

JERILDERIE SPORTS CLUB

"Our Club"

PO Box 62

JERILDERIE NSW 2716



14 November, 2018.

16 NOV REC'D

Gm

04:44:05
004653

The General Manager
Murrumbidgee Council
P.O. Box 96
JERILDERIE NSW 2716

Dear Sir

Jerilderie Golf Course Water Crisis

The Match and Greens Committee at their meeting on 29 October, 2018, moved that the Board of the Jerilderie Sports Club be approached to try and secure additional water for the Golf Course. At the Board Meeting on 13 November, 2018, it was moved and confirmed that this we wish to have this letter tendered at the next Council Meeting.

At a time when our rural community is in the midst of a drought and low water allocations, it's important we have an immediate plan and a long term vision, strategy and infrastructure in place for a safe and secure water supply.

Our situation at present

The Sports Club water allocation is 38.5 mgs which gives barely enough water to maintain the greens and tees on the golf course and to date 19mgs have been used.

We have met and discussed how to maintain as much of the course as possible and want to try and achieve the following:

Obtain 50 mgs to allow minimum watering of the automated fairways. i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, part-14, part 17, 18.

The fairways on holes 6, 8, 9, 11, half of 17, half of 14 that are not automated we are prepared to sacrifice and cease watering.

This will keep the course watered until the Good Friday Royal Children's Hospital Charity Golf Day.

Ian Sneddon has been the backbone of the Club in his hours spent moving sprinklers on the course and we are going to miss greatly his assistance.

Why we are asking for assistance

There has been considerable time and effort put in by volunteers over the past 10 years to:

- secure grant funding to install automated watering of 7 fairways and 16 greens;
- returf 3rd, 5th, 10th, 18th greens and install a new putting green with a more water efficient grass;
- purchase a good second hand fairway and greens mowers with loans that have been paid off;
- have a neat and tidy appearance for those entering or leaving Jerilderie which is done by a few hard working golfers who take great pride in our course.

This has made a huge improvement to the course and we are seeing more and more players wanting to come to tournaments and enjoy playing at Jerilderie. Our volunteers have spent years working on the golf course to make it what it is today. It would be devastating to see all this work wasted.

What the Golf Course adds to Jerilderie

The picturesque green course on the Newell Highway cannot be underestimated in its importance to our town and adds so much aesthetically to Jerilderie –

- for travellers entering from the plains to the North they are greeted by cooling green fairways and greens and as people drive through from the South and head over the Billabong Creek the well cared for golf course on their left is a bright and positive reminder of Jerilderie
- during times of drought the golf course provides a refuge for all members of our community as it is somewhere green to walk and take dogs for exercise rather than dry and dusty paddocks
- mental health is of utmost importance and we plan to have evening social golf to encourage farmers to come and interact and forget the hardships they are facing on the farm

How we are tackling the problem

An approach has been made to Golf NSW Foundation for some assistance and they are investigating external grant opportunities on our behalf. A phone meeting is being arranged to get a more comprehensive understanding of our needs, but there are limited funds available.

Fund raising nights are being planned to defray some costs.

Our Proposal/Request to the Council

Assist in the purchase of 30mgs to the value of \$12,000

The Sports Club are prepared to fund the remaining 20mgs.

In this time of severe water deficit, we are asking the Council if they have any means of support or contacts that can help us with our endeavours to secure a more reliable water supply now and into the future. We need to avoid what could potentially destroy the golf course for some years, if not forever.

Yours faithfully,



Colin Bryce,
President
Jerilderie Sports Club

Most Relevant ▾



Wendy Smith Still don't understand why Jerilderie pool is unmanned... I am sure that a lot more people would use the pool if it wasn't fob entry and you could pay as you go... Passing travelers used to stop for a swim but can't any more 😞

Like · Reply · Message · 5w · Edited



6

^ Hide 11 Replies



Murrumbidgee Council Hi Wendy, thank you for your concern. All three swimming pools were advertised for interest for a third party to manage, unfortunately there was no interest in Jerilderie. Having the pool unmanned is the only way Council can keep the pool open due to the high cost of training and employing lifeguards.

Like · Reply · Commented on by Heidi Bryce [?] · 5w



1



Wendy Smith Murrumbidgee Council thank you for letting me know... It's a shame all the same... I will have to remember to get a fob when the grandkids come for a visit.

Like · Reply · Message · 5w



1



Terry N David Burt I'm new to area what is a fob??

Like · Reply · Message · 5w



Wendy Hurd A fob is a key to get into the pool

Like · Reply · Message · 5w



2



Amy Foley Murrumbidgee Council

I would like to know why Jerilderie pool family membership is more expensive then the other two especially seeing that it is unmanned?

Like · Reply · Message · 5w



4



Wendy Smith Amy Foley yeah doesn't make sense to me

Like · Reply · Message · 5w



1



Amy Foley Wendy Smith it was the same last year aswell 😞

Like · Reply · Message · 5w



Murrumbidgee Council Hi Amy, this issue was raised last week at the October Council meeting and is currently under review. We will keep you updated 😊 Thanks.

Like · Reply · Commented on by Heidi Bryce [?] · 4w



2



Amy Foley Murrumbidgee Council thank you

Like · Reply · Message · 4w

Like · Reply · Message · 4w



Fee Edwards Murrumbidgee Council any word on the pricing of Jerilderie yet

Like · Reply · Message · 2w



Murrumbidgee Council Hi Fee, thank you for your enquiry.
We are expecting to place a report before the December 2018 Council meeting.
Any decision that is made to change the fee structure for the pool will be retrospective.

Like · Reply · Commented on by Heidi Bryce [?] · 1w



Write a reply...



Tanya Lovehill Sure am Fee Edwards, got our membership on Friday. Holla when you're keen to go

Like · Reply · Message · 5w



Fee Edwards Yea I gotta decide what to get (membership wise)

Like · Reply · Message · 5w



Write a reply...



