

COMMUNITIES AND INDUSTRIES FORUM (CIF)

A forum for communication between industry and the community -all welcome

Minutes of the Meeting held Tuesday 1 June 2010
5.30pm at the Kwinana Recquatic, Gilmore Avenue, Kwinana

PRESENT

Karen	Boyce	Tiwest
Daniel	Bull	Mitchell West
Peter	Christian	Verve Energy
Patrick	Coffey	Alcoa
Erin	Davey	BP Refinery
John	Dobson	Community News Group
Linda	du Bouley	Community
Peter	Franklin	UWA
Karen	Hinkley	Environ
Debbie	Hoey	Kwinana Industries Council
David	Leaney	Biowise
Rod	Lukatelich	BP Refinery
Genevieve	Mannin	CSBP
Rod	Mapstone	Alcoa
Scott	McFarlane	Dept of Environment & Conservation
Anita	McInnes	Sound Telegraph
Peter	Macrae	DMP
Frank	Mofflin	BHP Billiton
Barry	Nelson	Community
Chris	Oughton	Kwinana Industries Council
Eva	Ricci	KABZ
Tom	Rose	Cockburn Sound Management Council
Paul	Ryan	FESA
Shoba	Senasinghe	Coogee Chemicals
Brett	Swayn	BHP Billiton
Ray	Sousa	Town of Kwinana
Ivan	Unkovich	Water Corporation
Brian	Vidovich	KABC
Les	Vogiatzakis	Coogee Chemicals
Grant	Worner	BP Refinery

APOLOGIES

Allan	Gade	CORE
Annette	Gade	CORE

1. OPENING AND WELCOME

Chris Oughton, KIC Executive, facilitated the meeting in the absence of Ron Kemp. He welcomed all new attendees and reminded attendees to sign the attendance register as to be eligible to vote at each AGM people must have attended at least three meetings during the preceding twelve months. He advised attendees of the emergency evacuation procedure for the building and the location of exit doors and muster points.

2. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Chris Oughton presented the report from the CIF executive meeting held on 4 May which approved the presentations for the meeting, they being:

- Air quality management in Kwinana – Toxic organic compounds: Kate Hinkley of Environ Australia to present
- Kwinana Children’s Respiratory Health Study: Dr Peter Franklin of the Telethon Institute for Child Health Research to present
- Biowise Update: David Leaney to present
- Coogee Chemicals – An Overview of the Kwinana Operations: Les Vogiatzakis, HSEQ Manager to present.

Attendees were asked to advise CIF Coordinator Debbie Hoey or complete one of the forms on the table at the entrance if they have any suggestions for future presentations or guest speakers.

Gary Gray will attend the meeting on 3 August 3 as a guest speaker. There will be an opportunity for attendees at this meeting to ask Gary questions or request that he speak on a specific issue. Anyone wishing to do so should complete a form and leave it at the table near the entrance or give it to Debbie Hoey, CIF Coordinator.

The next meeting in August is the Annual General Meeting and will include the election and confirmation of the community representatives for the CIF executive for the next 12 months. Nomination forms will be sent out shortly to those that are eligible for election. Completed forms must be returned to the CIF coordinator one week prior to the AGM as stated in the CIF Charter. They will not be accepted at the meeting. To be eligible to vote community members must have attended at least three CIF meetings in the last financial year.

3. MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

There were no matters arising from the previous meeting.

4. PRESENTATIONS

4.1 Air Quality Management in Kwinana – Toxic Organic Compounds

Karla Hinkley of Environ presented on behalf of the KIC. This in the second is a series of three presentations, the first being given at the last CIF meeting. The presentation has been prepared by Environ Australia, an international environmental consulting firm. An aerial photograph of the Kwinana industrial area was displayed showing each of the industries on the strip. Kwinana industries produce a diverse range of products for local and international markets.

