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27/07/2026

Liddell Battery and Bayswater Ancillary Works: Operational Waste Management Plan

Dear Mr Taylor

Thank you for submitting the Operational Waste Management Plan in accordance with Condition C1 , Schedule 2 of the consent for the Liddell Battery and Bayswater Ancillary Works (SSD-8889679). I also acknowledge your response to the Department's review comments and request for additional information.

I note that the Operational Waste Management Plan has been updated from the construction stage to the operational stage and contains the information required by the conditions of approval.

Accordingly, as nominee of the Planning Secretary, I approve the revised Operational Waste Management Plan (Rev 7.1, July 2026).

You are reminded that if there are any inconsistencies between the Plan and the conditions of approval, the conditions prevail.

Please ensure you make the document publicly available on the project website at the earliest convenience.

If you wish to discuss the matter further, please contact Charissa Pillay on 02 9995 5944.

Yours sincerely



Allison Sharp
A/Director
Resource Assessments

As nominee of the Planning Secretary

Liddell Power Station Battery Energy Storage System Waste Management Sub Plan

Environmental Management Strategy





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Document revision history

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Glossary and Terms

Term	Description
ACM	Asbestos-containing material
AECOM	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd
AGLM	AGL Macquarie Pty Ltd
BAW	Bayswater Ancillary Works
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CCTV	Closed-circuit television
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment (now DPHI)
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (formerly DPE)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	Environmental Management Strategy
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i>
EPL	Environment Protection Licence
GWh	Gigawatt hours
ha	hectares
IA	Improvement Action
km	kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
LAA	Licensed Asbestos Assessor
LAR	Licensed Asbestos Removalist
LBBAWP	Liddell Battery and Bayswater Ancillary Works Project, consisting of a battery energy storage system at Liddell, decoupling works, and works associated with the ongoing operation of Bayswater
LDBS	Liddell BESS
Liddell BESS	Stage 2 of the Liddell Battery and Bayswater Ancillary Works Project consisting of the construction, operation and decommissioning of a BESS with the storage capacity to facilitate a maximum discharge of up to 500 MW for a four-hour period, or up to 2 GWh
MW	Megawatt
NEM	National Energy Market
POEO Act	<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (NSW)</i>
RTS	Response to Submissions
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SSD	State Significant Development
V	Volt
WMP	Waste Management Plan

1. Introduction

AGL Macquarie Pty Ltd (AGLM) has prepared this Environmental Management Strategy (EMS) for the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) which forms part of the Liddell Battery and Bayswater Ancillary Works Project (LBBAWP).

The LBBAWP is a State Significant Development (SSD) under the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011¹, and is subject to Part 4, Division 4.7 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was prepared in March 2021 in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). Development consent (SSD-8889679) was issued by the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) (now Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI)) on 8 March 2022.

1.1. Background

AGLM is progressing with plans to facilitate the efficient, safe and reliable continuation of electricity-generating works from the Bayswater and Liddell sites. The LBBAWP will be carried out in the following stages:

- Stage 1 - Decoupling Works: Alternative network connection arrangements for the Liddell 33 Kilovolt (kV) switching station that provides electricity to the infrastructure required for the ongoing operation of Bayswater power station, to associated ancillary infrastructure and to potential third-party industrial energy users
- Stage 2 - BESS: Replacement of a portion of Liddell's dispatchable electricity supply is required for the National Energy Market (NEM), including the construction, operation and decommissioning of a grid-connected utility-scale BESS with a capacity of up to 500 megawatts (MW) and 2 gigawatt hours (GWh)
- Stage 3 - Bayswater Ancillary Works (BAW): Works associated with Bayswater power station, which may include upgrades to ancillary infrastructure, such as pumps, pipelines, conveyor systems, roads and assets, to enable maintenance, repairs, replacement or expansion
- Consolidated consents: Surrender and consolidation of various existing development approvals required for the ongoing operation of AGLM assets.

This management plan has been updated for operational phase of Stage 2 only (i.e. the BESS), which is hereinafter referred to as Liddell BESS.

1.2. Site details

The AGLM landholding is located approximately 15 kilometres (km) southeast of Muswellbrook, 25 km northwest of Singleton, and approximately 165 km west northwest of Sydney in NSW. The total area of the AGLM landholding is approximately 10,000 ha, including the Bayswater and Liddell power station operational areas, the Ravensworth rehabilitation area, Lake Liddell and surrounding buffer lands.