Debbie Catlin What would happen if someone drowned, who is responsible?

Like · Reply · Message · 5w



Murrumbidgee Council Hi Debbie, users are required to read and sign a waiver that specifies that use of the facility is at the users responsibility and any children in their care.

Like · Reply · Commented on by Heidi Bryce [?] · 4w





Country Mayors Association of NEW SOUTH WALES

Chairperson: Cr Katrina Humphries
PO Box 420, Moree NSW 2400
02 6757 3222
ABN 92 803 490 533

14 November 2018

To Regional and Rural Councils

Dear Mayors and General Managers

Tenterfield Shire Council, in conjunction with the New England Joint Organisation, has undertaken significant research into Waste to Energy at a local scale and provided a comprehensive presentation to our Association's meeting held on 3 August 2018 at which Country Mayors agreed to support the initiatives to make Waste to Energy at a local level a reality. This position was further strengthened by an Energy to Waste Forum facilitated by the Department of Premier and Cabinet for Country Mayors members held 1 November 2018 where a number of industry experts spoke about the benefits of this technology, providing examples of its effectiveness in operations in other states. We believe that this technology provides a real opportunity for our councils to deal with the issue of waste in a more cost effective manner.

In order to progress this matter further, financial assistance is being requested to enable the completion of a comprehensive feasibility study to determine whether a pilot plant being built at this time is warranted. Country Mayors is writing to all country councils seeking financial support for the project as the outcome will be of benefit to all.

To assist in making your decision, information has been supplied by Terry Dodds, Chief Executive of Tenterfield Shire Council, who is leading this project and this information is provided below in italics:

"Waste to Energy – What is the study about?"

Councils are increasingly coming under pressure on waste, whether it be problems with recyclables, costs of implementing new waste systems or simply costs of disposal – either locally, or shipping waste elsewhere.

Waste to Energy is one of the range of solutions which may be able to assist decrease the amount of waste going to landfill. Technologies are well developed overseas, and can perform to extremely high environmental standards. Many of these projects are, however, very large and only applicable at high population levels. The question the study needs to answer is: What is the smallest scale at which economic waste to energy projects can occur? Western Australia is making significant progress in this area, including in regional areas at Port Hedland, however one single project at the smaller scale is not indicative of the range of regional needs within NSW or indeed elsewhere in Australia.

There is a Waste to Energy Policy in NSW, but it is a very difficult path not only to gain approval, but to even gain interest from the wider industry; both in Australia and internationally. The policy is under

review, and Country Mayors recently resolved to request the full involvement of regional councils in that review. To fully participate in this review, we need to have our own independent work done that focuses on the needs of regional councils. Policy change is needed, for Waste to Energy to take its place as part of the waste hierarchy and the waste to energy supply mix.

Regional councils have specific issues of lower population densities, longer travel distances and higher overall costs. There is a strong view that policy needs to consider regional areas in a different way to, say, Western Sydney. In short, the cookie cutter approach currently fails regional areas. The study will look, among other things, at:

- What is the overall legislative and regulatory context?
- What are the available technologies that can meet appropriate environmental standards?
- Which of these are scalable to regional areas?
- How do the economics of waste to energy work, including issues such as gate fees, operating costs, but also looking at avoided costs such as lower costs to landfill, lower transport costs and the like.
- What are the environmental offsets gained; reduction in methane, sulphur, leachate and CO₂.
- What are the practical operational aspects that need to be resolved, including site location, energy output and grid connections, financing, maintenance and management of risk?
- Other than electricity production, what other uses are available; diesel production, steam for industry, biogas etc.
- How can we be confident of the technologies, and the science behind them? Fully independent experts need to review this – people with no industry or regulator ties.

Case study areas will be chosen to be representative of a wide range of regional contexts.

Who is leading the study?

The lead Council is Tenterfield Shire Council, with support from Moree Plains Shire Council and Regional Development Australia – Northern Inland.

How much will the study cost?

To ensure the study is comprehensive and of most benefit, we expect the study to cost \$540,000. This is essential if it is to have widespread credibility and cover social, environmental as well as financial bottom lines.

How long will it take?

Ideally, we would like to complete the study within 6 months of confirmation of full funding for the study being achieved.

Who owns the output?

The outputs of the study will be owned and available for use to all contributing councils. The study will help all participants make better, more informed decisions about waste and waste to energy in the future and how waste to landfill can be reduced.

How much do we need to pay?

We are asking for \$15,000 per Council although higher contributions will be accepted. We would like to be able to fund the entire study from local government resources and have full control. If we do get a grant, and find we have excess funds, then the payments by councils will be reduced in proportion.

Please see the account details for Tenterfield Shire as follows:

National Australia Bank	The Council of the Shire of Tenterfield	082-829	509913697
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If Councils transfer funds via EFT can they please ensure that their Council name and Waste to Energy is in the description. If a tax invoice is required, please advise.

Where can I get more information?

Councils are encouraged to contact Tery Dodds, Chief Executive of Tenterfield Shire Council for further information. He can be contacted via email on t.dodds@tenterfield.nsw.gov.au or via mobile on 0400 263 932."

The preparation of this study could lead to considerable financial advantages for country councils as well as providing a solution for waste management which is a huge burden on all of our councils. I hope you will consider this request favourably and seek out additional information should you wish to know more.

Yours sincerely



Cr Katrina Humphries
Chairperson



Tenterfield Council Waste to Energy (W2E) Feasibility Study Outline

1. Background

Australia is facing a well-publicised paradigm shift in relation to energy generation as well as waste management. In most aspects, Australia is falling behind solutions which have been adopted in almost every other developed country. As a nation, we are now operating on a global stage which brings with it global competition. Maintaining antiquated systems of any nature for any length of time will eventually affect our local competitiveness. This project therefore is as much about timing and delivery as it is about technical solutions and obstacles related to W2E.