A toxic substance is something that’s capable of causing injury or damage to a living organism. A wide variety of materials are considered to be toxic but it is the level of exposure that determines harm. This presentation will focus on five toxic organic compounds of benzene, formaldehyde, toluene, xylenes and benzo(a)pyrene. These compounds are included in the national environmental protection register for air toxics and are considered a priority for monitoring. The first four compounds belong to a group known as volatile organic compounds (VOC) and are found in every day

products used such as paints, solvents, pressed wood, cosmetics, motor vehicles exhausts. Benzene and Formaldehyde can cause cancer in humans.

PAH's are formed from incomplete combustion of fossil fuels and other organic matter and their toxicity varies considerably, the most toxic being Benzo(a)pyrene which can also cause cancer in humans. PAHs are found in some industrial emissions, in emissions from motor vehicles and can be formed in naturally occurring fires.

They are an unintended byproduct of manufacturing processes, usually as a result of incomplete combustion of fuels or from volatilization of organic product. The quantity produced depends on fuel types and combustion conditions. A summary of the industry sectors contributing to organic compounds was shown to the meeting with classifications showing major, minor and very minor sources. Petroleum refining and manufacturing is a major source of the toxic compounds. Alumina production is a major source of formaldehyde and PAHs, and natural rubber product manufacturing is a major source of xylene. Pesticides manufacturing is a major source of toluene.

Australia has a national pollutant inventory (NPI) containing emissions information for 93 substances deemed to be important due to their possible effects on humans and the environment. Facilities operators are required to determine their emissions on an annual basis and government agencies periodically conduct monitoring and measuring and this data is accessible on a website. Emissions from Kwinana were compared to the total emissions from WA's industries. The data showed that air emissions from Kwinana industries makes a relatively minor contribution at around 10% of the state's total emissions for the relevant compounds. The NPI was analysed to compare the emissions released into the Perth airshed by Kwinana compared to motor vehicles and domestic solid fuel burning. Emissions from Kwinana are lower than the emissions from the other two sources.

In Kwinana many industries use natural gas as a fuel source because it produces relatively low levels of toxic compounds. They optimise combustion conditions to prevent volatilization of products and use pollution control equipment. Karla presented two case studies of how emissions are managed, the first being for VOC emissions at the BP refinery and the second being VOC emissions Alcoa alumina refinery.

Source emission monitoring is conducted by Kwinana industries in accordance with their environmental licence conditions. Ambient air monitoring is conducted by the DEC on a campaign basis. A background air quality study was undertaken over 12 months monitoring volatile organic compounds, carbonyls and PAHs in eight locations in the Kwinana area. The monitoring sites were outlined, with Hope Valley being the main site. DEC also monitored a number of regional areas throughout the state and the Perth CBD and Duncraig. The results showed that Kwinana emissions measured at Hope Valley were consistently the lowest compared to Perth and Duncraig. The concentrations of ambient air were found to be lower in Kwinana than other metropolitan sites and the ambient levels comfortably comply with air toxic level standards.

Question and Answers

(All questions were answered by the presenter unless noted otherwise)

Tom Rose, Cockburn Sound Management Council

Q: Sometimes there's been a criticism that certain thresholds and certain volumes have to be emitted in order to get emissions onto the inventory. How many industries exist in the KIA – 120 or so and do you think that the NPI is capturing 90% of total emissions?

A: The data presented tonight is for all the industries that need to report to the NPI. I believe that the thresholds are conservative and they capture a large proportion of industry operating in Kwinana. I have included all reporting industries in the Cockburn, Kwinana and Rockingham areas. In work that we have done in the past I believe it would capture at least 85-90% of emissions compared to emissions in the Perth airshed inventory.

There were no further questions. Chris thanked Karla for her presentation and invited her to stay behind with the other presenters to answer any further questions attendees may have.

