

Agenda

Ordinary Meeting

Tuesday, 7 March 2023

Time: Location: 9.15 amCouncil Chambers82 Brisbane StreetBEAUDESERT QLD 4285

All correspondence to be addressed to the Chief Executive Officer Scenic Rim Regional Council PO Box 25 BEAUDESERT QLD 4285 ABN: 45 596 234 931 Beaudesert Administration Centre P: 07 5540 5111 F: 07 5540 5103 Boonah Administration Centre P: 07 5463 3000 F: 07 5463 2650 E: mail@scenicrim.gld.gov.au W: https://www.scenicrim.gld.gov.au/

Scenic Rim Regional Council Ordinary Meeting Tuesday, 7 March 2023 Agenda

1	Openin	g of Meeting3
2	Attenda	ance and requests for leave of absence3
3	Apolog	ies3
4	Prayers	s 3
5	Declara	tions of Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest by Members
6	Annour	ncements / Mayoral Minutes
7	Recepti	on of Deputations by Appointment / Presentation of Petitions
8	Confirm	nation of Minutes3
9	Busine	ss Arising from Previous Minutes3
10	Conside	eration of Business of Meeting4
	Custom	ner & Regional Prosperity4
	10.1	Taiwan 2023 Smart City Summit and Expo and 2050 Net Zero Summit and Expo
	Asset 8	Environmental Sustainability8
	10.2	Bromelton Waste Facility Master Plan8
	Counci	l Sustainability
	10.3	Procurement Exception under Section 235 Local Government Regulation 2012
	10.4	2023 Divisional Boundary Review74
	10.5	Councillor Remuneration 2023-2024
11	Confide	ential Matters 123
	11.1	Ten Year Infrastructure Capital Works Program [Closed s.254J(3)(c)]

1 Opening of Meeting

- 2 Attendance and requests for leave of absence
- 3 Apologies
- 4 Prayers
- 5 Declarations of Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest by Members
- 6 Announcements / Mayoral Minutes
- 7 Reception of Deputations by Appointment / Presentation of Petitions
- 8 Confirmation of Minutes

Ordinary Meeting - 21 February 2023

9 Business Arising from Previous Minutes

10 Consideration of Business of Meeting

Customer & Regional Prosperity

10.1 Taiwan 2023 Smart City Summit and Expo and 2050 Net Zero Summit and Expo

Executive Officer: General Manager Customer and Regional Prosperity

Item Author: Principal Specialist Regional Prosperity

Attachments: Nil

Executive Summary

Trade and Investment Queensland (TIQ) has arranged for Mayors to attend the Taiwan 2023 Smart City Summit and Expo and the 2050 Net Zero Summit and Expo, which are to be held in Taipei and Kaohsiung from 27 March to 1 April 2023. The key focus of this year's summit is Digital and Green Transition.

TIQ Taiwan office has also organised opportunities to meet with key investment businesses, which are focused on recycling and renewable energy opportunities.

Mayors from Gladstone, Bundaberg and Redlands will also be attending.

Recommendation

That:

- Council endorse the participation of the Mayor, Cr Greg Christensen, in the 2023 Smart City Summit and Expo and 2050 Net Zero Summit and Expo scheduled to be held in Taiwan from 27 March 2023 to 1 April 2023; with the trip to be fully funded by Trade and Investment Queensland; and
- 2. Council note that, including return travel, Cr Christensen will be absent from the region from Thursday, 26 March 2023 to Monday, 2 April 2023 inclusive.

Previous Council Considerations / Resolutions

At the Ordinary Meeting held on 24 January 2023, Council:

- 1. Noted the participation of the Mayor, Cr Greg Christensen, in The Council of Mayors (SEQ) North America Mission scheduled for 2 to 11 February 2023;
- 2. Noted that, including return travel, Cr Christensen will be absent from the region from Thursday, 2 February 2023 to Monday, 13 February 2023 inclusive;
- Granted Cr Christensen leave of absence from the Ordinary Meeting scheduled for Tuesday, 7 February 2023, should telecommunications connectivity not prove reliable enough to allow him to participate remotely in that meeting; and

At the Ordinary Meeting held on 24 May 2022, Council undertook its annual review of representation and internal and external committees and forums for the period May 2022 to May 2023. The Mayor's attendance at meetings, delegations and other events related to the activities of COMSEQ was noted on Table B.

Report / Background

The purpose of the official visit is multi-faceted, including:

- Attendance at the Taiwan 2023 Smart City Summit and Expo and 2050 Net Zero Summit and Expo;
- Key opportunity to meet with all Mayors from across Taiwan to discuss potential partnership opportunities with the Scenic Rim;
- Key focus of this year's summit is Digital and Green Transition specifically the relevance to Scenic Rim Regional Council would be the smart energy and smart manufacturing; and
- TIQ Taiwan has also organised opportunities to meet with key investment businesses who are focused on recycling and renewable energy opportunities.

These four core agendas are all important for the Scenic Rim:

- Opportunities to forge some international relationships and partnerships;
- Exchange of mutual benefits through the exploration of opportunities in the lead up to Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games, including potentially hosting teams in training in the lead up to the Olympics. As the identified home of rowing for the 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games, our region will have both an opportunity and a responsibility to showcase our "Richest Place on Earth" on a world stage;
- Exploring further investment attraction opportunities for the Scenic Rim region, in particular associated with Bromelton State Development Area; and
- Both as Mayor and as Chair of the COMSEQ Waste Working Group, Cr Christensen has a strong interest in discovering the very best learnings to inform our journey to zero avoidable waste to landfill in South East Queensland, and in particular the Scenic Rim.

The Mayor's attendance at these events demonstrates commitment to Council's Smart Region Strategy 2022-2032, Economy pillar: Leading an innovative and progressive economy attracting growth and investment and the Scenic Rim Regional Prosperity Strategy 2020-2025: Investment Attraction Strategic framework.

Budget / Financial Implications

TIQ and the Taiwan Government will cover the cost of return economy air fares, all accommodation and meals in addition to attendance at the Taiwan 2023 Smart City Summit and Expo and 2050 Net Zero Summit and Expo.

Council may need to cover the costs of the high speed rail to and from Kaohsiung as TIQ recommends going at different times from TCA (conference organisers) to accommodate additional investment attraction meetings. Return economy is A\$160 while business class is A\$240.

Generally, it is customary to provide some small gifts as per TIQ program when meeting specific business people or dignitaries. A small gift is defined typically under the value of A\$50.

Provision has been made in Council's 2022-2023 budget for any incidental expenses incurred when the Mayor is participating in business travel associated with his roles as a Board Director and as Chair of the Waste Working Group.

It is noted that any upgrades from economy air fares are for the consideration of each delegate. While the Council Policy: Councillor Expenses and Reimbursement would support an upgrade to business class for long-haul flights, at the time of preparing this report, Cr Christensen had not indicated that he is seeking to fund such upgrades. Noting, for recent travel to North America these upgrades were funded at the Mayor's own expense.

Strategic Implications

Operational Plan

Theme: 2. Sustainable and Prosperous Economy

Key Area of Focus: The current and future economic prosperity of the region

Legal / Statutory Implications

Not applicable.

Risks

Strategic Risks

The following Level 1 and Level 2 (strategic) risks are relevant to the matters considered in this report:

- SR43 Inadequate or ineffective planning, delivery and maintenance of infrastructure resulting in risk to public and staff safety and potential financial implications.
- SR46 Inadequate or lack of Governance (including procurement) Framework (systems, policies, procedures, delegations and controls) in place to ensure compliance by Council's Councillors and Officers with all relevant State and Federal legislation and regulations.
- SR54 Ineffectively managing the political and government departmental relationships/partnerships, resulting in Council not achieving its major strategic objectives.

Category	Consequence	Likelihood	Inherent Risk Rating	Treatment of risks	Residual Risk Rating
Reputation, Community & Civic Leadership Risk of breaching Council policy through unauthorised attendance.	3 Moderate	Possible	Medium	Formally appoint elected members to represent Council on internal and external committees and forums.	Low
Governance, Risk & Compliance Failure to notify Council of an expected absence would be a breach of legislative responsibilities.	4 Major	Almost certain	High	Councillor takes reasonable steps to advise Council of an expected absence prior to the Council meeting.	Low
Political Risk that Council appears disinterested in cooperation and collaboration with its peers.	3 Moderate	Almost certain	High	Participate in regional organisation of councils.	Low

Risk Assessment

Consultation

TIQ's Trade Advisor, Southern Regional Network Office and the Queensland Trade and Investment Commissioner - Taiwan have been consulted on this opportunity.

The CEO and Cr Christensen have been consulted during the preparation of this report.

Conclusion

Engagement by this Council in TIQ's advocacy, partnership and learning opportunities has the potential to benefit the Scenic Rim community, as described above.

It is recommended that Cr Christensen be granted a leave of absence due to his participation in this visit to Taiwan.

Asset & Environmental Sustainability

10.2 Bromelton Waste Facility Master Plan

Executive Officer: General Manager Asset and Environmental Sustainability

Item Author: Manager Resources and Sustainability

Attachments:

1. GHD Master Plan Report, Bromelton Central Waste Facility 🗓 🛣

Executive Summary

In progressing implementation of the Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2021-2026, Waste Services engaged GHD Group Pty Ltd to review and update the Bromelton Waste Facility Master Plan. A background report to inform the plan review was developed, and recommended changes to the site layout to improve operational efficiency, reduce environmental risk and increase flexibility to develop the site to enhance resource recovery. The Bromelton Waste Facility Master Plan has now been reviewed and updated with consideration of the background recommendations.

Recommendation

That Council note the completion of the Bromelton Waste Facility Master Plan review, progressing the implementation of the Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2021–2026, particularly Strategic Outcomes:

- 3 Efficient and effective management of operations; and
- 14 Maximise recovery of resources at transfer stations.

Previous Council Considerations / Resolutions

At the Ordinary Meeting held on 22 June 2021 (Item 10.3), Council resolved to adopt the Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2021–2026.

Report / Background

In June 2021, Waste Services engaged GHD Group Pty Ltd (GHD) to review the Bromelton Waste Facility Master Plan (the Master Plan). The Master Plan was last updated in 2018.

The Master Plan traditionally focused on maximising the footprint of the landfill within the site as the highest value use available with limited consideration of resource recovery, circular economy and waste needs and opportunities.

Introduction of a priced landfill levy, the Queensland Government Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2019 and new Scenic Rim Regional Council Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2021–2026 are appropriate triggers for review. This review supports a broader body of work to facilitate improvements in waste management within the Scenic Rim, progressing multiple objectives of the Scenic Rim Regional Council Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2021–2026.

The Master Plan is a high-level concept plan for development of the Bromelton Waste Facility. It sets the direction for future development but does not prescribe it. It is considered a live document and should be subject to regular review.

While the Master Plan is the key output for the project, the scope also included the development of an initial background report that was critical in shaping the Master Plan and identifying options for Council's direction for future waste management and resource recovery.

GHD drafted the Background Report, providing three options. Waste Services progressed with Option 3 as advised in previous briefings to the Executive. Council officers agree that the recommended option provides a range of benefits over the current approved Master Plan layout. Based on this option, the Master Plan has now been completed. The updated Master Plan includes:

- Footprints for increased resource recovery, including development of commercial services, inclusion of a circular economy community hub and circular economy research precinct, and potential advanced waste management technology;
- Changes to the final landform and staging of the landfill to increase operability and development flexibility;
- Retention of known environmental values, such as matters of state environmental significance, including mapped koala habitat;
- Additional information on landfill staging of filling and excavation; and
- A reduction in available landfill airspace.

The approach provided includes allowance for staged development of both residual waste and resource recovery infrastructure and extended use of existing infrastructure, such as stormwater drains and access roads.

The Master Plan provides a vision for how this site can be developed to support the strategic outcomes of the Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2021–2026. A copy is provided (Attachment 1).

Budget / Financial Implications

Provision is made for landfill and community resource recovery infrastructure through existing channels. External funding will be sought, where relevant.

Strategic Implications

Operational Plan

Theme: 6. Accessible and Serviced Region

Key Area of Focus: Progression towards 'zero avoidable waste to landfill' as an economically viable operation, through collaboration and innovation

Legal / Statutory Implications

Not applicable.

Risks

Strategic Risks

The following Level 1 and Level 2 (strategic) risks are relevant to the matters considered in this report:

- SR52 Ineffective and/or unrealistic strategic plans which are not appropriately scoped or resourced, resulting in missed opportunities, re-work, failure to deliver objectives and loss of confidence by community.
- SR53 Inadequate sustainable economic growth plans in place to appropriately maximise opportunities, resulting in increased pressures on Council and State infrastructure and social environmental cohesiveness.

Category	Consequence	Likelihood	Inherent Risk Rating	Treatment of risks	Residual Risk Rating
Infrastructure, Assets & Service Delivery Inadequate infrastructure or services due to changing requirements	3 Moderate	Possible	Medium	Implement Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy	Low
Financial/Economic Excessive operational costs due to poor infrastructure design	3 Moderate	Possible	Medium	Implement Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy	Low
Reputation, Community & Civic Leadership Adverse reputational impact due to inability to provide services in accordance with changing service level requirements and expectations	3 Moderate	Possible	Medium	Implement Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy	Low
Environmental Low reduction in environmental impacts of waste management due to lack of investment in infrastructure	2 Minor	Possible	Medium	Implement Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy	Low

Risk Assessment

Consultation

Internal consultation: Waste Services, Waste Operations, Design.

Conclusion

The Master Plan has been reviewed and updated to support operational improvement and provide flexibility in long term development of the site in accordance with the Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2021–2026.



Master Plan Report

Bromelton Central Waste Facility

Scenic Rim Regional Council

3 June 2022



GHD Pty Ltd | ABN 39 008 488 373

Level 13, 203 Robina Town, Centre Drive Robina, Queensland 4226, Australia **T** +61 7 5557 1000 | **E** goldcoastmail@ghd.com | **ghd.com**

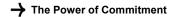
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Executive summary

Scenic Rim Regional Council (SRRC) engaged GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) to prepare a Master Plan (this Plan) for the Bromelton Central Waste Facility (CWF). The purpose of this Plan is to provide a strategic framework for the long-term development, management and operation of the CWF.

A Master Plan is a live document and shall be reviewed periodically, typically in the event of substantial regulatory changes or technical developments.

The overarching objectives of this Plan are to:

- Provide a long-term strategic framework for the ongoing development, management and operation of the CWF
- Guide future development of the CWF in a coordinated way
- Provide practical and sustainable outcomes, whilst maintaining the site as an important infrastructure asset to SRRC and the surrounding community.

This Plan details the landfill staging to optimise airspace, minimise active surface areas and manage stormwater throughout the proposed landfill staging.

The final landform developed includes one plateau at a final elevation of approximately 100 mAHD, which is graded to the west at ~2% to shed surface water. The final landfill batters are 1V:4H, which include a series of mid batter roads and stormwater drainage infrastructure.

Based on the final landform, it is estimated that there is approximately 7,829,686 m³ of airspace remaining at the CWF as of August 2021. The CWF is currently licenced to accept between 100,000 and 200,000 tonnes/year. Based on a number of scenarios, modelling varying waste acceptance rates, population growth and recycling rates, the CWF has an operational life between 79 and 200 years. This provides SRRC with a significant amount of airspace and the landfill progression has been developed to consider this variability in timing and the potential for changes in waste management behaviour over time.

It is important that the Master Plan is reviewed every three to five years to track filling progress and consider any legislative or technological changes that could significantly affect the Master Plan.

Contents

1.	Introdu	uction	1				
2.	Site de	tails	2				
	2.1	Site location	2				
	2.2	Site operations	2				
	2.3	2.3 Master plan vision					
3.	Guideli	ines and regulations	4				
	3.1	Guidelines	4				
	3.2	Environmental Authority	4				
	3.3	Matters of State Environmental Significance	5				
4.	Transfe	er station staging	8				
	4.1	Current operations	8				
	4.2	Proposed upgrades	8				
		4.2.1 Public access transfer station	9				
		4.2.2 Commercial vehicle access transfer station	9				
		4.2.3 Commercial access for co-mingled recycling consolidation	10				
_		4.2.4 Commercial access for landfill disposal	10				
5.	Circula	ar economy facilities staging	12				
		5.1.1 Public access community area 5.1.2 Precinct development	12 12				
•							
6.		andform and staging	13				
	6.1	Final landform	13				
	6.2	Staging plan 6.2.1 Stage 1 (Refer to SK002, Appendix A)	15 15				
		6.2.2 Stage 2 (Refer to SK003, Appendix A)	16				
		6.2.3 Stage 3 (Refer to SK004, Appendix A)	16				
		6.2.4 Stage 4 (Refer to SK005, Appendix A)	16				
		6.2.5 Stage 5 (Refer to SK006, Appendix A)	16				
		6.2.6 Stage 6 onwards (Refer to SK007 and SK008, Appendix A)	17				
7.	Airspac	ce consumption	18				
	7.1	Waste generation and acceptance	18				
	7.2	Waste projections	19				
	7.3	Filling timeline	20				
8.	Filling	operations	22				
	8.1	Cell progression	22				
	8.2	Waste placement and compaction	22				
	8.3	Daily cover	23				
	8.4	Emergency tip face	23				
	8.5	Access ramps	23				
	8.6	Stockpile and hardstand locations	24				
	8.7	Soil materials balance	24				
		8.7.1 Soil cover and contingency	24				
		8.7.2 Excavations	24				

9.	Progressive capping and after care				
	9.1	Progres	ssive capping	26	
	9.2	Alterna	tives capping methods	27	
	9.3	Rehabi	litation and after care	28	
10.	Enviro	nmental	management	29	
	10.1	Stormw	vater management	29	
		10.1.1	Existing stormwater management constraints	29	
		10.1.2	Future stormwater management	29	
		10.1.3	Preliminary pond design	30	
		10.1.4	Pond sizing and location	30	
	10.2	Leacha	te management	31	
	10.3	0.3 Landfill gas management			
	10.4	Environ	mental monitoring and reporting	31	
		10.4.1	Monitoring	31	
		10.4.2	Reporting	32	
11.	Limitat	ions		33	
Арр	endix A	Master	Plan sketches	35	
Арр	endix B	Airspa	ce modelling	36	

Table index

Table 2.1	CWF property description	2
Table 4.1	Waste and recycling items currently accepted at the Bromelton WTS	8
Table 5.1	Circular economy facilities	12
Table 6.1	Landfill cell progression	15
Table 7.1	Landfill waste projection scenarios and assumptions	18
Table 7.2	CWF modelled filling timelines	21
Table 8.1	CWF cell progression	22
Table 8.2	Soil stockpile estimates	24
Table 8.3	Excavation volume estimates	25
Table 10.1	Summary of environmental monitoring locations at Bromelton CWF	32

Figure index

Figure 3.1	Site layout including existing landfill and potential future expansion	5
Figure 3.2	MSES mapping results	6
Figure 4.1	Proposed transfer station layout	11
Figure 6.1	Final landform 3D visualisation	14
Figure 7.1	Cumulative waste to landfill under various scenarios (tonnes)	19
Figure 7.2	Cumulative airspace consumption (m ³) under various scenarios	20
Figure 8.1	Waste placement and compaction	23
Figure 9.1	Typical capping design	26

Figure 9.2	Functions of an ET cap	27
Figure 10.1	Groundwater and landfill gas monitoring locations	32

Appendices

Appendix A	Master Plan sketches
Appendix B	Airspace modelling

1. Introduction

Scenic Rim Regional Council (SRRC) has recently released the Scenic Rim Regional Council Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2021 – 2026 (Resource Recovery Strategy), highlighting SRRC's commitment to driving innovation in waste management. Following the endorsement of this document, SRRC has commenced a review of its current waste services and infrastructure planning to facilitate improvements in waste management within the Scenic Rim.

The Bromelton Central Waste Facility (CWF) located within the Bromelton State Development Area (SDA), is an important council asset for resource recovery and landfilling and is well positioned to provide future innovative resource recovery services to Scenic Rim and neighbouring local government areas (LGAs). This also aligns with a Strategic Outcome identified in the Resource Recovery Strategy, to support the overall SDA as a resource recovery and circular economy precinct.

This Master Plan has been prepared to provide a staged approach to landfilling and a vision for future development opportunities. The Plan includes consideration of final site use, site layout and site infrastructure including the relocation of the transfer station and upgrades to existing stormwater ponds. The staged landfill development seeks to maximise airspace while managing environmental impact and provide flexible options for landfill progression and closure to accommodate potential future variations in waste acceptance. Allowance has also been provide for a variety of potential resource recovery facilities, which also provide flexibility to change with market trends.

2. Site details

2.1 Site location

The CWF is located on 36 Waste Facility Road (off Beaudesert-Boonah Road), Bromelton QLD 4285 and about 8 km west of the Beaudesert township. It is licenced under Environmental Authority (EA) EPPR00670913 for annual waste disposal between 100,000 and 200,000 tonnes. The site includes an operational landfill facility on the central and northern portion of the site. The EA includes landfilling on Lot 3 SP155840 (approximate area of 634,100 m²).

The CWF is located a significant distance from domestic dwellings and other sensitive receptors and is well connected to road access and potential for rail access. The site is located in the Bromelton State Development Area (SDA) that is identified for future significant industrial growth. Within the *Bromelton Landfill – Site Based Management Plan* (Mark Rigby Associates [MRA], 2016), the site is described to be a former grazing property. Due to its rural location and siting within the Bromelton SDA, it maintains a significant buffer from residential areas, which is an important factor for a landfill and circular economy development.

A summary of the property details is outlined in Table 2.1 and further detail on site operations is provided below in Section 2.2.

	Bromelton Central Waste Facility
Location	36 Waste Facility Road (off Beaudesert-Boonah Road), Bromelton QLD 4285
Registered owner	Scenic Rim Regional Council
Environmental Authority	EPPR00670913
Environmental Relevant Activity	ERA 56 – Regulated waste storage ERA 60-(Waste disposal >100,000 t but <200,000 t/yr (1)(a)(c)

Table 2.1 CWF property description

2.2 Site operations

The CWF has been in operation since April 2002 with the development of landfill cells commencing in the southern portion of the site and progressing north. The waste types received comprise domestic, commercial, and industrial waste. Operations of the landfill has historically been contracted out, while SRRC have maintained ownership of the site. As of mid-2017, SRRC has undertaken management of operations at the CWF. The CWF currently has three operators and a site manager, with additional staff being employed by SRRC to operate the waste recovery operations.

The CWF also includes the following additional facilities:

- Weighbridge at the site entrance
- Site offices on the eastern boundary in the centre of the site
- Transfer station in the southern portion of the site that includes stockpiles for concrete, scrap metal, whitegoods, tyres, and green waste. Plus, facilities for collection of commingled recycling, cardboard, batteries, paint, drum muster, used bikes, e-waste, gas bottles and fire extinguishers.
- Separate four bin sawtooth system for consolidation of commingled recycling collection for bulk haulage
- Leachate management leachate was collected in two leachate sumps, located in the north-east corner of Cell 1D and south-eastern corner of Cell 2A. The leachate sump risers were designed to automatically pump leachate from the sumps when a certain water level was reached. Leachate was previously irrigated over the 'capped' areas of the landfill.

At present, leachate is stored in the base of cells. The sump is measured using a dip meter on a regular basis. Once the leachate level gets above a certain point it is tankered off site for disposal. Offsite disposal typically occurs twice a year (100,000 – 200,000 L is generally removed per event).

- Landfill gas (LFG) is managed through an external provider by active extraction from vertical wells installed in Cells 1A to 1D and flaring of the LFG. The existing LFG flare is located on the eastern extent of Cell 2A.
- Two stormwater ponds are located to the north of the current landfill footprint. These ponds do not appear to be engineered and have a capacity of approximately 22 ML (based on information supplied by SRRC).

2.3 Master plan vision

The ultimate vision for the CWF is to develop a circular economy model containing a variety of resource recovery and recycling services that can be adapted, modified, and expanded to meet market requirements. The front of the CWF will provide recycling drop off facilities for local self-haul customers, through a formalised transfer station, with a variety of drop off services for items such as metals, whites goods, batteries etc. Residual waste disposal will also be provided for in this area. The transfer station should be developed in a way that allows for diversion of services in line with markets and technology (for example allowance formattress collection).

In addition to the transfer station, a tip shop or repair centre may be considered to the west of the transfer station towards the front of the site with a separate entrance for access. It is envisaged that this area may provide a community meeting place and potentially include community participation services.

Commercial customers and larger recycling operations may be located in the central portion of the site on the eastern boundary. If developed this circular economy precinct will provide the option to develop organics processing, C&D processing, solar panel collection etc. This area will be characterised by a series of hardstands and undercover areas to provide flexibility in the type of materials recovered and the technology adopted for recovery and/or processing. Commercial customers accessing this area will pass over a weighbridge at the front of the site bypassing the transfer station. Access to the circular economy precinct will be via a two-way ring road, with customers entering and exiting over the weighbridge at the front of the site.

Allowance has also been made for a possible future advanced waste management technology (AWMT) in the far northern portion of the site. This location provides options for access via the entrance at the south or a possible future separate entrance at the northern end of the site via Dunn Road. This location also provides possible future access to the heavy rail network that passes along the western boundary of the site in this area.

The landfill is located in the central portion of the site and will progress towards the north over time. This progression allows sufficient space for stormwater drainage and site access roads on the eastern side of the site and avoids the majority of mapped protected vegetation areas. The layout also provides flexibility in the final landform footprint, to allow for the reduction in the landfill cell sizing and ultimately cease landfilling ahead of the projected final footprint, if necessary, to allow for a reduction in the volume of waste to be landfilled, as resource recovery and recycling expands. It also provides flexibility to expand cells to accommodate larger volumes of waste, should SRRC decide to accept waste from surrounding LGA's.

The final master plan is outlined in SK001 in Appendix A. Further detail on landfill staging is outlined in Section 3 and resource recovery staging in Section 4.

3. Guidelines and regulations

3.1 Guidelines

The Queensland guideline *Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation* developed by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) is the overarching guideline for best practice landfill operations in Queensland. This guideline adopts a risk-based approach to identify environmental, economic and social impacts and assesses them against consequence and likelihood (DES 2014). This guideline uses information contained in the Victorian *Best Practice Environmental Management: Siting, Design, Operation and Rehabilitation of Landfills* (BPEM), developed by Victorian Environment Protection Authority (EPA) (EPA 2015), which provides a more detailed set of guidelines specifying default objectives and required outcomes that landfill operators are to meet, before a risk assessment is undertaken.

The *Guideline for stormwater and environmentally relevant activities* developed by DES (2014) outlines guidance on general stormwater control requirements for sites which are subject to Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs), such as landfills. The practices outlined in the guideline are consistent with 'industry best practice' with the overarching goal to maintain and preserve environmental values of receiving waters.

These documents are considered in the review of current site operations at the CWF.

3.2 Environmental Authority

In addition to the above guidelines, site operations need to comply with the conditions outlined the site's Environmental Authority. The EA for the CWF (EPPR00670913), dated 28 January 2015, identifies that the CWF is licensed for the following ERAs:

- ERA 56 Regulated waste storage
- ERA 60 Waste disposal >100,000 but <200,000 tones/year.

Notable EA conditions relevant to landfill operations and master planning include:

- G1 Stages 1 to 6 as indicated in the Plan of Development annexed in Court Order No. D3629 of 2001
 Issued by the Planning and Environment Court, Brisbane. It is noted that this Court Order approved Stages 1
 to 13 for landfilling, however the current EA only included landfilling for Stage 1 to 6
- G11 and G12 A leachate collection system is required, including provision for leachate treatment, offsite disposal or onsite recirculation
- A3 to A5 Includes provisions for landfill gas monitoring
- WT1 The surface water discharge point is at the overflow of the sediment control system
- WT4 and WT5 Refer to the need for a groundwater monitoring program that includes a statistical
 assessment to determine limits
- WT6 Stormwater runoff from disturbed areas must be contained on site or managed to remove contaminants before release
- WT9 Must have a liner system (no specific details on construction provided)
- W3 Deposited waste must be covered as soon as practicable to limit stormwater infiltration, prevent exposure of waste and prevent issues arising from vectors and pest species.