Australian electricity consumers principally rely on receiving energy via a complicated and vast distribution and retail network (grid) that by design harbours much inefficiency. As so much of our power generation is supplied by burning fossil fuels, these inefficiencies are both detrimental to the environment as an artificially higher rate of extraction and production is required to overcome energy losses (attenuation), as well as being costly to the consumers who pay for those losses.

Australia is not seeing the amount of new investment in traditional base-load energy generation that is required to replace the 8GW of coal fired generation capacity expected to be retired over the next 20 years (and 28GW of retirement over the next 50 years). It is therefore an imperative that this future shortfall in base-load coal-fired generation is replaced with other technologies such as renewable energy on a smaller decentralised scale.

In 2014-15, Australia produced 64 million tonnes of waste, which is equivalent to 2.7 tonnes of waste per capita. Almost 60% of this was recycled (Australian National Waste Report 2016). Transporting waste materials away from households such as food scraps, green-waste, paper and non-recyclable plastics, just like electricity transmission losses, consumes considerable energy.

Councils face substantial and ever-increasing expense regarding waste management and rising energy costs for Council infrastructure. Burying waste creates multiple risks and by its nature is unsustainable; no matter how big the hole, it will eventually fill.

The project will also determine the net environmental impact of reducing coal-fired energy and removing methane, leachate, excess transport of waste and inter-generational risk currently embodied in landfills.

Looking at the two issues in parallel, the need to generate electricity locally and reduce waste to landfill, offers regional Australia in particular much opportunity.



2. Problems to be Solved

The key problems/questions at the centre of this feasibility proposal are:

- What do we do with our waste?
- How do we develop alternative base-load energy solutions that don't rely on the vagaries of climate or battery storage?
- What are the implications for the existing electricity transmission network (the grid) from alternative renewable energy options, including the issue of scale?
- What synergies can be made to input into the grid in lieu of additional capital works by energy distributors and generators to deal with lack of network capacity?
- How can local government best work with energy suppliers and distributors so that a win-win situation is achieved?
- Are the environmental and cost objections of W2E valid?
- Is the classic waste management hierarchy valid in regional areas in all instances?
- Can regional areas assist metro areas with their waste problem?
- Does the proposal satisfy relevant NSW Government regulations relating to waste management and energy from waste?

Whilst there has been much effort made in WA, and recently QLD and Victoria regarding larger scaled Waste to Energy investigations, and in some instances development has commenced, there has been no efforts to look at the advantages of small scale plants. This is despite the fact that smaller scale micro grids are less of a challenge to input into the existing electricity distribution network.

As noted by Transgrid (2018), the interest in renewable energy projects in NSW already significantly exceeds the capacity of the network to carry that new electricity generation. For example in the Northern NSW zone, there have been enquiries for around 3.5GW of wind and 5GW of wind generation, however the network only has a capacity to carry another 0.8GW. For this reason, small-scale 'behind the meter' projects which do not utilise the grid, or smaller scale grid-connected projects may be more feasible from a grid-capacity perspective.

In addition, Transgrid (2018) have identified priority renewable energy zones in NSW, including the Northern NSW zone to which Tenterfield is very close. These zones are characterised by:

- Abundant renewable energy;
- Existing network infrastructure with capacity to connect new generation;
- Proximity to population centres where energy is consumed;
- Compatible land use with low opportunity cost;
- Low transmission augmentation costs;



- Located on corridors between major population centres and maximise the use of the existing network

At present, catering for the unprecedented volume of renewable network connection enquiries (30GW) is not possible without network augmentation. However, coal-fired retirements over the next 50 years are projected to reach 28GW of lost generation, freeing up considerable network capacity. The challenge is to ensure the new renewable generation capacity is connected ahead of thermal energy retirements, and in a staged manner that minimises connection costs and avoids the development of stranded generation assets (Transgrid 2018).

Small scale W2E developments could assist in avoiding these challenges due to their minimal (or zero if behind the meter) use of the existing transmission network (less than 1.5 MW). Moreover, the question as to whether small scale W2E Plants could be managed by a larger scale providers and amalgamated via Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition and Automation (SCADA) to form what would effectively be a large scale generator as far as the energy market is concerned, has not been answered.

Although this is extensively an electricity generation project, many other endemic problems faced by rural areas in particular could be addressed; waste management; localised employment; reduced heavy vehicle transportation, environmental liabilities, and energy costs.

3. Questions to be Answered in this Feasibility Study

The feasibility study will examine the latest evidence to address the following questions:

- What are the obstacles/objections to W2E in a regional setting and are they valid (e.g. cool technologies are a better option environmentally & economically)?
- Can waste be used to supply power on demand – meaning there is no need for energy storage (batteries)?
- What technologies to convert W2E have been used in other countries?
- Who can we seek advice from such that we don't start from ground zero?
- Is there a scale of operation that is technically, financially, environmentally and socially viable in regional areas, including small scale electricity generation and feed-in? (Note: this includes a consideration of both spatial scale and population size/density at the same time)
- What is the scope for integrating W2E with other forms of renewable energy (e.g. solar)?
- What are the sources of waste that could be utilised and are they available in sufficient volumes?
- Are available volumes likely to be consistent through time in particular over the estimated design life of a facility?



- What is the smallest scale that when off-set with waste charges, provides an economically suitable solution?
- What is the environmental impact of any feasible options identified and how does this compare to alternatives (e.g. burying in landfill either locally or elsewhere);
- Can a local W2E system providing energy at a cost to local consumers, also provide an incentive to divert waste from landfill?
- What could regional areas offer urban areas, in not only electricity generation, but waste management?
- What are the issues surrounding the use of the local electricity grid system (run by Essential Energy) by a W2E operation?
- What is the public's appetite for change now, given the public discourse of rising energy prices, the crisis in waste management/recycling and the (incorrect) public perception that most recycling material goes to landfill?
- How is local government going to gain assistance and overcome the initial financial risk to trial and install suitable technologies?
- Should we review all energy paradigms, W2E, Waste Water Sludge to Biogas to Energy, and Photovoltaic Arrays in parallel and homogenise?
- Other than electricity being inputted into the grid, what other uses can waste to energy supply; diesel fuel, steam for industrial uses, raw materials, intensive horticulture etc.

