



FOY

GROUP LTD

THE PROJECT TEAM PRESENT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMUNITY AND INTEREST GROUPS

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

1. WHY ISN'T THE CONSULTATION PROCESS LONGER?

This is the first stage of a multi stage process. The work carried out by the project team to date has led to this initial contact with the community. The team will continue to keep channels of communication open with the community throughout this lengthy process and we are happy to discuss the project and discuss any concerns along the way. FOY Group are committed to having a positive impact on the local community. Communication is the starting point to achieve this goal.

There is a concurrent consultation process being run by the ACT Government at the moment in relation to the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). You are able to comment directly to ACTPLA on the draft EIS documentation until 23 September 2016, in addition to submitting general comments to the project team.

2. WHO HAS BEEN CONSULTED THUS FAR?

The project team has made contact with Macarthur and Gilmore residents, Hume Lessees, the Tuggeranong Community Council, South East Tuggeranong Residents Association through a letterbox drop and preliminary meetings.

Tralees have been contacted with regard to the proposal. Recreational Groups, and the Jerrabomberra Residents Association are also being consulted.

Our Draft EIS was formally accepted for submission on 23 August 2016 and this EIS document details the technical information that answers many of the questions asked by community.

3. WHY WASN'T THIS PROPOSAL ADVERTISED FOR THE WHOLE OF CANBERRA?

This development is considered to have a low impact to near neighbours and the Canberra area.

The nature of the facility is consistent with the land use for the New West Industrial Estate. The consultation for this facility follows consultation by the ACT Government between June 2007 to September 2008 to establish the Hume New West Industrial Estate of which the subject site is a part. The process included numerous community workshops, presentations,

stakeholder meetings, advertisements and meetings with peak bodies and ACT and Commonwealth agencies. The end result was to establish the New West Industrial Facility in Hume to accommodate heavy industrial uses.

As the proposed light industrial use is consistent with the established Industrial facility, and will be very low adverse impacts on the local community, the steps of consultation taken thus far are considered adequate.

4. WHAT IS BEING DONE TO ALLEVIATE COMMUNITY CONCERNS?

FOY Group has engaged, Purdon Planning, an external expert in this area and local ACT company whose role is to assist in identifying and understanding community concerns and ensuring appropriate channels of communication are established. Stakeholder consultation has recently commenced – we are at the beginning of the consultation process, coinciding with release of the draft EIS for public comment. Our team is gathering information from the community and key stakeholders in order to understand the concerns that may exist. This will allow FOY Group to address any issues as the consultation process is progressed. Following the community meeting on 30 August 2016, Purdon Planning and FOY Group have been working through all the comments and issues received from the community so that we are able to respond to individual issues in a considered and effective manner.

There are also statutory processes that will allow for community comment on this proposal including the current EIS process, as well as the Development Application process. It is FOY's intention to maintain community consultation at all stages of the application process as well as subsequent to these formal processes.

5. WHERE CAN I FIND CURRENT PROJECT DETAILS?

Details of the draft EIS are at: http://www.planning.act.gov.au/topics/design_build/da_assessment/environmental_assessment/current_and_completed_eiss/current/hume-waste-plastic-to-fuel-facility

More details regarding the FOY Group and its proprietary technology is available here:

<http://foygroup.com.au/>

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6. IS THE EIS INDEPENDENT?

Yes, we have engaged consultants, engineers and external consultants, as required. The EIS is compiled in accordance with statutory requirements, as one of many government processes, and addresses technical requirements that are set by objective, industry standards.

7. WHY IS THE BUSH FIRE RISK RATED AS HIGH?

The site is adjacent to grassland and therefore the risk of bushfire incident originating outside the site was assessed to be high by an independent consultant. Therefore, without mitigation measures the risk is high. However, with recommended mitigation measures outlined in the bushfire report the bushfire risk is low. We have adopted the relevant mitigation measures to ensure it to low risk.

8. WAS AN APPROPRIATE WIND MODEL USED IN THE EIS ASSESSMENT FOR POLLUTION?

FOY has consulted with independent experts in this field who state that the modelling technique used is the best available for the site. The emissions utilised in generating the model are a worst-case scenario, which in some of the characteristics measured are an order of magnitude above those measured in our actual operations at Berkeley Vale. The emissions data at our current operations at Berkeley Vale are mapped against the model parameters in the following table:

Compound Measured	Level used in Air Quality Modeling	Actual Levels as measured at Berkeley Vale Facility
Particulates	50 mg/m ³	0.77 mg/m ³
Sulphur Dioxide	1000 mg/m ³	<2.9 mg/m ³
Oxides and Nitrogen	350 mg/m ³	135 mg/m ³
Carbon Monoxide	125 mg/m ³	24 mg/m ³
Volatile Organic Compounds	40 mg/m ³	24 mg/m ³
Combustion Temperature	Regulations of NSW EPA Group 6 emissions is > 1100 degrees celsius	Actual measured is > 1400 degrees celsius

Due to the fact that there are no heavy metals or halogens present in the fuel source as will be the case with the ACT facility, heavy metals, dioxins and Furans are not measured. In consultation with the ACT EPA we have agreed to measure these pollutants in the Canberra Facility and we remain confident that the levels will be zero. It can clearly be seen that our actual emissions from our current site are well below the industry standard.