The EA includes landfilling on Lot 3 SP155840, which has an approximate area of 634,100 m². Lots to the north have been approved for landfilling, however an amendment to the EA will be required to include them before they can be used for landfilling or other resource recovery activities. The lots to the north of the existing landfill, which have been approved for landfilling, identified below:

-	Lot 7 RP868689	-	Lot 90 C8113
-	Lot 2 SP137965	_	Lot 2 RP105771.

Lot 1 RP86337

Figure 3.1 outlines the current licenced area in yellow, with lots for future expansion outlined in white.



Figure 3.1

Site layout including existing landfill and potential future expansion

3.3 Matters of State Environmental Significance

It is noted that there are Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) that occur within or adjacent to the site were identified via Queensland Globe. There are two MSES applicable to the site according to the MSES mapping. These values are identified in Figure 3.2 and summarised below:

- MSES regulated vegetation is mapped within the north-eastern portion of the site and includes Category B
 and Category C vegetation and essential habitat, covering a total area of approximately 9 hectares
- MSES koala habitat area (core) is present within the north-eastern portion of the site and covers an area of approximately 9 hectares. The core koala habitat area covers the same area that is mapped endangered (Category B and Category C). This will need to be taken into consideration when mapping the future expansion.



Figure 3.2 MSES mapping results

A preliminary assessment of the mapping is summarised below. This advice can be confirmed with State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) and Council through a pre-lodgement advice.

Operational work for clearing native vegetation

It is understood that operational work for clearing native vegetation as part of the landfill development will meet the exemption under Schedule 21, Section 14, Part A of the *Planning Regulation 2017*. This is on the basis that the site is zoned as special purpose under the Scenic Rim Planning Scheme. Under Schedule 21, Part 14, clearing vegetation for the construction or maintenance of infrastructure in Schedule 5 (being waste management facilities) is exempt when clearing on a designated premises. The site is a designated premises (being special purpose under planning scheme).

No approval required.

Nature Conservation Act 1992 Flora Survey Trigger Area

The site intersects mapped flora survey trigger areas. Surveys of these areas in accordance with the flora survey guidelines will be required. Depending on the outcome of the survey, either a clearing permit will be required (where a threatened species is found) or an exempt clearing notification (where a threatened species is not found).

Approval required.

Koala requirements under the Koala Conservation Plan

There are core koala habitat areas mapped over the site, however, the lot is within the Bromelton State Development which is 'exempted development' under the Planning Regulation 2017. Under Schedule 10, Division 2, Part 16A and 16B, the work is exempted development and therefore Part 16A/16B does not apply to the extent of the development.

No approval required.

Operational work for waterway barrier works

Lot 2 on RP868689 has an amber waterway for waterway barrier works present. Where future works intersect this waterway, works are to either:

- Meet the Accepted Development Requirements for Operational Work that is the constructing or raising of waterway barrier; or
- Get a Development Approval for Operational Work that is the constructing or raising of waterway barrier

An approval may be required depending on works proposed.

4. Transfer station staging

4.1 Current operations

The WTS provides resource recovery services to both residential and commercial customers and is located at the entrance of the land parcel Lot 3 SP155840 next to the weighbridge and prior the landfill site. The WTS is manned and operated by one staff member and the weighbridge is operated by a further staff member.

At present, site users use the resource recovery area located at the front of the facility to drop off recyclables and general waste. The current design is an outdoor area layout with open top bins and complimentary cages and boxes. Table 4.1 lists the waste items currently accepted at the Bromelton WTS and their means of collection.

Items	Operation and Collection points
Co-mingled recycling	Approximately 24 yellow top wheelie bins (240L) are positioned at the back of the WTS, just after the general waste disposal area.
Cardboard	Collected in small cages (1 m ³)
Waste Oil	Waste oil container
Batteries	On pallets (excludes household batteries).
Paint	In containers
Used bikes	On the ground
Scrap metal	On the ground
e-Waste	Collected in front lift bins
Concrete	On the ground
Gas bottles and Fire extinguishers	Mixed in a cage
White goods	On the ground
Tyres	Under a carport, open sided shed, or gabled roof
Drum Muster	In a cage
Green waste	On a pad. Contamination removal by staff, 2~3 times a day.
General waste	A RORO bin for residents (sawtooth) to dispose of their general waste material. SRRC has been granted funding to expand this area with one more RORO bin.
Co-mingled recycling bulk haulage	There is a separate sawtooth bin system for recyclables to be deposited from JJ Richards collection trucks for consolidation prior to transfer to Visy at Murarrie.

Table 4.1 Waste and recycling items currently accepted at the Bromelton WTS

4.2 Proposed upgrades

The transfer station will remain at the front of the site and may include modifications to enhance customer experience along with disposal and resource recovery options. A second entrance, separate from the weighbridge could be considered providing access to additional community services that may include a tip shop, café. Locating the potential WTS inclusions in one area, at the front of the site provides efficiencies in collection, consolidation and wayfinding for incoming residents.

Proposed upgrades to the transfer station could be undertaken progressively over the next two to five years, depending on budgets and funding. Figure 4.1 outlines current, future, and future potential infrastructure to illustrate potential upgrades at the community facility which could include the following:

- A tip shop including parking area, to be positioned at the front of the site via a separate entrance
- An undercover recycling drop off building at the entrance of the WTS for general recycle drop off, mattresses, solar panels etc. The aim would be to ultimately relocate drop for batteries, waste oils and tyres also in this area.

- Adjacent to the recycle drop off area will be a location for additional source separated recyclables. Over time
 the objective would be to relocate the recycle drop of area to this location and provide additional drop off
 options in this area also.
- A C&D drop off and processing (if possible) hard stand area. If there is insufficient room available for an openair C&D processing area within the current WTS then it will be located in the same area as the circular economy facilities.
- A green waste and FOGO receival hardstand area including GO self- haul waste.
- An additional general waste saw tooth disposal bin.
- L-Bins to provide additional opportunity for resource recovery prior to disposal in the general waste bins.

As much as possible the layout follows circular economy principles and the concept of reuse first, recycle next and throw away as last resort. Over time the majority of recycling and resource recovery services will be provided prior to the general waste disposal area. The exception to this will be the bulky items such as metal and white goods that at this stage will remain adjacent to the general waste disposal area.

One-way traffic flows are also recommended to reduce traffic impacts and provide for efficient flow throughout the site. A high-level review of traffic flows through the transfer station has been undertaken as part of the development of this concept layout. The review indicated that the number of entry and exit points onto the main haul road are acceptable on the basis that appropriate safety and management measures are included at each intersection. It is important that braking performance and visibility is considered on the two-way landfill haul road to ensure that there is sufficient area to allow for braking coming off the batter and visibility down the main haul road. Some of these risks are mitigated through the allocation of a separate entry and exit for the landfill haul road however further assessment is recommended to confirm the safety measures required at this location. This traffic assessment is general in nature and based on the concept layout only. It is important that all traffic flows are adequately assessed for safety and performance in accordance with AS2890.

A description of the transfer station elements and flows is outlined in the sections below.

4.2.1 Public access transfer station

Public vehicles will enter the site over the weighbridge and turn left into the undercover recycling drop on a oneway, anti-clockwise roadway. The recycling drop-off area will provide a variety of services including, general recycle drop off, batteries, waste oils, tyres, and in the future also mattresses and solar panels, etc. There will also be an option to bypass the recycle drop off center.

Customers can then progress to the source separated recycle drop off area, which will ultimately replace the existing recycle drop off area. This will be followed by FOGO and green waste and C&D hardstand areas. Which includes sufficient area to provide separation between public customers and commercial processing and/or loading operations.

Customers then move on to general waste disposal in the saw tooth bins. At present there is one bin available with provision for a second general waste bin in the near future. Allowance has also been made for the inclusion of L-Bins in front of the general waste disposal areas that can be used to provide additional opportunity for resource recovery prior to disposal in the bins. The available space may also allow Council to expand their services to incorporate a push pit or walking floor should these become viable. It is assumed that the L-bins would be used during general operations and not during peak times.

General waste is followed by disposal of bulkier item such as metals, bikes and white goods prior to exiting the site.

It is expected that as part of detailed design and traffic management for the transfer station by-pass lanes will be established for customers only requiring some services to reduce traffic flow through the entire site.

4.2.2 Commercial vehicle access transfer station

Council will investigate the option for commercial vehicles collecting material from the transfer station to turn left off the entrance road and follow a one-way road located behind the transfer station, separate to the public vehicles.

Commercial vehicles will travel in a clockwise direction behind the general waste disposal area and metal and whites goods disposal area for collection and travel along the western boundary up to the back of the C&D and green waste hardstand areas and the resource separated recyclables and recycle drop off center before turning right back onto the main access road towards the weighbridge.

There will be a demarcation area on the C&D and green waste hard stand areas to separate public and commercial vehicles and provide sufficient separation for loading and process (if required).

4.2.3 Commercial access for co-mingled recycling consolidation

If further assessment supports it, commercial vehicles dropping off and collecting material from the co-mingled recycling consolidation area, will pass over the weighbridge along the main haul road and turn left into to this area. Vehicles will follow an anti-clockwise route past the saw tooth bin, down the western boundary and linking up with the commercial vehicles from the transfer station before turning right back onto the main haul road.

There will be no access in this area for public vehicles.

4.2.4 Commercial access for landfill disposal

Commercial vehicles traveling to the landfill will pass over the weighbridge, up the main haul road and turn left onto a two-way landfill haul road. Where possible to assist with managing traffic flow and general safety requirements, it is recommended that commercial co-mingled recycling is kept separated from commercial landfill vehicles.



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5. Circular economy facilities staging

5.1.1 Public access community area

Allowance has been made for a separate community area, which is accessed via a separate entrance along Recycling Street. This area would accommodate a tip shop and recycling drop off center as well as other potential community facilities and a café. A car parking area has also been allowed for in this area.

5.1.2 Precinct development

The timing of additional resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure will be determined following the completion of additional options assessments, business cases and implementation plans for each element. This is also likely to be dependent on funding and budgets, while also noting the objective to meet Queensland targets around waste diversion and circular economy principles.

The proposed layout is included in the master plan drawings in Appendix A. The facilities have been located to provide clear access and avoid protected vegetation and existing infrastructure. An allowance has also been made for a stormwater pond adjacent to the open windrow composting facility. A summary of the facilities that have been allowed for and the estimated footprints is as follows.

Table 5.1 Circular economy facil	ities
----------------------------------	-------

Facility	Estimated area
Solar panel processing	2,500 m ²
Open windrow composting	8,100 m ²
Construction and demolition	800 m ²
Glass processing	300 m ²
MicroFactory	150 m ²
Circular Economy Research Centre	10,000 m ²

6. Final landform and staging

6.1 Final landform

The final landform developed for the CWF, as presented in SK001, Appendix A, and Figure 6.1, includes one plateau at a final elevation ranging between approximately 90 mAHD and 100 mAHD, which is graded to the north west at approximately 2% to shed surface water. The final landform has been designed to optimise airspace whilst also allowing sufficient area on the plateau for future activities post landfill closure. The elongation of the final landform also allows for flexibility in the operational life of the landfill.

Landfill batter slopes of 1V:4H were utilised to optimise airspace without hindering accessibility. The final landform will include a series of mid batter stormwater drains and down batter drains to minimise erosion. A two way haul road, recently constructed off the main haul road in the southern portion of the landfill, will be extended along the landfill plateau as the landfill progresses and provide the main access for landfill operations.

The proposed final landform provides approximately 7,829,686 m³ of airspace based on the site survey dated August 2021 provided by SRRC.



Figure 6.1 Final landform 3D visualisation

6.2 Staging plan

The objective of landfill staging is to minimise the disturbed area and optimise site operations while at the same time accommodating other operations that need to occur on site. The staging plan is detailed in this section and illustrated in the sketches, SK002 to SK008 included in Appendix A. The staging plan will focus on creating the final landform within the existing landfill footprint before expanding in rows to the north.

Each landfill cell shall be progressively filled in rows that commence adjacent to the existing waste mass and move to the north in a linear manner. This will help reduce the area of stormwater that should be contained as leachate and allow final and stabilized batters to be graded away from the operational area.

Landfilling is currently being undertaken in Cell 2A, as well as some additional filling in Cells 1A to 1D to amend the final landform so that it grades to the east. Cell 2B has been constructed and Cell 2C is currently being excavated. It is understood that SRRC intends to commence filling in Cell 2B and Cell 2C simultaneously.

Landfill operations for each stage are outlined as follows. Cell numbers are based on historical documentation and new cells continue this numbering convention. The site layout and cell locations are identified in SK100, Appendix A. The approximately airspace volume of each stage is summarised in Table 6.1.

As outlined in Section 7 there is a great degree of variation in the estimated volumes of waste material that are likely to be accepted at the CWF, which is dependent on external waste volumes accepted and progress against Queensland waste reduction targets over time. These factors indicate that the volume of waste accepted could vary between 30,000 t and 200,000 t per annum. The volume of waste accepted will ultimately impact the timing of landfill stages (as demonstrated in Table 7.2) and the capital expenditure required for cell construction and capping works. The proposed staging allows for this flexibility with the potential to construct cells simultaneously if required when larger volumes of waste are excepted (for example Cell 3A and Cell 3B at the same time) or slower if smaller volumes are expected (for example Cell 3A and then later Cell 3B).

Stage	Landfill cell/s to be filled	Airspace available (m ³)
Stage 1	Cell 1A – 1D, Cell 2A	740.055
Stage 2	Cells 2B and 2C	740,855
Stage 3	Cells 2D and 2E	637,936
Stage 4	Cells 3A and 3B	779,973
Stage 5	Cells 3C and 3D	760,299
Stage 6 onwards	Cells 4 to 6	4,910,621
Total		7,829,686

Table 6.1 Landfill cell progression

6.2.1 Stage 1 (Refer to SK002, Appendix A)

- Landfilling is undertaken in Cells 1A 1D and Cell 2A to the final capped elevation between approximately 90 mAHD and 97 mAHD to form the final landform. Filling operations will be undertaken from south to north
- Given the lack of footprint to the west of the landfill footprint, priority shall be given to stabilising the western batter to allow stormwater to discharge off site without requiring treatment within the stormwater ponds
- Cell 2C will be excavated approximately 2 m below ground level, with internal batters of approximately 1V:3H, with a low point along the eastern boundary to connect with the Cell 2B cell base
- The southernmost on site stormwater pond and a portion of the northern stormwater pond will require decommissioning to allow for the construction of Cells 2D and 2E in the next stage
- Stormwater from the operational area is to drain towards the onsite stormwater ponds for treatment, before being discharged off site
- All inactive cells will be adequately stabilised to allow stormwater to flow directly off site without the need for prior treatment within the stormwater ponds.

6.2.2 Stage 2 (Refer to SK003, Appendix A)

- Landfilling is undertaken in Cells 2B and 2C to the final capped elevation between approximately 90 mAHD and 97 mAHD, keying into the existing landfill to the south (Cell 2A). Filling operations will be undertaken from south to north
- Given the lack of footprint to the west of the landfill footprint, priority shall be given to stabilising the western batter to allow stormwater to discharge off site without requiring treatment within the stormwater ponds
- Cells 2D and 2E will be excavated approximately 2 m below ground level, with internal batters of approximately 1V:3H, with a low point along the eastern boundary
- A new stormwater pond will be constructed south of the eastern discharge point, to allow for the decommissioning of the onsite stormwater pond, in preparation for the construction of Cells 3A and 3B in the next stage
- Stormwater from the operational area is to drain towards the onsite stormwater pond for treatment, before being discharged off site
- All inactive cells were adequately stabilised to allow stormwater to flow directly off site without the need for prior treatment within the stormwater ponds.

6.2.3 Stage 3 (Refer to SK004, Appendix A)

- Landfilling is undertaken in Cells 2D and 2E to the final capped elevation between approximately 90 mAHD and 97 mAHD, keying into the existing landfill to the south (Cells 2B and 2C). Filling operations will be undertaken from south to north
- Given the lack of footprint to the west of the landfill footprint, priority shall be given to stabilising the western batter to allow stormwater to discharge off site without requiring treatment within the stormwater ponds
- Cells 3A and 3B will be excavated approximately 2 m below ground level, with internal batters of approximately 1V:3H, with a low point along the eastern boundary
- Stormwater from the operational area is to drain towards the onsite stormwater pond for treatment, before being discharged off site
- All inactive cells will be adequately stabilised to allow stormwater to flow directly off site without the need for prior treatment within the stormwater ponds.

6.2.4 Stage 4 (Refer to SK005, Appendix A)

- Landfilling is undertaken in Cells 3A and 3B to the final capped elevation between approximately 90 mAHD and 97 mAHD, keying into the existing landfill to the south (Cells 2D and 2E). Filling operations will be undertaken from south to north
- Given the lack of footprint to the west of the landfill footprint, priority shall be given to stabilising the western batter to allow stormwater to discharge off site without requiring treatment within the stormwater ponds
- Cells 3C and 3D will be excavated approximately 2 m below ground level, with internal batters of approximately 1V:3H, with a low point along the eastern boundary
- Stormwater from the operational area is to drain towards the onsite stormwater pond for treatment, before being discharged off site
- All inactive cells were adequately stabilised to allow stormwater to flow directly off site without the need for prior treatment within the stormwater ponds.

6.2.5 Stage 5 (Refer to SK006, Appendix A)

- Landfilling is undertaken in Cells 3C and 3D to the final elevation of 100 mAHD, keying into the existing landfill to the south (Cells 3A and 3B). Filling operations will be undertaken from south to north
- Given the lack of footprint to the west of the landfill footprint, priority shall be given to stabilising the western batter to allow stormwater to discharge off site without requiring treatment within the stormwater ponds

- Stormwater from the operational area is to drain towards the onsite stormwater pond for treatment, before being discharged off site
- All inactive cells were adequately stabilised to allow stormwater to flow directly off site without the need for prior treatment within the stormwater ponds.

6.2.6 Stage 6 onwards (Refer to SK007 and SK008, Appendix A)

- Two additional stormwater ponds, will be constructed south of the two future northern discharge points, to allow for the expansion of the landfill (Cells 4 to 6) into the neighbouring lot
- Cells 4 to 6 will be progressively excavated approximately 2 m below ground level, with internal batters of approximately 1V:3H, with a low point along the eastern boundary
- Stormwater from the operational area is to drain towards the onsite stormwater ponds for treatment, before being discharged off site
- All inactive cells were adequately stabilised to allow stormwater to flow directly off site without the need for prior treatment within the stormwater ponds.
- Landfilling is undertaken in Cells 4 to 6 to the final capped elevation between approximately 90 mAHD and 97 mAHD, keying into the existing landfill to the south. Filling operations will be undertaken from south to north

7. Airspace consumption

The airspace consumption rate for the CWF will be heavily impacted by the volume of waste that is accepted from surrounding LGA's as well as the potential for SRRC and surrounding LGA's to divert waste via resource recovery activities in line with the Queensland waste reduction and recycling targets. With this in mind, a series of waste projections have been made to consider these scenarios. The landfill staging has also taken this variable into consideration and allows for landfill cells to be increased or decreased as required. The landfill staging provides the opportunity to cease landfilling at the site well before reaching the final landform without major changes.

7.1 Waste generation and acceptance

Three main scenarios, with sub scenarios have been modelled to demonstrate the impact that different actions will have on landfill airspace consumption over time. The scenarios include:

- 1. **Baseline scenario:** is modelling a future scenario with current landfill waste streams that consists of waste from SRRC as well as landfill waste received from Logan City Council (LCC). No further changes. It is assumed that the waste quantity from LCC remains the same each year and that SRRC's waste stream is reduced to achieve strategic targets.
- 2. **Medium landfill 100,000 t scenario**: is modelling a future scenario with 100,000 tonnes of waste landfilled at the CWF each year from 2025. This would include waste sourced from outside the Scenic Rim region.
- 3. Max landfill 200,000 t scenario: is modelling a future scenario with up to 200,000 tonnes of waste landfilled at the CWF each year from 2025. This would also include waste sourced from outside the Scenic Rim region.

All scenarios and assumptions are summarised in Table 7.1 below.

	Scenario – description	Assumption	
1	Baseline scenario		
1a	SRRC generated residual waste changes by considering increase in population growth only and no improvements in waste generation, resource recovery or landfill diversion.	 Landfill receives 30,000 tpa Increased based on population growth % per annum. 	
2	Medium landfill 100,000 t scenario		
2a	Landfill receives 100,000 tpa	No consideration to population growth or strategic targets.	
2b	Rapid decrease in total tonnes to landfill (SRRC and external waste) to align with waste targets	 SRRC implements FOGO in 2025. All LGAs will reach the recycling rate of 60% in 2025 and continuously improve it to 75% by 2050. 	
2c	Slow decrease in total tonnes to landfill (SRRC and external waste) to align with waste targets	 No consideration for population growth SRRC implements FOGO in 2025. All LGAs only achieve a recycling rate of 46% in 2025. From there they gradually improve their strategic performance to achieve a recycling rate of 75% by 2050 and maintain this to 2070. 	
3	Max landfill 200,000 t scenario		
3a	Landfill receives 200,000 tpa	No consideration to population growth or strategic targets.	
3b	Same conditions as 2b	The same assumption for 2b applies	
3c	Same conditions as 2c	The same assumption for 2c applies	
3d	Similar to scenario 3d, but SRRC have included the option of the establishment of a AWMT plant at CFW in 2030.	The same assumption for 2c applies but 90% of general waste can be used as feedstock for a AWMT facility. Fly ash and bottom ash (10% of total input to AWMT) will also be disposed of at landfill.	

 Table 7.1
 Landfill waste projection scenarios and assumptions

7.2 Waste projections

Cumulative waste projection volumes and subsequent airspace consumption rates in cubic metres for each of the scenarios are outlined in Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2. Airspace consumption rates have been based on an assumed compaction density of 750 kg/m³. Projections start in 2021 and increase in five-year increments.

While a variety of scenarios have been modelled, it appears most likely that the overall airspace requirements for up to 2070 are unlikely to exceed 4,000,000 m³.

It is worth considering which of the scenarios are the most realistic for SRRC to achieve and these modelled scenarios provide an indication of the likely ranges and impact that changes in the recycling rate and waste tonnage accepted will have on the cumulate waste tonnage and subsequent airspace consumption.

The waste reduction and resource recovery targets set by Queensland government are likely to impact the waste flow for all LGAs in Queensland as all councils are likely to implement resource recovery and waste minimisation services to reduce their waste sent to landfill. The actual scenario will depend on whether SRRC is able to secure external additional landfill tonnage and maintain this tonnage. Two questions should be considered:

- With the landfill diversion targets being set to 90% by 2050, will surrounding councils have enough waste tonnage available to send to landfill or will this also make it harder for SRRC to source consistent volumes of waste?
- Will surrounding councils choose to send their residual waste to landfill or will the strategy targets make them seek alternative waste treatment options like AWMT in the future?

The AWMT facility (Scenario 3d) presents an opportunity, for SRRC to continue receiving additional income from surrounding councils waste streams as the strategy targets rise and provides other councils an opportunity to achieve 90% landfill diversion. It is realistic to think that councils will prefer to send their waste to a AWMT rather than to landfill if the gate fee is viable for all parties (i.e., profitable for SRRC and surrounding councils).

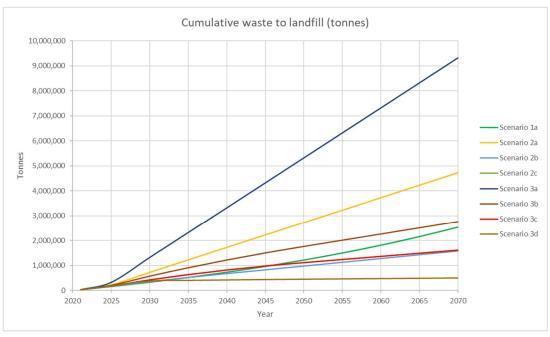


Figure 7.1 Cumulative waste to landfill under various scenarios (tonnes)

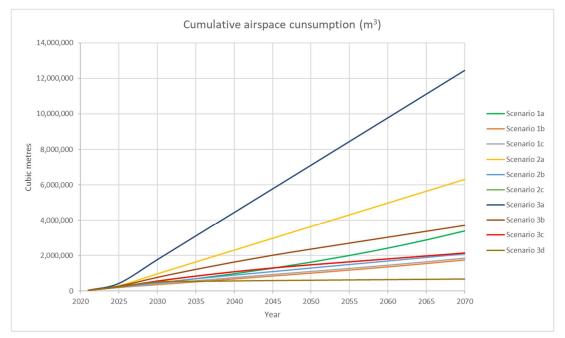


Figure 7.2 Cumulative airspace consumption (m³) under various scenarios

7.3 Filling timeline

For the purposes of estimating the landfill filling timeline, a number of scenarios from Table 7.1 have been selected to provide an indication of the possible variability in the filling timeline, on the basis of the waste accepted and progression of waste reduction targets. The following scenarios have been considered:

- 1a Baseline scenario (30,000 t/annum) SRRC generated residual waste changes by considering increase in population growth only and no improvements in waste generation, resource recovery or landfill diversion.
- 2c Medium scenario (100,000 t/annum) Slow decrease in total tonnes to landfill (SRRC and external waste) to align with waste targets.
- 3c Maximum scenario (200,000 t/annum) Slow decrease in total tonnes to landfill (SRRC and external waste) to align with waste targets.

The final landform makes an allowance for approximately 7,829,686 m³ of airspace based on the August 2021 site survey. Based on the three airspace consumption scenarios modelled, the CWF will have between 79 and 200 years of operation. A breakdown of the operational life across the landfill staging is summarised in Table 7.2 and included in Appendix B.

This demonstrates that there is a significant volume of airspace available and the CWF has the capacity to accept a larger volume of waste or modify the final landform to reflect the likely volume of waste as time progresses and resource recovery increases.

Stage	Airspace available (m³)	Scenario 1a timeline (years)	Scenario 2c timeline (years)	Scenario 3c timeline (years)	
Stage 1	740.055	45.0		0.7	
Stage 2	740,855	15.8	6.9	2.7	
Stage 3	637,936	11.1	11.5	3.9	
Stage 4	779,973	10.2	20.0	5.9	
Stage 5	760,299	8.5	22.5	7.1	
Stage 6 onwards	4,910,621	34.4	147.2	70.5	
Total	7,829,686	80.1	208.1	90.1	

Table 7.2 CWF modelled filling timelines

8. Filling operations

8.1 Cell progression

Each cell should be progressively filled in rows that commence adjacent to the existing waste mass and move forward in a linear manner. This will help reduce the area of stormwater that should be contained as leachate and allow interim surfaces to be graded away from the operational area. Depending on the volume of waste accepted each stage may be undertaken simultaneously (for example Cell 2D and Cell 2E) or separately (for example Cell 2D first and then Cell 2E later)

Based on the landfill staging set out in Section 0, landfilling operations should be progressed in the directions outlined below in Table 8.1.

Stage	Landfill cell/s to be filled	Fill progression
Stage 1 Cell 1A – 1D, Cell 2A		
Stage 2	Cells 2B and 2C	
Stage 3	Cells 2D and 2E	Filling operations will be undertaken
Stage 4	Cells 3A and 3B	from south to north and west to east.
Stage 5	Cells 3C and 3D	
Stage 6 onwards	Cells 4 to 6	

Table 8.1 CWF cell progression

8.2 Waste placement and compaction

Waste placement and compaction can be maximised by adopting the following measures:

- Only waste permitted under the EA shall be landfilled at the site
- The surface area of waste exposed during operations shall be minimised
- All waste batters shall be no steeper than 1 (vertical) in 3 (horizontal)
- Waste placement shall be undertaken such that pre-capping contours are suitable for placement of the final capping layer.

