Hydro doesn't exist or where Hydro sells the site in its entirety and that includes the containment cell.</p> <p>A transfer of ownership to a new owner would only occur if the new owner was able to demonstrate that they have the financial capacity and expertise to manage the containment cell. That test would be defined about what their financial capacity is and what their expertise is.</p> <p>Financial capacity could be assured through a range of mechanisms. We haven't defined this yet as this is something that we need to talk to. It could be a bank guarantee, a bond or in combination with insurance.</p> <p>There are two different types of long term activities that we need to take care of. One is the routine activities that we know about, checking the leachate collection system, pulling out weeds, mowing the grass whatever they need to be. But we can say these things need to happen every quarter or every year for a period of time so you can work out approximately how much that would cost. The other type of activity is in the event of some kind of failure.</p> <p>So if the cell for whatever reason, in a big storm or an earthquake, were to create a problem for the cap, then there would be a need to repair that. There are insurances that can be bought for exactly those purposes. The insurance underwriters would simply need to understand the detailed design of the cell, estimate a level of risk and that would translate into an insurance premium that they are prepared to buy. The financial assurance will take form as one or a combination of those things. It might be a combination of a bond and an insurance policy or a bank guarantee and an insurance policy. That needs to be transferred from owner to owner.</p> <p>Michael Ulph: There was a lot of detail in there. Are there any questions on that before we move on?</p> <p>Rod Doherty: The containment cell will be X size will there be a physical area [buffer] around that which will be included with the cell?</p>	<div data-bbox="957 398 1452 779"> <p>Containment Cell Long Term Management Plan - Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EIS proposes a that Hydro (and any subsequent owner of the containment cell site) best tested for financial capacity and expertise to perform the ongoing management of the containment cell. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This financial capacity is assured through mechanisms such as a Bank Guarantee, Bond or Insurance (or a combination of these) • The exact amount of the financial assurance will be calculated on expected operational requirements and will be agreed with by the EPA/DoPE. • This mechanism is design to ensure that the "public" is not financial liable for the long term management of the containment cell. </div>

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<p>Richard Brown: No I don't think so. The concept that we had, you might recall the artist's impression of the cell, it had a road around it. Effectively that is what I would imagine to be the buffer. I see no reason from an environmental perspective to have a buffer as such.</p> <p>Arch Humphrey: What's the incentive for anyone to be an owner with that responsibility? What is the upside?</p> <p>Richard Brown: I don't know. There is not a lot of upside, it is defiantly a liability for someone to take on. The upside could be that they have another interest in the site, if a developer were interested in acquiring the whole site and it could come at a discount. If you take the whole site and it is devalued as a result of taking that liability. But it still comes with a bucket of money or a mechanism of funding the cell.</p> <p>Toby Thomas: They are not proposing a separate title deed for the containment cell?</p> <p>Richard Brown: Yes. It would be subdivided out eventually and it would have a separate title. We've talked with the Department; they have raised the possibility of a Community Title being a way of managing the long term funding. That would be that you would have to say that potentially the whole industrial site becomes subject to a community title sub division and the community property is the containment cell. Then all of the owners within that industrial area are burdened by the liability that the cell has. I don't think it makes a lot of difference because at some point there is only one owner and that would be Hydro and if there were a developer buy the whole site then there is only one owner, it is the new developer, whether it is a community title or not, Ultimately the cell itself will have its own Lot and DP, which is what we anticipate if they require us to have a special purpose zoning that would be where that zoning is deployed, on that Lot and DP.</p> <p>Arch Humphrey: So any development taking place has a responsibly on their deed or ownership to contribute to the maintenance?</p> <p>Richard Brown: If you went down the community title route, then that is a possibility. You would say if you went down that path there would be this "bond amount" that feeds the containment cell management process. The owners wouldn't directly be liable, otherwise who would buy a lot? But there is always that risk that in 100 years' time or 200 years' time that</p>	