EMISSIONS + NOISE

9. WHAT ARE THE EMISSIONS OF THE FACILITY?

The emissions of the facility are listed in the table above. As can be seen these are well below the industry standard.

There are no heavy metals in the fuel source. In consultation with the ACT EPA we have agreed to measure these pollutants in the Canberra Facility and we remain confident that the levels will be zero.

10. WAS THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE BERKELEY VALE SITE USED FOR MODELLING PURPOSES?

An independent consultant was engaged to undertake the modelling and the unique topography of the ACT and the Hume area was utilised in undertaking this analysis.

11. WHAT STEPS WILL BE TAKEN ON SITE TO PREVENT AIR POLLUTION?

The actual air emissions at our Berkeley Vale site are well within acceptable levels as specified by the NSW EPA.

Emissions from the plant are low because FOY Group has instituted European best available techniques in order to prevent air pollution including:

- The utilisation of cyclone combustor technology
- To combust any noxious compounds at over 1400 degrees celsius
- To provide a residence time of over 2 seconds
- To provide rapid quench via exhaust gas recirculation to quickly move through formation zones
- Fugitive emission collection and combustion
- Chilled final condenser sets
- Redundant diesel cooling water pumps
- Emission monitoring equipment

12. HOW DOES A CYCLONIC COMBUSTOR WORK?

The cyclonic combustor forms part of our closed system and utilises swirl flame stabilisation to instantly ignite all incoming combustibles. Due to the intense conditions within the combustor, the reaction proceeds at temperatures of over 1400 degrees C for a residence time of over 2 seconds. This temperature / time improves on Group 6 requirements (1100 degrees C), as set out by the NSW EPA, and applied in the ACT as well. The flame front is then rapidly quenched by recirculating spent flue gases in order to push the combustion gases below Nitrogen Oxide and other pollution formation zones.

13. WHAT IS THE GAS USED TO FUEL THE SYSTEM?

The GAS is the LPG equivalent, which is produced by the depolymerisation system.

14. IF THE SITE CAN BURN 200 TONNES OF PLASTIC INTO 170 TONNES OF FUEL, WHAT IS BEING DONE WITH THE OTHER 30 TONNES THAT IS BEING BURNED OFF?

The site / process will NOT burn plastic. Our technology is a closed system.

The facility converts the end-of-life, non-recyclable plastic into fuel, which meets the Australian diesel and petrol standards. In fact the fuel is of such high quality that it meets Euro 4 and Underground Mining fuel specifications that have lower burn emissions than is currently used in vehicles. Some of this fuel may be used in the Canberra area to displace imported diesel and petrol but no more fuel will be utilised in vehicles as a result of the operation of

the facility. In fact, if the fuel from the Hume site is utilised in Canberra, as planned, overall emissions in the Canberra region will reduce.

The other 30 tonnes/day is not burned off. The 30 tonnes/day of other material does not leave the process. It is LPG product, which is then combusted to provide the necessary heat for the production process. The combustion of LPG is recognised as being one of the cleanest sources of heating, especially when combined with FOY Group's unique patented technologies.

15. WHAT EMISSIONS SAFETY FEATURES ARE IN PLACE FOR WORKERS INSIDE THE FACTORY?

FOY Group are committed to world-leading conditions for their workers and through the application of safe work practices and appropriate Work Health and Safety measures, ensure a safe work environment for all workers. The Canberra facility will comply with all requirements Safe Work Australia, which embodies the manner in which we treat all workers in any FOY Group plant.

16. HOW WILL AIR MONITORING BE CARRIED OUT?

Air monitoring is carried out on a continuous basis, with independent testing carried out on the frequency stipulated by the ACT EPA.

17. IF THE SITE IS RUNNING 24/7, WITH TRUCKS ALSO USING THE SITE UNTIL 10PM AT NIGHT, HOW MUCH NOISE AND EMISSIONS FROM THE SITE WILL RESIDENTS HAVE TO PUT UP WITH?

The traffic and subsequent noise impacts are considered to be minimal, and not unreasonable in the context of an existing industrial park and the proximity to the Monaro Highway. It is expected that 12 truck movements will occur each day (6 in 6 out).

The logistics plan of the operation which incorporates, maximum efficiencies, minimum penalty rate and minimum impacts on the community will result in the majority of truck movements being between 8am and 4 pm in the normal course of business. Further, the majority of these truck movements will be on business days with weekends and public holidays having lower delivery and pick-up activity.