Every lift of waste must be evenly compacted by mechanical plant to the greatest extent practicable. A typical model for effective waste placement and compaction, onion skin tipping, is illustrated in Figure 8.1 below. The level of compaction which is able to be achieved is dependent on the machine used. In order to maximise compaction and machinery efficiency:

- Where soil cover is used, temporary soil cover should be removed at the commencement of daily operations and pushed to the top and base of the tip face to create soil bunds which assist with the diversion of stormwater around the tip face.
- Where alternative daily cover is used, filling can commence directly on top of the cover material. In this case, additional soil may also be required to ensure diversion bunds are built up to a level sufficient to manage stormwater.
- Where feasible, a small bund should be constructed to delineate the working face ahead of filling. This bund
 can be constructed from reclaimed cover material placed on previous fill sections. This bund will help ensure
 the width of the working face is not extended beyond suitable dimensions and assist in the compaction of the
 waste.
- Waste should be placed as close to the tip face as possible to reduce machinery movements.
- Where possible, waste should be placed at the top of the tip face and pushed vertically down the tip face in lifts no more than 3 m in thickness.
- A minimum of four passes in two directions should be completed on each lift of waste.

- Isolate or separate bulky loads at the tip face that have limited potential for compaction.
- At the completion of each day the operational tip face should be covered with soil or an approved alternative daily cover material.

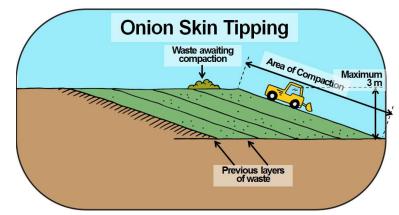


Figure 8.1 Waste placement and compaction

8.3 Daily cover

At the completion of each day the operational tip face should be covered with soil or an approved alternative daily cover material such as lids, tarps or spray seals.

The cover layer should be sufficient to prevent wind-blown litter and vermin accessing the waste.

At the commencement of each day as much soil as possible should be removed from the operational tip face.

A minimum of 2 weeks of daily cover material should be stockpiled on site at all times.

In order to maximise airspace consumption, investigations should be undertaken into the use of alternative daily covers. Temporary alternative daily covers, such as geomembrane covers, can provide the necessary waste cover each day without taking up any airspace as it can be reused numerous times. Alternative daily cover sprays can also be used, which consume less airspace than a typical soil cover, however these type of alternative covers cannot be removed the next day.

8.4 Emergency tip face

An emergency tip face should be prepared in an area of site that can be easily and safely accessed during significant rainfall. This area will need to change with progressive filling. The emergency tip face should include a gravel track, which leads to a covered tip face. The tip face should be covered at all times and only opened during operation during an emergency event.

This tip face will replace the general waste tip face during emergency weather due to wet weather or limited site access. It is expected that when the emergency tip face is operational the general tip face will be covered so as to limit the operational tip face to one area at all times.

8.5 Access ramps

To allow for access of plant and trucks into the active waste call, at least during the initial stages, an access ramp shall be constructed across the perimeter bund. The location of the ramp shall be selected such that it can provide cell access for the longest possible period.

The gradient of the ramp shall be suitable for truck access, considering the vehicle traction under full load. If the required space and construction materials are available, it is advisable to construct the ramp with a shallow gradient to avoid regular disturbance of the ramp surface.

Under consideration of the direction of approaching or departing trucks, a sufficiently large truck turning area shall be allowed form. Trucks approaching the ramp at an angle cause significantly greater disturbance to the ramp surface, which could lead to gradual reduction of the ramp depth over time.

The location of access ramps during each landfill stages is detailed on the filling plan sketches, SK002 to SK008, Appendix A. All vehicles will then travel via the main landfill haul road, up the southern batter along the top of the landfill plateau on the western side of the landfill.

8.6 Stockpile and hardstand locations

It is important that measures are taken to manage stormwater runoff from stockpiles and hardstands to minimise the likelihood of sediment laden runoff. This could include diversion bunds around stockpiles or hardstands as well as cover materials on the stockpiles.

8.7 Soil materials balance

8.7.1 Soil cover and contingency

A combination of soil and alternative daily cover material is currently being used at the CWF. In addition to daily cover, soil can be required on site for the following operations:

- Immediate cover of odorous loads
- Creation of bunds to divert stormwater
- Immediate cover of small fires within the waste
- Construction of interim or final cap profile.

To provide contingency for these soil requirements, it is recommended that a minimum allowance of 20% of the total airspace be stockpiled and maintained on site at all times. This minimum requirement is broken down by landfill stages in Table 8.2. It is noted that SRRC should aim to reduce this soil material requirement as much as practicable by implementing alternative daily cover and reclaiming as much soil material used for day and interim covers.

Table 8.2 Soil stockpile estimat	tes
----------------------------------	-----

Landfill stage	Estimated soil volumes (m ³)
Stage 1	110.000
Stage 2	- 149,000
Stage 3	128,000
Stage 4	156,000
Stage 5	153,000
Stage 6 onwards	983,000
Total	1,569,000

8.7.2 Excavations

Future expansion of the landfill will require significant excavation to allow for the construction of future cells. The proposed excavation depth across the site is approximately 2 m below ground level, as illustrated in SK002 – SK008, Appendix A. All excavations shall be determined as part of detailed design.

An estimate of the soil volume to be excavated during the construction of each future landfill cell is outlined in Table 8.3. Based on the estimated volume of excavations required on site, there is likely to be insufficient soil available on site for contingency and addition sources of soil may need to be sourced.

Landfill stage	Landfill cell to be excavated	Estimated excavation volumes (m ³)
1	Cells 2B and 2C	Completed
2	Cells 2D and 2E	58,270
3	Cells 3A and 3B	83,640
4	Cells 3C and 3D	20,135
	Cell 4	31,350
5	Cell 5	629,005
	Cell 6	262,410
6	-	-
Total		1,084,810

9. Progressive capping and after care

9.1 **Progressive capping**

Final capping has been completed on Cell 1A, Cell 1B and Cell 1C and final capping is scheduled to commence in June 2022 on Cell 1D and Cell 2A.

Following the completion of landfilling in one area of the CWF it is recommended that a formal engineered capping layer is installed to minimise surface water infiltration and excessive leachate generation. This can include progressive capping of external batters following completion of each landfill stage.

In accordance with the EA (EPPR00670913), the final capping system must be designed by a suitably qualified person and should minimise infiltration of rainfall into the landfill unit as well as ponding on the landfill surface, and reduce the potential for erosion of the cap.

The DES, *Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation guideline* Version 5.00 (DES 2021) states that the cap should be sufficient to achieve the following:

- Isolate the deposited waste from the immediate environment
- Reduce leachate generation by limiting water infiltration
- Reduce surface emissions of landfill gas and assist in odour management
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of any gas collection or management system
- Provide a stable and sustainable landform fit for its intended future purpose
- A detailed design of the final capping design should be undertaken prior to construction.

The final capping profile proposed for the site is detailed in Figure 9.1 as a barrier cap approach.

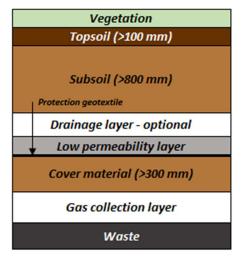


Figure 9.1 Typical capping design

Topsoil

The purpose of the topsoil layer is to establish and sustain grasses which assist with maintaining the integrity of the cap. The topsoil layer is to be a minimum of 100 mm.

Subsoil

The subsoil layer should be comprised of selected fill material that provides additional support for the topsoil vegetation layer and protects the drainage / low permeability layer from potential root intrusion. The subsoil layer is to be a minimum of 800 mm.

Subsoil to be placed in 250 mm layers to create a uniform layer that protects the low permeability layer.

Drainage layer

The purpose of the drainage layer is to minimise any hydraulic head on the low permeability layer by promoting infiltrated water to run off the landform.

This drainage layer is optional and can be excluded from the final cap profile if the final landform is graded in such way that surface water runoff is promoted.

Low permeability layer

The low permeability layer is to achieve a hydraulic conductivity no greater than 1×10^{-9} m/s to reduce the potential for rainfall infiltration. This low permeability layer can comprise a number of options including:

Compacted clay layer

Geosynthetic clay liner (GCL)

Linear low-density polyethylene liner (LLDPE)

A protection layer has been proposed underneath the low permeability layer to provide extra protection against the cover material layer, as the cover material used may not be uniform and appropriately screened.

Cover material

The cover material is essentially a cover layer above the waste, which is at least 300 mm thick. This layer should be sufficiently uniform and stable on which the low permeability layer can be installed.

Gas collection layer

A gas collection layer will allow for the extraction of landfill gas from the landfill which can be collected and processed via a power station.

9.2 Alternatives capping methods

Council may decide to pursue alternative capping methods. These may include the use of an evapotranspiration (ET) cap or alternatively described as a 'phytocap'. An ET cap includes a soil layer vegetated with plants and grasses endemic to the area. The soil layer is designed to store the water which infiltrates during a rain event. The vegetation then extracts and removes the infiltrated water from the soil layer through evapotranspiration. Figure ... illustrates how an ET cap functions.

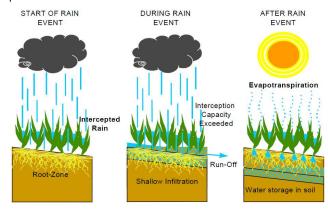


Figure 9.2

Functions of an ET cap

9.3 Rehabilitation and after care

In accordance with the EA (EPPR00670913), any land that was disturbed during this project must be rehabilitated in a manner such that:

- The final landform must be stable and protect public safety. Suitable species of vegetarian for the location are established and sustained on any such earthen surfaces
- Any potential of erosion and the potential for environmental nuisance caused by dust are to be minimised
- The quality of any water released form the site (including seepage), and that remains in residual water bodies at the site, must be of a quality that will not cause environmental harm.

In the final capping layer, the concentration of any contaminants must be appropriate for the final use and are in accordance with the 'National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Soil Contamination) Measure 1999.

Post closure care of the landfill unit will continue for 30 years or until the administering authority determines. The post-closure care implemented must be effective in preventing and/or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. The structural integrity and effectiveness of the final capping system must be maintained, including maintaining and operating the leachate system. There must be maintenance of the groundwater monitoring system and the monitoring of groundwater quality, and the maintenance and operation of the landfill gas monitoring and gas collection systems.

10. Environmental management

10.1 Stormwater management

10.1.1 Existing stormwater management constraints

The management of stormwater across the CWF presents a range of challenges. At present, there are two stormwater ponds located to the north of the current landfill footprint. These ponds do not appear to be engineered and have a capacity of approximately 22 ML (based on information supplied by SRRC). The size of the stormwater ponds and the volume of water which can be contained appears to be much larger than that required for the operational landfill area. This is impacted by the fact that at present both 'dirty' and 'clean' water are directed into the stormwater ponds. Subsequently SRRC have a large volume of water to manage and treat prior to offsite disposal.

As part of the master planning process, stormwater catchment analysis has been completed to better understand the catchments and seek to identify more opportunities to divert clean water away from the stormwater ponds and ultimately reduce the volume of water contained onsite. Reducing the catchment size of the operational area and progressive rehabilitation (either permanently or temporarily) on non-operational areas with vegetation will allow more stormwater to be directed off site without the need to be contained in the stormwater ponds for prior treatment. It is understood that the stormwater discharge monitoring location, as outlined in the EA, is located at the discharge of the stormwater pond.

In order to most effectively manage surface water flows prior to offsite disposal while still managing the risk to the receiving environment, the location of the surface water monitoring discharge point outlined in the EA should be amended to be at the property boundary further to the north than the current nominated discharge location.

In planning any upgrades to stormwater drainage around the CWF, the following aspects should be taken into consideration and will be considered in the Master Plan:

- Stormwater from non-operational areas to be diverted directly offsite following site stabilisation and not contained within stormwater ponds
- Stormwater runoff from external or undisturbed catchments to be diverted around or away from disturbed areas wherever possible
- Runoff from areas where exposed or disturbed soil is present without adequate vegetation to be directed to stormwater ponds for sediment settling before discharging offsite
- Regrade the top plateau to direct surface water to the western boundary of the site. This will help separate 'clean' water from 'dirty' water once the area is vegetated.
- Down batter and toe batter drains will include sediment control devices to reduce the sediment load on the pond.

10.1.2 Future stormwater management

Stormwater management allows for the separation of 'clean' and 'dirty' stormwater as the landfill progresses.

The key objective for stormwater management at the site is to re-direct surface water to the external batters of the landfill and construct clean water perimeter drains. This is a staged approach that will be achieved during each operational stage as new and existing cells are constructed and filled. Perimeter drains will be located on both the eastern and western side of the landfill formation and direct clean water offsite to the north.

Stormwater will be directed down the landfill batters through a series of mid-batter drains and down batter drains to stormwater drainage channels on the east and west of the landfill, as identified on the filling plan sketches in Appendix A. The drainage line on the western side of the CWF will include rock drainage channel at the northern end of Cell 3D to direct surface water to the discharge north of the landfill footprint. When Cell 1A – 1D and Cell 2A (Stage 1) have been stabilised, the western drain will be a 'clean water' drain and the water can be directed north, with no requirement for containment.

Allowance has been made for a stormwater pond on the eastern side of the CWF at the northern end of Lot 3 SP155840 to collect 'dirty water' from the landfill operations in Stage 2 to Stage 4. Should landfilling progress into future stages, an additional two stormwater ponds will be constructed at the northern end of Lot 2 RP105771 at a later date. Should this landfill expansion occur, the new stormwater pond in Lot 3 SP155840 can remain as a first flush pond or be converted to a pond that manages stormwater from the adjacent organics processing facility (should this be required).

10.1.3 Preliminary pond design

Preliminary catchment modelling has been undertaken to estimate the required volume of the eastern stormwater ponds to capture the surface water runoff from assumed disturbed areas as part of each stage of landfill development. Preliminary stormwater calculations have been undertaken from Stage 2 onwards, when the existing stormwater pond is to be decommissioned to allow for cell construction. This preliminary modelling has been used to provide indicative stormwater pond sizing.

For the purposes of this preliminary stormwater pond sizing a disturbed catchment area of 4.0 hectares has been modelled to determine the required stormwater pond capacity and preliminary dimensions.

All practical measures should be taken to stabilise non-operational areas as soon as practicable so that stormwater from these areas can be diverted directly off-site via the discharge point, without the need for treatment within the stormwater ponds.

Model parameters

Stormwater pond dimensions have been modelled based on preliminary hydraulic calculations in accordance with the EA EPPR00670913 and the Department of Environment and Science (DES), *Stormwater and Environmentally Relevant Activities Guideline* (DES 2014) and International Erosion Control Association (IECA), *Appendix B Sediment basin design and operation* (IECA 2018). The stormwater pond footprint has been modelled for a typical type D stormwater pond (IECA 2018). Model parameters and assumptions made to estimate the stormwater pond dimensions are detailed below:

- Capacity to hold a 1-day (24 hour) rain event at a 1 in 10 year ARI (6.34 mm/hr)
- A disturbed catchment area of 4.2 hectares (approximately the footprint of one landfill cell)
- Internal batters with a slope of 1 Vertical: 3 Horizontal
- Stormwater pond contains a storage zone half the size of the settling volume
- No external stormwater enters the site and does not contribute to the stormwater storage requirements
- All external batters and inactive cells are sufficiently capped and stabilised, therefore can be diverted around the stormwater pond and released directly off-site
- Freeboard of 0.5 m in accordance with licence requirements
- Minimum height of embankment above spillway of 0.3 m
- A volumetric runoff coefficient of 1.0.

10.1.4 Pond sizing and location

Based on the design parameters and assumptions above, it was calculated that a disturbed area of 4.2 hectares would require a stormwater pond with capacity to hold approximately 9,600 m³ of runoff. This would require a pond with a length of approximately 130 m, width of 45 m and a storage depth of 2 m. This includes a total depth of 2.8 m, including the freeboard and embankment height.

To service the landfill progression, the following stormwater ponds are proposed as part of the future stormwater infrastructure, which are identified on SK001, Appendix A:

- SP1 (eastern side of Cell 3C) this pond will service the 'dirty' water runoff produced during Stage 3. It shall be sufficient capacity to contain runoff from excavation of Cell 3A and 3B as well as the runoff from Cell 2D and 2E before it is stabilised with vegetation.
- SP2 (east of Cells 6A-6D) this pond will service the future filling of Stages 4 to 6.

Additional stormwater ponds may be required depending on the ultimate location of the circular economy facilities and other site infrastructure. The Master Plan should be reviewed prior to the development of each new landfill cell and updated as required.

10.2 Leachate management

Leachate is not currently a key issue for SRRC on the site with regular pump outs for off site disposal sufficient to manage the leachate level within the landfill. Improvements in landfill operations and stormwater management outlined as part of the Master Plan should also ultimately assist with reducing leachate generation.

However, should SRRC expand landfill operations to include a significant increase in waste acceptance as outlined in Section 7 there is the potential for additional leachate generation over a shorter period of time. This is likely to trigger the need for additional leachate management measure beyond that currently undertaken. Future leachate management infrastructure could include one or a combination of the following:

- Evaporation plant
- Treatment plan
- Direct discharge to sewer
- Containment in on site tanks
- Recirculation
- Evaporation ponds.

It is assumed that there is sufficient area available within the operational landfill works area for any future leachate treatment, should it be required.

10.3 Landfill gas management

Landfill gas (LFG) is managed through an external provider, by active extraction from vertical wells installed in Cells 1A to 1D and flaring of the LFG. The existing LFG flare is located on the eastern extent of Cell 2A.

Additional LFG vertical wells will be constructed as the landfill progresses to effectively capture all gas generated from the landfill.

It is expected that the existing LFG flare will be relocated to the east of the existing location, adjacent to the site office, as identified on SK001, Appendix A.

10.4 Environmental monitoring and reporting

10.4.1 Monitoring

Surface water monitoring is currently undertaken at the discharge point of the existing stormwater pond during an overflow event. As the landfill expands, surface water monitoring will be undertaken from the future stormwater ponds, SP1 and SP2.

Noise and dust monitoring are undertaken only on an event basis as triggered by EA requirements.

Groundwater and landfill gas is monitored on a quarterly basis at the locations summarised in Table 10.1 and Figure 10.1 below.

Location name	Location description	Purpose	
20 GW	North of the landfill	Background groundwater monitoring bore	
23 GW			
25 GW			
30 GW	Immediately around the	Compliance groundwater monitoring bore	
31 GW	active and capped cells		
32 GW			
33 GW			
GMB 1	Site offices	Landfill gas monitoring bore	
GMB 2	JJ Richards		

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Table 10.1	Summary of environmental monitoring locations at Bromelton CWF

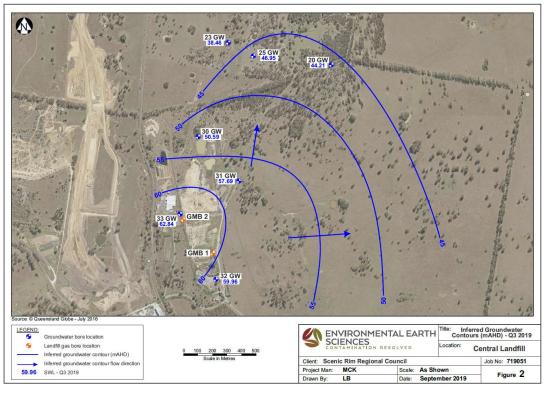


Figure 10.1 Groundwater and landfill gas monitoring locations

10.4.2 Reporting

All information and records that are required by the conditions of the EA must be kept for a minimum of five years. Environmental monitoring results must be kept until surrender of the EA. All information and records required by the conditions of the environmental authority must be provided to the administering authority upon request.

Records are required to be kept in relation to special burial of waste and baseline monitoring data for the waste disposal facility must be kept over the life of the CWF and during the post closure care period.

11. Limitations

This report: has been prepared by GHD for Scenic Rim Regional Council and may only be used and relied on by Scenic Rim Regional Council for the purpose agreed between GHD and Scenic Rim Regional Council as set out in this report.

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than Scenic Rim Regional Council arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the report.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the report was prepared.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by GHD described in this report. GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

Any reports, drawings, memos, or other deliverables produced by GHD shall be produced in a traditional and generally accepted format. Accessible reports, drawings, memos, or other deliverables can be provided by GHD at an additional cost if necessary.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on information obtained from, and testing undertaken at or in connection with, specific sample points. Site conditions at other parts of the site may be different from the site conditions found at the specific sample points.

Investigations undertaken in respect of this report are constrained by the particular site conditions, such as the location of buildings, services and vegetation. As a result, not all relevant site features and conditions may have been identified in this report.

Site conditions (including the presence of hazardous substances and/or site contamination) may change after the date of this Report. GHD does not accept responsibility arising from, or in connection with, any change to the site conditions. GHD is also not responsible for updating this report if the site conditions change.

GHD has prepared this report on the basis of information provided by Scenic Rim Regional Council and others who provided information to GHD (including Government authorities), which GHD has not independently verified or checked beyond the agreed scope of work. GHD does not accept liability in connection with such unverified information, including errors and omissions in the report which were caused by errors or omissions in that information.