4. Project Proponent

The project will be managed solely by Tenterfield Shire Council with input and assistance as required from Regional Development Australia – Northern Inland, Moree Plains Shire Council, and technical experts as required.

5. Content of the Feasibility Study

5.1 Background

An overview of the issues and challenges including:

- An overview of W2E issues in Australia – waste volumes, resource recovery issues, NSW Government regulation and policy objectives etc.;
- Current energy issues – transmission inefficiencies, retirement of existing base-load facilities, high capital costs of new fossil-fuel base load facilities, transmission system augmentation requirements;



- Landfill issues;
- The current NSW Government's Waste to Energy Policy;
- Environmental problems associated with transporting landfill long distances;
- Triple bottom line issues for regional economies – the cost of energy, the cost of landfill, the environmental impacts, and the social impacts (e.g. scope for local generation and industry).

5.2 Obstacles to W2E

An overview of real and perceived obstacles to small-scale distributed W2E systems.

- The definition of renewable energy. Can burning waste that has a non-biological source be regarded as renewable? Does this even matter if the net result is a better environmental outcome (e.g. are there less emissions from W2E than from fossil fuels, burying in landfill, transporting large distance for disposal etc.);
- Scale issues – in both feedstock supply and electricity generation;
- Saleable products – the lack of a local heat distribution system compared to European situation;
- Environmental Regulations, Compliance and Audit;
- Diversion from recycling or composting – are there better options for using waste, particularly landfill waste? Cool technologies – are they feasible in a regional setting?
- The waste management hierarchy – how relevant is it to regional locations, and does it raise the credibility of W2E options in regional areas?

5.3 Methods to convert W2E

An overview of alternative methods of converting W2E, including:

- Identification of current commercial technologies with a focus on those which already operate at a smaller scale;
- Discussion of their pros and cons;
- Feedstock requirements;
- Scalability;
- Outputs;
- Efficiency;
- Technical complexity;
- Mass and heat balances and thermal efficiency of the technical options;
- Operations and Logistics - legal, commercial, environmental and compliance requirements need to be 'hard-wired' into the design from the onset;



- Experiences in other locations;
- Identify potential technology providers and rate/rank their suitability;
- Short-list potential technology providers and rate/rank their suitability;
- Conclusion – most suitable small-scale technology for local operations based on technical aspects of the options.

5.4 Feedstocks

- What volumes are available locally?
- What volumes could be sourced from elsewhere?
- Calorific value;
- Seasonality of supply;
- Reliability of supply (including over the design life of the preferred technologies)
- What pre-processing would be required for the chosen technology?
- Operations and logistics for feedstock consolidation, transport and handling;
- Gate fees – applicable? Likely levels?
- Feedstock supply contracts – how would they work?
- The unprocessed waste issue – illegal to incinerate in NSW? What feedstocks are eligible for incineration for energy in NSW? (the NSW Energy from Waste Policy Statement);
- Variability in feedstock sources – likelihood of fuel types changing over time and the implications including flexibility of the technology to handle changes in feedstocks;
- Transport logistics – routes, number of truck movements, impacts;
- Can regional areas solve metro waste problems where W2E plants may be too aesthetically/environmentally confronting? If so, what are the parameters around this, in particular relating to distances for waste transport?
- What are the limits to re-use/recycling?
- Cross-border challenges with regard to waste-management or sourcing feedstock e.g. NSW/QLD.

5.5 Environmental and Planning/Regulatory

- Identify statutory and regulatory approval pathways;
- Define environment assessment requirements;
- Requirements to connect to the grid;
- Requirements to participate in the National Energy Market



5.6 Grid access

- One critical problem with most distributed energy projects in the region has been the need to distribute generated electricity to users via the Essential Energy network. Typically, Essential Energy would charge around 14c/kWh for the use of the grid, and Transgrid may charge an additional 3c/kWh. This has rendered similar projects (e.g. the Tamworth biogas project) economically unfeasible. The projects only work if all the energy is consumed on-site and not distributed elsewhere via the grid;
- This feasibility study will examine this problem, potential solutions, and the impacts on financial viability for regional W2E projects. In particular it will focus on what regulatory or policy changes might be needed to enhance the role of the existing grid as it moves from a distribution network to an energy exchange network;
- The issue of micro-grids and virtual grids will be examined;
- Options for use 'behind-the-meter' in various locations to avoid the grid issues (e.g. powering an industrial estate within which the facility is located).
- Need for and whether there is any justification for "dual systems" with connections to the main grid and also a local Microgrid.

5.7 Electricity supply & demand

- Demand and supply issues will be examined – energy use profiles and trends in the case study locations;
- The wholesale electricity market – likely future prices with the retirement of old technologies and the onset of new technologies;
- What is the scope for selling the majority of the generated electricity at peak times to maximise the financial returns? To what degree does this approach constrain other options?
- Examine the frameworks to sell power downstream to customers, including the option of becoming an electricity retailer and what that entails (costs, legal obligations etc.).
- Any local options for using heat or gas from the process?