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<p>fund runs out or for some reason someone runs away with it (which I don't think would be possible), they are notionally burdened with that liability.</p> <p>That is a risk they would have to take on, which is kind of why we don't think that is a good idea. Because who would want to buy it? Those types of schemes work. An example I have had a look at, there is a development on the Parramatta River in Sydney called Breakfast Point which was a former AGL gasworks site. They have containment cells of hazardous materials on site but it is a residential development, a high quality residential development. It has been developed over the last 15 or 20 years. To give you an idea of the value, in the last stage of the development, the last five freehold lots were sold for five million dollars each. It is a community sub division and where to containment cells are, one cell is a cricket oval with a pavilion and function centre, the other is open space within the community. They also have other community property in there such as the landscaping, roads, there is a country club with a pool and various things. They are all benefits to the community as part of the community title.</p> <p>I wouldn't say that is uncommon in terms of development where the community benefits from a shared asset. They contribute to that, so it is not unlike strata title where you pay strata fees to the building owner or something like that.</p> <p>Typically, it is a benefit to people. There are not too many examples that I can think of where the distribution is burdened, the community or area is burdened by a liability.</p> <p>Michael Ulph: Is it another way to try and build in another level of security?</p> <p>Richard Brown: I think we will hopefully successfully argue with the Department that doesn't provide anything different to what has already been proposed. Potentially all that does is to retard any development. Who is going to take that liability on?</p> <p>Michael Ulph: When Richard and I spoke about this originally I was likening it to bio banking biodiversity offset. Someone has land and the money is put into a trust to manage that piece of land in perpetuity. I thought it is just like that.</p> <p>You have a company or Landcare group that is being paid or an aboriginal group as they are up in the valley that are going in to maintain the land, improving its value, its environmental value</p>	

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<p>and they take money from that fund and it is held in trust by the EPA [OEHL]. It sounds very similar, but clearly it's not or they need to put extra layers of security around it.</p>	
<p>Richard Brown: Similar in concept.</p>	
<p>Ian Turnbull: The difference with bio banking is the intention is that you have more bio banking sites progressively that is topping up the fund, so the fund gets bigger and the interest earned on that fund pays for the maintenance of those activities, where as this one, unless you are going to have more containment sites, you may not have that same level.</p>	
<p>Michael Ulph: Just need a bigger fund to start with.</p>	
<p>Ian Turnbull: Yes. That's the fundamental difference.</p>	
<p>Richard Brown: We are still working down that path. I am not sure timing wise. Hopefully soon. We will see.</p>	
<p>The other thing that is of interest is spent pot lining recycling program. We have still been working our way through that. You will recall we had three phases of the work. The first phase is an options identification phase and a qualification phase and the second phase is a negotiation phase and the third phase is an execution phase. We are still in the first phase.</p>	
<p>During the first phase we used your input to define some of the investigation material that we have gone out to the potential recyclers. Particularly issues around capability, permissibility, end use material, capacity and timing and sustainability and CSR issues. That has been really helpful with how we have started to question people and qualify them for this process. As it says there, we have probably looked at about 20 different lines of investigation for the recycling. A number of those we ruled out before we even got to phase one. But we are probably following up on about a dozen of those now.</p>	
<p>We have started the process now where we have got all of the phase one. We sent out an 'Are you interested?' yes you are interested, these negotiations need to be conducted sensitively. So we asked them to sign up to confidentiality agreements based on the commercial sensitivity. They sign up to that, we provide them information on SPL, what it is, how much we have got, what the expectations were and a returnable questionnaire detailing these type of issues, how would you address those? They responded to that and we are going back to them now with</p>	

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clarification questions. Which will probably do them over the next month or so. We will then shortlist that to half a dozen or so. Then we will actually go back and start having commercial discussions.

At this stage we are just talking about, do you have the capacity for it? Are we satisfied? The next question would be how much for us? We need to satisfy ourselves that they are OK to do it and then it becomes a commercial and practical discussion.

I can't say who it is, you would know who some of them are clearly. But can't say who all of them are. But is it a range and it is local people, national people and international. We are going through that process. I would still like to think that we can start doing something by the middle of this year. The middle of this year kind of starts our clock. We said that we would aim to have all the SPL recycled in three years by the middle of this year. We have got a few months to get cracking. If the options, we identify don't start in the middle of the year then they have less time.

Toby Thomas: When you say all the SPL, is that excluding what's in the capped stockpile?