Appendices



SCENIC RIM REGIONAL COUNCIL SCENIC RIM LANDFILL MASTER PLANNING

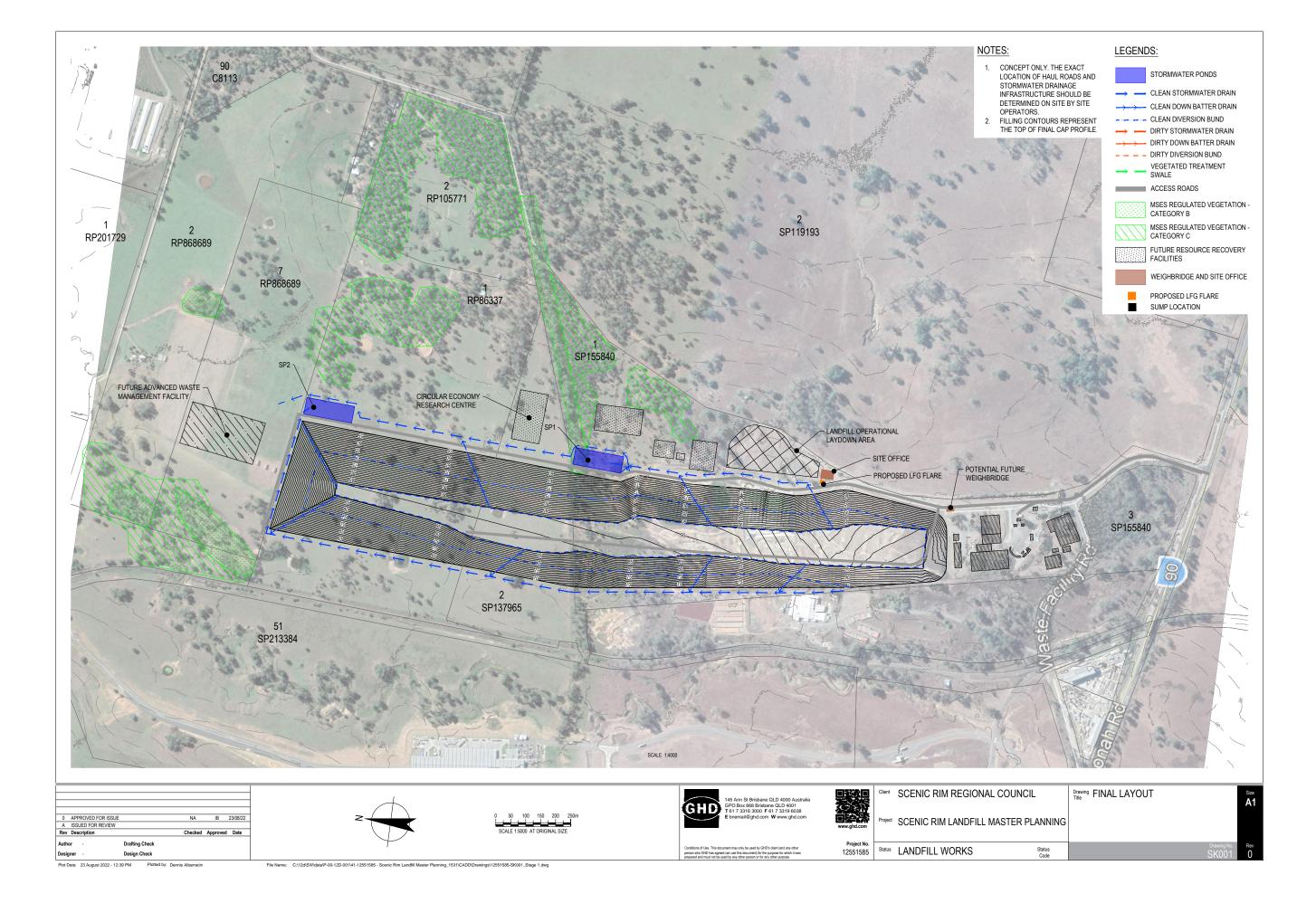


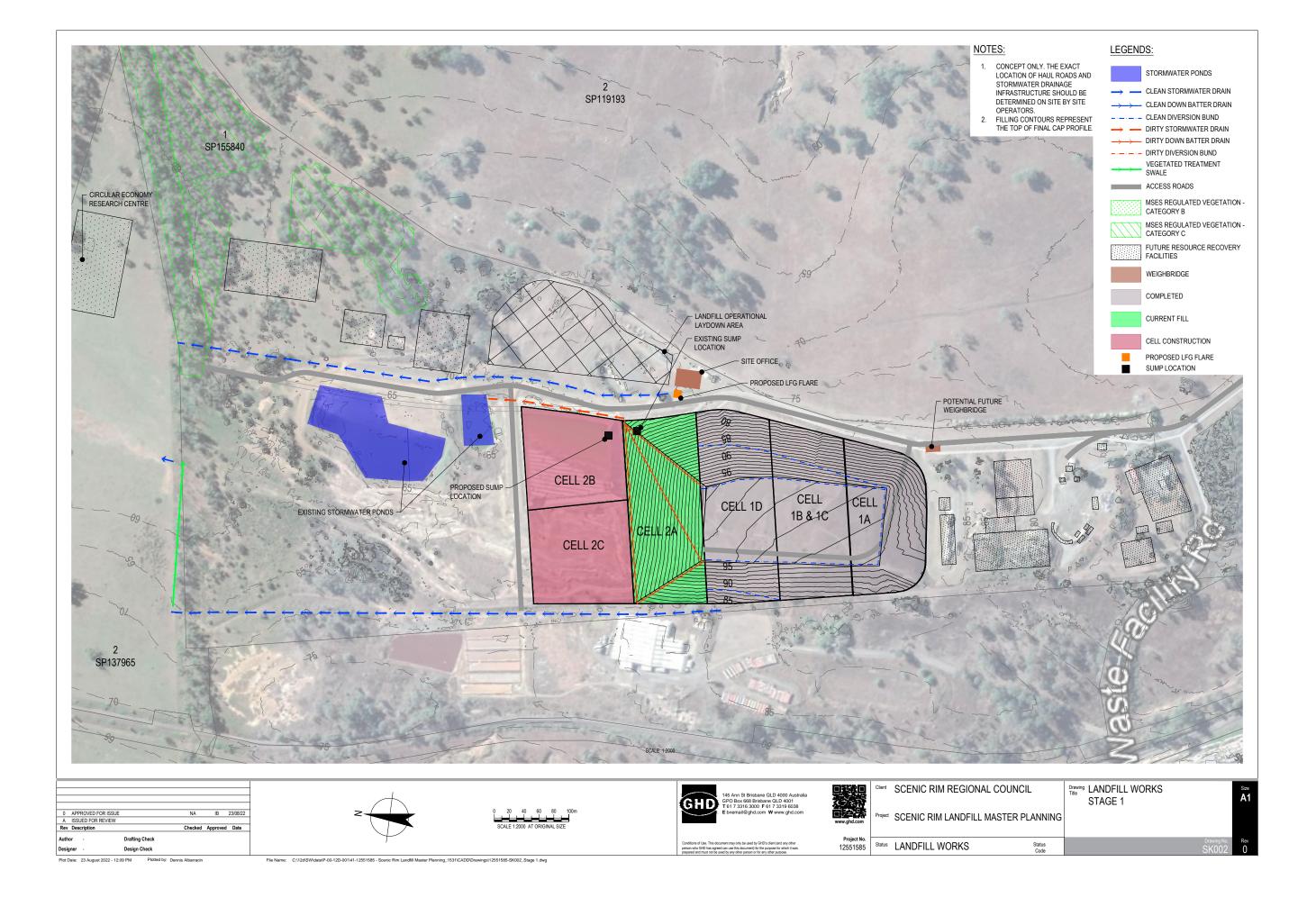
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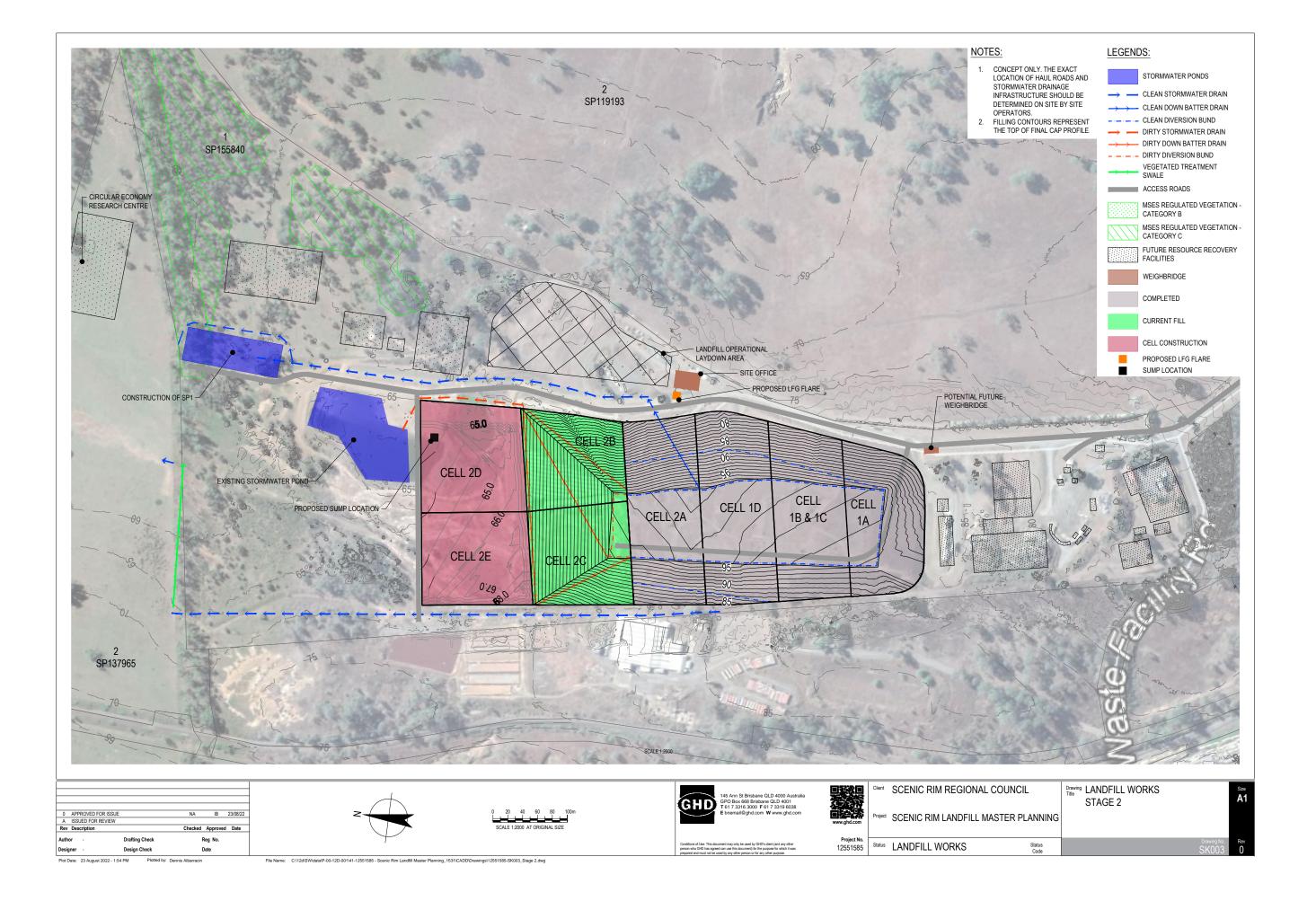
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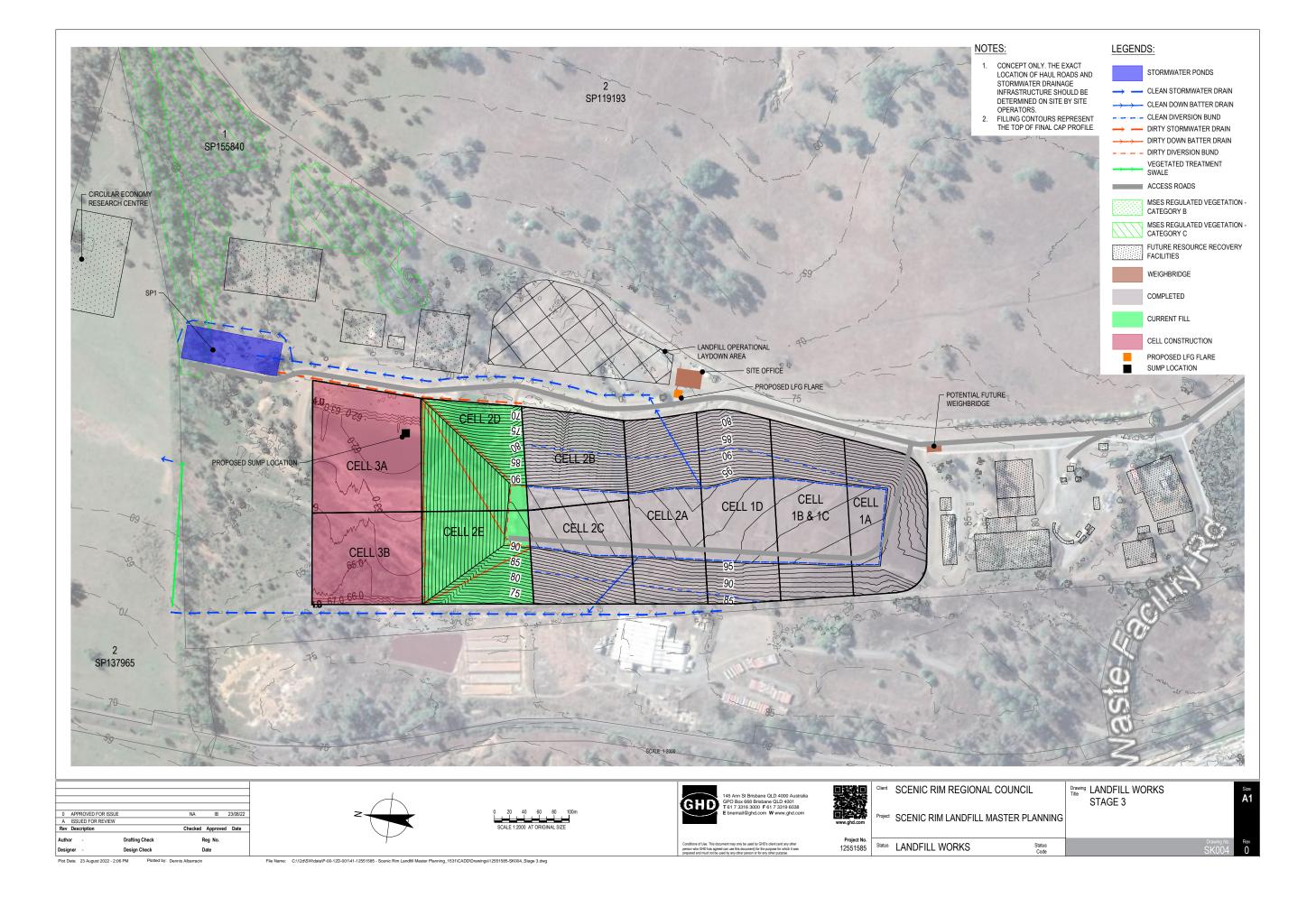
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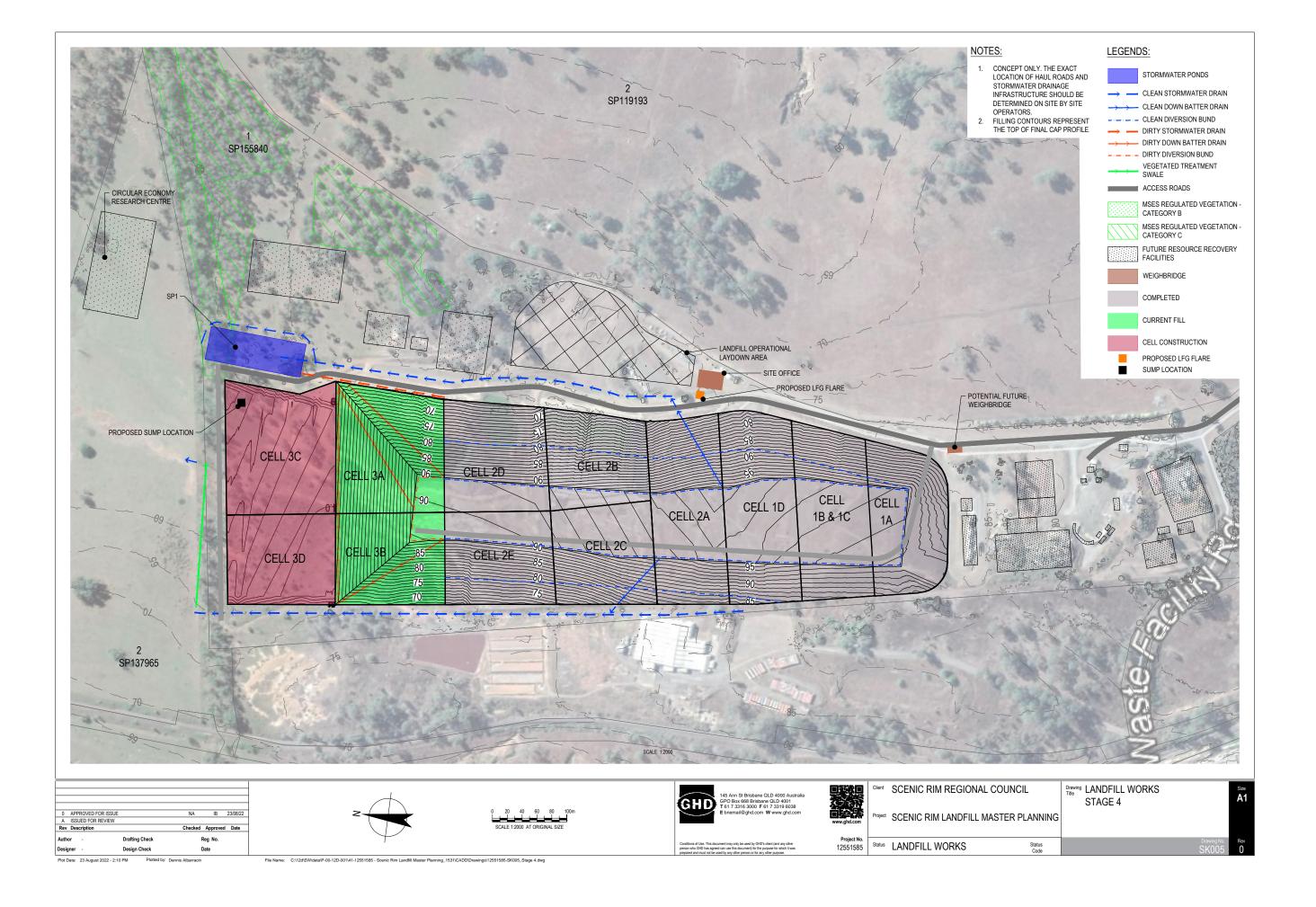
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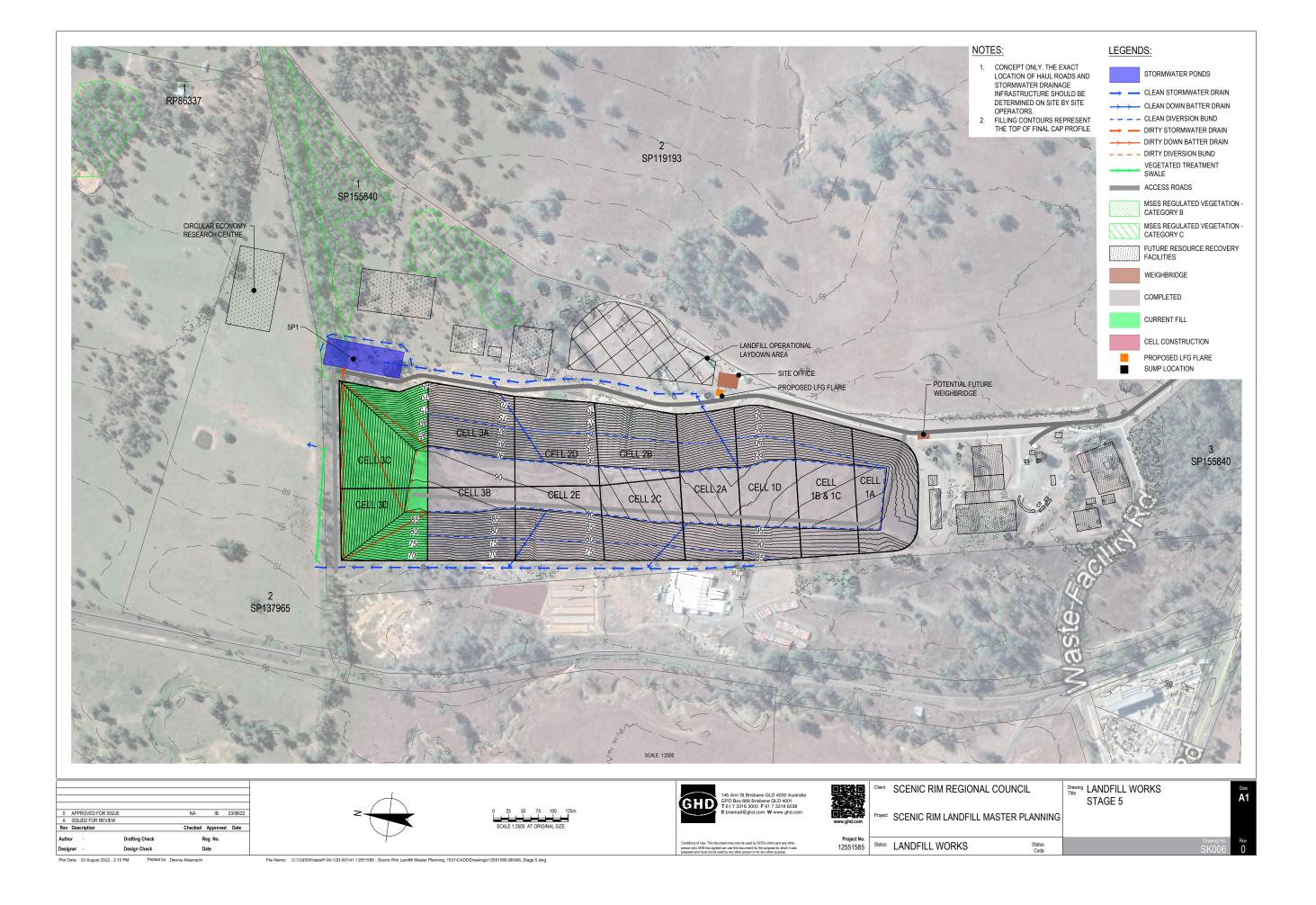


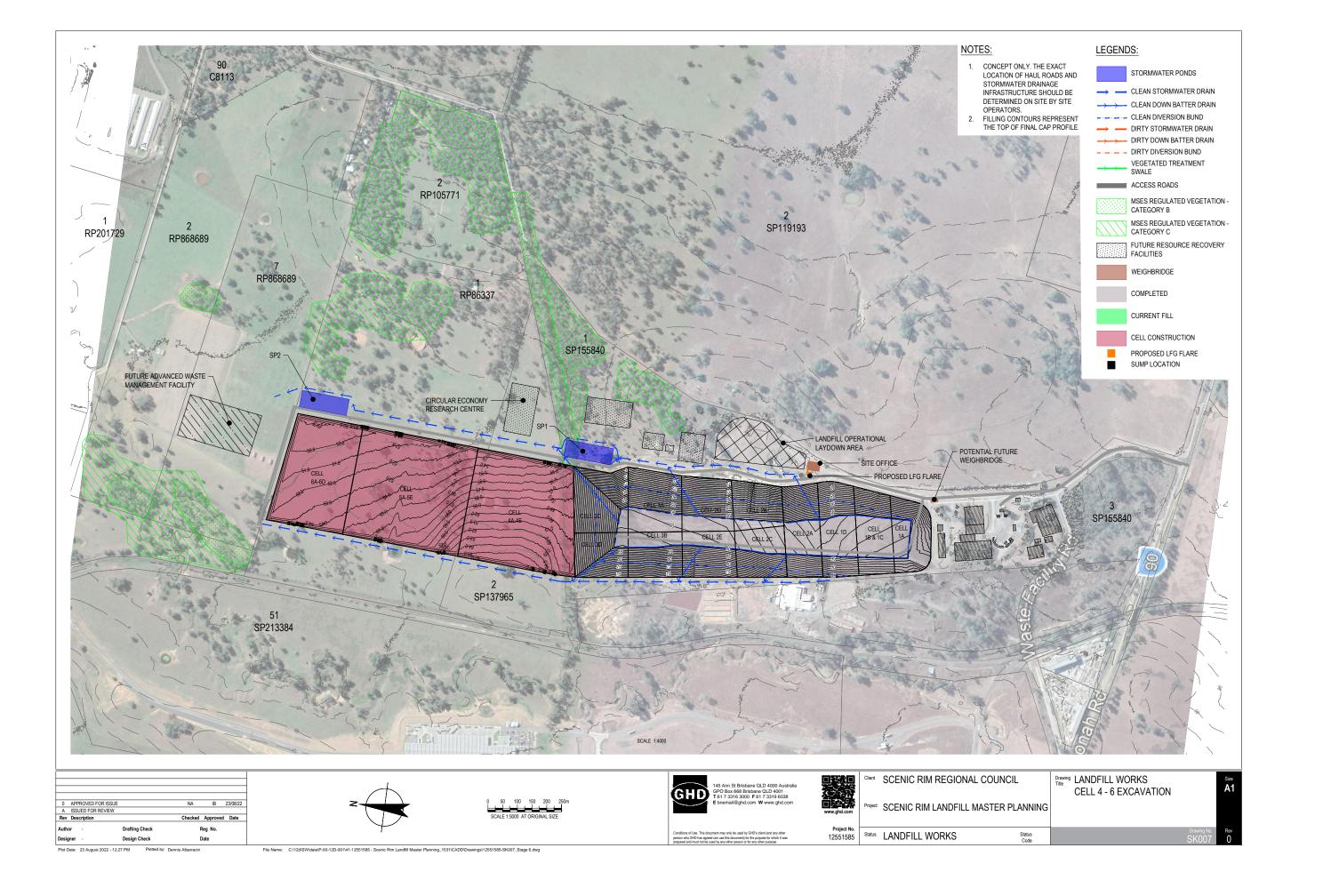


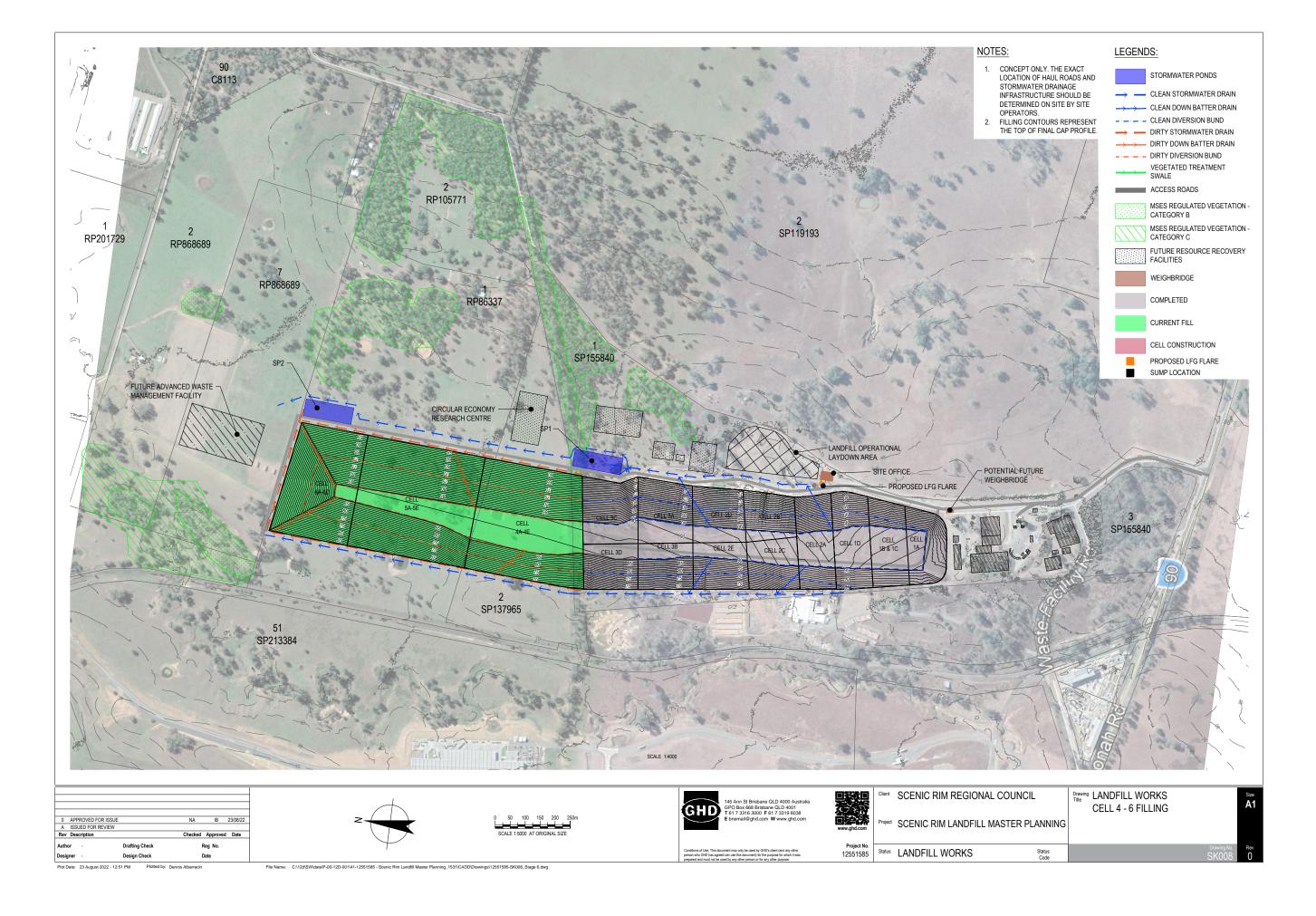


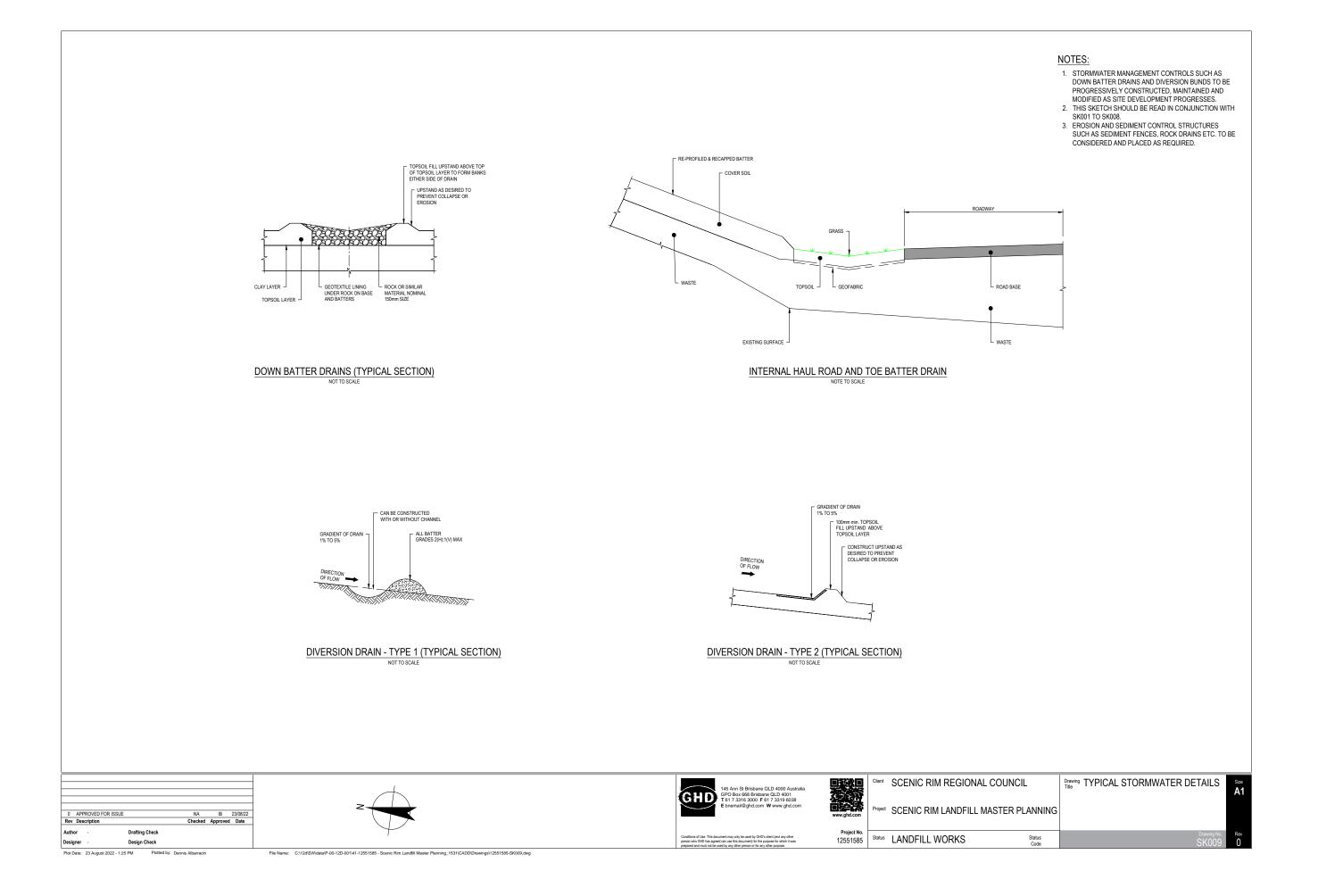
















Scenic Rim Regional Council Bromelton Central Waste Facility

Bromelton CWF Airspace Consumption Modelling Scenario 1a: Baseline scenario - Landfill receives 30,000 tpa increasing based on population growth % per annum.