5.8 Operations & logistics

- Legal, commercial, environmental and compliance requirements need to be 'hard-wired' into the design from the onset;
- Emissions and their treatment (e.g. scrubbing) – what is the best feasible option from both an environmental and economic perspective?
- How will residues (ash) be handled and site requirements



5.9 Governance and Control

- Explore governance frameworks, and establish a system including ownership and control (commercial structure);
- A W2E plant will have multiple stakeholders, other government entities, private industry, suppliers, and those residing within the locality. What is the best governance framework to manage this situation? (Including implications around Public Private Partnerships in NSW)
- Risk management procedures;
- Develop a structure for a Stakeholder and Communications Plan;

5.10 Economics & Financing

- Conduct financial modelling of the identified best option to ensure financial viability – rate of return on the investment, IRR, payback period etc.;
- Document assumptions for key parameters such as gate fee, energy offtake price, capital and operating costs;
- Explore the financing options available – potential sources of debt & equity;
- Conduct broader economic modelling of the identified best option, thus including broader social and environmental issues (e.g. local economic benefits, any cost savings over alternative waste-use methods, economic value of any environmental impacts) to arrive at a triple bottom line cost-benefit approach, in addition to a financial cost-benefit approach;
- How do the emissions from the identified best W2E option compare to the alternatives (landfill, other energy sources, recycling, composting etc.) and what is the economic value (cost) of the alternatives to be considered in a triple bottom line approach?
- How do the employment benefits of W2E compare to the alternatives (e.g. further segregation for additional recycling or composting)?
- How do the costs (capital & operating) of W2E compare to the alternatives (e.g. further segregation for additional recycling or composting)?
- What roles do subsidies and incentives play in financial viability? Are they essential for viability?

5.11 Risk Assessment & Mitigation Strategies

- Technical risks;
- Feedstock supply risks;
- Environmental risks;
- Contracting risks;



- Political/Economic/Societal/Community/Cultural risks;
- Financial risks including financing;
- Transport risks;
- Regulatory risks, including the risk of changes to subsidies/incentives;
- Market risks.

5.12 ARENA Requirements

- Reporting and project management in accordance with the funding agreement milestones;
- Lifecycle analysis demonstrating the greenhouse and environmental benefits of the Project, including transport and preparation of the feedstocks. Impacts on:
 - Climate change
 - Fossil fuel energy use
 - Fossil fuel resource depletion
 - Particulate matter formation
 - Eutrophication
 - Consumptive water use
- A knowledge sharing report for publication (this document).

6. Challenges to Fund the Feasibility Study; 'Waste to Energy at a Local Scale'

Gaining financial partners for the feasibility study has been extraordinarily difficult. In short, nearly all council's that tacitly support Tenterfield Shire Council's endeavours are either waiting to see ARENA's appetite for granting funding, or waiting for Tenterfield to deliver a solution without taking a financial risk - classic Catch 22 situation.

Outside of the political arena, operationally, many General Managers working within local government in NSW are very risk adverse, as they see the EPA (in particular) as a huge impediment for change here. This only adds weight to the need for the project to lead a thorough and scientifically validatable endeavour.

Tenterfield Shire Council, through the New England Joint Organisation, became involved late in the NSW Department of Premier & Cabinet (DPC) microgrid development project, though this had a focus on photovoltaic solutions. Multiple Joint Organisations across NSW (and individual local governments in other States) are in support of the need to also undertake a W2E feasibility study.



The DPC, have now included it on their (Regional) agenda. Although it is fortuitous to be on the agenda, no funding to progress W2E studies has been forthcoming (unlike the solar solution). Unlike solar, there are no true W2E examples to learn from and develop a blueprint to allow replication. So having a desk top project that in effect data mines non-existent intellectual property will result in a sub-optimal conclusion. If it was as simple as copying what someone else in NSW has done it there would be a burgeoning industry here already. Subsequently in effect, the process is being pushed for and to date has been wholly funded by Tenterfield Shire Council and Regional Development Australia – Northern Inland. (Although since commencing the project Moree Plains Shire Council, Goulburn Mulwaree Council and Whitsunday Regional Council have joined.)

Entities which have indicated full financial support are as follows:

- Regional Development Australia – Northern Inland (NSW): \$20,000 (\$10,000 cash, \$10,000 in-kind support);
- Whitsunday Regional Council (QLD): \$15,000;
- Tenterfield Shire Council (NSW) - \$15,000 (plus quite a considerable in-kind commitment).
- Goulburn Mulwaree Council (NSW) - \$15,000
- Moree Plains Shire Council (NSW) - \$ 25,000

Partly committed:

- Inverell Shire Council (NSW). Dependant on ARENA's agreement they will 'consider' a \$15,000 contribution;
- Glen Innes Severn Shire Council (NSW): In support of completing the study, but didn't commit themselves. Instead requested the New England Joint Organisation fund all member council's contributions of \$15,000 each, totalling \$105,000, from the seed funding the NSW Government paid to set up Joint Organisations (which was \$300,000.)
- New England Joint Organisation (NSW). 'Energy' is included in the draft strategic plan, but the budget is yet to be determined. It has been mooted previously by members that the NEJO fund \$105,000 towards the project.

Recently requested:

On 5 October the Northern Rivers Joint Organisation (NRJO) was provided a brief *precis* on the Project. NRJO will discuss at their next scheduled meeting.

Riverina and Murray JOC wrote to Tenterfield Shire Council fully supporting the project and Tenterfield Shire understands that RAMJO intend taking it to their board in November to consider joining with other councils to help finance the project.



The Shire's of Hay, Bourke and Forbes have expressed an interest and have recently been forwarded details.

Byron Shire Council have been approached to contribute (after seeking assistance from Tenterfield Shire as they were about to embark on the same journey).

Tenterfield Shire Council has been invited to present on the Waste to Energy at a Local Scale Feasibility Project on 12 October by the North East Regional Waste Managers (north coast of NSW: Ballina Shire, Bryon Shire, Clarence Valley, Lismore City, Kyogle, Richmond Valley and Tweed Shire).

The total assured sum currently stands at \$ \$90,000. If ARENA provide a dollar-for-dollar grant of \$90,000, this would raise only \$ 180,000. Obtaining dollar for dollar funding from ARENA is NOT assured. It would be far better for the study to stand alone, such that the process can remain in the control of local government.