Surrounding the AGLM landholding is predominantly land uses heavily influenced by industrial activity. The local area is dominated by large-scale infrastructure associated with Bayswater and Liddell power

¹ Now State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021

stations and open-cut mining activities. Agricultural clearing for the purposes of grazing is also present within and surrounding the AGLM landholding.

Elevations within approximately 10 kilometres of the AGLM landholding range from around 100 to 500 metres above sea level.

The majority of the AGLM landholding has been previously disturbed during the construction and operation of Liddell and Bayswater power stations and historic agricultural activity. The BESS is located at the former solar array area shown in Figure 1. This location was selected as it is in close proximity to Liddell Power Station and is on previously disturbed operational lands no longer required for Liddell operations.

1.3. Project description

The BESS has the storage capacity to facilitate a maximum discharge of up to 500 MW for up to a four-hour period or up to 2 GWh. The BESS is connected to the existing TransGrid 330kV substation via a 330kV high-voltage power line (Figure 1)

The list below provides an updated list of key components of the BESS:

- 1,548 pre-assembled battery enclosures containing 24,768 battery modules.
- 172 inverters with 86 core transformers
- One control room, two switchgear room and a warehouse/ workshop
- 33kV reticulation system and collector switch rooms
- Overhead, underground, or a combination of both, 330 kV line to connect to TransGrid 330 kV substation
- Two 33 kV / 33kV / 330 kV three-winding transformers and 330 kV connection equipment
- Ancillary infrastructure, including water tanks for bushfire protection purposes, lightning protection, security fencing and closed-circuit television (CCTV).

A site layout of the BESS is shown in Figure 2.