4.2 Kwinana Children's Respiratory health Study Update

Dr Peter Franklin of the Telethon Institute for Child Health Research reported on the study that has involved many residents within the Kwinana area, local and state governments, community advocates and researchers. Eighteen months ago a presentation was made on the design stage of this study undertaken by the Dept of Health to look at the respiratory health of children in Kwinana. Tonight's presentation looks at early results from the study. Data was collected via a questionnaire and some lung function tests. This data is being compared with an Australia-wide study, including areas of Perth where there are air monitoring sites. Ten primary schools in the Kwinana area were recruited. The researchers are interested in all factors that can affect the respiratory health of children and looked at smoking in the home, pets, heating, proximity to road and industry together with biological factors. Permission was obtained for children to be involved in the lung function and allergy tests. The response was around 24% which is an excellent response for this type of research and equated to around 600 responses.

The standard lung function gives information about flows and volumes and a second test was used for very young children. Standard allergy testing was undertaken to see if children are sensitized to various allergies.

Some parents consented to the questionnaire, the lung function and the allergy tests. Most opted to complete the questionnaire and lung function test and fewer consented to the allergy test. The allergy test would have cost around \$200 if privately undertaken.

Results to date have analysed the children in Kwinana. Colleagues in Sydney have data for the rest of the children tested across Perth so comparison Perth/Kwinana is not yet available. That analysis will be done in Sydney and returned in due course. The study looked at wheezing, asthma, chronic cough and hayfever. The results from the questionnaire showed that children in Kwinana who reported to having wheezed or had asthma in the past were slightly higher than the results for all of Western Australian. The results for current asthma shows very little difference in the

reporting for Kwinana vs WA children. The same results were evident for hayfever and the skin allergy tests.

The research team looked at health issues and risk factors. The biological factors reviewed included boys vs girls, family history of allergies, body mass index, prematurity and asthma, and environmental factors included parental smoking during and after pregnancy, traffic and gas heating. The health issues reviewed included wheezing, asthma, hayfever and coughs and breathing tests were conducted to evaluate flows and volumes and airway stiffness. The data looked at children who had lived in Kwinana all their lives, those who had lived here and left and those who had come to Kwinana in their early years. The comparisons showed no difference in symptoms or lung function.

Ninety nine percent of the children fit into a normal range so this study is looking at differences within a normal range. In the future there will be a comparison for children in Kwinana with children elsewhere.

Questions and Answers:

There were no questions from attendees for Peter.

The facilitator thanked Peter for his presentation.

4.3 Biowise Composting Facility Operations

David Leany presented. The facility is a joint venture between Water Corporation and SITA Environmental Solution and has been in place for nine years. It is located on Water Corporation land on McLaughlan Road. It's initial purpose was to treat biosolids being stored on lagoons that site. At that time it was leading technology for static pile composting. Material from lagoons was consumed and exhausted in 2007 and since then the facility has been processing biosolids from the Woodman Point waste water treatment plant. It now treats about 65 tonnes of organic wastes that would otherwise end up in land fill. The final product is certified to Australian Standard and is tested for pathogens, heavy metals, pesticides etc.

The plant is located within the waste water treatment plant facility. The nearest residents are approximately 900m from the plant. The land is approximately 5 hectares and the site is currently being expanded by 1.5ha. All greenwaste material is received and ground up ready for mixing. The material when mixed is stored in open windrows and product stock piles.

Products treated include stabilized biosolids waste water from the Emu Point facility, grease trap waste from cafes, restaurants and hotels, clean industrial waters, green waste, wood and food waste and site leachates. We are now starting to collect organic materials from supermarkets and sawdust from cabinet makers.

The product is treated to make a homogenous mix with correct moisture content which enables active phase composting. It then goes through a maturation process and is screened for mulch and soil conditioner.

The receivals area is bunded, as a concrete hardstand storage tank area. Trees green waste from contractors is ground to less than 75mm. Approximately 65% of what goes through the plant is green waste. The mixing is an open vessel with paddles which mix the green waste and the bio waste and produces a

homogenous material. The liquid is captured and reprocessed and air is ventilated through an organic filter to neutralize bacteria etc.

When the product has been through the active phase compost it is put into open windrows that allows air to draw through which feeds the bugs, which consume the components of the compost mix. It stays ten weeks in open windrows and it is then tested and screened for end product.