Richard Brown: That is excluding what is in the capped stockpile unless there is material in the capped stockpile that we can clearly identify and segregate during that process. That is a requirement we will have as a condition of consent for the stockpile. If it is mixed and it is not "segregatable" then it is not able to be recycled. If able to be recycled and we see practical ways of getting it in, then that will form part of that process as well.

The issue we are still faced with, with the capped waste stockpile is cross contamination of other materials. We have done some testing and confirmed the presence of fibrous asbestos. That is a risk in terms of managing that process. Start segregating that and send it to a recycler anywhere and they say 'hang on a minute, this has got asbestos' and we would be in all sorts of trouble.

The last thing is our planning proposals. At the end of last year, you will recall both Maitland and Cessnock councils endorsed proposals for gateway determination. It has been with the Department of Planning through the start of this year.

As far as I know both proposals are being dealt with concurrently by the DOP. They recognise that there are joint issues there.

Spent Pot Lining Recycling

- Currently progressing through Phase 1 feasibility investigations.
- Phase 1 investigation has involved the search and identification of a comprehensive mix of potential recycling options.
- Has involved an initial approach to parties and a detailed questionnaire about their potential recycling solution.
- The aim is to identify those recycling options that are most likely to be feasible and warrant moving through to a detailed feasibility study (Phase 2).
- Will continue with our Phase 1 investigations for each option until we can:-
 - Progress the option through to Phase 2 detailed feasibility; or
 - Conclude that the option is not reasonably feasible and does not warrant a detailed feasibility study; or
 - Exhaust the line of inquiry (for example, a party advises it is not interested)

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Spent Pot Lining Recycling

- Phase 1 investigation assessment criteria previously identified by the CRG as important considerations for any recycling option:-
 - Capability of the recycler
 - Permissibility issues
 - End product and process impacts
 - Capacity and timing to carry out the recycling
 - Commercial and cost considerations
 - Sustainability and corporate social responsibility
- 20 potential lines of investigation identified – each are at various stages of progress through Phase 1.
- Phase 1 investigations are of a commercial and confidential nature – unable to disclose names and details of the parties we are in discussions with.
- Local, interstate and international options across a range of industrial re-use and recycling methods are being considered.

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FUTURES

Notes	Action
<p>The gateway determination should be coming out for both planning proposals. The one issue that I have identified here is that when Maitland Council recommended the planning proposal they have incorporated land, not just Hydro land, but land adjacent to that on Cessnock Road, a southern precinct of Gillieston Heights. That's being considered for the gateway determination. Do you have any more comments toward that Ian?</p>	
<p>Ian Shillington: Essentially it was recommended to Council that additional land was to be included because it was the last remaining area for the Maitland Regional Strategy in Gillieston Heights for urban development. It made sense in terms of overall planning to look at it holistically. So that is what we recommended.</p>	
<p>The Department are now looking at that. We anticipate gateway within the next month. We are also working with Cessnock Council on both proposals.</p>	
<p>Richard Brown: Certainly within the next month.</p>	
<p>Toby Thomas: Are there several land owners involved in that?</p>	
<p>Ian Shillington: Yes, there are about six I think. There is one large one that owns most of that and five smaller ones. We had an initial meeting with them to inform them of the process. There may be some further investigations that take place around that eastern private land once we get a gateway and know what other information is required before it goes on public exhibition. We'll need to do some additional investigations or study as to the capability of that land for residential development. Once that is all done then the proposals go on exhibition.</p>	
<p>Toby Thomas: Are the landowners keen to see this happen?</p>	
<p>Ian Shillington: They have generally expressed an interest.</p>	
<p>Richard Brown: We attended a meeting with Maitland and some of the landowners. My conclusion was that ultimately yes they were happy to see their land rezoned and get out of there. Some of them were on the basis that they weren't having their quiet rural lifestyle that they once had because the development that is happening in the area. They were happy to move on.</p>	
<p>Richard Brown: Hydro's view is that we haven't requested to Council to rezone anyone else's land. It has been consistent</p>	

Planning Proposals

- **Rezoning Proposals**
 - Both Maitland and Cessnock planning proposals have been forwarded for gateway determination.
 - Maitland proposal for Gillieston Height South includes non-Hydro land owners
- **Bio-certification**
 - Final Biodiversity Assessment Report and Credit Calculations are being reviewed by OEH.