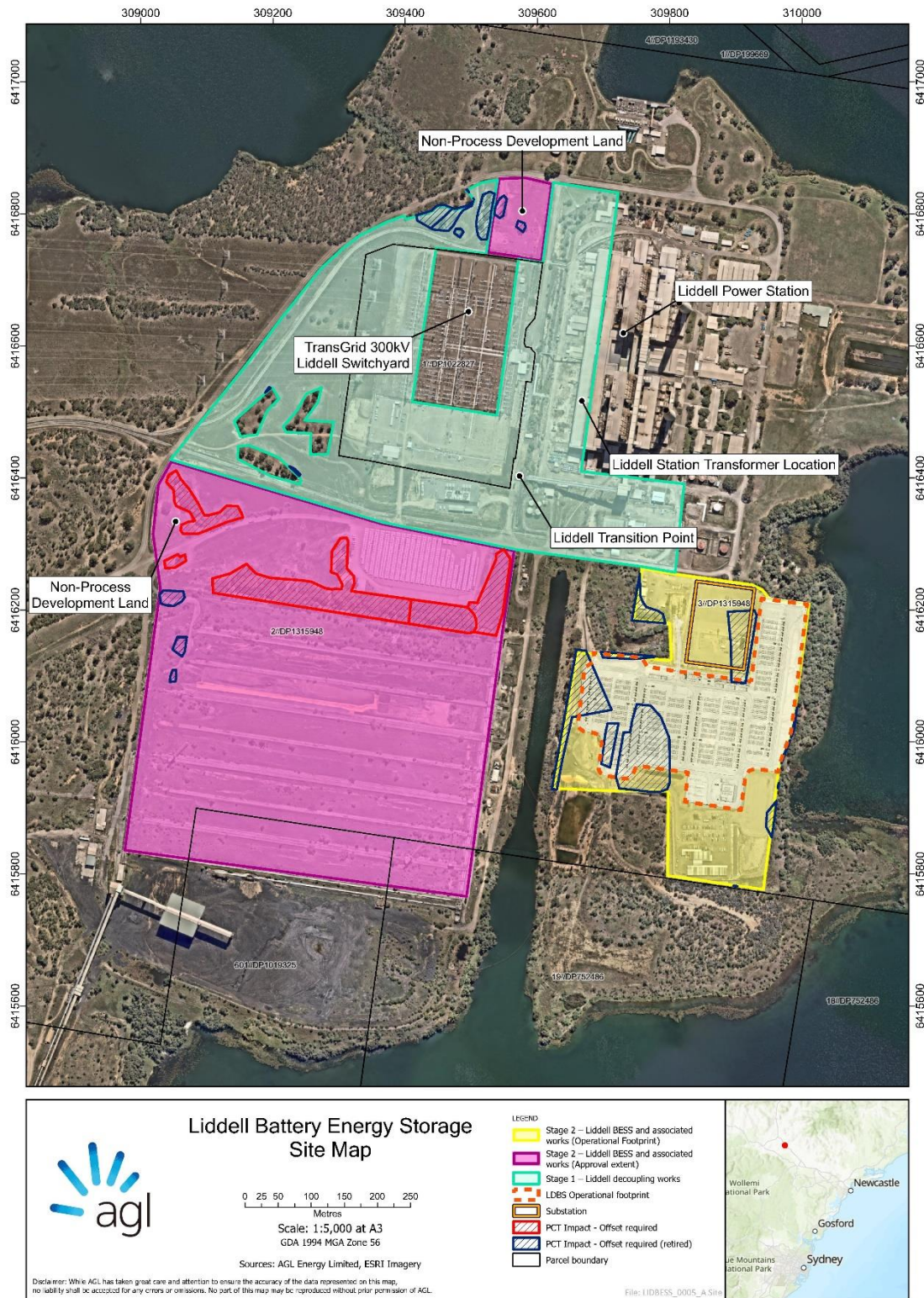


Figure 1 Site Map

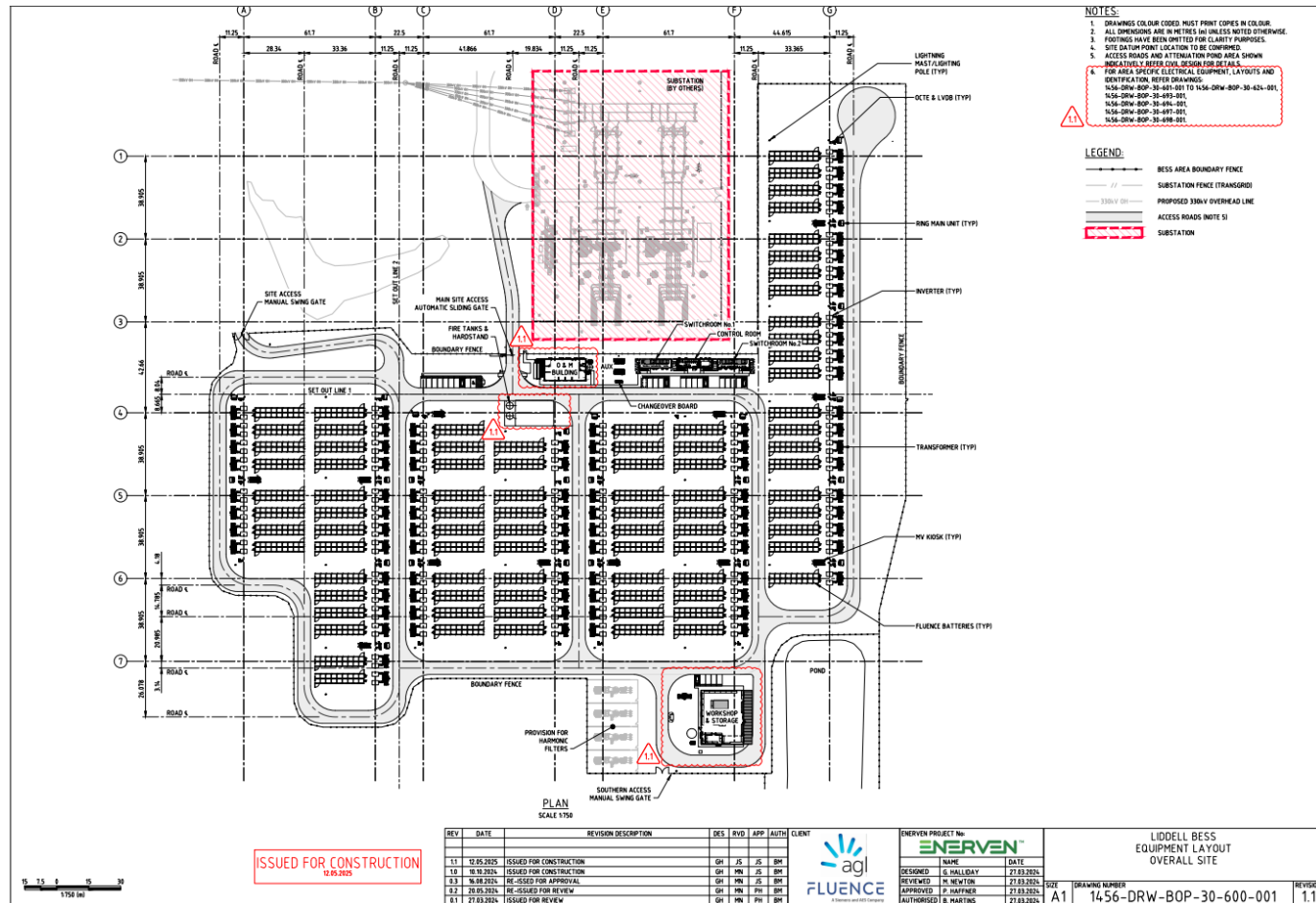


Figure 2 Site layout

1.4. Relevant approvals and conditions

1.4.1. Project approvals

Development consent (SSD-8889679) was granted for the LBBAWP on 8 March 2022, which includes the voluntary surrender and consolidation of various existing development approvals into SSD-8889679. This approval includes the development of Liddell Battery and Bayswater Ancillary Works.

The site does not constitute a scheduled activity and is therefore not subject to obtaining a separate EPL. The site however does sit within the boundaries of EPL 2122, held by AGL Macquarie, and utilises licence discharge point 27 for discharge of water from site to Lake Liddell and therefore is subject to the provisions of the licence.

1.4.2. Development consent conditions

In accordance with SSD-8889679 development consent condition C1, an Environmental Management Strategy (EMS) has been prepared for the LDBS to provide a strategic framework for the environmental management of the development. A range of subplans has been developed to support the EMS and address development consent condition C1(e)(i).

This WMP has been developed to manage the potential waste impacts arising from the operation of the LDBS. The relevant conditions are outlined below in Table 1.

Table 1 Development consent conditions – waste management

Condition	Requirement	Reference
C1	Prior to commencing construction, the Applicant must prepare an Environmental Management Strategy for the development to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This strategy must: include the following subplans: • soil, stormwater, water quality, flood and spoil management; • construction and decommissioning noise, including an out-of-hours works protocol; • air quality management; • contamination, including an unexpected finds protocol • waste management; and • traffic.	This management plan
B27	The Applicant must: - Take all reasonable steps to minimise the waste generated by the development, - Classify all waste in accordance with the <i>Waste Classification Guidelines</i> (EPA, 2014) - Dispose of all waste at appropriately licenced waste facilities, if required, or as expressly permitted in an applicable EPL; and - Manage any asbestos or asbestos-contaminated materials identified during the construction and operation of the development in accordance with the requirements under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014</i>.	Section 4