The process is basic. The main challenge is odour management. A fire went through the plant in December 2007 which set the facility back around three months and necessitated some rebuilding.

There has been an increase in the community around odour and reporting. Progressively as recyclable organics become more widely known a number of smaller players in the field are exploring how to compost product. There is a growing market for composted products, particularly in Perth with its sandy soils, so our products provide tangible benefits and we are constantly improving our process controls.

In March 2009 we established a stakeholder consultative group to involve the community. It has an independent chair and representatives from Kwinana, Friends of the Spectacles, local residents, DEC and Water Corporation. We have had a site visit and developed a procedure to deal with any complaints that are received. Our achievements have included reducing the number and severity of odour complaints. We stop production if there are conditions prevailing that are likely to cause an odour event. We have conducted a baseline odour survey recently which will assist in better managing odour generation.

The next stage is the eastern extension of the site, including a new hardstand and a new compost turn which comprises a large rotating drum to enables better moisture control and reduce odour generation. Ground water is monitored twice a year and there has been no contamination of ground water detected. We have developed an environmental improvement plan and are developing relationships with the Spectacles and other community groups. Our licence conditions have been amended and we are constantly working to improve the operation.

A new purpose built hardstand storage area is under construction and will be finished by end of June. A new compost turner will improve the process control and odour reduction and we are finalising the design for a mixer bin to extract gases produced and biosolids to assist with process control and improve mixing facilities. We have installed a weather station to improve our knowledge and to respond to potential odour events. Product specifications are being constantly improved to help the community with its water savings and to build up soils through properly preparing organic recycling options.

Questions and Answers:

There were no questions.

Chris thanked David for his presentation.

4.4 Coogee Chemicals

Les Vogiatzakis HSEQ Manager presented meeting. Coogee Chemicals was established in 1971 as a farmers' co-op. The company is privately owned and its main activities are tank terminals, manufacturing and transporting dangerous goods. The company's long terms goal is sustainable growth in chemical manufacture, storage, transport and related services. The company's corporate values are trust, integrity, respect for people, teamwork, safety, quality and innovation. Every one of the values are instilled into all employees.

The company is ISO 9000 certified and prides itself in the quality of its product, its people, how it conducts itself within the community and with its business partners. The company is diversified and has operations in Port Hedland, north and central Queensland, Brisbane and Laverton and Malaysia. In 1990 the KIA commissioned an integrated assessment study by SKM which showed that Coogee Chemicals was not part of the KIA at that time. A further study was conducted in 2005 which includes Coogee Chemicals. The slide presented shows all of the industries located in the industrial area, including CSBP and Nufarm, both of which Coogee Chemicals has interests in.

The Kwinana operations are the headquarters for Coogee Chemicals. The production of copper sulphate was commenced in 1979, the north terminal was built in 1983 and the south terminal was built in 1987. There were plant closures in 1999, 2006 and 2007. The company has recently purchased Terminals West and a slide in the presentation illustrated the company's growth and density of projects. The west terminal was built as an all purpose terminal to accommodate whatever product was required to be stored. The company has built a consolidated storage facility to store high hazard isotainer cargo stored appropriately on behalf of clients. It accommodates a broad range of dangerous goods, with the exception of toxic gases.

The company is very conscious of the risk factors associated with its business which were explained to the meeting, and has developed a number of procedures to deal with any incidents. There are three levels of alarms that have been determined to be used for different levels of incident. The alarms are tested each Thursday at 9.25am. There are five muster points on the location.

The company has purchased a chlorine alkali businesses from Nufarm. The facility is located next door to Tiwest and is a direct feed facility. The 1991 process for producing the product was explained to the meeting with the final product piped to Tiwest for use in their refining of titanium dioxide. The company's new chlorine processing plant allows for significant volumes of chlorine to be manufactured and it has reduced the level of risk in the production process. The emergency response mechanisms are closely tied in with Tiwest and those alarms are tested every Monday at 9am.