Year Stort	Waste acceptance (t)	Waste	Year end cumulative airspace	Year number	Landfill
Start	acceptance (t)	acceptance (m ³)	consumption (m ³)		progress
2021/22	30,600	40,800	40,800	1	Stage 1 & 2
2022/23	30,975	41,299	82,099	2	
2023/24	31,349	41,799	123,898	3	
2024/25	31,724	42,298	166,197	4	
2025/26	32,473	43,297	209,494	5	
2026/27	33,149	44,199	253,693	6	
2027/28	33,825	45,100	298,792	7	
2028/29	34,501	46,001	344,794	8	
2029/30	35,177	46,902	391,696	9	
2030/31	35,853	47,804	439,500	10	
2031/32	36,599	48,799	488,299	11	
2032/33	37,345	49,794	538,092	12	
2033/34	38,092	50,789	588,881	13	
2034/35	38,838	51,784	640,665	14	
2035/36	39,584	52,779	693,445	15	
2036/37	40,408	53,878	747,322		Stage 3
2037/38	41,232	54,976	802,299	17	
2038/39	42,056	56,075	858,374	18	
2039/40	42,880	57,174	915,548	19	
2040/41	43,704	58,272	973,820	20	
2041/42	44,614 45.524	59,485	1,033,306	21	
2042/43 2043/44	45,524 46.434	60,698	1,094,004	22	
	-, -	61,911	1,155,916		
2044/45 2045/46	47,343 48,253	63,124	1,219,040	24	
2045/46	48,253	64,337 65,677	1,283,378 1,349,054	25	
2046/47 2047/48	49,258	67,016	1,349,054	-	Stage 4
2047/48 2048/49	50,262	67,016	1,416,070	27	
2048/49 2049/50	51,200	69,695	1,484,426	28	
2049/50	53,275	71,034	1,554,120	30	
2050/51 2051/52	54,384	71,034	1,625,154	30	
2051/52	55,493	72,512	1,771,657	31	
2053/54	56,602	75,470	1,847,127	33	
2053/54	57,711	76,948	1,924,076	33	
2055/56	58,820	78,427	2,002,503	35	
2056/57	60,045	80,060	2,082,562	36	
2057/58	61,269	81,692	2,164,254	37	
2058/59	62,494	83,325	2,247,579		Stage 5
2059/60	63,718	84,957	2,332,536	39	
2060/61	64,942	86,590	2,419,126	40	
2061/62	66,294	88,392	2,507,518	41	
2062/63	67,646	90,195	2,597,713	42	
2063/64	68,998	91,997	2,689,710	43	
2064/65	70,350	93,800	2,783,510	44	
2065/66	71,702	95,602	2,879,112	45	
2066/67	73,194	97,592	2,976,704	46	Stage 7
2067/68	74,687	99,582	3,076,286	47	<u> </u>
2068/69	76,179	101,572	3,177,859	48	
2069/70	77,672	103,562	3,281,421	49	
2070/71	79,164	105,552	3,386,974	50	
2071/72	80,748	107,664	3,494,637	51	
2072/72	82,363	109,817	3,604,454	52	
2073/74	84,010	112,013	3,716,467	53	
2074/75	85,690	114,253	3,830,721	54	
2075/76	87,404	116,538	3,947,259	55	
2076/77	89,152	118,869	4,066,128	56	
2077/78	90,935	121,247	4,187,375	57	
2078/79	92,754	123,672	4,311,046	58	
2079/80	94,609	126,145	4,437,191	59	
2080/81	96,501	128,668	4,565,859	60	
2081/82	98,431	131,241	4,697,100	61	
2082/83	100,400	133,866	4,830,967	62	
2083/84	102,408	136,543	4,967,510	63	
2084/85	104,456	139,274	5,106,784	64	
2085/86	106,545	142,060	5,248,844	65	
2086/87	108,676	144,901	5,393,745	66	
2087/88	110,849	147,799	5,541,544	67	
2088/89	113,066	150,755	5,692,299	68	
2089/90	115,328	153,770	5,846,069	69	
2090/91	117,634	156,845	6,002,914	70	
2091/92	119,987	159,982	6,162,896	71	
2092/93	122,386	163,182	6,326,078	72	
2093/94	124,834	166,446	6,492,524	73	
2094/95	127,331	169,775	6,662,299	74	
2095/96	129,878	173,170	6,835,469	75	
2096/97	132,475	176,633	7,012,102	76	
2097/98	135,125	180,166	7,192,268	77	
2098/99	137,827	183,769	7,376,037	78	
			7 5 6 2 4 0 2	. 70	
2099/00 2100/01	140,584 143,395	187,445 191,194	7,563,482	79 80	

Total available airspace m ³ (approx)	Stage	Available airspace	
7,865,684	Stage 1 and 2	740,855	
	Stage 3	673,936	
	Stage 4	779,973	
	Stage 5	760,299	
	Stage 6	-	
	Stage 7	4,910,621	

Filling commencement

Page 1 of 1



Scenic Rim Regional Council Bromelton Central Waste Facility

Bromelton CWF Airspace Consumption Modelling Scenario 2c: Medium landfill 100,000 tpa - no consideration for population growth, SRRC implements GOGO in 2025 and factoring in recycling rates.

Year Start	Waste acceptance (t)	Recycling rate	Waste acceptance (m ³)	Year end cumulative airspace consumption (m ³)	Year number	Landfill progress
2021/22	100,000	-	133,333	133,333		Stage 1 & 2
2022/23	100,000	-	133,333 133,333	266,667 400,000	2	
2023/24	100,000	-	133,333	533,333	4	
2025/26	100,000	46%	72,000	605,333	5	
2026/27 2027/28	100,000	46% 46%	72,000 72,000	677,333 749,333	6	Stage 3
2028/29	100,000	46%	72,000	821,333	8	
2029/30	100,000	46%	72,000	893,333	9	
2030/31 2031/32	100,000	55% 55%	60,000 60,000	953,333 1,013,333	10	
2032/33	100,000	55%		1,073,333	12	
2033/34	100,000	55%	60,000	1,133,333	13	
2034/35 2035/36	100,000 100,000	55% 60%	60,000 53,333	1,193,333 1,246,667	14 15	
2036/37	100,000	60%	53,333	1,300,000	16	
2037/38	100,000	60%	53,333	1,353,333	17	
2038/39 2039/40	100,000 100,000	60% 60%	53,333 53,333	1,406,667	18	Stage 4
2040/41	100,000	65%	46,667	1,506,667	20	
2041/42	100,000	65%	46,667	1,553,333	21	
2042/43 2043/44	100,000	65% 65%	46,667 46,667	1,600,000 1,646,667	22	
2044/45	100,000	65%	46,667	1,693,333	20	
2045/46	100,000	70%	40,000	1,733,333	25	
2046/47 2047/48	100,000	70% 70%	40,000 40,000	1,773,333 1,813,333	26	
2047/48	100,000	70%	40,000	1,853,333	27	
2049/50	100,000	70%	40,000	1,893,333	29	
2050/51 2051/52	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	1,926,667 1,960,000	30 31	
2051/52	100,000	75%	33,333	1,990,000	31	
2053/54	100,000	75%	33,333	2,026,667	33	
2054/55 2055/56	100,000 100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	2,060,000 2,093,333	34 35	
2055/56	100,000	75%	33,333	2,093,333	35	
2057/58	100,000	75%	33,333	2,160,000	37	
2058/59	100,000	75%	33,333	2,193,333	38	
2059/60 2060/61	100,000	75% 75%	<u>33,333</u> 33,333	2,226,667 2,260,000	39	Stage 5
2061/62	100,000	75%	33,333	2,203,333	40	
2062/63	100,000	75%	33,333	2,326,667	42	
2063/64 2064/65	100,000	75% 75%	<u>33,333</u> 33,333	2,360,000	43	
2065/66	100,000	75%	33,333	2,393,333	44	
2066/67	100,000	75%	33,333	2,460,000	46	
2067/68 2068/69	100,000	75% 75%	<u>33,333</u> 33,333	2,493,333 2,526,667	47	
2069/70	100,000	75%	33,333	2,520,007	40	
2070/71	100,000	75%	33,333	2,593,333	50	
2071/72 2072/72	100,000 100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	2,626,667	51 52	
2072/72	100,000	75%	33,333	2,660,000 2,693,333	52	
2074/75	100,000	75%	33,333	2,726,667	54	
2075/76	100,000	75%	33,333	2,760,000	55	
2076/77 2077/78	100,000	75% 75%	<u>33,333</u> 33,333	2,793,333 2,826,667	56 57	
2078/79	100,000	75%	33,333	2,860,000	58	
2079/80	100,000	75%	33,333	2,893,333	59	
2080/81 2081/82	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	2,926,667 2,960,000	60 61	Stage 7
2082/83	100,000	75%	33,333	2,993,333	62	Ŭ
2083/84	100,000	75%	33,333	3,026,667	63	
2084/85 2085/86	100,000 100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	3,060,000 3,093,333	64 65	
2086/87	100,000	75%	33,333	3,126,667	66	
2087/88	100,000	75%	33,333	3,160,000	67	
2088/89 2089/90	100,000 100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	3,193,333 3,226,667	68 69	
2090/91	100,000	75%	33,333	3,260,000	70	
2091/92	100,000	75%	33,333	3,293,333	71	
2092/93 2093/94	100,000	75% 75%	<u>33,333</u> 33,333	3,326,667 3,360,000	72	
2093/94	100,000	75%	33,333	3,393,333	74	
2095/96	100,000	75%	33,333	3,426,667	75	
2096/97 2097/98	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	3,460,000 3,493,333	76	
2097/98	100,000	75%	33,333	3,493,333	77	
2099/00	100,000	75%	33,333	3,560,000	79	
2100/01 2101/02	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	3,593,333 3,626,667	80 81	
2101/02	100,000	75%	33,333	3,660,000	81	
2103/04	100,000	75%	33,333	3,693,333	83	
2104/05 2105/06	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	3,726,667 3,760,000	84 85	
2105/06	100,000	75%	33,333	3,760,000	85	
2107/08	100,000	75%	33,333	3,826,667	87	
2108/09	100,000	75%	33,333	3,860,000	88	
2109/10 2110/11	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	3,893,333 3,926,667	89 90	
2110/11	100,000	75%	33,333	3,920,007	90	
2112/13	100,000	75%	33,333	3,993,333	92	
2113/14	100,000	75%	33,333	4,026,667	93	
2114/15 2115/16	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	4,060,000 4,093,333	94 95	
2116/17	100,000	75%	33,333	4,126,667	96	
2117/18	100,000	75%	33,333	4,160,000	97	
2118/19 2119/20	100,000	75% 75%	<u>33,333</u> 33,333	4,193,333 4,226,667	98 99	
	100,000	75%	33,333	4,220,007	100	

Total available airspace m ³ (approx)	Stage	Available airspace
7,865,684	Stage 1 and 2	740,855
	Stage 3	673,936
	Stage 4	779,973
	Stage 5	760,299
	Stage 6	-
	Stage 7	4,910,621

Filling commencement

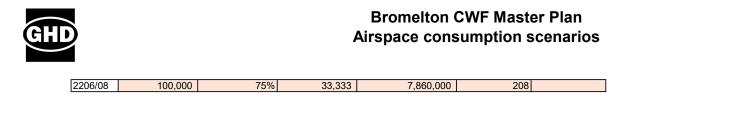
Page 1 of 3



Scenic Rim Regional Council Bromelton Central Waste Facility

2121/22	100,000	75%	33,333	4,293,333	101	
2122/23	100,000	75%	33,333	4,326,667	102	
2123/24	100,000	75%	33,333	4,360,000	103	
2124/25 2125/26	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	4,393,333 4,426,667	104 105	
2126/27	100,000	75%	33,333	4,420,007	105	
2127/28	100,000	75%	33,333	4,493,333	107	
2128/29	100,000	75%	33,333	4,526,667	108	
2129/30	100,000	75%	33,333	4,560,000	109	
2130/31	100,000	75%	33,333	4,593,333	110	
2131/32 2132/33	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	4,626,667 4,660,000	<u>111</u> 112	
2133/34	100,000	75%	33,333	4,693,333	112	
2134/35	100,000	75%	33,333	4,726,667	114	
2135/36	100,000	75%	33,333	4,760,000	115	
2136/37	100,000	75%	33,333	4,793,333	116	
2137/38 2138/39	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	4,826,667 4,860,000	<u>117</u> 118	
2138/39	100,000	75%	33,333	4,800,000	118	
2140/41	100,000	75%	33,333	4,926,667	120	
2141/42	100,000	75%	33,333	4,960,000	121	
2142/43	100,000	75%	33,333	4,993,333	122	
2143/44 2144/45	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	5,026,667	123 124	
2144/45	100,000	75%	33,333	5,060,000 5,093,333	124	
2146/47	100,000	75%	33,333	5,126,667	126	
2147/48	100,000	75%	33,333	5,160,000	127	
2148/49	100,000	75%	33,333	5,193,333	128	
2149/50	100,000	75%	33,333	5,226,667	129	
2150/51 2151/52	100,000	75% 75%	<u>33,333</u> 33,333	5,260,000 5,293,333	130 131	
2151/52	100,000	75%	33,333	5,293,333 5,326,667	131	
2153/54	100,000	75%	33,333	5,360,000	133	
2154/55	100,000	75%	33,333	5,393,333	134	
2155/56	100,000	75%	33,333	5,426,667	135	
2156/57	100,000	75%	33,333	5,460,000	136	
2157/58 2158/59	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	5,493,333 5,526,667	137 138	
2158/59	100,000	75%	33,333	5,560,000	130	
2160/61	100,000	75%	33,333	5,593,333	140	
2161/62	100,000	75%	33,333	5,626,667	141	
2162/63	100,000	75%	33,333	5,660,000	142	
2163/64	100,000	75%	33,333	5,693,333	143	
2164/65 2165/66	100,000	75% 75%	<u>33,333</u> 33,333	5,726,667	144	
2166/67	100,000	75%	33.333	5,793,333	146	
2167/68	100,000	75%	33,333	5,826,667	147	-
2168/69	100,000	75%	33,333	5,860,000	148	
2169/70	100,000	75%	33,333	5,893,333	149	
2170/71 2171/72	100,000	75% 75%	<u>33,333</u> 33,333	5,926,667 5,960,000	150	
2172/73	100,000	75%	33,333	5,993,333	151 152	
2173/74	100,000	75%	33,333	6,026,667	153	
2174/75	100,000	75%	33,333	6,060,000	154	
2175/76	100,000	75%	33,333	6,093,333	155	
2176/77	100,000	75%	33,333	6,126,667	156	
2177/78 2178/79	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	6,160,000 6,193,333	157 158	
2179/80	100,000	75%	33,333	6,226,667	159	
2180/81	100,000	75%	33,333	6,260,000	160	
2181/82	100,000	75%	33,333	6,293,333	161	
2182/83	100,000	75%	33,333	6,326,667	162	
2183/84 2184/85	100,000	75% 75%	<u>33,333</u> 33,333	6,360,000 6,393,333	163 164	
2185/86	100,000	75%	33,333	6,426,667	165	
2186/87	100,000	75%	33,333	6,460,000	166	
2187/88	100,000	75%	33,333	6,493,333	167	
2188/89	100,000	75%	33,333	6,526,667	168	
2189/90 2190/91	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	6,560,000 6,593,333	169 170	
2190/91	100,000	75%	33,333	6,626,667	170	
2192/93	100,000	75%	33,333	6,660,000	172	
2193/94	100,000	75%	33,333	6,693,333	173	
2194/95	100,000	75%	33,333	6,726,667	174	
2195/96 2196/97	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	6,760,000 6,793,333	175 176	
2196/97	100,000	75%	33,333	6,826,667	176	
2198/99	100,000	75%	33,333	6,860,000	178	
2199/00	100,000	75%	33,333	6,893,333	179	
2200/01	100,000	75%	33,333	6,926,667	180	
2201/02	100,000	75%	33,333	6,960,000	181	
2202/03 2203/04	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	6,993,333 7,026,667	<u>182</u> 183	
2203/04	100,000	75%	33,333	7,020,007	184	
2205/06	100,000	75%	33,333	7,093,333	185	
2206/07	100,000	75%	33,333	7,126,667	186	
2207/08	100,000	75%	33,333	7,160,000	187	
2208/09 2209/10	100,000	75% 75%	33,333	7,193,333 7,226,667	188	
2209/10	100,000	75%	33,333 33,333	7,226,667	189 190	
2210/11	100,000	75%	33,333	7,293,333	190	
2212/13	100,000	75%	33,333	7,326,667	192	
2213/14	100,000	75%	33,333	7,360,000	193	
2214/15	100,000	75%	33,333	7,393,333	194	
2215/16	100,000	75%	33,333	7,426,667	195	
2216/17	100,000	75% 75%	33,333 33,333	7,460,000 7,493,333	196 197	
2218/19	100,000	75%	33,333	7,526,667	197	
2219/20	100,000	75%	33,333	7,560,000	199	
2220/21	100,000	75%	33,333	7,593,333	200	
2205/07	100,000	75%	33,333	7,626,667	201	
2206/08	100,000	75%	33,333	7,660,000	202	
2207/09 2208/10	100,000	75% 75%	<u>33,333</u> 33,333	7,693,333	203	
2208/10	100,000	75%	33,333	7,760,000	204	
		75%		, ,	206	
2210/12 2205/07	100,000	15%	33,333	7,793,333	200	

Page 2 of 3



Scenic Rim Regional Council Bromelton Central Waste Facility

Page 3 of 3



Scenic Rim Regional Council Bromelton Central Waste Facility

Bromelton CWF Airspace Consumption Modelling Scenario 3c: Max landfill 200,000 tpa - no consideration for population growth, and same assumptions as Scenario 2c.

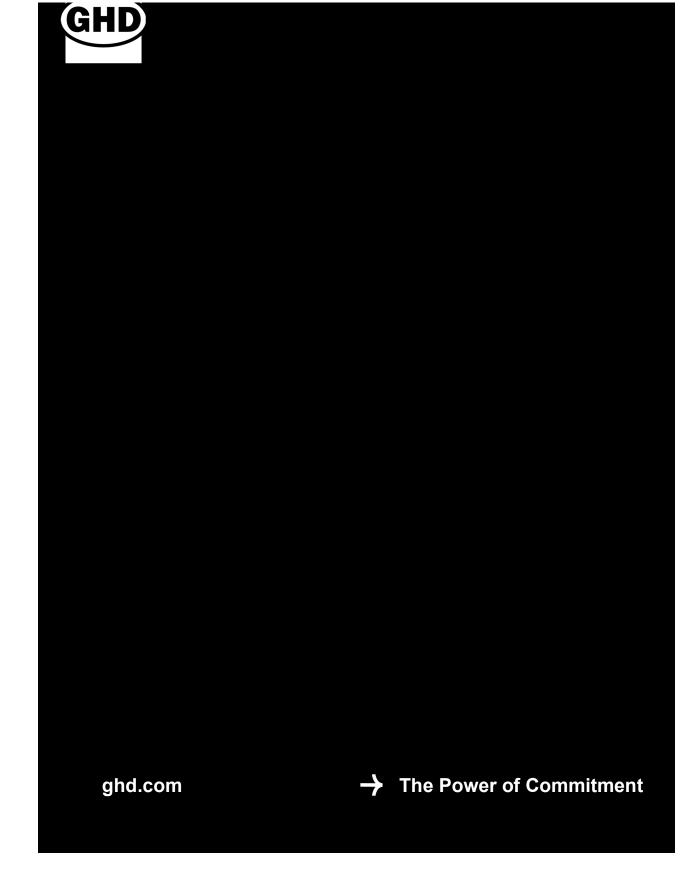
Year Start	Waste acceptance (t)	Recycling rate	Waste acceptance (m ³)	Year end cumulative airspace	Year number	Landfill progress
Start	acceptance (t)		acceptance (m)	consumption (m ³)		progress
2021/22	200,000	-	266,667	266,667		Stage 1 & 2
2022/23	200,000	-	266,667	533,333	2	
2023/24	200,000	-	266,667	800,000		Stage 3
2024/25	200,000	-	266,667	1,066,667	4	
2025/26	200,000	46%	144,000	1,210,667	5	
2026/27	200,000	46%	144,000	1,354,667	6	
2027/28	200,000	46%	144,000	1,498,667		Stage 4
2028/29	200,000	46%	144,000	1,642,667	8	
2029/30	200,000	46%	144,000	1,786,667	9	
2030/31	200,000	55%	120,000	1,906,667	10	
2031/32	200,000	55%	120,000	2,026,667	11	
2032/33	200,000	55%	120,000	2,146,667	12	-
2033/34	200,000	55%	120,000	2,266,667		Stage 5
2034/35	200,000	55%	120,000	2,386,667	14	
2035/36	200,000	60%	106,667	2,493,333	15	
2036/37	200,000	60%	106,667	2,600,000	16	
2037/38	200,000	60%	106,667	2,706,667	17	
2038/39	200,000	60%	106,667	2,813,333	18	
2039/40	200,000	60%		2,920,000	19	<u>-</u>
2040/41	200,000	65%	93,333	3,013,333		Stage 7
2041/42	200,000	65%	93,333	3,106,667	21	
2042/43	200,000	65%	93,333	3,200,000	22	
2043/44	200,000	65%	93,333	3,293,333	23	
2044/45	200,000	65%	93,333	3,386,667	24	
2045/46	200,000	70%	80,000	3,466,667	25	
2046/47	200,000	70%	80,000	3,546,667	26	
2047/48	200,000	70%	80,000	3,626,667	27	
2048/49	200,000	70%	80,000	3,706,667	28	
2049/50	200,000	70%	80,000	3,786,667	29	
2050/51	200,000	75%	66,667	3,853,333	30	
2051/52	200,000	75%	66,667	3,920,000	31	
2052/53	200,000	75%	66,667	3,986,667	32	
2053/54	200,000	75%	66,667	4,053,333	33	
2054/55	200,000	75%	66,667	4,120,000	34	
2055/56	200,000	75%	66,667	4,186,667	35	
2056/57	200,000	75%	66,667	4,253,333	36	
2057/58	200,000	75%	66,667	4,320,000	37	
2058/59	200,000	75%	66,667	4,386,667	38	
2059/60	200,000	75%	66,667	4,453,333	39	
2060/61	200,000	75%	66,667	4,520,000	40	
2061/62	200,000	75%	66,667	4,586,667	41	
2062/63	200,000	75%	66,667	4,653,333	42	
2063/64	200,000	75%	66,667	4,720,000	43	
2064/65	200,000	75%	66,667	4,786,667	44	
2065/66	200,000	75%		4,853,333	45	
2066/67	200,000	75%	66,667	4,920,000	46	
2067/68	200,000	75%	66,667	4,986,667	47	
2068/69	200,000	75%	66,667	5,053,333	48	
2069/70 2070/71	200,000 200,000	75% 75%	66,667	5,120,000	49 50	
2070/71 2071/72		75%	66,667 66,667	5,186,667 5,253,333	50	
2071/72	200,000 200,000	75%	66,667	5,253,333	51	
2072/72	200,000	75%		5,320,000	52	
2073/74 2074/75	200,000	75%	66,667 66,667		53	
2074/75	200,000	75%	66,667	5,453,333 5,520,000	54	
2075/76 2076/77	200,000	75%	66,667		55	
2076/77 2077/78	200,000	75%	66,667	5,586,667 5,653,333	50	
2077/78	200,000	75%	66,667	5,653,333	57	
2078/79	200,000	75%	66,667	5,786,667	50	
2080/81	200,000	75%	66,667	5,853,333	60	
2080/81	200,000	75%	66,667	5,920,000	61	
2082/83	200,000	75%	66,667	5,986,667	62	
2083/84	200,000	75%	66,667	6,053,333	63	
2084/85	200,000	75%	66,667	6,120,000	64	
2085/86	200,000	75%	66,667	6,186,667	65	
2086/87	200,000	75%	66,667	6,253,333	66	
2087/88	200,000	75%	66,667	6,320,000	67	
2088/89	200,000	75%	66,667	6,386,667	68	
2089/90	200,000	75%	66,667	6,453,333	69	
2090/91	200,000	75%	66,667	6,520,000	70	
2091/92	200,000	75%	66,667	6,586,667	70	
2091/92	200,000	75%	66,667	6,653,333	71	
2092/93	200,000	75%	66,667	6,720,000	72	
2093/94 2094/95	200,000	75%	66,667	6,786,667	73	
2095/96	200,000	75%	66,667	6,853,333	75	
2096/97	200,000	75%	66,667	6,920,000	75	
2097/98	200,000	75%	66,667	6,986,667	70	
2098/99	200,000	75%	66,667	7,053,333	78	
2099/00	200,000	75%	66,667	7,120,000	70	
2100/01	200,000	75%	66,667	7,120,000	80	
2100/01	200,000		66 667		81	

Total available airspace m ³ (approx)	Stage	Available airspace
7,865,684	Stage 1 and 2	740,855
	Stage 3	673,936
	Stage 4	779,973
	Stage 5	760,299
	Stage 6	-
	Stage 7	4,910,621

Filling commencement

2101/02	200,000	75%	66,667	7,253,333	81	
2102/03	200,000	75%	66,667	7,320,000	82	
2103/04	200,000	75%	66,667	7,386,667	83	
2104/05	200,000	75%	66,667	7,453,333	84	
2105/06	200,000	75%	66,667	7,520,000	85	
2106/07	200,000	75%	66,667	7,586,667	86	
2096/98	200,000	75%	66,667	7,653,333	87	
2103/05	200,000	75%	66,667	7,720,000	88	
2103/05	200,000	75%	66,667	7,786,667	89	
2103/05	200,000	75%	66,667	7,853,333	90	

Page 1 of 1



Council Sustainability

10.3	Procurement Exception under Section 235 Local Government Regulation 2012
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Executive Officer: General Manager Council Sustainability

Item Author: General Manager Council Sustainability

Attachments: Nil

Executive Summary

This report seeks Council's approval for the engagement of suppliers under section 235 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (the Regulation) during the 2022-2023 financial year.

Recommendation

That Council resolve to engage the following suppliers under section 235 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012:*

Supplier	Services	Exception	Expiry
Destination Scenic Rim	Member-based local tourism organisation	235(b)	30/06/2023
Towri Sheep Cheeses	Promotional Event	235(b)	30/06/2023
SmartCrete Cooperative Research Centre	Recycled road base material	235(b)	30/06/2023

Previous Council Considerations / Resolutions

At the Ordinary Meeting held on 16 August 2022 (Item 10.4), Council resolved to engage the following suppliers under section 235 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* during the 2022-2023 financial year.

Supplier	Services	Exception	Expiry
Solutions in Transport	Traffic management services	235(b)	30/06/2023
OnTheNet	Broadband and network services	235(b)	30/06/2023
Plant Assessor	Plant safety risk assessment services	235(b)	30/06/2023
CWASH Pty Ltd	Rental of land	235(a)	30/06/2023
Lavender House	Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	235(b)	30/06/2023

Report / Background

In accordance with section 235 of the Regulation, Council may enter into a medium-sized contractual arrangement or large-sized contractual arrangement without first inviting written quotes or tenders if:

- (a) the local government resolves it is satisfied that there is only one supplier who is reasonably available; or
- (b) the local government resolves that, because of the specialised or confidential nature of the services that are sought, it would be impractical or disadvantageous for the local government to invite quotes or tenders; or
- (c) a genuine emergency exists; or
- (d) the contract is for the purchase of goods and is made by auction; or
- (e) the contract is for the purchase of second-hand goods; or
- (f) the contract is made with, or under an arrangement with, a government agency.

The exceptions under section 235(b) of the Regulation require Council to resolve these exceptions and the submission of reports to Council to obtain exceptions under these Regulation provisions is commonplace in Queensland councils.

Destination Scenic Rim

Destination Scenic Rim (DSR) is the industry-led, member-based local tourism organisation for the Scenic Rim.

As part of its mandate to help grow the region's tourism industry, Council works closely and collaboratively with DSR. Council was instrumental in its establishment, advocating for and security government grant funding that it provided to the organisation which enabled it to form, engage its own paid employee and an independent chair, and develop its own Business Plan.

The 2022-2023 Operation Plan and adopted budget provide for the provision of \$80,000 to DSR to go towards the delivery of their business plan and a further \$15,000 for them to pay a stipend to their Independent Chair.

The Business Plan that will be delivered does not provide materials or services to Council but benefits the region's tourism sector. Council's contribution goes into DSR's consolidated revenue (along with member contributions, grant funds received etc) to deliver the following functions:

- Advocate on behalf of members;
- Engage effectively with industry stakeholders;
- Support industry training capacity building;
- Provide opportunities for industry networking;
- Support destination marketing;
- Grow and communicate with members to build a strong membership base; and
- Provide effective corporate governance and financial management.

Towri Sheep Cheeses

Council is partnering with Towri Sheep Cheeses to deliver the promotional and launch for 2023 Scenic Rim Eat Local Month. The launch will cater for approximately 200 people with the main purpose being the introduction of the 2023 event program, media opportunities to highlight and publicise the events and the fact that tickets are going on sale.

Towri Sheep Cheeses is one of the region's premier agritourism properties, a working sheep dairy and cheesery that also welcomes visitors and conducts regular events. The planned partnered promotional event between Council and Towri Sheep Cheeses is a budgeted consideration with the Customer and Regional Prosperity budget and is currently approved and catered for in the 2022-2023 Budget. This event will require Towri Sheep Cheeses to pre-purchase a significant quantity resources to allow necessary planning for the upcoming event, along with securing of other equipment to stage the event.