1.5. Scope, purpose and objectives

This WMP has been developed in accordance with SSD-8889679 development consent condition C1 and to address relevant requirements associated with:

- SSD-8889679 development consent conditions
- EIS management measures which were amended in the Response to Submissions (RTS) (Jacobs 2021)
- Relevant conditions of EPL 2122
- AGL plans and procedures.

The purpose of this WMP is to:

- Summarise potential waste impacts of the operation of the LDBS as assessed in the EIS (Jacobs 2021)
- Identify environmental management measures to be implemented to minimise waste impacts.

The objective of this WMP is to mitigate and manage potential waste impacts as a result of the operation of the LDBS and to maintain compliance with SDD-8889679.

All works undertaken must comply with the environmental management measures outlined in Section 4 of this plan.

2. Legislation and guidelines

2.1. Standards and guidelines

This WMP has been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation and regulatory requirements within the EMS. Key legislation relating to this WMP:

- POEO Act (NSW)
- *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014* (NSW)
- *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* (NSW)
- *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989*
- National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) 1998
- *Dangerous Goods (Roads and Transport) Act 2008*
- *Dangerous Goods (Road and Transport) Regulation 2014*

2.1.1. POEO Act

The aim of the POEO Act is to achieve the protection, restoration and enhancement of the quality of the NSW environment and reduce potential risks to human health and the environment. The POEO Act is the primary piece of legislation for the regulation of potential pollution impacts associated with scheduled operations or activities in NSW. Scheduled activities are those defined in Schedule 1 of the Act.

The site does not constitute a scheduled activity and is therefore not subject to obtaining a separate EPL. However, as the discharge point from the LBES (Point 27) is listed on EPL 2122, it is subject to its provisions.

2.1.2. Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014

The *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014* improves the NSW Environment Protection Authority's (EPA) ability to protect human health and the environment and paves the way for a modern and fair waste industry in NSW. It includes strict thresholds for EPLs and outlines the waste levy system.