Whilst raising \$90,000 is commendable, it is not anywhere near likely to provide enough resources to thoroughly answer all questions.

Keeping in consideration that there are always a considerable number of detractors whenever Waste to Energy is mentioned, any effort that delivers only half of the required answers will open the doors for criticism and hence ensure the project's failure from the start. Alternatively, if the whole process is not viable, having a process not inform local government from the beginning would be just as disastrous.

Tenterfield Shire Council is therefore seeking enough financial contributions to ensure a robust process occurs. This is anticipated to be at least \$540,000.

7. Political Support

Tenterfield Shire Council, in collaboration with the New England Joint Organisation (NEJO), has received strong support from local representatives, and even more pleasingly, others from further afield:

- The Hon. Barnaby Joyce MP, Member for New England (Federal)
- The Hon. Thomas George MP, Member for Lismore (State)
- The Hon. Adam Marshall MP, Member for the Northern Tablelands (State)



Once the local political climate was understood to be positive, Tenterfield Shire Council commenced the process of seeking wider support via others, including the NSW Country Mayors Association and departmental representatives (State & Federal).

On 3 August Tenterfield Shire Council presented to the NSW Country Mayors Association.

In attendance was Mr. Ken Gillespie, Regional Infrastructure Coordinator, NSW Premier & Cabinet, and staff from the Office of the Regional Infrastructure Coordinator.

NSW Country Mayors adopted as follows:

RESOLVED That the Country Mayors Association provide a letter of support to Tenterfield Shire Council and the New England Joint Organisation to seek seed funding from governments to undertake a feasibility study and the Premier be advised of this support (Yass Valley Council/Glen Innes Severn Council)

RESOLVED That the Country Mayors Association invite other Joint Organisations to support the initiatives of Tenterfield Shire Council and the New England Joint Organisation to make Waste to Energy a reality (Leeton Shire Council/ Tenterfield Shire Council)

RESOLVED That the Country Mayors Association request Mr Ken Gillespie, Regional Infrastructure Coordinator to facilitate a meeting of State Government leaders including OEH, EPA and DPC with local government representatives to discuss the issues that could be faced making Waste to Energy a reality (Orange City Council/ Yass Valley Council)

During the meeting of 3 August, the Chair of the NSW Country Mayors Association, Mayor Katrina Humphries of Moree Plains Shire Council, took the opportunity to speak to the Hon. Gladys Berejiklian MP, NSW Premier, about the project.

Immediately after the meeting Tenterfield's Chief Executive Officer was approached by four (4) mayors, outside of the New England area, asking if he would be prepared to present to their respective councils (and/or JO).

Since then the Riverina and Murray Joint Organisation have not only sent a letter of support to Tenterfield Shire Council, they have adopted energy (including W2E) as their second highest strategic objective (only second to water security).

The Hon. Adam Marshall MP and the Hon. Thomas George MP advocated the worthiness of the project on behalf of Tenterfield Shire Council and the New England Joint Organisation to the Hon. Gabrielle Upton MP, Minister for the Environment, Minister for Local Government, and Minister for Heritage.

Consequently, on 3 August, Tenterfield Shire Council was given a hearing with representatives from the Minister's Office, including Mr. Kevin Wilde, Chief of Staff. The meeting was very positive, suggesting Council was on the right track and indicating grant streams available to assist (EPA) with



the project. Mr. Wilde commented that although there has been interest in very large Waste to Energy (W2E) applications that Tenterfield Shire Council was the only entity looking at how to scale W2E to suit local conditions.

Mayors Peter Petty and Michael Pearce, Tenterfield and Uralla Shire Councils, and the CEO of Tenterfield Shire Council, met with Mr. Cosimo Thawley, Senior Advisor, Office of the Hon. Josh Frydenburg MP; Minister for the Environment and Energy, in June. This was to seek clarification at a Federal level as to the worthiness and validity of the project. A similar comment was made regarding reduction of scale to suit local circumstances, versus what has been occurring to date - with larger scale proposals.

On 22 October, at the Local Government New South Wales Annual Conference, the delegates representing all councils in NSW unanimously adopted an amendment to the initial resolution (Resolution 42) regarding waste management to include Waste to Energy as follows (extract):

*Development of regional and region specific solutions for sustainable waste management (e.g. **waste to energy**, soft plastic recycling facilities, green waste).*

*Funding a wider range of sustainability initiatives, such as; **waste to energy**, marketing and strategies that provide and support a circular economy.*

Since the LGNSW Conference the NSW Country Mayors has, for the second time in as many meetings, discussed the Waste to Energy at a Local Scale Feasibility Study Project and resolved to write to all regional councils seeking \$15,000 to go towards the project. Further, they resolved to seek audience with the EPA to review the Waste to Energy Policy.



8. Conclusions

Waste to Energy is an underutilised additional resource available to assist the Australian energy market while at the same time dealing with an increasingly intractable problem of landfill disposal.

As a government (at least in NSW) it seems we have been hesitant in the past to release energy from waste because it isn't 'green', "it's too hard", or we're constrained as the Policy has too many constraints, yet almost daily governments of all persuasions are being castigated over energy prices and waste landfill sites, with the public mostly heralding renewables as the answer.

It is somewhat ironic that as a country we're effectively burying energy, in the form of 'waste', but on the other hand we're digging up coal to produce electricity – and will continue for a very long time.

With financial assistance Tenterfield Shire Council and our partners will demystify the current situation regards Waste to Energy at scales that align to smaller applications and obtain a true answer.

In doing so we'll discover:

- Is it feasible?
- If so, what does the feasible solution look like? – Feedstock, technology, environmental controls, locations, transport, financial performance, financing, ownership, governance etc.
- If it is not feasible, what needs to change to make it so?
- Next steps for implementation (if feasible) or towards feasibility (if not yet feasible).