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FUTURES

Notes	Action
<p>even in the Cessnock proposal it's a consideration of impacts on a number of adjoining lots but it was never Hydro's intention to rezone anybody else's land.</p>	
<p>The final part is that the bio-certification process that is running in parallel to that is still chugging along. The latest developments on that is that the Office of Environment and Heritage supplied a biodiversity assessment report and credit calculations which they have reviewed and sent back to the proponent, Cessnock Council. We haven't seen those yet, so I assume we will see those in the next week or so. We will look at what issues have been raised and how we might address those going forward.</p>	
<p>Ian Turnbull: We received the feedback last Friday and are assessing it at the moment. There are a couple of points of clarification I'd like to see.</p>	
<p>Richard Brown: Two other things. I guess you are all aware that between the last meeting and now there were two draft planning strategy documents released. The Hunter Region Plan and Hunter City Plan.</p>	
<p>So you know there is a public consultation phase going on at the moment. Hydro will be making a submission to that, that identifies the attributes of this site. What this site has in respect to the different criteria that are outlined for development within those two plans. We have had some discussions with Department of Planning about that. The gateway determination will be somewhat an endorsement that those views are supported but regardless of that we will still be making a submission to that document.</p>	
<p>Alan Gray: I am a bit disappointed that somewhere on the plans you haven't said a need for north bound ramps on Hart Road</p>	
<p>Richard Brown: I think you will find Alan that within the planning proposal that will come out on exhibition that traffic is a consideration. As the area gets developed the traffic study identifies that there will be a need for the construction of those north bound ramps. It is not part of the planning proposal, we do not own the land, it is RMS land. There is certainly a consideration of those traffic impacts</p>	
<p>Alan Gray: I'd just like to see the ramps pencilled in to add to the pressure that we are putting on at the moment. [As people coming from Weston Abermain and Cessnock area, wishing to travel north on the Hunter Expressway, have to travel from</p>	



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Hart's road interchange south to the Kurri interchange, go around the roundabout then re-join the expressway to travel north.]

Richard Brown: I think we are going to have some interesting discussions around the Hunter expressway and its role in the Lower Hunter.

Alan Gray: If your industry there wants to go north or anything.

6 Questions and Answers from the CRG/ General Business

Michael Ulph: Has anyone got and questions from the community members that you represent? Or any other general questions.

Rod Doherty: I am not getting any questions and looking at the performance of the website I don't think the public is that interested. There are people asking about potential for development of the land. That's the question you get asked more than anything. It is not about 'we don't want this' its 'what is going to happen to the site?' those are the questions.

Toby Thomas: Are there many locals being employed in the demolition process?

Andrew Walker: A local Newcastle company has been doing the demolition of the bake furnace. They are also doing the pot demolition.

Contractor for the busbar and superstructure removal, we have engaged Monfabs as subcontractors so there is a crew of guys doing all that lancing. They are local Kurri guys.

Richard Brown: I think when we get into the demolition side of things one of the areas of risk that we have identified and has been pointed out to us by Safe Work NSW is that in terms of contractor management in this industry it is really important if we can minimise the layers within the structure that they have. If we engage a smaller contractor, it is typical that they will subbie out a lot of the work, they don't have the resources. The more layers of subcontractors you get the less control they have over work practices and the quality control.

So we really are targeting the top tier of contractor for that work as we see it as a high risk piece of work. How they then engage people, we would expect that they have to majority in-house plant and labour. It might be that there are other ancillary tasks that they need to perform and may engage local guys.

Andrew Walker: There is a type equipment that will be needed for the pot rooms for example. You're looking at excavators at 160 tonnes plus. Some of these companies have machines up to 230 tonnes. You need big crackers and grabs and pulverisers that can crack concrete columns and floors. You can't just get a normal 25-30 tonne excavator. We are looking at specialised companies. Unfortunately, they are not local to Kurri; they are further afield. Sydney and major capital cities.