2.1.3. Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001

The aim of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* is to encourage the most efficient use of resources and to ensure resource management options are considered against the following waste hierarchy:

- Avoidance and reduction of waste
- Reuse of waste
- Recycling, processing or reprocessing waste
- Recovery of energy
- Disposal.

2.1.4. Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989

The federal *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* implements the international "Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal" in Australia. The Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water administers and implements the Act.

2.1.5. National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) 1998

The NEPM requires the transport around Australia of Controlled waste to be thoroughly documented. Controlled wastes appear as List 1 of Schedule A to the NEPM, together with the relevant waste codes. The codes are a shorthand way of identifying controlled wastes and are used in applications and authorisations for the national tracking system under the NEPM.

2.1.6. Dangerous Goods (Roads and Transport) Act 2008

The *Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act* covers requirements for the transportation of dangerous goods on road and rail within NSW. The Act is supported by subordinate regulation and refers to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

2.1.7. Dangerous Goods (Road and Transport) Regulation 2014

The *Dangerous Goods (Road and Transport) Regulation 2014* provides detailed controls around the management of dangerous goods. The controls include requirements around the signage, segregation, packaging, consignment and emergency plans related to transporting dangerous goods.

2.2. Standards and guidelines

The main standards and guidelines relevant to this WMP include:

- *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-2021* (EPA, 2014)
- *NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2019)
- *Waste Classification Guidelines* (EPA, 2014)
- Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail (ADG).

2.2.1. NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21

The *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-2021* outlines the impact of waste on the environment and provides a framework for classifying waste, efficient resource use and waste management.

2.2.2. NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy

The *NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy* provides a framework for reporting on waste streams produced by agencies and encourages the improvement of waste efficiency through suggested practices.

2.2.3. Waste Classification Guidelines

The Waste Classification Guidelines provide a framework for the classification of waste streams that pose similar risks to the environment or human health. The classes of waste are defined in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act and inform the classification process within the Waste Classification Guidelines.

The waste classifications are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Waste classification descriptions

Waste classification	Definition
Special waste	Waste that has unique regulatory requirements, for example, asbestos waste, waste tyres, anything classified as special waste under an EPA gazettal notice.
Liquid waste	Waste (other than special waste) that has an angle of repose of less than 5 degrees above horizontal, becomes free-flowing at or below 60 degrees Celsius or when it is transported, is generally not capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel, or is classified as being a liquid under an EPA gazettal notice.
Hazardous waste	Waste (other than special or liquid waste) that has been pre-classified by the EPA as 'hazardous waste', including dangerous goods classed under the Transport of Dangerous Goods Code (Class 1 to Class 8). For example, coal tar, lead-acid or nickel-cadmium batteries and lead paint waste.
Restricted solid waste	Currently, no wastes have been pre-classified by the EPA as 'restricted solid waste'. Restricted solid waste therefore currently only includes wastes assessed and classified as restricted solid waste in accordance with the procedures in Step 5 of the Waste Classification Guidelines
General solid waste (putrescible)	Waste (other than special, liquid or hazardous waste) that has been pre-classified by the EPA as 'general solid waste (putrescible)'. This waste includes household waste, waste from litter bins collected by council, manure, animal waste, grit or screenings from sewerage treatment systems that have been dewatered, or a mixture of these.
General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Waste (other than special, liquid, hazardous or general solid waste (putrescible) waste) that has been pre-classified by the EPA as 'general solid waste (non-putrescible)'. This includes, for example, glass, plastic, rubber, plasterboard, ceramics, bricks, concrete, metal, paper, cardboard, household recyclable waste that does not include food waste, garden waste, wood waste, virgin excavated material, building or demolition waste, asphalt waste, cured concrete.

2.2.4. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail (ADG)

The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail (ADG) provides specific requirements and recommendations for transporting dangerous goods in Australia by road and rail.

2.3. Environmental impact assessment

Potential waste impacts were assessed as part of the EIS in accordance with the SEARs issued for the LBBWP. The key purpose of the assessment was to understand potential waste streams that would be produced and present and discuss predicted potential impacts. The EIS was placed on public exhibition for a period of 28 days, between 15 April 2021 to 12 May 2021. Following this, an RTS report (Jacobs 2021) was prepared to consider and respond to any submissions received during the exhibition period, resulting in changes to some of the management measures from the EIS. Therefore, the management measures in the RTS report supersede those in the EIS, where changes have been made. Mitigation measures relevant to Section 4.

Waste is not expected to generate environmental impacts during operation with the controls outlined in Section 4 implemented.