9. Request

Tenterfield Shire Council and our partners need strong financial support to thoroughly and professionally investigate the current status and to determine what scales can be applied.

Whilst we have received an amazing amount of support from a great many areas, but most councils and JO's we've approached so far are:

- Willing to watch someone else take the risk and responsibility; or,
- Quite understandably, are slow to make decisions because their strategic plans haven't incorporated W2E (something that in effect has only just become a conversation point); or,
- Are concerned that the Regulator will continue make the process difficult if not impossible.



- Are confused because of the often biased views (both pro and anti-waste to energy)
- Have spent an enormous amount of money on excavating and preparing landfills and don't see the need.

At a political level there are no grand openings providing photo opportunities. Funding feasibility studies is therefore quite unpopular, the saying 'shovel ready' reverberating through the hallways of local governments right across the country.

The funding we have received to date, even if matched dollar for dollar by ARENA, is not sufficient to do a thoroughly robust feasibility study.

Tenterfield Shire Council, with our project partners, Moree Plains Shire Council and Regional Development Australia – Northern Inland, need to raise at least \$540,000.

We are confident that if enough of the right quality people, with the right motivation and non-biased ethics, are able to answer the last 13 pages of questions we'll be in a better situation.

10. Sources

Australian National Waste Report (2016), Prepared for Department of the Environment and Energy, Blue Environment Pty Ltd.

Transgrid (2018), Transgrid identifies top six energy zones in NSW and ACT to meet future need in the National Electricity Market, available at <https://www.transgrid.com.au/news-views/blog/Lists/Posts/Post.aspx?ID=205>



International Quadratics Pty Ltd
Pierce Pool Supplies

36091533167

PO Box 395 (12 Gatwood Close), PADSTOW NSW 2211

Phone: 02 9774 5550 Fax: 02 9774 5552

**QUOTATION****To:**

Murrumbidgee Council
 PO Box 5
 DARLINGTON POINT NSW 2706

Deliver To:

Murrumbidgee Council
 Coleambally Swimming Pool
 Jill / Sharon
 TBA
 COLEAMBALLY NSW 2707

Att:

Account No. MUR025

Date 3/12/2018

Quote No. SQ-016497

Product Code	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	UOM	GST Amount	Total Inc. GST
DBLCFOAM1	POOL BLANKET 4.5mm Foam Commercial 2 Blankets @ 25m x 4.56m complete with Wind edging, leading and trailing ends and all accessories to install onto existing rollers.	2	4,112.82	Each	822.56	9,048.20
DBLCFOAM1	POOL BLANKET 4.5mm Foam Commercial 1 Blanket @ 25m x 4.3m complete with wind edging, leading and trailing ends and all accessories to install on existing roller	1	3,903.98	Each	390.40	4,294.38
	Freight and Handling	1	450.00	Each	45.00	495.00
Quote is valid for 30 days.						
Please give quote No. for all enquires.						
Pam Robinson 0450 652 962 pam@interquad.com.au						

Total AUD Excl. GST	\$12,579.62
Total GST	\$1,257.96
Total Incl. GST	\$13,837.58
Total AUD Incl. GST	

Invoice Discount of 0% has been automatically applied



ABN 15 108 206 480
31/2 Railway Parade Lidcombe NSW 2141 Australia
Phone 61 (02) 9643 1308

To: Murrumbidgee Shire Council

Date: 04 December 2018

Attention: Jill/Sharon

From: John Davie

Email: sharonm@murrumbidgee.nsw.gov.au

Page 1 of 2

RE: Replacement MacBall Thermal Pool Covers

Dear Jill/Sharon,

Thank you for your enquiry regarding replacement MacBall thermal pool covers for your outdoor 25m pool at the Coleambally Swimming Pool.

The MacBall system has the ability to be tailored to suit a wide range of pool layouts. For your pool, we have allowed the same as the existing arrangement so that your current reels can be utilised:

25m Pool – 25.0m x 13.5m

New covers only, to be stored on the existing mobile reels

- 2 cover panels each 25m long x 4.56m wide complete with weighted edging
- 1 cover panel 25m long x 4.3m wide complete with weighted edging

PRICE (supplied and delivered only)	\$10,530 plus GST
Optional sun covers (1 per reel frame)	\$349 plus GST each.

NOTE: We have allowed to supply and deliver only for your installation. We expect delivery to be approximately 6 to 8 weeks from receipt of your order. Actual delivery time can be confirmed upon receipt of your order, following a check on the factory loading. The Christmas holiday period may impact on normal delivery schedules. We have not allowed for installation or disposal of your existing covers.

THE COVER MATERIAL

The MacBall cover is fabricated from a very tough, tear resistant laminate that is *non-permeable, non-toxic, extra ultra-violet stabilised and chemically resistant*.

The unique construction, with interlocking end and edge treatment, load distributing plates and welded joints, exceeds industry norms.

From: Bruce 1 <b.gowriesmith@bigpond.com>
Sent: Monday, 10 December 2018 12:55 PM
To: John Scarce <johns@murrumbidgee.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Request for a Modification to DA 61-17/18

Mr John Scarce
General Manager
Murrumbidgee Shire Council.

Dear Sir,

I write to request to a modification to DA 61-17/18.

The site was inspected today by Councils Manager of Planning and Environment Susan Appleyard.
The request is to be granted the convenience of a three staged development.

This would enable the positioning of the nine units , and subject to completion of all necessary mandatory plans , Council may be prepared to grant Occupancy.

Stage 2 , due to the Council's rule of this development being limited to five years, the Applicant undertakes convert one 3mx3m room to full access standard and place a 920mm door to enable direct access to a bedroom complying to access requirements.

Goman expects this will be completed this January.

Stage 3. Although there is an approved kitchen/dining room operating, subject to finalising planning details and costing ,this third stage to convert the large decommissioned cool room into a new kitchen / dining room should proceed and be ready for March 2019.