Coogee Chemicals is a member of the Kwinana Industries Public Safety Group, and is a signatory to the Kwinana Industries Mutual Aid Agreement. The company is a member of the Plastics and Chemicals Industry Association of Australia, and is a committed signatory to the sustainability framework, which incorporates best practice codes, including but not limited to Community Right-to-Know.

Questions and Answers

There were no questions and Les was thanked for his presentation.

5. General Business

5.1 Tank Roller in the Kwinana Industrial Area

Daniel Bull from Mitchell's Transport read the following statement regarding a tanker roll over that happened recently:

Thank you for providing me with the opportunity to discuss the serious rollover incident that occurred in April. Specifically on April 27th 2010 at 8.30pm a pocket road train (two trailer combination) loaded with approximately 75,000 litres of crude oil ex Dongara rolled at the bottom of Thomas Road.

The prime mover and the lead tanker rolled over, the dog (back tanker) remained upright. The driver suffered concussion and was released from hospital later that evening. There were no other vehicles involved in the incident.

Emergency services arrived on site within 10- minutes of the incident occurring and Mitchell West staff and our emergency response team arrived within the hour. The road was closed for approximately 15 hours and caused disruptions to morning peak hour traffic. We apologise for the inconvenience caused.

The reason for the delay amounted to the need to transfer the product from the rolled tanker into another tanker before up-righting the vehicle. This process involved cutting into the tanker and pumping the product across. The thickness of the product meant this took considerable time. Thankfully, less than five litres of product was lost and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the emergency services team and the Town of Kwinana for their help.

The incident was caused by a misjudgement in the speed and angle that the vehicle took into the corner. Ultimately he was travelling too fast. We investigated driver fatigue, vehicle maintenance, roster issues, driver history and training – none of which contributed to the incident.

Following the incident and appropriate investigation a number of corrective actions have been put in place. Most importantly a speed restriction has been placed on our vehicles entering the intersection. We have GPS tracking that allows us to monitor the speed of our vehicles through the intersection and this is now monitored daily. We will ensure that we put all appropriate measures in place to ensure that this does not happen again. The safety of our people, the community and the environment is paramount in our operations.

Thank you for your time. I am happy to take any questions from attendees.

Ray Sousa, Emergency Services Coordinator from Town of Kwinana also spoke on the issue. His role is to be a coordinator of emergency services and a council liaison officer. He explained the authorities involved in this incident included Police, FESA and FRS. He was notified of the incident at 11.10pm and liaised with FESA and then organised for trucks to take sand to the location, which was laid around the actual roll over area. He ensured that traffic management plans were in place. The

council emergency response team worked through the night until 8am the following morning. The vehicle was righted at 9.50am and the clean up stage was then undertaken by the various government departments that were involved. Contaminated material was removed and council crews assisted in this process. The operation was completely cleared at 2pm and the road was reopened. Mr Sousa thanked each of the agencies and departments who were involved.

There were no questions from attendees for Mr Sousa at the conclusion of his discussion.

5.2 Management of Waste in the Kwinana Industrial Area

Tom Rose referred to the chart presented in the Coogee Chemicals presentation showing the different industries located on the Kwinana strip. He asked whether the CIF executive committee could review the subject of management of waste within the industrial area on his understanding that KIA has previously conducted studies and encouraged synergies of waste for co-generation. He queried whether such information was available for the public to discuss and whether there is a strategy in place for the management.

Chris Oughton advised that the topic comes under KIC's Eco-efficiency Committee which has an organised approach to the development of industrial synergies. It has been actively pursued for many years. The next round of analysis is two to three years away and he will take the request back to the executive committee for a presentation in the future.

5.3 KIC Community Health Forum – Tuesday 6 July

Chris Oughton – referred to the Community Health Committee. The committee is running a forum for interested community members to attend on Tuesday 6 July, 5pm at KIC. The purpose is to find out what the community wants the committee to be involved in. All are welcome to attend and if intending to do so, please contact Debbie Hoey.

6. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday 3 August at 5.30. It is also the Annual General Meeting.

The meeting was closed at 7.30pm.