3. Roles and responsibilities

Section 4.3 of the EMS outlines key roles and responsibilities for all staff working at LDBS.

4. Environmental management measures

4.1. Waste hierarchy

Mitigation measures and requirements to address waste and resource consumption during construction are outlined in this section. The measures outlined within this section are categorised within the framework of waste management hierarchy, as shown in Figure 0-3.

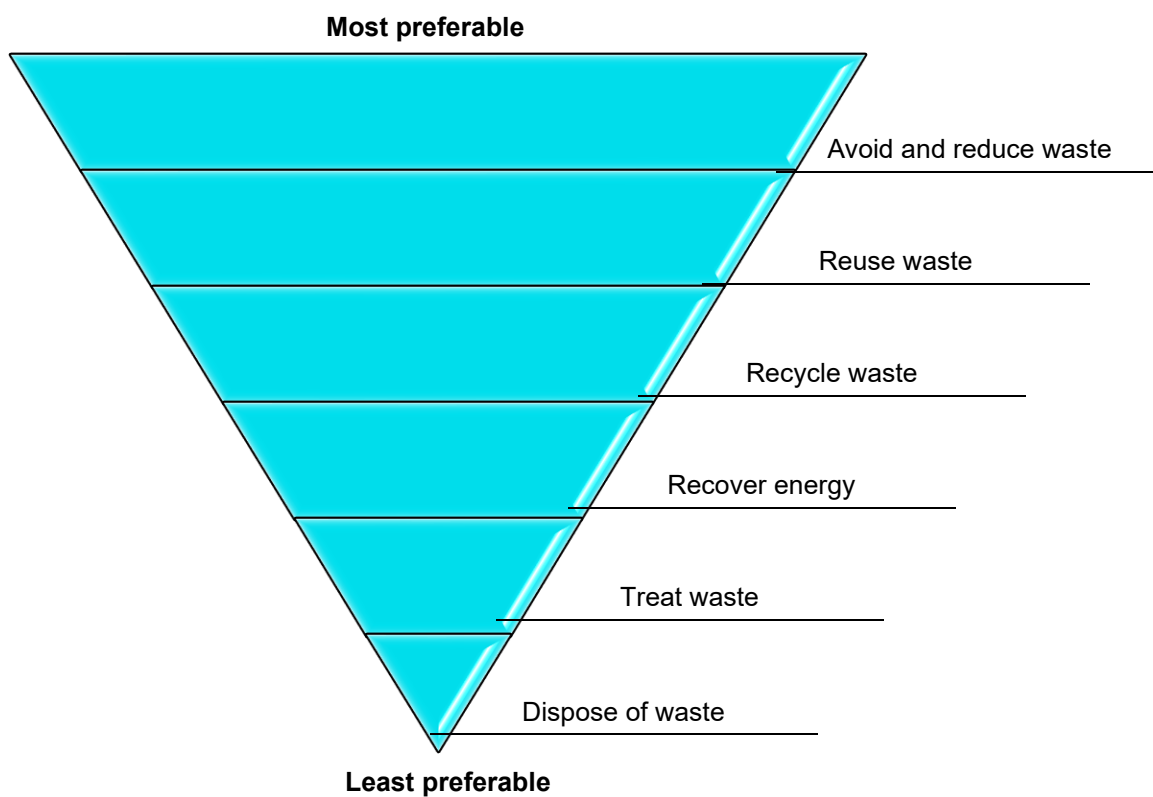


Figure 0-3 Waste hierarchy

4.2. Management of operational waste streams

Waste streams likely to be generated by the during operation of the site are identified below in Table 4, as well as the recommended management measures for each waste stream.



Table 3 Waste Stream Management

Waste stream	Description	Classification	Estimated quantity	Waste Management
Sewage	Grey/Black water collected from site ablutions blocks	Liquid	Small volumes commensurate with the workforce	Disposal Collected by a waste management contractor.
Waste oil/lubricants/coolants	Used coolant or lubricants from service regimes Waste oil from defective transformers	Liquid	Minimal	Reuse or recycle Placed in dedicated vessels within bunds. Reuse where suitable. Where unsuitable, there would be taken offsite for recycling
Oily rags	Absorbent material used a part of service kits or spill clean-up material	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Minimal	Disposal Oily rags or spill clean-up material would be placed in a dedicated vessel for collection for offsite disposal
Chemicals	Unused herbicides or cleaners	Liquid	Minimal	Disposal Contained in original vessel for collection for offsite disposal.
Empty containers	Containers previously used to hold chemicals, oils or coolants	Hazardous / General solid waste (non-putrescible) (Pending its previous contents)	Minimal	Disposal Off site disposal
Used lead acid batteries	Old batteries removed during service	Hazardous	Minimal	Recovery Collected in dedicated area on site. Collection by recovery facility.
Defective battery modules	End-of-life or defective lithium-ion batteries	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Minimal	Recycled where repaired is not feasible