<u>SmartCrete</u>

Council, the Department of Environment and Science and the University of Technology Sydney have been successful in having a Recycled Materials in Roads project approved through the SmartCrete Cooperative Research Centre (CRC). The project has acquired a total funding of \$886,720 from all participants which includes an amount of \$99,000 raised as part of the partnership contribution with the balance of funds being the Project Value.

The cost to Council to participate in this project is as follows:

- Project contribution \$119,000
- CRC Contribution \$ 51,000

The project is intended to achieve a cost-effective and sustainable outcome by using recycled material (such as glass, concrete and brick) creating a circular and environmentally-friendly approach to gravel and sealed road construction in the Scenic Rim region.

Budget / Financial Implications

The budget for Destination Scenic Rim currently exists within the Regional Prosperity budget.

The budget for Towri Sheep Cheeses currently exists within the Regional Prosperity budget.

The budget for the Smart Crete project currently exists within the Asset Management and Capital Works budget.

Strategic Implications

Operational Plan

Theme: 6. Accessible and Serviced Region

Key Area of Focus: Accessibility and reliability of Council-controlled transport, flood mitigation and drainage infrastructure, with enhanced resilience

Legal / Statutory Implications

Local Government Regulations, Section 235 - Other exceptions

Risks

Strategic Risks

The following Level 1 and Level 2 (strategic) risks are relevant to the matters considered in this report:

- SR47 Inadequate or lack of an appropriate Financial Management Framework (including systems, policies, procedures and controls) in place to adequately minimise risk of fraudulent action and to maximise financial sustainability.
- SR59 Non-compliance with legislation and/or procurement policies and procedures resulting in successful claim against Council beyond limit insured for.

Risk Assessment

Category	Consequence	Likelihood	Inherent Risk Rating	Treatment of risks	Residual Risk Rating
Governance, Risk & Compliance Failure to develop and adhere to procurement policy and processes	3 Moderate	Possible	Medium	Procurement Policy and guidelines have been developed and are reviewed annually	Low

Consultation

Consultation has occurred with General Manager Asset and Environmental Sustainability, General Manager Customer and Regional Prosperity.

Conclusion

Council is requested to consider, based on the rationale and merits provided in this report, to resolve to engage the following suppliers under section 235 of the Regulation for the period through until 30 June 2023.

Supplier	Services	Exception	Expiry
Destination Scenic Rim	Member-based local tourism organisation	235(b)	30/06/2023
Towri Sheep Cheeses	Promotional Event	235(b)	30/06/2023
SmartCrete Cooperative Research Centre	Recycled road base material	235(b)	30/06/2023

10.4 2023 Divisional Boundary Review

Executive Officer: General Manager Council Sustainability

Item Author: Principal Specialist Governance and Assurance

Attachments:

- 1. SRRC Divisional Enrolments 2023 🖞 🛣
- 2. SRRC Divisional Boundaries 🗓 🛣
- 3. SRRC Division 1 🖳 🔀
- 4. SRRC Division 2 😃 🚰
- 5. SRRC Division 3 🗓 🔛
- 6. SRRC Division 4 🗓 🛣
- 7. SRRC Division 5 🗓 🛣
- 8. SRRC Division 6 🕹 🛣

Executive Summary

Council is required to conduct a review of its divisional boundaries to ensure that there is an equitable distribution of electors per division. The review has been completed, and all divisions are within the 10% variance from the average. The current divisional boundaries are compliant with the *Local Government Act 2009*. The Queensland Electoral Commissioner and Deputy Premier, Minister for State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning and Minister Assisting the Premier on Olympic and Paralympic Games Infrastructure (Deputy Premier) have been advised accordingly.

Recommendation

That:

- 1. Council note the results of the divisional boundary review for Scenic Rim Regional Council; and
- 2. Council note that the Queensland Electoral Commissioner and Deputy Premier, Minister for State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning and Minister Assisting the Premier on Olympic and Paralympic Games Infrastructure have been advised accordingly.

Previous Council Considerations / Resolutions

At the Ordinary Meeting held on 23 September 2019, Council resolved to note the outcomes of the Local Government Change Commission divisional boundary review for Scenic Rim Regional Council and work with the Local Government Change Commission to ensure that the community are fully informed of the outcomes of the boundary review, in particular those electors affected by the divisional boundary changes.

Report / Background

In the year before a local government election, Council is required to conduct a review of each division to determine whether it has a reasonable proportion of electors across the divisions. The *Local Government Act 2009* requires a calculation to be made by dividing the total number of electors by the number of Councillors (other than the Mayor) to give an average number per division. For councils with more than 10,000 electors, each division is to have no more than a 10% variance from the average number of electors.

As of 31 January 2023, Council had in excess of 30,000 voters on the Electoral Roll, with the average enrolment per division being 5,377. The Queensland Electoral Commission has provided Council with the actual enrolment figures for each division. These numbers do not exceed the 10% variance from the average, and no changes to divisional boundaries are required.

The table showing the divisional enrolment numbers is attached.

Council is required to provide the results of the review of the divisions to the Electoral Commissioner and the Deputy Premier, Minister for State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning and Minister Assisting the Premier on Olympic and Paralympic Games Infrastructure. If necessary, the Change Commission will conduct a boundary review upon referral from the Deputy Premier, however, given that the divisional numbers are within quota, it is not expected that any review will be instigated.

Both the Electoral Commissioner and Deputy Premier have been notified of the results of the review for each division within the local government area.

Budget / Financial Implications

Not applicable.

Strategic Implications

Operational Plan

Theme: 3. Open and Responsive Government

Key Area of Focus: Ongoing integrity of Council's practice and processes

Legal / Statutory Implications

Under section 16 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, there is a mandatory review and reporting requirement regarding the reasonable distribution of electors in divisions within the local government area.

Risks

Strategic Risks

The following Level 1 and Level 2 (strategic) risks are relevant to the matters considered in this report:

SR46 Inadequate or lack of Governance (including procurement) Framework (systems, policies, procedures, delegations and controls) in place to ensure compliance by Council's Councillors and Officers with all relevant State and Federal legislation and regulations.

Risk Assessment

Category	Consequence	Likelihood	Inherent Risk Rating	Treatment of risks	Residual Risk Rating
Governance, Risk & Compliance Failure to comply with legislative requirements on boundary review.	2 Minor	Almost certain	High	Ensure review of boundaries and report to QEC and Dept are conducted prior to 1 March 2023.	Low
Reputation, Community & Civic Leadership A lowering of perceived standing of Council in the community due to regulator breaches.	3 Moderate	Almost certain	High	Ensure review of boundaries and report to QEC and Dept are conducted prior to 1 March 2023.	Low

Consultation

Queensland Electoral Commission

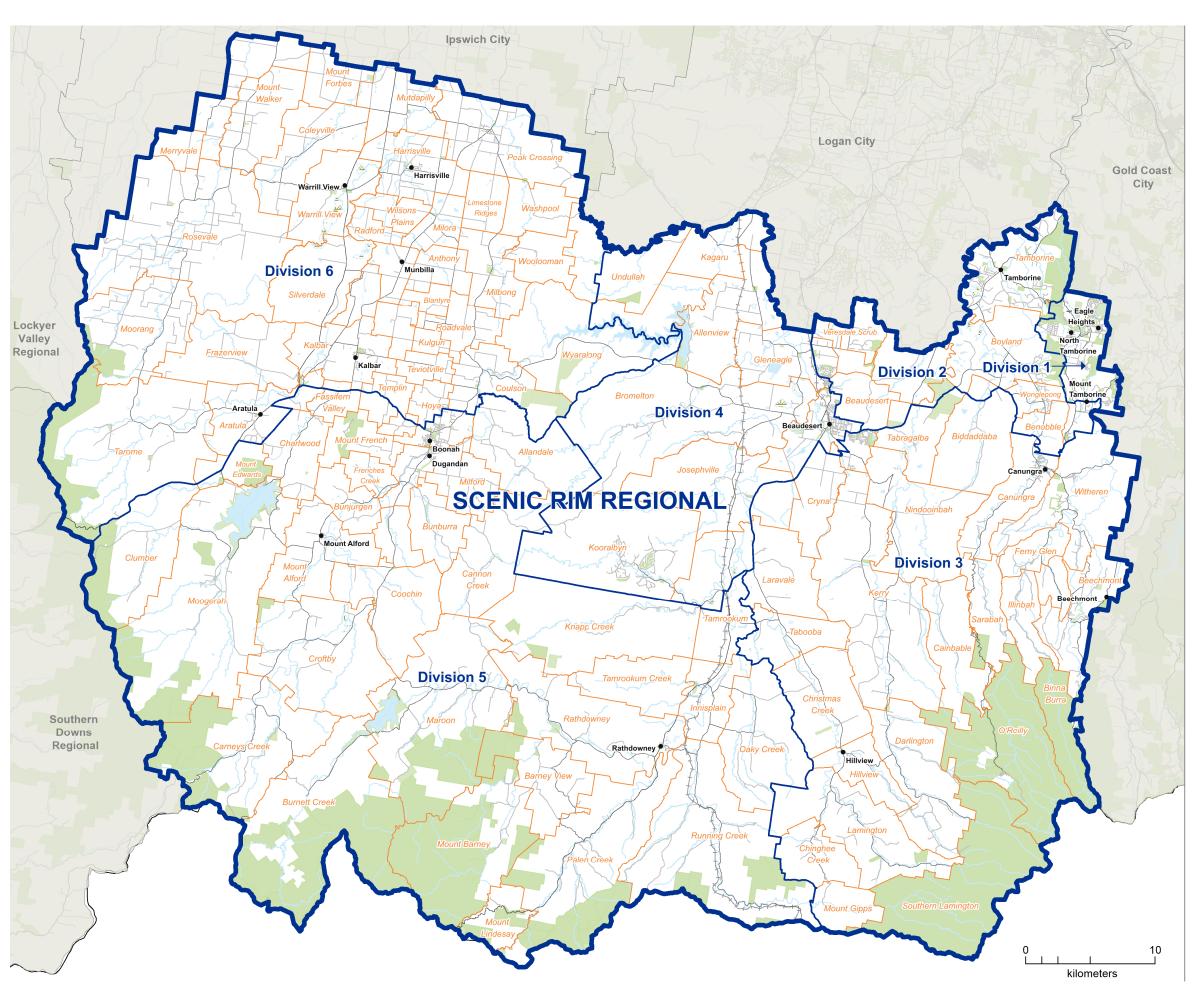
Conclusion

A review of the number of electors per division within Council has been conducted. The electoral numbers are currently within the 10% variance from the average. The results of the review have been reported to the Deputy Premier and the Electoral Commissioner. It is unlikely that the Deputy Premier will refer the results to the Change Commissioner, and it is expected that divisional boundaries will remain the same for the upcoming 2024 Council election.



Scenic Rim Regional Council Divisional Enrolment @ 31 January 2023

LG_Division	Enrolment	Quota%	Avg_Enrolment	Variation%	Lower_Limit	Upper_Limit	Quota_Status
Scenic Rim Regional Council: Division 1	5,572	10	5,377	3.63%	4,839	5,915	In Quota
Scenic Rim Regional Council: Division 2	5,354	10	5,377	-0.43%	4,839	5,915	In Quota
Scenic Rim Regional Council: Division 3	5,243	10	5,377	-2.49%	4,839	5,915	In Quota
Scenic Rim Regional Council: Division 4	5,570	10	5,377	3.59%	4,839	5,915	In Quota
Scenic Rim Regional Council: Division 5	5,109	10	5,377	-4.98%	4,839	5,915	In Quota
Scenic Rim Regional Council: Division 6	5,414	10	5,377	0.69%	4,839	5,915	In Quota



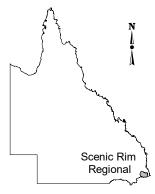


2020 Local Government Area Electorates

SCENIC RIM REGIONAL



Location Map

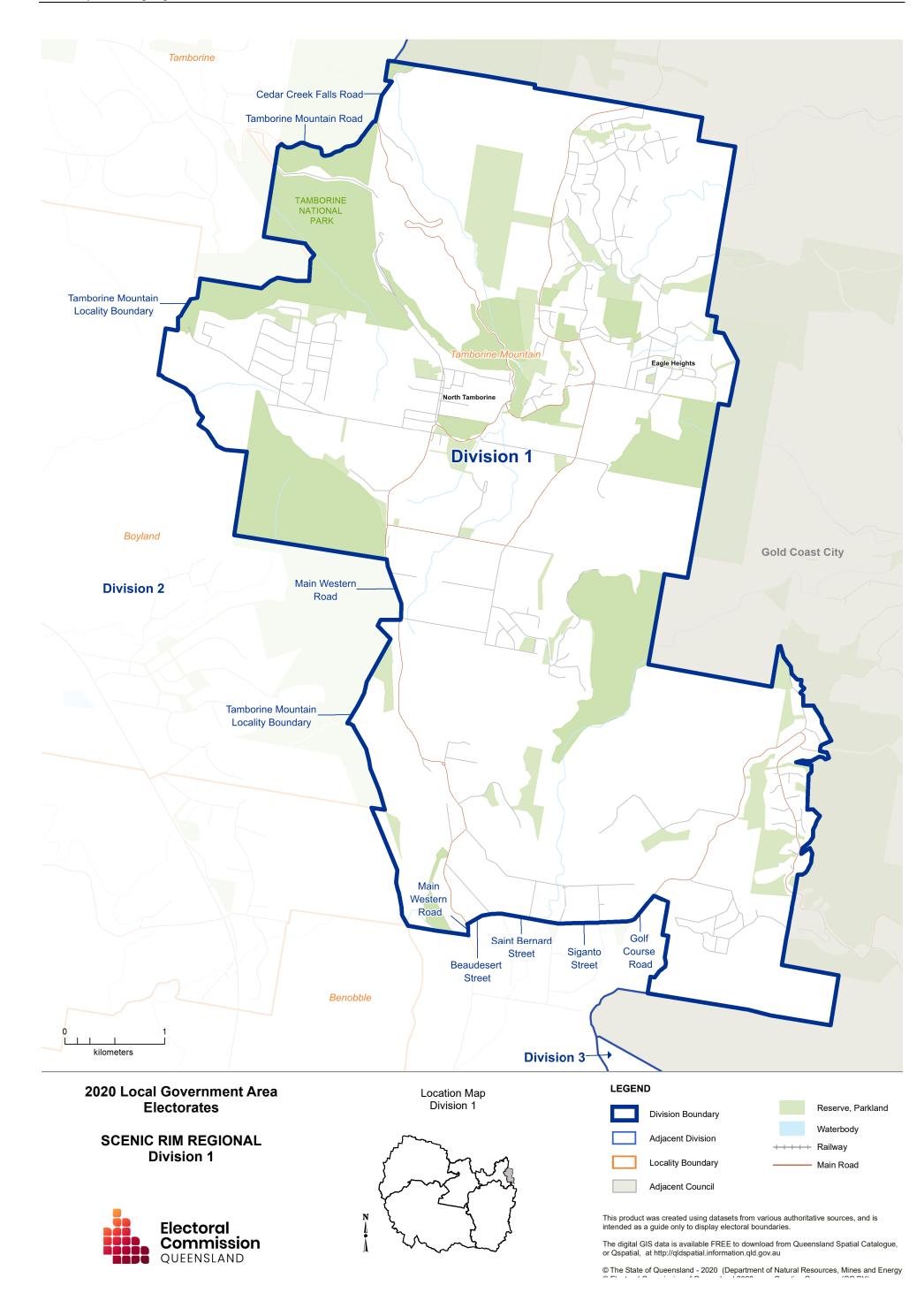


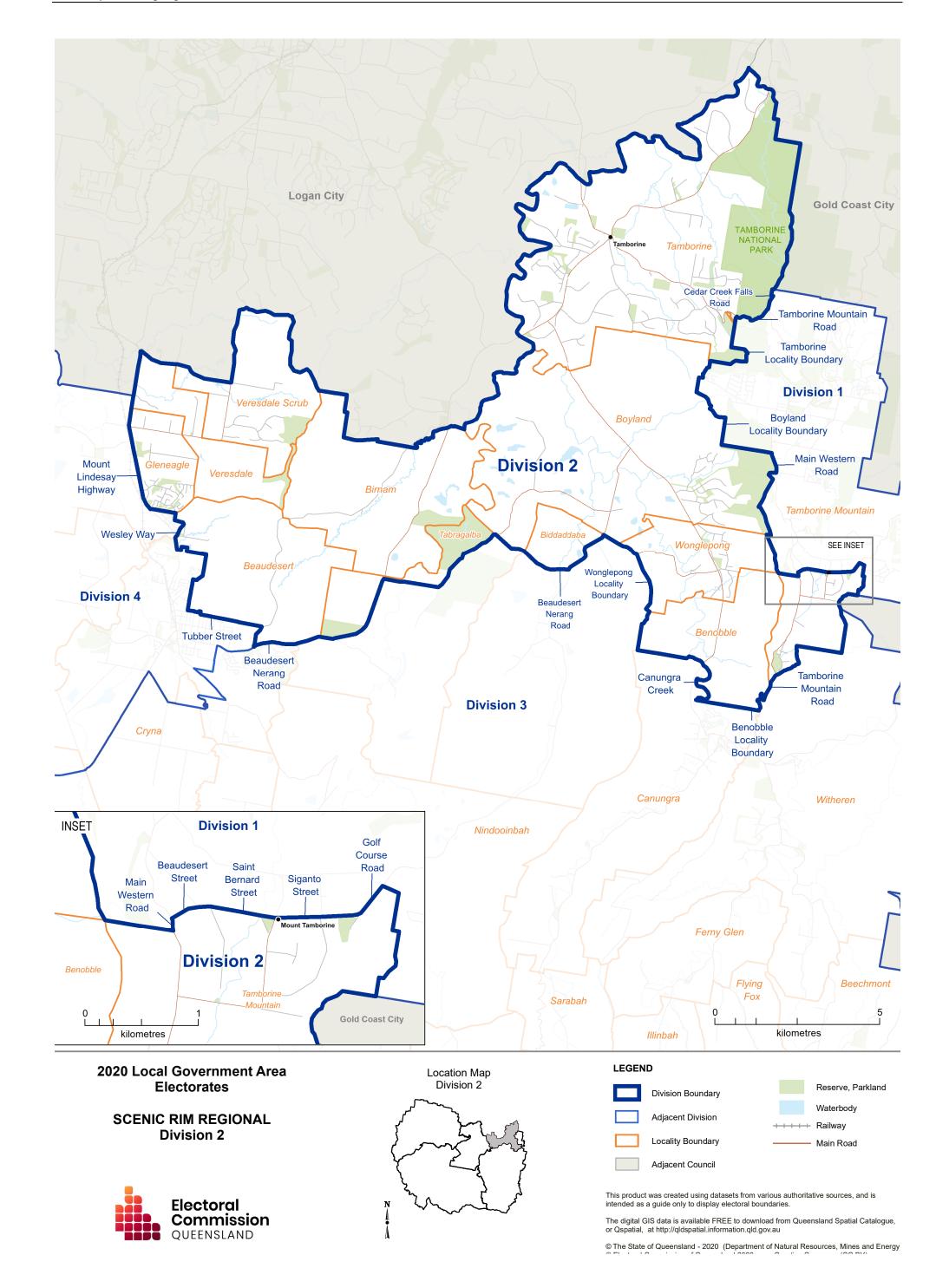
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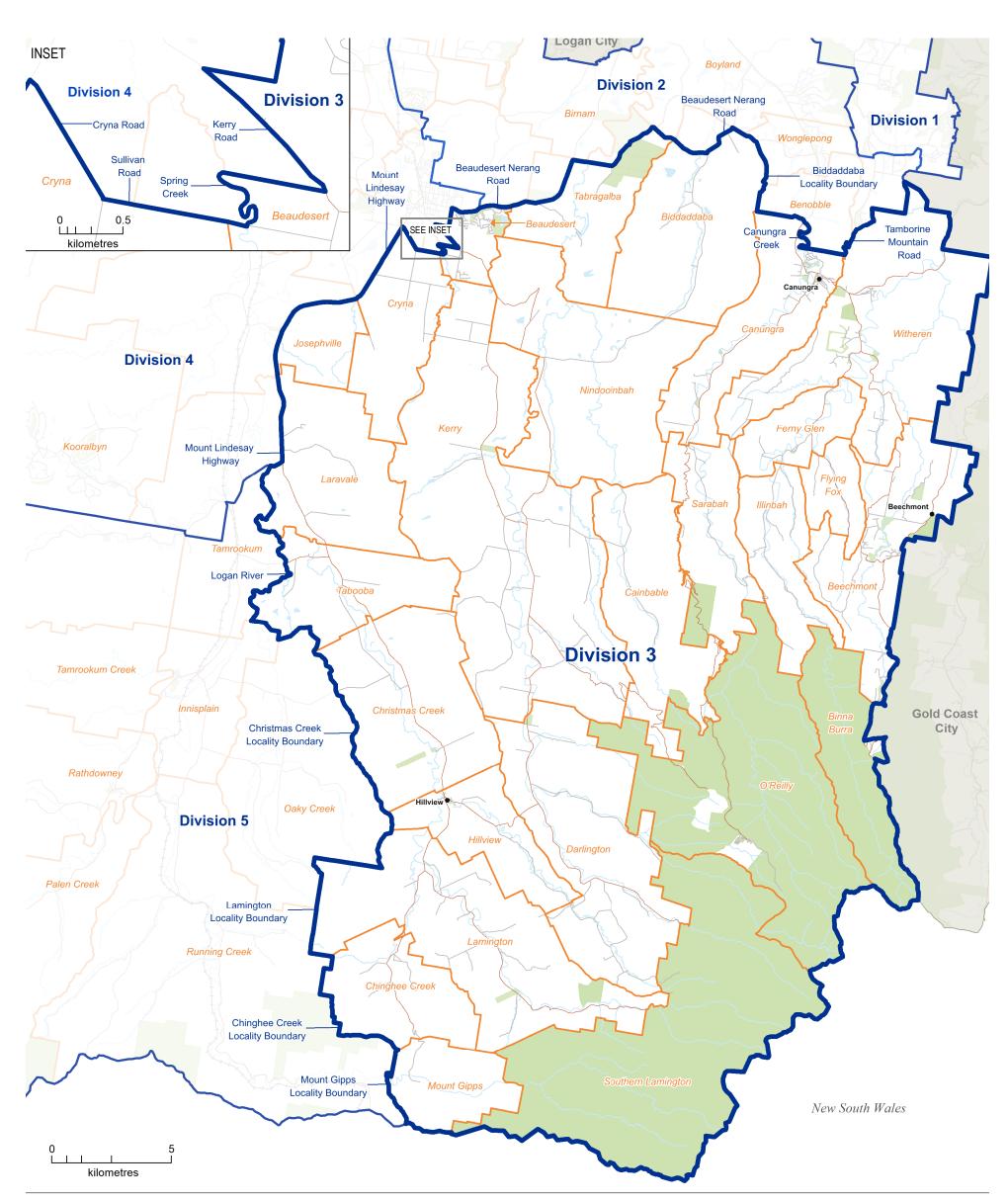
The digital GIS data is available FREE to download from Queensland Spatial Catalogue, or Qspatial, at http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au

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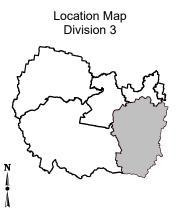