Notes	Action
<p>Rod Doherty: How many people are working on site now?</p> <p>Andrew Walker: About 20 I'd say.</p> <p>Rod Doherty: Is that over and above your workforce?</p> <p>Andrew Walker: Over and above ours yes.</p> <p>Richard Brown: All up there might be 30 - 35 at different times.</p> <p>You have seen the last few months and the slides we give you of the onsite activities. We haven't nailed in a next meeting but is there any interest in going on site and having a walk around and looking at the progress?</p> <p><i>All in favour</i></p> <p>Michael Ulph: We might have to have an earlier start. Rod did you want to discuss the mural idea?</p> <p>Rod Doherty: We put out expressions of interest last year and we received a number of them, through you guys.</p> <p>Ideas came in for walks and a cycleway but the number of options that came in for the mural probably outweighed the others. I have asked Richard to try and pull a meeting during the day of the people who put in the mural suggestions. So they can just come into this room and just talk about the concepts and designs and potential. So that everyone is on the same page.</p> <p>Michael Ulph: If we can we get consensus that would be good.</p> <p>Rod Doherty: There is consensus around town that the mural idea has got the biggest draw card because the town is a mural town.</p> <p>Michael Ulph: Yes, that was born out in the results when we asked.</p> <p>Kerry Hallett: How many responded to that?</p> <p>Rod Doherty: Four or five?</p> <p>Michael Ulph: Four or five said mural. There was probably as many again with different suggestions.</p> <p>Richard Brown: Not a massive interest.</p> <p>Kerry Hallett: So probably say 10 people all up.</p>	

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<p>Michael Ulph: Something like that, we put some results up at the time. The reunion committee put one proposal forward but that does represent a large number of people.</p> <p>Toby Thomas: When will you action this mural?</p> <p>Richard Brown: Whenever. From our perspective, I mainly care that there is an agreement about what it is, and that agreement is reached by the community. My only real requirement is that it is done well and that we get a really top quality job. We are happy to pay for something that we get a good result.</p> <p>Toby Thomas: Have you got a budget?</p> <p>Richard Brown: No. I don't have a budget for it but I am happy to receive submissions. If I think that is value for money, then I am happy.</p> <p>Michael Ulph: As an action, if we can arrange a meeting and get anyone who is still interested.</p> <p>Rod Doherty: Do you have their contacts?</p> <p>Michael Ulph: Yes. We will arrange a meeting as soon as is practicable.</p> <p>Rod Doherty: Just a comment about the expressway and the Hunter Region Plan/Hunter City. The Roads and Maritime Service have had a fixation all along that all that is, is a transport route, and it is nothing else. There are some ideas, I know our council is putting in a submission, I presume your council might put a submission in about that plan.</p> <p>It might have been built as a transport route but it has got 80 km on it as cycle route so they have deliberately built it for domestic use. We have heard that 20,000 plus domestic vehicles are using it on a daily basis these days. It is purely transporting people to and from their jobs. Whilst they reckon it was only built for semi-trailers. I know one of its conditions for being built was this smelter was here. But the smelter is no longer here. So we have this massive spine road through the centre of the Hunter. We have got to be able to convince the RMS in our submissions that it is not just a transport route these days. That it is a spine road for economic development. It is hardly a mention in that document. They didn't even mention it in the 2006 Lower Hunter Strategy. In this one they are glossing over it about that road being a major link into the valley.</p> <p>Michael Ulph: I guess that is relevant to this site.</p> <p>Rod Doherty: It is relevant to your submissions.</p>	<p>ACTION: Michael to arrange a meeting with interested parties to move forward with the murals proposal.</p>

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Richard Brown: Absolutely. We have got a meeting with RMS next week to talk about those issues I wouldn't be surprised that if we get gateway there will be issues about the expressway come up.

Rod Doherty: I fronted Anna Zycki last week at the UDIA meeting in Newcastle and said 'Is the Hunter Expressway a domestic expressway or purely a heavy transport?' She said 'No it is a domestic expressway.'

Richard Brown: So it is not the Hunter Bypass?

Rod Doherty: Not the Hunter Bypass no.

Richard Brown: For the site visit next meeting please wear long trousers and covered shoes. We will reiterate when we issue the agenda.

7 Meeting close

Meeting closed: 7:29 pm

Next meeting: Thursday, 7 April 2016, 5 pm



Alexandra Parker

GHD – Stakeholder Engagement and Social Sustainability