Waste stream	Description	Classification	Estimated quantity	Waste Management
				End-of-life or defective lithium-ion batteries are expected to be returned to the supplier for repair, repurposing or appropriate disposal Steel components will be recycled.
E-Waste	Capacitors and other defective electrical components	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Minimal	Recycle Stored in dedicated area on site. Taken away for disposal at an appropriate licencing facility.
Excavated materials	Earthworks spoil	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Minimal	Reuse or disposal Retain soils on site (where suitable) or disposed (where reuse is unsuitable). Any chance finds of unsuitable or contaminated material would be tested to confirm waste classification prior to management in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Protocol outlined in section 5.1 of the Contamination Management Plan. Appropriately separate and store waste types on site prior to classifying
Green waste/Timber	Waste generated though vegetation management. Timber pallets	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Small quantities	Reuse or disposal Reuse on site unless identified as weed-infested, in which case disposal at a green waste facility
Scrap metals	Steel or aluminium	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Small quantities	Recycle Placed in dedicated skip bin for collection from scrap metal recycling company
Grit, sediment in erosion controls	Collected from sediment basin or from other areas of the site post heavy rain	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Small quantities	Reuse or disposal Clean sediment incorporated back into site.
Site office waste	Paper and cardboard	General solid waste (non-putrescible)	Small quantities	Recycle Recycled as per current site practices



Waste stream	Description	Classification	Estimated quantity	Waste Management
Domestic waste	Food waste from site offices Food packaging	General solid waste (Putrescible and non putrescible)	Small quantities	Disposal Offsite disposal as per current practices
Asbestos waste	Asbestos waste may be present in excavated soils Asbestos waste would not be generated during normal operations.	Special waste	Nil expected, Only encountered as an unexpected find	Disposal Asbestos waste would not be generated by operation of the site, however if excavations occur and suspected it is suspected that soil contains asbestos, refer to the measures in Section 4.4.

4.3. Environmental management measures

The management measures provided in Table 4 will be implemented to minimise potential waste impacts from the LDBS. For completeness, measures relevant to decommissioning have been included.

Table 4 Environmental management measures – waste (EIS / RTS / development consent)

Reference	Environment management measure	Responsibility	Timing
W1 (This plan)	A Waste Management Plan will be developed for the Project with the following criteria: - A hierarchical waste management approach will be used, from the most preferable (reduce, reuse or recycle wastes) to the least preferable (disposal) to prioritise waste management strategies to avoid waste generation - The plans will promote the use of materials with minimal packaging requirements, removal of packaging offsite by suppliers and fabrication of parts offsite - Where waste cannot be avoided, waste materials will be segregated by type for collection and removal (for processing or other management) by licensed contractors - All waste types will be separated at source for recycling - A licensed service provider will be appointed to collect waste during construction and operation - Each waste type will be classified for transport to ensure correct handling. - Any waste that cannot be recovered or recycled will be managed at a suitably authorised or licensed treatment or disposal facility, if required, where it will be treated and managed according to its classification.	AGLM Decommissioning Contractor (Decommissioning only)	Operation Decommissioning
W02	Cleared vegetation will be either mulched for onsite reuse or used to create habitat piles, noting that any weeds and pathogens will be managed according to requirements under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> (NSW).	AGLM Decommissioning Contractor (Decommissioning only)	Operation Decommissioning
W3	All reasonable steps will be undertaken to minimise waste generated on site	AGLM Decommissioning Contractor (Decommissioning only)	Operation Decommissioning

Reference	Environment management measure	Responsibility	Timing
W4	All waste will be classified in accordance with the <i>Waste Classification Guidelines</i> (EPA, 2014) prior to transport to ensure correct handling	AGLM Decommissioning Contractor (Decommissioning only)	Operation Decommissioning
W5	Any waste that cannot be recovered or recycled will be disposed of at a suitably authorised or licensed treatment or disposal facility, if required, where it will be treated and disposed of according to its classification or as expressly permitted in EPL 2122	AGLM Decommissioning Contractor (Decommissioning only)	Operation Decommissioning