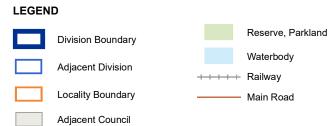


2020 Local Government Area Electorates

SCENIC RIM REGIONAL Division 3



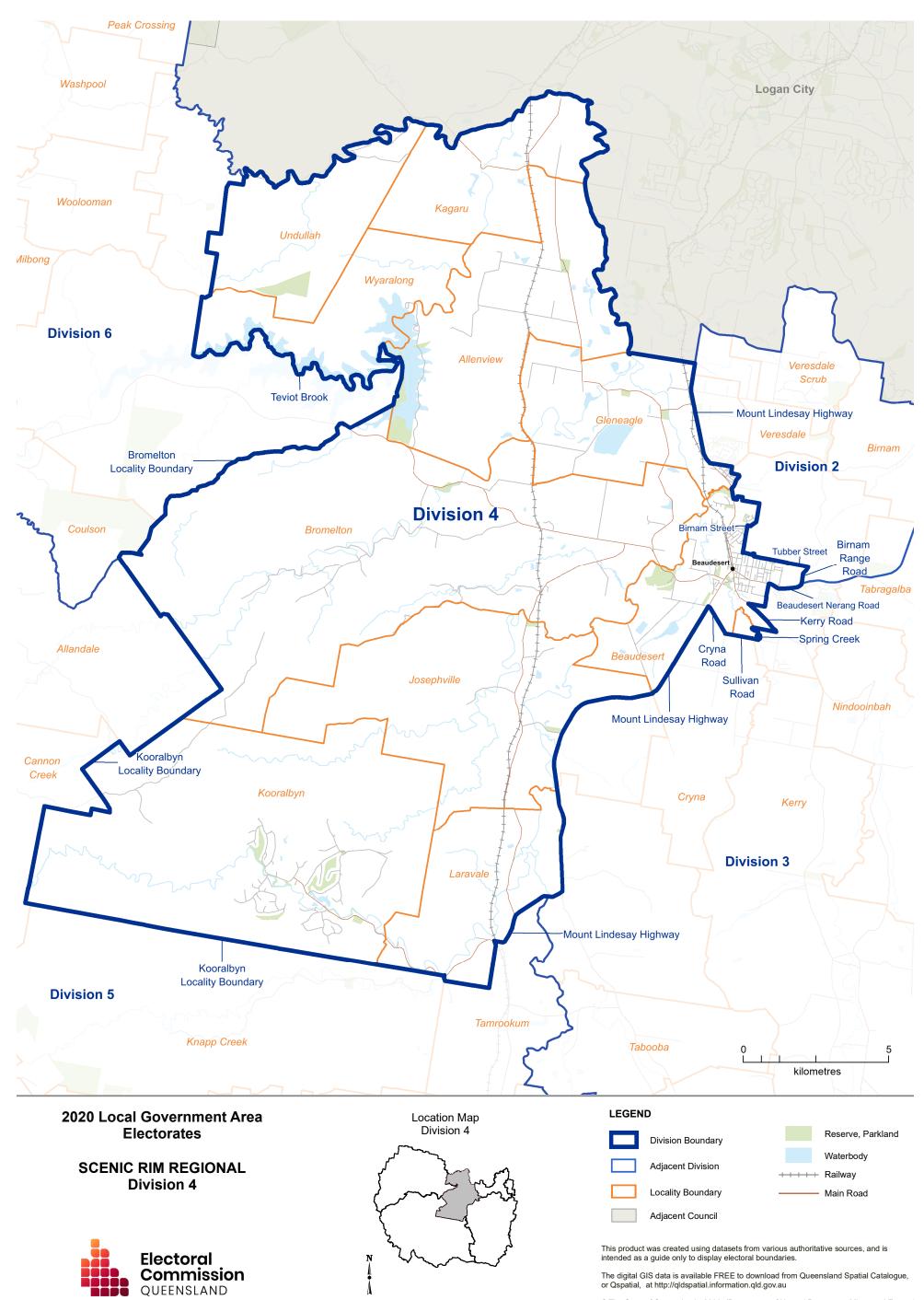




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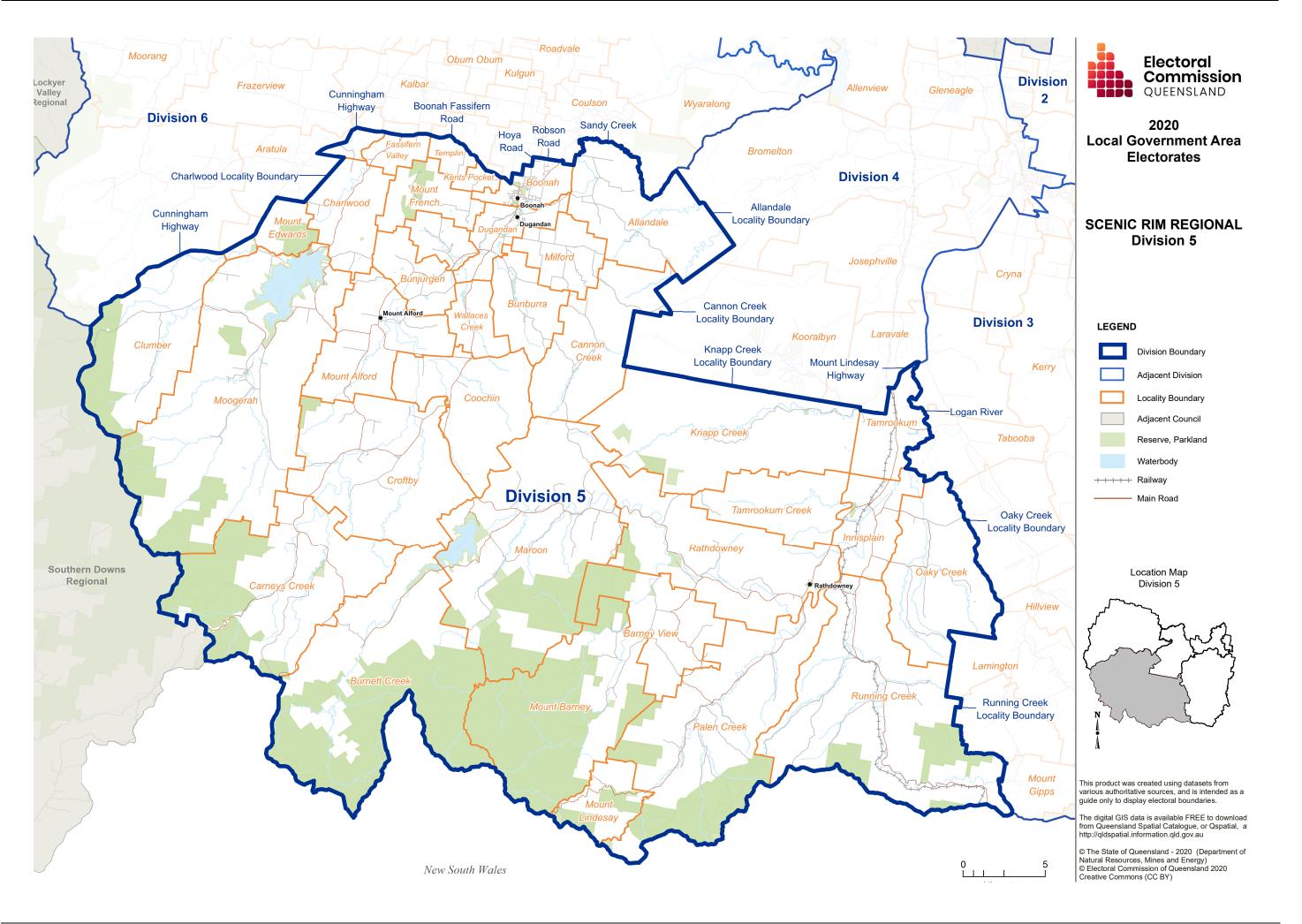
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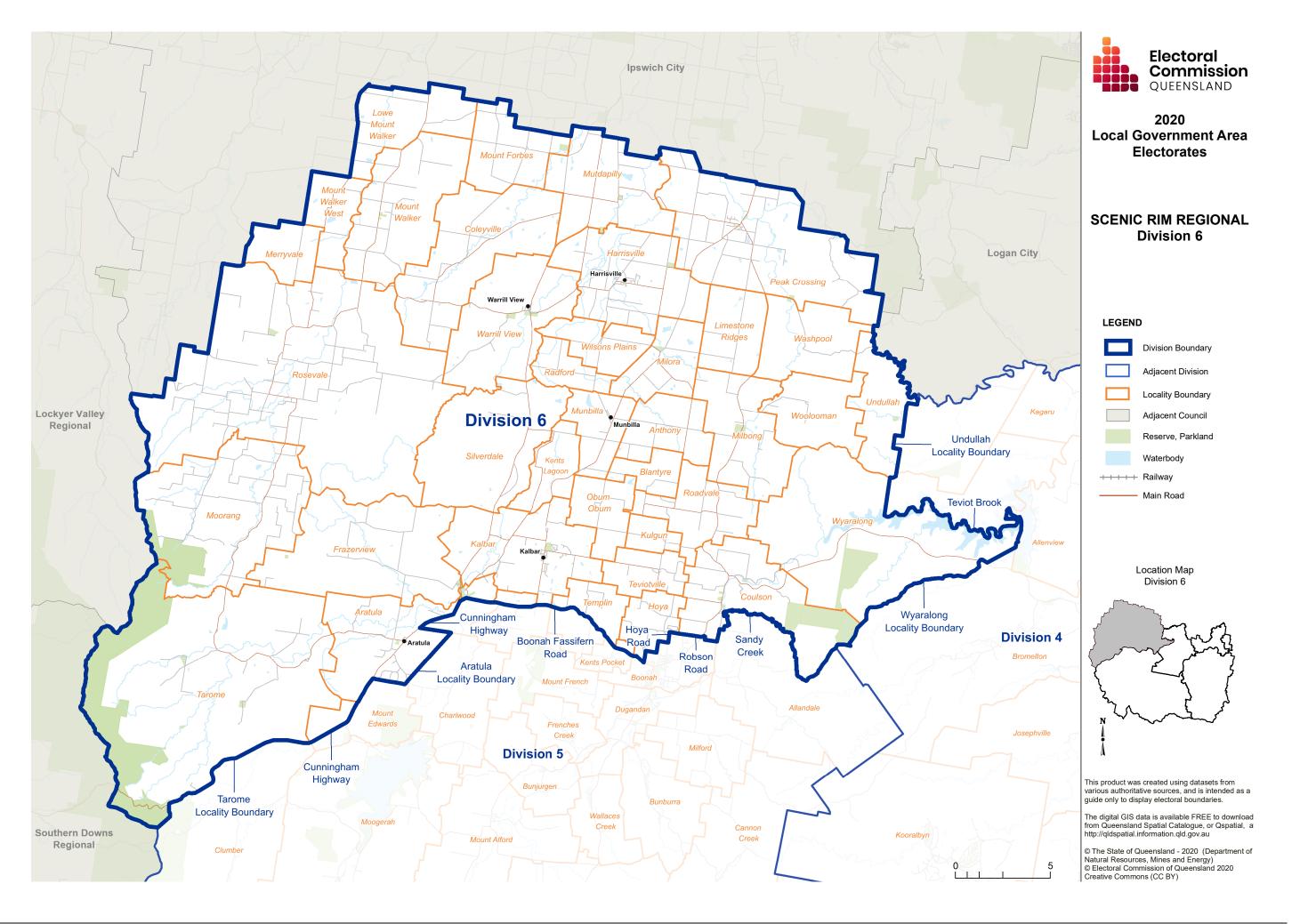
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10.5 Councillor Remuneration 2023-2024

Executive Officer: General Manager Council Sustainability

Item Author: General Manager Council Sustainability

Attachments:

1. Local Government Remuneration Commission Annual Report 2021-2022 🗓 🖾

Executive Summary

The Local Government Remuneration Commission (Commission) has concluded its annual review of the categories of local governments, and the assignment of local governments to categories. In addition, the Commission determined the levels of remuneration for Mayors, Deputy Mayors and Councillors of Queensland local governments as required by section 177(c) of the *Local Government Act 2009* (Act) and Chapter 8, Division 1 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Regulation).

These findings are contained in the Local Government Remuneration Commission Annual Report 2021-2022.

Recommendation

That:

- 1. Council receive the Local Government Remuneration Commission's Annual Report 2021-2022; and
- 2. Council adopt the Local Government Remuneration Commission's Remuneration Schedule effective from 1 July 2023 for the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors.

Previous Council Considerations / Resolutions

Following the release of the Local Government Remuneration Commission Annual Report and its determinations, Council is then required to make a resolution for the remuneration payable for the next financial year.

At the Ordinary Meeting held on 21 June 2022 (Item 10.10), Council resolved to:

- 1. Receive the Local Government Remuneration Commission's Annual Report 2020-2021; and
- 2. Adopt the Local Government Remuneration Commission's Remuneration Schedule effective from 1 July 2022 for the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors.

At the Ordinary Meeting held on 9 February 2021 (Item 10.8), Council resolved to adopt the Local Government Remuneration Commission's determined Remuneration Schedule effective from 1 July 2021 for the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors.

At the Ordinary Meeting held on 22 June 2020 (following the Mayor Minute tabled on 8 June 2020), Council adopted the resolution:

"That Council, having consideration for the current challenges as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic event:

1. Rescind the resolution adopted at the Ordinary Meeting held on 20 January 2020, as follows:

"That Council adopt the Local Government Remuneration Commission's determined Remuneration Schedule effective from 1 July 2020 for the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors";

- 2. Forego the previously adopted increment as per the Local Government Remuneration Commission Schedule for the 2020-2021 financial year; and
- 3. Hold Scenic Rim Regional Council remuneration for Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors at the 2019-2020 values for reconsideration at the next scheduled review."

At the Ordinary Meeting held on 20 January 2020, Council resolved to adopt the Local Government Remuneration Commission's determined Remuneration Schedule effective from 1 July 2020 for the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors.

Report / Background

The Commission is an independent entity established under the Act. Chapter 6, Part 3 of the Act, proclaimed into force on 3 December 2018, established the Local Government Remuneration Commission to assume the remuneration functions of the former Local Government Remuneration and Discipline Tribunal, which ceased to exist on 3 December 2018.

Section 177 of the Act provides the functions of the Commission are:

- To establish the categories of local governments;
- To decide the category to which each local government belongs;
- To decide the maximum amount of remuneration payable to the Councillors in each of the categories; and
- Another function related to the remuneration of Councillors if directed, in writing, by the Minister.

Chapter 8, Part 1, Division 1 of the Regulation sets out the processes of the Commission in deciding the remuneration that is payable to Councillors.

The Regulation requires the Commission to review the categories of local governments once every four years, in the year prior to each quadrennial election, to determine whether the categories and the assignment of local governments to those categories require amendment.

After determining the categories of local governments, the Regulation also requires the Commission to decide annually, before 1 December each year, the maximum amount of remuneration to be paid to Mayors, Deputy Mayors and Councillors in each category from 1 July of the following year.

As required by section 246 of the Regulation, the Commission has prepared a remuneration schedule for various categories of Council for the 2023-2024 financial year, applicable for Scenic Rim Regional Council (Category 3) from 1 July 2023.

The Commission has decided to increase the maximum remuneration levels for Mayors, Deputy Mayors and Councillors by 4.0% from 1 July 2023:

Category 3	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Mayor	\$133,196	\$135,860	\$141,294
Deputy Mayor	\$83,247	\$84,912	\$88,308
Councillor	\$70,759	\$72,174	\$75,061

Section 241 of the Regulation states the Commission must establish categories of local governments to enable the Commission to decide the maximum amounts of remuneration that are payable to Mayors and other Councillors in each of the categories.

Section 247 of the Regulation states that the maximum amount of remuneration payable to a Councillor under the remuneration schedule must be paid to the Councillor, unless the local government, by resolution, decides the maximum amount is not payable to the Councillor.

Section 247 of the Regulation states that Council must make a resolution for the remuneration payable from 1 July of a particular year, before 1 July of that year.

Section 248 of the Regulation allows a local government to make a submission to the Tribunal to vary the remuneration for a Councillor, or Councillors, to a level higher than that stated in the remuneration schedule where the local government considers exceptional circumstances apply. The Tribunal may, but is not required to, consider any such submission. If the Tribunal is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist, the Tribunal may approve payment of a higher amount of remuneration.

Budget / Financial Implications

The development of the 2023-2024 Council budget will need to take into consideration the outcome of this report.

Strategic Implications

Operational Plan

Theme: 3. Open and Responsive Government

Key Area of Focus: Ongoing integrity of Council's practice and processes

Legal / Statutory Implications

This report is in accordance with the requirements of the Act and the Regulation.

Risks

Strategic Risks

The following Level 1 and Level 2 (strategic) risks are relevant to the matters considered in this report:

SR46 Inadequate or lack of Governance (including procurement) Framework (systems, policies, procedures, delegations and controls) in place to ensure compliance by Council's Councillors and Officers with all relevant State and Federal legislation and regulations.

Risk Assessment

Category	Consequence	Likelihood	Inherent Risk Rating	Treatment of risks	Residual Risk Rating
Political Councillors are to be remunerated in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Regulation 2012.	2 Minor	Unlikely	Low	Councillors are remunerated in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Regulation 2012.	Low

Consultation

Nil.

Conclusion

Council must make a resolution for the remuneration payable from 1 July 2023 for the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors.

Local Government Remuneration Commission

Annual Report 2021-22



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Any references to legislation are not an interpretation of the law. They are to be used as a guide only. The information in this publication is general and does not consider individual circumstances or situations. Where appropriate, independent legal advice should be sought.

An electronic copy of this report is available at <u>www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au.</u>

Local Government Remuneration Commission

12 December 2022

The Honourable Steven Miles MP Deputy Premier Minister for State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning 1 William Street Brisbane QLD 4000

Dear Minister

On 30 November 2022, the Local Government Remuneration Commission (Commission) concluded its determination of the levels of remuneration for mayors, deputy mayors and councillors of Queensland local governments (excluding Brisbane City Council) as required by section 177(c) of the *Local Government Act 2009* and Chapter 8, Division 1 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

Our determinations on these matters, together with the Remuneration Schedule to apply from 1 July 2023 are included in the enclosed Report, which we commend to you.

Yours sincerely

Robert (Bob) Abbot OAM Chair Commissioner

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Andrea Ranson Commissioner

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Reimen Hii Commissioner



1.Contents

2022 Report key determinations	6
2. The Commission	11
Formation and composition	
Mr. Robert (Bob) Abbot OAM	
Ms. Andrea Ranson	
Mr. Reimen Hii	
3. Remuneration determination	15
Remuneration determination for councillors	15
Methodology	15
Matters not included in the remuneration schedule	
Pro rata payment	
Remuneration schedule to apply from 1 July 2023	16
4. Matters raised with the Commission during the remuneration	review program_18
Meetings and deputations	18
Table – Summary of 2022 submissions	
5. Other activities of the Commission	32
6. Commission's future priorities	33

2022 Report key determinations

Determination of maximum remuneration levels

The Commission has decided to increase the maximum remuneration levels for mayors, deputy mayors and councillors as follows:

Categories 1, 2 and 3	increase by 4% from 1 July 2023
Categories 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	increase by 3% from 1 July 2023

In making its determination, the Commission considered the following:

- Increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI)¹:
 - for the period September 2022 Quarter:
 - Weighted average of the eight capital cities: 1.8%; Brisbane: 1.8%
 - for the 12 months to the September quarter 2022:
 - Weighted average of the eight capital cities: 7.3%; Brisbane: 7.9%
 - for the period June 2022 Quarter:
 - Weighted average of the eight capital cities: 1.8% per cent; Brisbane: 2.1%
 - o for the 12 months to the June quarter 2022:
 - Weighted average of the eight capital cities: 6.1%; Brisbane: 7.3%
- Increases in the Wage Price Index (WPI) for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 as compared to the financial year ending 30 June 2021²:
 - (All Industries) Australia: 2.6%; Queensland: 2.9%
 - (Public Sector) Australia: 2.1%; Queensland: 2.7%
- Average Weekly Earnings for the period of May 2021 to May 20223:
 - (All Industries) Australia: 2.0%; Queensland: 3.5%
 - (Public Sector) Australia: 3.0% Queensland: 5.6%
- As in previous years, the Commission considered the Brisbane City Council's Independent Councillor Remuneration Tribunal (ICRT) remuneration determination as a potentially relevant factor. In March 2022, the ICRT determined that the base rate for a Brisbane City Council Councillor be increased by 2.5% effective from 1 June 2022.

¹ Source: Consumer Price Index (report), September quarter 2022, Consumer Price Index (report), March quarter 2022, Queensland Government Statisticians Office, Queensland Treasury.

² Source: Wage Price Index, Australia, June 2022, Australian Bureau of Statistics (previously cat 6345.0)

³ Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, May 2022, Australian Bureau of Statistics (previously cat 6302.0); Average weekly earnings, Queensland and Australia, 1981–82 to 2021–22 (table), 19 August

^{2022,} Queensland Government Statisticians Office, Queensland Treasury.

- The determination of the Queensland Independent Remuneration Tribunal (QIRT) on 31 May 2021 to increase the Base and Additional Salary rates for members of the legislative assembly by:
 - o 0% with effect on and from 1 September 2019;
 - 2.0% with effect on and from 1 September 2021;
 - 2.25% with effect on and from 1 March 2022; and
 - 2.5% with effect on and from 1 September 2022.
- On 1 March 2021, the Queensland Industrial Relations Commission (QIRC) made Wages Determination: Certification of Salary Schedules (Wages Determination) which varied the State Government Entities Certified Agreement 2019 (the 2019 Certified Agreement) to:
 - set the salary rate for public service employees under the core agreement at
 September 2021 as the award rate current at that time (this will be the rate upon which annual increases will be made);
 - align the salary increase dates for public service employees as follows:
 - 2.5% wage increase from 1 September 2019;
 - 2.5% wage increase from 1 September 2021;
 - 2.5% wage increase from 1 March 2022; and
 - 2.5% wage increase from 1 September 2022.
- Determination of the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal of Western Australia dated 7 April 2022: that remuneration, fees, and annual allowance ranges provided to CEOs and elected members be increased by 2.5%.
- Decision of the New South Wales Local Government Remuneration Tribunal Determination and Annual Report dated 20 April 2022: to apply a 2.0% increase in the minimum and maximum fees applicable in each category and that the current allocation of councils into the current categories of councils is appropriate.
- Decision of the Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal dated 7 March 2022: new base levels and increases for 5 years from 18 December 2021, for mayors, deputy mayors and councillors, as set out in tables 1-13 of Allowance payable to Mayors, Deputy Mayors, and Councillors (Victoria) Determination No. 01/2022.
- In Tasmania, the remuneration for local government councillors is automatically increased under the provisions of the Local Government (General) Regulations 2015. The increase, effective 1 November 2022, is an automatic indexation of local government allowances provided for under the Local Government Act 1993 (Tas) by multiplying the allowances for the previous year by the inflationary factor (determined by calculating the current year's June quarter Wage Price Index divided by the previous years' June Wage Price Index).
- In the Northern Territory, the allowances for local government council members are indexed by CPI (Darwin) at 1 July each year.

- The Commission also considered the impact of inflation and relative volatility of CPI in the past twelve (12) months, along with:
 - the Commission's inability to predict changes in CPI in the short or long term;
 - the potential differential impact of CPI changes across various parts of Queensland (including rural and remote regions); and
 - whether in a significantly inflationary environment remuneration should match inflation, and the potentially differential impact on sustainability in different parts of the State.
- The application of principles of consistency and austerity, when reviewing wages in the public sector.
- The continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, global trade tensions, and the ongoing impact and disruption caused by extreme or natural weather events impacting many parts of the State.
- The impact on communities of global supply chain shortages and disruption.
- The impact on communities of global transition to renewable energy sources, climate change and sustainability.
- Anecdotal evidence of:
 - 'communities in transition', changing demographics and population movement, resilience and sustainability challenges and opportunities;
 - rapid trade and infrastructure diversification, and the potential for disproportionate impact throughout communities;
 - uncertainty and the cost to communities of ensuring sustainability, trade diversification and investment in infrastructure and innovation; and
 - the Commission's observation of a generally increasing call for role recognition through remuneration, particularly with regard to attracting and retaining reasonable and diverse mayoral and councillor candidates, along with the desire to foster and keep local talent, by creating competitive career path opportunities.
- The disparity in actual dollar terms between the remuneration paid to Mayors and councillors from the smaller rural, regional, and remote communities versus those residing in the larger or more metropolitan communities as was highlighted for the Commission through written and oral deputations this year.
- The gap between the remuneration (in real dollar/wage terms) payable to Mayors and Councillors in Categories 1 to 3, compared to those Mayors and Councillors in Categories 4 to 8, notwithstanding the work being carried out by local governments generally in Categories 1 to 3 is no less important as those in Categories 4 to 8. This is an issue the Commission will continue to consider as part of its general and category review in 2023.

- The impact of the unforeseen significant rise in inflation, interest rates and CPI, and the disproportionately greater impact it has had on the communities in rural, remote, and regional areas since the start of the 2022 calendar year, as observed and reported to the Commission.
- The current observed volatility and uncertainty regarding inflation, and the impact of this on councils and their constituents.
- The importance of maintaining wages growth in a sustainable and fiscally responsible manner, while measures are being taken by other government authorities to combat inflation.
- The need to ensure financial sustainability of local governments and the diverse communities they serve.
- Local governments' role in Queensland's economic development and innovation.

The Commission gratefully acknowledges the increased number of submissions it received this year which have assisted in its discharge of its statutory obligations.

Councillor advisors

The Commission did not receive any direction or request to make recommendations relating to councillor advisors in the period between 1 December 2021 to 30 November 2022.

Category review and future actions

The Act requires the Commission to review the categories of local governments once every four years, in the year prior to each quadrennial election. The next review of the categories is due in 2023.

In its 2019 report, the Commission determined not to make any category changes to the categories of local government.

In its 2019 and subsequent reports, the Commission stated its intention to undertake an analysis of the categories and category system in the period 2021-2023, with the intention of commencing after the 2021 quadrennial Queensland Local Government Elections. This anticipated analysis was delayed due to the impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic. COVID-19 inevitably resulted in an increased focus on other priorities for Queensland local government. The Commission commends all local government members for their on-going contribution to their communities and the State of Queensland in the recent and consecutively challenging years,

The Commission has advised of its intention to proceed with a general review of categories and the category system during 2023, and will engage with, and invite submissions from, councils and stakeholders commencing in early 2023. The

Commission expects that in addition to the category review due in December 2023, that the Commission will conduct a general review of its methodology in determining its maximum remuneration and categories in early 2023. After the scope of the general review has been formulated, the Commission will also invite submissions from councils and stakeholders to assist it in its general review.

To that end, the Commission intends to issue practice directions to assist councils and stakeholders to engage with, and make relevant submissions, to the Commission to inform and assist in the discharge of the Commission's statutory functions.

2. The Commission

Formation and composition

The Local Government Remuneration Commission (the Commission) is an independent entity established under the *Local Government Act 2009* (the Act). On 1 October 2019, His Excellency the Governor, acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council, approved three new appointees to the Commission for a term of four years.

This is the fourth report of the new Commission, and the sixteenth report including the reports of the former Local Government Remuneration and Discipline Tribunal and the Local Government Remuneration Tribunal.

The current Chair and Commissioners of the Commission are:

Mr. Robert (Bob) Abbot OAM

Chair

Mr. Abbot has extensive experience in the local government sector with 32 years as an elected councillor and mayor. Mr. Abbot has experience working at state and national local government organizations and has held board and panel positions, including Deputy Chair of the South East Queensland Council of Mayors, Director of the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ), and Director of the Australian Local Government Association. Mr. Abbot has been a mentor for newly elected mayors on behalf of the LGAQ, with a particular focus on mentoring Queensland Indigenous mayors.

In the Australia Day 2021 Honours List, Mr. Abbot was the recipient of an Order of Australia (OAM) for his service to local government and to the communities of Noosa and the Sunshine Coast.

Ms. Andrea Ranson

Commissioner

Ms. Ranson is a lawyer experienced in public and private sector business and governance. Ms. Ranson brings substantial legal experience in business and commercial law, industrial relations, dispute resolution, justice, and ethics. Ms Ranson is also passionate about regional development, communities, and sustainability. Ms. Ranson is a Nationally Accredited Mediator currently working with the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) and is a member of the Queensland Department of Justice & Attorney-General Dispute Resolution Panel. Ms. Ranson is also now in her second term as a Non-Executive Director appointed to the Board of North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation, a government owned corporation. Ms. Ranson is Chair of the Corporate Governance & Planning Committee and a Member of the Audit & Financial Risk Management Committee of that Board. Ms. Ranson holds a Master of Laws (LLM), Bachelor of Laws (Hons) and Bachelor of Arts from Monash University. She is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Directors (GAICD) and a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia (FGIA).

Mr. Reimen Hii Commissioner

Mr. Hii is a barrister and Nationally Accredited Mediator. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Arts. He is a practicing lawyer with extensive knowledge in public administration and community affairs, and a particular interest in civil and commercial law. Mr. Hii is experienced in professional discipline matters, including investigations, public administration, corporate and public governance, public sector ethics and finance. Mr. Hii has a culturally and linguistically diverse background and experience working with diverse communities. Mr. Hii has previously been recognized as Australian Young Lawyer of the Year by the Law Council of Australia, in recognition of his significant contribution to access to justice and diversity advocacy. Mr Hii provides a deep understanding of diversity and brings well respected analytic skill, together with legal and business acumen to the role.

Remuneration responsibilities

Chapter 6, Part 3 of the Act, proclaimed into force on 3 December 2018, established the Local Government Remuneration Commission to assume the remuneration functions of the former Local Government Remuneration and Discipline Tribunal which ceased to exist on 3 December 2018.

Section 177 of the Act provides the functions of the Commission are:

- to establish the categories of local governments, and
- to decide the category to which each local government belongs, and
- to decide the maximum amount of remuneration payable to the councillors in each of the categories, and
- to consider and make recommendations to the Minister about the following matters relating to councillor advisors—

(i) whether or not to prescribe a local government under section 197D(1)(a);

(ii) the number of councillor advisors each councillor of a local government may appoint;

(iii) the number of councillor advisors a councillor of the council under the City of Brisbane Act 2010 may appoint; and

• another function related to the remuneration of councillors if directed, in writing, by the Minister.

Chapter 8, Part 1, Division 1 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Regulation) sets out the processes of the Commission in deciding the remuneration that is payable to councillors.

The Regulation requires the Commission to review the categories of local governments once every four years, in the year prior to each quadrennial election, to determine whether the categories and the assignment of local governments to those categories require amendment.

After determining the categories of local governments, the Regulation also requires the Commission to decide annually, before 1 December each year, the maximum amount of remuneration to be paid to mayors, deputy mayors and councillors in each category from 1 July of the following year.

In addition, section 248 of the Regulation allows a local government to make a submission to the Commission to vary the remuneration for a councillor, or councillors, to a level higher than that stated in the remuneration schedule where the local government considers exceptional circumstances apply. The Commission may, but is not required to, consider any such submission. If the Commission is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist, the Commission may approve payment of a higher amount of remuneration.

CAL GOVERNMENT REMUNERATION COMMISSION | ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22

On 12 October 2021, the *Electoral and Other Legislation (Accountability, Integrity and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021* and section 197A of the *Local Government Act 2009* came into force. These changes formed part of the Queensland Government rolling reform agenda in the local government sector to further strengthen transparency, accountability and integrity measures that apply to the system of local government in Queensland.

Section 197A of the Act established requirements for councils that wish to employ councillor advisors and councillor administrative support staff to assist councillors complete their duties. The role of councillor advisors is currently restricted to Brisbane City Council and to those councils within category 4 to 8 as prescribed by this Commission.

The requirements in relation to the appointment of councillor advisors include the following:

- must vote to pass a resolution to create councillor advisor positions (except Brisbane City Council)
- appoint advisor, at the discretion of councillors and only until the councillor's term ends, unless re-appointed by a new councillor
- must report the costs of councillor advisors to the community, for example through the council's annual report.

Requirements for councillor advisors include the following:

- they must submit registers of interests and keep them up-to-date
- they must follow a new Code of conduct for councillor advisors in Queensland
- they must comply with the local government principles and can be found guilty of integrity offences.

A dedicated telephone hotline (o7 3452 6747) has been established by the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning to respond to any questions regarding councillor advisors. The hotline is available between the hours of 8.30am to 5.00pm, Monday to Friday.

Alternatively, email enquiries can be forwarded to <u>lgreforms@dsdilp.qld.gov.au</u>.

The Commission is yet to receive any submissions or enquiries in relation to councillor advisors as at the date of its determination.