Hopefully Council can agree to these modifications.

Yours sincerely,

Bruce Gowrie-Smith

Recipients	Projects	Original Priority Listing	Recommended Priority Listing	SCCF RD 1	SCCF RD 2	Other Sources	Rd 2 Merger Funding	Total Proposed Costs	Total SCF Funding per community	Total Funding per community
Coleambally 2,379,825	Community Grants	769,672.33	714,815					714,815		
	Resurface Squash Court Walls	57,000.00	54,057					54,057		
	Coleambally Netball Court Upgrade	280,000.00	282,319					282,319		
	Coly Sports Precinct upgrade	1,000,000.00	600,000					600,000		
	Junior Sports Change Room			134,000				134,000		
	Upgrade Senior Change Room & Facilities				705,825			825,825		Unexpended at 31/10 - \$11,397
	Stadium/Spectator Area Upgrade				320,000			320,000		Complete
	Brolga Place Streetscape/Masterplan Upgrades	500,000.00	500,000				500,000	500,000		Complete
	Coly air strip	1,000,000.00					1,000,000	1,500,000		AFL NSW Contrib (Unconfirmed)
	Coly Water Treatment Upgrade	600,000.00	600,000					600,000		Masterplan to be completed
Darlington Point	Bencubbin Avenue Rehabilitation	1,300,000.00	750,000					750,000		\$1,300,000 - sourced from HVSP \$626,000 & proposed \$750,000 from Firing Country Roads Programmes
	Coleambally Cemetery Toilets			51,000				51,000		Works Completed Dec 2018
	Town Information Bay and Signage			40,000				40,000		Some works undertaken
	Community Hall Upgrade						565,000	565,000		
	Community Grants	271,432.00	255,481					255,481		Complete
	Purchase & install solar panelling-Old Courthouse Complex	6,698.84	6,544					6,544		Complete
	Upgrade to Op Shop Community Hub - Shire Hall	70,000.00	400,000					400,000		
	Darlington Point Sports Ground Facilities Extension	50,000.00						0		
	Darlington Point Sports Ground Facilities Extension	50,000.00						0		
	Town information boards & tourism maps	58,000.00	58,000					58,000		
1,100,000	Geanna Walking Trail	27,500.00	22,000	27,500				27,500		
	Entrance Signs to Darlington Point							22,000		
	Boat Ramp							1,200,000		Boating Now Grant(Confirmed)
	Town Water Treatment	918,000.00	750,000			450,000		800,000		
	Lions Park Toilet Block	800,000.00	800,000					582,250		
	Waddi Community Centre - Demolition/Cultural Garden	300,000.00	582,250					80,000		
	Waddi Community Centre - Stage 1 & 2 Education Arts & Cultural Centre	80,000.00	80,000					300,000		
	Darlington Point Caravan Park	150,000.00	150,000					350,000		
	Darlington Point Sports Precinct upgrade	1,000,000.00	367,750	130,000				367,750		
	Female Change Rooms							130,000		
Young Street Subdivision [+ \$1.5m in Council Funds]	Upgrade Junior/Senior Change rooms & Kiosk				320,000			602,250		Planning Contributions (Confirmed)
	Walking Track Retubishment	158,000.00				282,250		0		
	Town Information Bays & Interpretive signing			64,500			1,500,000	1,500,000		
									3,472,025	6,936,990
									3,501,191	6,937,016

MURRUMBIDGEE COUNCIL PRIORITY PROJECTS AND FUNDING

Recipients	Projects	Original Priority Listing	Recommended Priority Listing	SCCF RD 1	SCCF RD 2	Other Sources	Rd 2 Merger Funding	Total Proposed Costs	Total SCF Funding per community	Total Funding per community
Jerilderie	Community Grants	468,369.85	448,317					448,317		
	Solar Lighting Walkway Project	13,167.00	13,167					13,167		Unexpended at 30/9 - \$51,672
	Netball Courts Upgrade	204,535.30	204,535					204,535		Complete
	Central Coree Hall Upgrade and Play Equipment	48,603.00	45,363					45,363		Complete
	Balmringa - Kerbing & sealing of driveway & carpark	50,000.00	41,100					41,100		Complete
	Installation of playground at Luke Park	84,246.80	76,517					76,517		Complete
	Installation of exercise stations around Lake	43,942.80	53,353					53,353		Complete
	Installation of additional seating in Luke Park	29,025.00	29,029					29,029		Goods ordered
	Installation of stage & sound shell in Luke Park	18,250.00						0		
	Purchase of equipment/ride on mower	10,474.00	9,552					9,552		Complete
	Construction of footpath through Luke Park	12,417.78	20,068					20,068		Complete
	Yamma Hall Toilet Block Redevelopment	48,700.00	120,000					120,000		
	Purchase of water entitlement	700,000.00	700,000					700,000		
	Water Treatment Plant	800,000.00	800,000					800,000		
	Jerilderie Independent Living Units	450,000.00	450,000					450,000		Awaiting charity classification from ATO
	Swimming Pool Upgrade	1,000,000.00	443,750		1,331,250			1,775,000		
	Long Day Care Centre	500,000.00			994,000			1,294,000		
	Yamma Hall Playground	40,000.00	40,000					40,000		Suggest application for additional grant funding
	Civic Hall Upgrade	182,308.86	182,309					182,309		Project Completed Dec 2018
	Showgrounds Amenity Improvement	250,000.00	90,995	252,005				343,000		
		14,422,348	10,741,271	699,005	3,861,790	852,250	4,365,000	20,519,316	3,768,055	6,645,310
	Budget Allocation	10,000,000	10,000,000	699,005	3,861,790	852,250	4,365,000	19,778,045		
	Interest Received to 30/9/18		489,330					489,330		
	Undersubscribed/(Oversubscribed)	-4,422,348	-251,941	0	0	0	0	-251,941		