Table 5 Environmental management measures – waste (other)

Reference	Environment management measure	Responsibility	Timing
W6	Materials with minimal packaging requirements will be used with the removal of packaging and fabrication of parts carried out offsite by suppliers, where practicable	AGLM Decommissioning Contractor (Decommissioning only)	Operation Decommissioning
WR7	Waste materials will be segregated by type for collection and further recycling/treatment.	AGLM Decommissioning Contractor (Decommissioning only)	Operation Decommissioning
W8	All waste types will be separated at source for recycling, where practicable and a licensed service provider will be appointed to collect waste during construction, operation and decommissioning.	AGLM Decommissioning Contractor (Decommissioning only)	Operation Decommissioning
WR9	Any asbestos or asbestos-contaminated materials identified will be managed in accordance with the requirements under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014</i> .	AGLM Decommissioning Contractor (Decommissioning only)	Operation Decommissioning

4.4. Asbestos waste management

This section outlines the requirements for the proper management of all asbestos waste. Asbestos waste is unlikely be encountered during operations and would only be encountered as an unexpected find during excavation.

Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) is classified in the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014* as either:

- Bonded asbestos material: any material other than friable asbestos material that contains asbestos
- Friable asbestos material: any material that contains asbestos and is in the form of a powder or can be crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.

4.4.1. Management of asbestos waste

If ACM is identified (or assumed to be identified) during the course of the operation of the BESS, all works in the immediate vicinity will cease and the area isolated using barricades and signage, as outlined in the Unexpected Finds Protocol (Section 5.2 of the *Liddell Power Station Battery Energy Storage System Contamination Management Sub Plan*).

ACM wastes are to be classified in accordance with the NSW EPA *Waste Classification Guidelines* 2014. The Project Manager is to engage a Licenced Asbestos Removalist (LAR) to safely remove and manage the asbestos waste in accordance with legal requirements. Before the LAR begins, the ACM is to be kept covered, barricaded and signed to prevent unauthorised entry and subsequent contamination incidents.

An Asbestos Register detailing the location, magnitude and environment Improvement Action (IA) undertaken must be prepared, maintained, reviewed and readily accessible at the workplace.

4.4.2. Transportation of asbestos waste

The LAR responsible for the transportation of asbestos waste are required to ensure that:

- Any part of the vehicle in which ACM is being transported is covered and leak-proof for the duration of its transportation
- All bonded ACM is securely packed during its transportation
- All friable ACM is in a sealed container during its transportation
- Any ACM other than bonded ACM that is securely packaged or friable ACM in a sealed container is wetted down during transportation.

Prior to any required transportation of ACM (in a single load over 100 kilograms or 10 square metres in volume), the LAR is required to provide information to the EPA, including but not limited to:

- The address of the site at which the ACM has been generated
- The name, address and contact details of the premises from which the load is to be transported
- The proposed date of the intended transportation
- The name, address and contact details of the proposed receiving premises
- The approximate weight of each class of ACM in the load.

Following approval from the EPA, a unique consignment code will be issued. Additionally, to the requirements set above, interstate transportation of ACM is required to be tracked

5. Compliance and reporting

5.1. Monitoring and reporting

Monitoring is presented in Table 6.

Table 6 Waste and resource management monitoring plan

Type of monitoring	Frequency	Responsibility	Records
Environmental inspection • Site is neat, tidy and free of litter • Bins are not overflowing and are in good condition. • Wastes are separated by type and are in appropriate containers • Quantities of stored materials are appropriate based on operational requirements	Weekly	AGLM	Inspection checklist

Records of these inspections will be kept in the maintenance management system.

5.2. Incidents and complaints

Incident management will be managed in accordance with the protocol outlined in 4.5 of the EMS and the requirements of Schedule 2 Condition C4 of SSD 8889679.

Complaints and enquiries will be managed in accordance with the protocol outlined in 5.3 of the EMS

5.3. Documentation review and updates

As part of the EMS requirements, all associated plans, studies and strategies are to be reviewed and updated within three months of the following events, as required by Schedule 2 Condition C3 of SSD-8889679:

- The submission of an Environmental Immediate Notification Report under Schedule 2 Condition C4
- The submission of an audit report under Schedule 2 Condition C13
- The approval of any modification to the conditions of the development consent
- A direction of the Secretary under Schedule 2 Condition A3.

This document will also be reviewed and updated prior to the commencement of decommissioning.