3.Remuneration determination

Remuneration determination for councillors

As required by section 246 of the Regulation the Commission has prepared a remuneration schedule for the 2022-2023 financial year, applicable from 1 July 2023 (the Schedule), which appears below.

Arrangements have been made to publish the Schedule in the Queensland Government Gazette and for this Report to be printed and presented to the Minister for Local Government.

Methodology

The Commission had regard to the matters in section 244 and 247 (2), (5) of the Regulation in determining the Schedule. The Commission also noted and had regard to the matters listed on pages 6 to 10 of this Report to determine the appropriate maximum remuneration in each category of local government.

Matters not included in the remuneration schedule

During the 2022 consultation period, the Whitsunday Regional Council sought clarification in relation to whether a mechanism may be implemented to ensure that Mayors and Councillors remuneration is suspended when campaigning for Federal political office, similar to the provisions which are provided for in s.160B of the Act for Mayors and Councillors campaigning for State political office.

Whitsunday Regional Council also requested the introduction of additional remuneration rates for Acting Mayors and Acting Deputy Mayors for prolonged relief arrangements (e.g., paid at 80% of the scheduled rate for periods in excess of a four-week vacancy or absence).

The Commission notes that the submission is not a request for approval for a specific councillor to remunerated at a level more than the maximum amount payable under the Schedule, or in relation to categories of local government generally. The Commission considers that it is unable to issue any determination about the remuneration payable to sitting Mayors or Councillors who are running for office in Federal elections as this is a matter that is outside the Commission's statutory functions. The Commission also does not have the power to approve remuneration at an amount lower than in the Schedule.

The Commission nevertheless notes the submission regarding potential inconsistency between candidates for State elections and Federal elections, and will refer this matter back to the Department for further consideration.

The Commission has informed Whitsunday Regional Council of this determination.

Pro rata payment

Should an elected representative hold a councillor position for only part of a financial year, they are only entitled to remuneration to reflect the portion of the year served.

Remuneration schedule to apply from 1 July 2023

		Remuneratio (from 1 July 2	on determined 2023)	
		(\$ per annum; s		
Category	Local governments assigned to	Mayor	Deputy mayor	Councillor
	categories			
Category	Aurukun Shire Council	\$114,801	\$66,231	\$57,400
1	Balonne Shire Council			
	Banana Shire Council			
(see Note	Barcaldine Regional Council			
2)	Barcoo Shire Council			
	Blackall-Tambo Regional Council			
	Boulia Shire Council			
	Bulloo Shire Council			
	Burdekin Shire Council			
	Burke Shire Council			
	Carpentaria Shire Council			
	Charters Towers Regional Council			
	Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council			
	Cloncurry Shire Council			
	Cook Shire Council			
	Croydon Shire Council			
	Diamantina Shire Council			
	Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council			
	Douglas Shire Council			
	Etheridge Shire Council			
	Flinders Shire Council			
	Goondiwindi Regional Council			
	Hinchinbrook Shire Council			
	Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council			
	Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council			
	Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council			
	Longreach Regional Council			
	Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council			
	McKinlay Shire Council			
	Mornington Shire Council			
	Murweh Shire Council			
	Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council			
	North Burnett Regional Council			
	Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council			
	Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council			
	Paroo Shire Council			

CAL GOVERNMENT REMUNERATION COMMISSION | ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22

16

Category	Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council Quilpie Shire Council Richmond Shire Council Torres Shire Council Torres Strait Island Regional Council Winton Shire Council Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council Mareeba Shire Council	\$132,461	\$79,478	\$66,231
2	Mount Isa City Council Somerset Regional Council			
Category 3	Cassowary Coast Regional Council Central Highlands Regional Council Gympie Regional Council Isaac Regional Council Livingstone Shire Council Lockyer Valley Regional Council Maranoa Regional Council Noosa Shire Council Scenic Rim Regional Council South Burnett Regional Council Southern Downs Regional Council Tablelands Regional Council Western Downs Regional Council Whitsunday Regional Council	\$141,294	\$88,308	\$75,061
Category 4	Bundaberg Regional Council Fraser Coast Regional Council Gladstone Regional Council Rockhampton Regional Council	\$166,171	\$109,324	\$96,204
Category 5	Cairns Regional Council Mackay Regional Council Redland City Council Toowoomba Regional Council	\$192,410	\$131,187	\$113,698
Category 6	Ipswich City Council Townsville City Council	\$218,647	\$148,681	\$131,187
Category 7	Logan City Council Moreton Bay Regional Council Sunshine Coast Regional Council	\$244,886	\$169,671	\$148,681
Category 8	Gold Coast City Council	\$271,124	\$188,038	\$161,799

Notes to the remuneration schedule

In its 2014 report the then Tribunal explained the rationale behind the adoption of a system of remuneration which comprised a base payment (of two thirds of the annual remuneration) and a monthly payment based upon attendance at, and participation in, the 12 mandated council meetings.

Note 1 The monetary amounts shown are the per annum figures to apply from 1 July 2023. If an elected representative only serves for part of a full financial year (that is, 1 July to 30 June) they are only entitled to a pro rata payment to reflect the portion of the year served.

Note 2 For councillors in category 1 councils, a base payment of \$38,266.67 is payable for the 12 months commencing on 1 July 2023. A meeting fee of \$1,594.44 per calendar month (or fortnightly equivalent) is payable for attendance at, and participation in, scheduled meetings of council subject to certification by the mayor and/or chief executive officer of the council. Mayors and deputy mayors in category 1 councils are to receive the full annual remuneration level shown.

4. Matters raised with the Commission during the remuneration review program

A summary table of submissions made to the Commission during the review period and the Commission's determination is provided below.

Meetings and deputations

Local governments were provided with the opportunity to engage with the Commission at the Annual Conference of the LGAQ at the Cairns Convention Centre held from 17 to 19 October 2022.

Central Highlands, Gladstone, Isaac, Somerset, Western Downs and Whitsunday Regional Councils, and Douglas Shire Council, provided the Commission with oral deputations during the 2022 LGAQ Conference in Cairns.

Local governments were also given an opportunity to provide written submissions to the Commission. The Commission determined and advised councils that the date for written submissions would close on 4 November 2022.

Nine written submissions were received by 4 November 2022: from the Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council, Toowoomba Regional Council, Whitsunday Regional Council, Western Downs Regional Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Mackay Regional Council, Central Highlands Regional Council, and Somerset Regional Council.

In making its determination, the Commission had regard to all submissions it received, together with the matters on pages 6 to 10 of this report.

Key points raised with the Commission during the 2022 review period included:

- increasing demands on councils in relation to innovation and sustainability;
- increasing demands on councils in relation to trade diversification and industry engagement, particularly in light of the global move towards renewable energy sources;
- role and career recognition, through remuneration, particularly in attracting and retaining diverse and reasonable mayoral and councillor candidates;
- role and career recognition, through remuneration, in order to attract greater diversity in age, and to support regional communities in developing and keeping local talent
- potential recognition of innovation;
- the impact of the sudden increase in inflation over the last 12 months on all local governments, and the disproportionate effect on those on lower wages, as well as those from rural, regional and remote communities.
- the current observed volatility and uncertainty regarding inflation, and the impact of this on councils and their constituents.
- continuing concerns for the future and sustainability of their communities and community constituents, economic growth, development, and sustainability.

especially with global transition to renewables in mind and significant uncertainty around future large infrastructure changes required to meet new demands.

Table – Summary of 2022 submissions

1	Date received	<u>Written Submission</u> on 10 October 2022 Oral Submission on 17 October 2022 LGAQ Conference
	Received from	Western Device Designal Council
		<u>Western Downs Regional Council</u> : CEO Jodie Taylor
		Councillor Paul McVeigh
		Deputy Mayor Andrew Smith
	Summary of submission	Council is currently identified by the LGRC as a category g council. Council submitted that it be elevated to Category 4 The following factors were relied upon in Council's submission
		 Size, Geographical & Environmental terrain of Western Downs RC is extensive and Council covers >38,000km2 and comprises six principal towns – Chinchilla, Dalby Jandowae, Miles, Tara and Wandoan – with 23 smaller town: and 99 communities. Significant travel is required in orde for Councillors to fulfill their duties, and provide Representation across the region, particularly at communit and business events.
		 Councillors hold additional portfolio responsibilitie linked to key council business functions and the corporat plan, carrying additional responsibilities and constraints o Councillor's time.
		3. Population, demographics, spread of population & exten of services provided are important considerations for Council. Council submitted that its population unlike man other regional areas, has expanded rapidly with 56% growth in migration from urban areas in last 12 months. The Region was one of top 5 LGAs in Australia (and only LGA in Qld achieving this level of migration increase. Managing of principle towns, 23 smaller towns and 99 communitie creates significant challenges in service delivery, additional budget and financial management complexity, as well a significant asset and infrastructure management outside of the scope of a Category 3 Council, in particularl highlighting that Council has the Largest road network in Qld – 7,500km of local roads and 2,500km of state/federar roads managed by council; 20 water schemes; 7 sewerag schemes; 18 transfer stations and landfills; gas reticulation network; over 1000 buildings; 116,000 hectares of stoc routes; large network of parks & open spaces; 8 airpor facilities; saleyards business - throughput over 230,000
		head per annum. Council submitted these factors requir significant time spent on strategic development, buildin skills, knowledge and understanding the diversity o

	services delivered by council in region. Diverse range of business activities unique for council size.
	4. Strong regional economic growth, investment and consistently high employment - GRP (region) grown 34% in 5 years - \$4.31B.
	5. High confidence in regional development having approval for 23 solar farms (6 operational and 1 under construction), 3 wind farms (1 operational and 3 approved), approved renewable-based hydrogen plant; and the largest battery plant in Qld (more proposed).
	6. Existing and growing trade –coal mines, gas or coal powered plants, strong and growing gas resources sector; intensive agriculture growth (42% of national feed lot capacity; 57 feedlots operating; highly developed and productive agricultural base); 123 manufacturing businesses with total sales volume of \$696M in 2021 = 100% increase in 5 years. Council submitted that continued economic growth places greater responsibilities upon mayor and councillors to understand and manage the diverse development occurring withing region and strategic needs of community.
	7. Financial sustainability - Council operates on a financially sustainable basis despite five (5) significant flooding events expected to equate to \$170M in regional flood damage funding to be delivered in 18 months.
Request	Change from category 3 to Category 4.
Determination	The Commission will commence its review of categories and the category system in 2023 and take into consideration the matters raised. Council is invited to participate in the 2023 review. No change to the current category pending the Commission's 2023 review.
	The matters raised specifically in the submissions have also been considered by the Commission as part of the 2022 annual review of the maximum remuneration payable to mayors and councillors.
2 Date received	Written Submission on 10 October 2022
Received from	<u>Individual submission:</u> Cr Tim McMahon, Toowoomba Regional Council
Summary of submission	Council is currently identified by the LGRC as a category 5 council. Council submitted that it be elevated to Category 6. The following factors were relied upon in Council's submission:

		 Competitive remuneration terms: Councillor McMahon submitted that as a Councillor in his first term, the role has significant challenges, stress, responsibility, and a lack of job security. Councillor McMahon highlighted that the 2022 Queensland Education EBA resulted in there being greater earning capacity in his previous role as a teacher, together with greater job security than as a Councillor. Council doesn't have divisions and therefore Councillor's have significant travel across Toowoomba's large and diverse LGA. Commitments are often 7 days per week, exceeding regular full time job responsibilities. Comparison to other LGA – for example Ipswich Council which has divisions, with Councillor responsibility for 30,000 constituents vs. 100,000 for Toowoomba. Ipswich is Category 6.
	Request	Change from Category 5 to Category 6.
	Determination	The Commission will commence its review of categories and the category system in 2023 and take into consideration the matters raised. Council is invited to participate in the 2023 review. No change to the current category pending the Commission's 2023 review.
3	Date received	Written Submission on 10 October 2022
	Received from	<u>Individual submission:</u> Cr Alison Jones, Mackay Regional Council
	Summary of submission	 Local Government councillors are the closest to the community and put in long hours that are no different to a state or federal politician. As a third term councillor, concern that the true value of councillors' work is not being considered. The factors relied upon in Councillor Jones' submission included: 1. Councillor income of \$108,000, while performing an average of 50-80 hours per week. Average 50 hour per week post-tax salary equates to approximately \$66,000 per annum or \$24 per hour. Councillor roles are 24/7, with evening calls, weekend work and no overtime to recompense Councillors for their time. 2. Remuneration should fairly reflect role and responsibilities – using the analogy of Council as a company, Councillors are effectively members of a company board with responsibility for budgets exceeding \$100 million per year.

	Request	Consideration be given to these matters when considering Councillor remuneration.
	Determination	The Commission will give consideration to the matters raised when it commences its review of categories and the category system in 2023. The Council is invited to participate in the 2023 review. The matters raised specifically in Cr Jones' submissions have been considered by the Commission as part of its annual review of the maximum remuneration payable to mayors and councillors.
4	Date received	Written Submission on 13 October 2022
	Received from	Individual submission: Cr Jade Wellings, Fraser Coast Regional Council
	Summary of submission	Remuneration for a category 4 Deputy Mayor does not fairly compensate or incentivise Councillors for the additional workload of a Deputy Mayor. Category 4 Mayoral roles have full time assistant support, while Councillors (including the Deputy Mayor) share one assistant.
	Request	An increase in the remuneration for the role of Deputy Mayor.
	Determination	The Commission will commence its review of categories and the category system in 2023 and take into consideration the matters raised. Council is invited to participate in the 2023 review. The matters raised specifically in Cr Jones' submissions have been considered by the Commission as part of its annual review of the maximum remuneration payable to mayors and councillors.
		The matters raised specifically in Cr Jones' submissions have been considered by the Commission as part of its annual review of the maximum remuneration payable to mayors and councillors.
5	Date received	<u>Written Submission</u> on 14 October 2022 <u>Oral Submission</u> on 17 October 2022 LGAQ conference
	Received from	<u>Central Highlands Regional Council</u> : Deputy Mayor Christine Rolfe CEO Sharon Houlihan
	Summary of submission	Remuneration is considered too low to attract high calibre councillor candidates, this ultimately limits the pool of councillor candidates.
		Query whether remuneration should be based on council categories - mayor and councillors of small councils have just

		as complex a job and similar workload as those in medium councils.
		Remuneration is not the complete picture for explaining what a councillor role entails and other aspects for example leave entitlements should be taken into consideration.
		Taxation treatment differs depending on how the role of Councillor is defined.
		The impact of taking leaves of absence is not currently addressed in setting remuneration, this is a complex area for councils.
		Councillor roles / criteria should be defined in a similar way to a normal position description, including duties description, remuneration, skills required to undertake role and conditions (for example, leave entitlements, coverage of expenses, access to child-care, vehicle and so on).
	Request	Consideration be given by the Commission to the matters raised.
	Determination	The Commission will commence its review of categories and the category system in 2023 and take into consideration the matters raised. All Councils are invited to participate in the 2023 review.
		The matters raised specifically in the submission have also been considered by the Commission as part of the 2022 annual review of the maximum remuneration payable to mayors and councillors.
6	Date received	<u>Written Submission</u> on 14 October 2022 <u>Oral Submission</u> on 17 October 2022 LGAQ conference
	Received from	<u>Somerset Regional Council</u> : Mayor Graeme Lehmann Cr Bob Whalley, Cr Sean Choat, Cr Cheryl Gaedtke, Cr Jason Wendt
	Summary of submission	Pre amalgamation Somerset RC was a Category 3 Council. Somerset RC is now a Category 2 Council and should be reinstated to Category 3.
		The following factors were relied upon:
		 Membership to SEQ Council of Mayors - Somerset is the only Local Government in the South East Queensland (SEQ) area which is also a member of the SEQ Council of Mayors, and categorised as a category two (2) Council.

		 Comparison to neighbouring LGR – Councillor participation and workload in fulfilling SEQ duties are the same as neighbouring rural-based councils, for example, Scenic Rim and Lockyer Valley Regional Councils, each of which are category three (3). Existing remuneration metrics require change to reflect effort and participation. Community expectation - there is a high level of community expectation as communities benchmark Council against adjoining densely populated communities, resulting in an increased workload. Councillor remuneration in Somerset has reduced since amalgamation, while Somerset continues to grow, is located in SEQ, and the representation (and workload increased), Changes in legislation have increased scrutiny and burden on elected members. This increased burden needs to be considered.
	Request	Reinstate Council from Category two (2) to Category (3).
	Determination	The Commission will commence its review of categories and the category system in 2023 and take into consideration the matters raised. All Councils are invited to participate in the 2023 review. No change to the current category pending the Commission's 2023 review. The matters raised specifically in the submissions have been also considered by the Commission as part of its annual review of the maximum remuneration payable to mayors and councillors.
7	Date received	<u>Written Submission</u> on 14 October 2022 <u>Oral Submission</u> on 17 October 2022 LGAQ Conference
	Received from	<u>Whitsunday Regional Council</u> : CEO Rod Ferguson Mayor Julie Hall, Deputy Mayor Gary Simpson
	Summary of submission	Consideration is requested to introducing additional remuneration rates for Acting Mayor and Acting Deputy Mayor for prolonged relief arrangements (e.g., paid at 80% of the scheduled rate for periods in excess of a four-week vacancy or absence). Council identified discrepancy in current pay structures with
		reliance upon the following factors:
		 Acting Mayoral or Acting Deputy Mayoral roles do not currently receive compensation for the higher duties. Acting roles have been for extended periods of time to cover leave of absence, for example, a former Deputy

 contest Federal and State roles. Local Government Act 2009 – drafted in a way to cater for acting periods of short duration and does not adequately consider longer term acting roles. The current remuneration structure requires flexibility to allow for unplanned and prolonged vacancies and absences. Remuneration consistency during Federal and State election campaigns – there is currently no mechanism to suspend Mayoral or Deputy Mayor remuneration when contesting Federal elections. This appears to be an anomaly. There should be a mechanism that allows for the removal of access to remuneration as per section 160B of the Act that relates to candidates running for office at a State election. Request Council seeks clarification as to the remuneration payable to Councillors running Federal election campaigns, and that consideration be given to these matters in the Commission's review. Determination The Commission notes that the submission is not a request for approval for a specific councillor to remunerated at a level more than the maximum amount payable under the Schedule, or in relation to categories of local government generally. The Commission considers that it is unable to issue any determination about the remuneration payable to sitting Mayors or Councillors who are running for office in Seederal elections as this is a matter that is outside the Commission's statutory functions. The Commission also does not have the power to approve remuneration at an amount lower than in the Schedule. The Commission nevertheless notes the submission regarding potential inconsistency between candidates for State elections and Federal elections and will refer this matter back to the Department for consideration. As to increasing the amount of compensation payable to councillors in acting Mayoral and Acting Deputy Mayoral roles and long term acting roles generally, the Commission notes that it has the power to con	po ar De As cc ar th a pa	ayors or Councillors who are running for office in Federal ections as this is a matter that is outside the Commission's atutory functions. The Commission also does not have the ower to approve remuneration at an amount lower than in the chedule. We Commission nevertheless notes the submission regarding otential inconsistency between candidates for State elections and Federal elections and will refer this matter back to the epartment for consideration. It to increasing the amount of compensation payable to funcillors in acting Mayoral and Acting Deputy Mayoral roles at it has the power to consider specific request to remunerate specific councillor at an amount more than the maximum syable under the Schedule if there are exceptional
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	Received from	<u>Gladstone Regional Council</u> : Mayor Matt Burnett Deputy Mayor Kahn Goodluck Councillor Natalia Muszkat CEO Leisa Dowling
	Summary of submission	The focus of council's oral submission was recognition of Council roles as full-time, and fair remuneration for full time workload and responsibilities.
		Councillors advocated the importance of fair remuneration for full time councillor roles and consider there is no long term financial security, including in relation to superannuation or long-service benefits.
	Request	Council seeks consideration be given to how remuneration best supports matters such as progression, career recognition and longevity; as well as arrangements for unpaid leave, sick leave, which at the moment it is at the discretion of councillors by resolution
	Determination	The Commission will commence its review of categories and the category system in 2023 and take into consideration the matters raised. All Councils are invited to participate in the 2023 review.
		The matters raised have been also considered by the Commission as part of its annual review of the maximum remuneration payable to mayors and councillors.
9	Date received	Oral Submission on 17 October 2022 LGAQ Conference
	Received from	<mark>Isaac Regional Council</mark> : Deputy Mayor Kellie Vea Vea Mary-Anne Uren CEO Jeff Stewart-Harris
	Summary of submission	Council provided suggestions for changes to the remuneration categories which would explore innovation or amendments. Council representatives relayed the current experience of serving in a councillor role in their local government area. This includes high expectations from the community, industry and other tiers of government to carry out the role. Councillors play a key role in local economic development and yet the role is neither remunerated as a full time role nor at a competitive level with local industry. Added to this is the pressures of lengthy travel time in a dispersed area and the pressures and time commitment of social media as a public figure. There is a distinct lack of incentive for younger community members to enter local government and it is not perceived as a viable career path.

	Request	Council requests the Commission instigate change to remuneration categories with new criteria that encourage councillor role as career path and recognise that the role is no longer a part-time vocation.
	Determination	The Commission will commence its review of categories and the category system in 2023 and take into consideration the matters raised. All Councils are invited to participate in the 2023 review.
		The matters raised have been also considered by the Commission as part of its annual review of the maximum remuneration payable to mayors and councillors.
10	Date received	Oral Submission on 17 October 2022 LGAQ Conference
	Received from	<u>Douglas Shire Council</u> : Mayor Michael Kerr
	Summary of submission	Council advocated that category 1 is not the appropriate classification for council.
		 There are a number of reasons why council feels that the role can no longer be treated or remunerated as part-time: COVID era resulted in council having to manage vaccinations, requirements for businesses, council operations/arrangements. Tackling the increased crime rates in the local government area. The population is increasing to above 13,000 and growing rapidly. Impact of social media and digital access and scrutiny on the role of local government. Increasing threat of legal implications on the role of local government. Increasingly broad skill set required for role in modern local government.
	Request	The Mayor requested that Council be reclassified as category 3 rather than category 1.
	Determination	The Commission will commence its review of categories and the category system in 2023 and take into consideration the matters raised. All Councils are invited to participate in the 2023 review. No change to the current category pending the Commission's 2023 review.
		The matters raised have been also considered by the Commission as part of its annual review of the maximum remuneration payable to mayors and councillors.

11	Date received	Written Submission on 31 October 2022
	Received from	<u>Toowoomba Regional Council:</u> CEO Brian Pidgeon
	Summary of submission	Toowoomba Regional Council is currently a Category 5 Counc and Council observes that the characteristics of Toowoomba R are currently deemed consistent with Cairns, Mackay an Redland Regional / City councils. Council proposes tha Toowoomba is in fact more closely aligned to Ipswich an Townsville City Councils which are both in Category 6.
		Council relied upon the following factors:
		1. Principal Regional Activity Centre - Toowoomba City i vibrant regional capital and regional hub; designated in th South East Queensland Regional Plan 2017 as a Principa Pagional Activity Contro
		Regional Activity Centre. 2. Population Growth - In the next 30 years the population i anticipated to grow by 55,000 with 36,000 new job expected to be created.
		 Western Gateway - Toowoomba also functions as th western gateway – with inland port services trade in and ou of agricultural areas of Darling Down and South West QLD.
		4. Supply Chain significance - Council submitted that the Wellcamp Airport & Toowoomba Bypass has a unique character, role & function. These both service freight the Asian markets; and in the future Melbourne to Brisbane Inland Rail connections to Port of Brisbane.
		 Geographical Area – large area with dispersed populatio specifically one city, and 31 independent towns sprea across 12,937km².
		 Longer than Average Road Network - Council maintains road network which is 3 times longer than the average roa network compared to other category 5 and 6 councils.
		7. Councillor Travel - Councillors are expected to trave extensive distances to meet community expectation. Within its local government area there is approximately 3,350k sealed roads, 3,248km unsealed roads, 162 major structures including 54 ridges; 644km stormwater network 5,225 cross drains; and 577km of footpaths.
		 Contribution to State Economy - Its work is also diverse an has a significant impact on the State economy.
		 Inland Rail Project - Toowoomba RC will be reviewing man large infrastructure projects in the coming decade (of abou \$15M - \$200M). While the full impacts of the Inland Ra project are yet to be determined, it is anticipated to b significant.
		10.Annual Capital Expenditure - Council's average annua capital expenditure over the past five years approximate

	Request Determination	 11. Financial Responsibility - it has a significant comparative level of financial responsibility compared to other category 6 councils. Details are contained within Council's written submission. 12. Spillway Improvements - Two of Council's three dams have been identified as requiring a large investment over the coming years at projected cost of over \$200M to improve spillways. Council advocated that these comparisons warrant the Commission's favourable consideration as factors relevant to reclassification of the currently allocated Category 5 level of remuneration. Considerable information and provided comparative data is available in Council's written submission. Toowoomba Regional Council be reclassified from category 5 to a category 6 council. The Commission will commence its review of categories and
		the category system in 2023 and take into consideration the matters raised. All Councils are invited to participate in the 2023 review. No change to the current category pending the Commission's 2023 review.
12	Date received	Written Submission on 31 October 2022
	Received from	Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council: Acting Chief Executive Officer Kate Gallaway
	Summary of submission	The current remuneration structure does not recognise the additional responsibilities of divisional councillors of amalgamated indigenous councils.
		Council observed that in 2008, five (5) surrounding Indigenous Community Councils, Seisia Island Council, New Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council, Bamaga Island Council, Umagico Aboriginal Shire Council and Injinoo Aboriginal Shire council, were amalgamated to form Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council (NPARC), with NPARC being only one of two councils in the region to be amalgamated <u>and</u> hold Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) land.
		Council submitted that prior to amalgamation, each of the five (5) community councils had a council structure where they had their own chair, deputy and 3 councillors (with the exception of Seisia Island Council, which had a chair and 2 councillors), to make trust and council decisions.

	Council advocated that the structure has been reduced to 1 person to hold the responsibility of these previous 5 communities, leading to a high workload and pressure.
	Council stated that under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> , divisional councillors hold veto rights for decisions relating to trust matters, as the trustee of DOGIT Land. While community forums are established in the legislation for the governance of veto, this has not been practical as it would require a secretary to be funded by NPARC and community members would need to be compensated for their time if expected to be involved in community forums, leading an increased workload on divisional councillors compared to councillors within other Indigenous shire councils.
	Additionally, Council stated that the current remuneration structure does not empower community members into career pathways into the stream of elected members. Further that there are limited opportunities for the younger population to have career pathways in the space of governance of local government. Council argued that the community used to look forward to the leadership and opportunities that were available.
Request	The Commission review the current remuneration structure to ensure that:
	 (a) Local Government can remain a viable career pathway for the future sustainability of our councils; and (b) the remuneration structure recognises the additional responsibilities of divisional councillors of amalgamated indigenous councils.
Determination	The Commission will commence its review of categories and the category system in 2023 and take into consideration the matters raised. All Councils are invited to participate in the 2023 review. No change to the current category pending the Commission's 2023 review.
	The matters raised have been also considered by the Commission as part of its annual review of the maximum remuneration payable to mayors and councillors.

5. Other activities of the Commission

Exceptional circumstances submissions (matters raised under Local Government Regulation 2012, section 248):

Nil.

6. Commission's future priorities

The Commission will invite further submissions from all Councils in early 2023 as part of its general review of categories and the category system. The Commission encourages local government to participate and looks forward to engaging with local government and its stakeholders over the next 12 months.

Further information about the Commission can be located at <u>www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au</u>.

Local Government Remuneration Commission PO Box 15009 City East Qld 4002

1 William Street Brisbane Qld 4000

Email: <u>LGRCenquiries@dsdilgp.qld.gov.au</u> Phone: (07) 3452 6735 Website: www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au



11 Confidential Matters

11.1 Ten Year Infrastructure Capital Works Program [Closed s.254J(3)(c)]

Executive Officer: General Manager Asset and Environmental Sustainability

Item Author: General Manager Asset and Environmental Sustainability

1. Ten Year Capital Investment Program (2023-2024 to 2032-2033)

This report is **CONFIDENTIAL** in accordance with Section 254J(3)(c) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to the following:

(c) the local government's budget.