

The Swanbank proposal



An artist's impression of the proposed REMONDIS EFW facility at Swanbank.

REMONDIS proposes to build a Energy from Waste (EFW) plant on its landfill site at Swanbank, in an area zoned for heavy industry and adjacent to Swanbank power station and with the infrastructure in place to operate a power station.

Swanbank has been used by REMONDIS since 2007 to supply 12,000MWh per annum of renewable energy to the Queensland electricity grid through a methane capture and electricity generation project.



REMONDIS' existing methane capture and electricity generation facility at Swanbank.



An artist's impression of the proposed REMONDIS EFW facility at Swanbank.

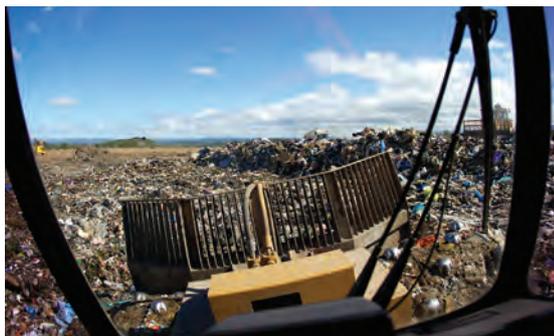
500,000 tonnes of waste can power 50,000 homes.

The benefits to Queensland

By capturing between 300,000 and 500,000 tonnes of suitable waste per year, REMONDIS can generate up to 50MW of baseload renewable electricity for Queensland households and businesses. 50MW is enough to reliably power the equivalent of about 50,000 average homes.

Diverting thousands of tonnes of suitable waste away from landfill and into a best-practice Efw plant will extend the life of south east Queensland's 11 constrained landfills, some of which may have no capacity by 2040 under a "business as usual" approach to refuse disposal and waste recycling.

The Efw proposal does not rely on additional waste streams coming to the Swanbank site – instead it will divert existing waste streams to a beneficial use. REMONDIS does not take any of the NSW waste streams that were the subject of recent media coverage and public interest.



REMONDIS operations at the Swanbank landfill in Queensland.

What is the project approvals process?

The Swanbank Energy from Waste proposal is being progressed by REMONDIS under the Queensland Government's Coordinated Project process.

Under this process, the Office of the Coordinator-General assists proponents of projects of state significance by facilitating assessment by local, state and federal government agencies.

A coordinated project declaration does not imply government approval of, support for, or commitment to the project in question.

Rather, it means the project requires a rigorous impact assessment involving whole-of-government coordination, either by a comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a targeted Impact Assessment Report (IAR).

The declaration does not exempt the project proponent from the need to:

- obtain necessary development approvals
- comply with relevant planning and environment laws and planning instruments.