18. WHAT WILL THE NOISE LEVELS AND FOOTPRINT BE, WILL NOISE ATTENUATION MEASURES BE EMPLOYED?

Noise levels will be very low and well within the required limits. Based on our background study for the Berkeley Vale plant, our plant operates well inside the industrial noise limits. Noise attenuation measures will not be required. Our densification system will be housed in a sound proof environment and the balance of the plant will have minimal noise, as per the Berkeley Vale facility.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

19. WHAT HOURS WILL TRUCKS ACCESS THE SITE? WILL THERE BE IMPACTS ON TRAFFIC VOLUMES?

The maximum hours, as per the EIS truck movements are as follows:

Monday – Friday: 6am – 10pm

Saturday – Sunday : 8am – 4:30pm

However we expect the truck hours to be over a much shorter time frame during the day, with the majority of these truck movements on weekdays.

Hume is an industrial area with a highway next to it so the incremental traffic and noise impacts will be very low and well within acceptable levels.

20. WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF FUEL TRUCKS?

The same risks as any other transportation trucks. All fuel movement requirements will comply with ACT and National Transportation of Dangerous Goods Standards.

FEEDSTOCK

21. USE OF THE TERM FEEDSTOCK IS CONFUSING

It is called feedstock because the waste plastic is deemed end of life and is then pre-processed as feedstock for the kiln. It is densified into feedstock first. It is a standard industry term.

22. TEFLON IN FEEDSTOCK IS CARCINOGENIC, WILL IT BE USED AS FEEDSTOCK?

Teflon and other halogen containing plastics such as PVC are not accepted as feedstock to the facility, all feedstock is screened for unwanted contaminants such as Teflon / PVC prior to processing.

23. WILL RUBBER BE INPUT INTO THE FACILITY?

Rubber is not accepted to the facility.

FUEL STORAGE

24. WHAT WILL THE FUEL STORAGE CAPACITY BE?

1.8 million litres is the total storage capacity. However, our commercial objective is to maximise efficiencies by keeping storage down to the minimum possible quantities and to move the fuel offsite as quickly as possible, after it is produced.

The daily production volume is 212,500 litres.

25. WHAT SAFETY ELEMENTS WILL BE EMPLOYED TO ENSURE FUEL STORAGE IS SAFE?

All environmental and dangerous goods storage measures will be implemented, it is well within legislative and Occupational Health and Safety requirements.

LOCATION

26. WHY WAS THE SITE IN HUME CHOSEN? WAS IT POSSIBLE TO HAVE CHOSEN A SITE THAT WAS FURTHER AWAY FROM RESIDENTS?

The ACT government has zero recoverable waste to landfill policy as per the "ACT Waste Management Strategy 2011-2025". This is closely aligned with the philosophy of our business. The site was chosen as it meets FOY Group's requirements in that it has industrial zoning, is of an adequate size, is located between Sydney and Melbourne and is in close proximity to a major highway.

The industrial site was released to the market by the LDA through a tender process. The land release is the result of several years of planning and development undertaken by the ACT Government, in order to prepare this industrial estate for market. FOY Group's proposal is consistent with the zoning of the land for industrial purposes, and consistent with the Crown Lease which was released as part of the sale package for the site. FOY Group has spent large amounts of time and

money ensuring that the processing of end of life plastics into diesel and petrol will have no negative impacts on the environment and community. Therefore, the distance to residential areas, while a factor for consideration, is offset by the very low emissions. For comparative purposes, the emissions from our plant will be less than the emissions from a single home wood-fire, which sits within residential areas. We appreciate via the consultation meeting that the local residents have not always had good experiences with this industrial zoned land in the past however we are confident that our contribution will be positive.

This is a clean, quiet facility that will reduce pollution. We will be a good quiet, clean neighbour that the residents will be proud of. Our facility does not produce pollution. All of the measures that are implemented for emissions control will enable the facility to be compliant and exceeding world's best practice emission mitigation measures.

HAZARDS & RISKS

27. WHAT ARE THE FIRE HAZARDS RELATED TO THE PLANT? HOW WILL FIRE RISKS BE MITIGATED?

Deluge system, perimeter sprinklers and all mitigation measures will be adhered to.

Please see the Draft EIS. http://www.planning.act.gov.au/topics/design_build/da_assessment/environmental_assessment/current_and_completed_eiss/current/hume-waste-plastic-to-fuel-facility

28. WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN THE EVENT OF A POWER OUTAGE?

The plant is designed to fail-safe. In the event of a power, water, etc failure the plant will automatically fail into safe mode. Emissions from the process do not increase in these events.

29. WHAT IF FIRE BACK UP FAILS?

There is sufficient pressure from ICON water plus there is a fire pump on site. The automatic deluge foam system is independent from electricity.

30. WHAT ARE THE RISKS TO GROUNDWATER FROM SPILLS?

The facility is fully bunded and it exceeds the bunding requirements. We have the capacity to contain all spills on site and will be managed accordingly. The plant also has a first flush system to contain any traces of plastic feedstock or fuel product and prevent releases to the environment.

COMMERCIALITY

31. WHAT IS THE ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROJECT, WHAT IS THE BUDGET? WHO IS LENDING FOY GROUP THE MONEY FOR THIS PROJECT?

The establishment of the plant represents a \$15 million development.

The ACT plant will generate approximately 30 operations staff on an ongoing basis. These jobs will range from highly skilled to unskilled labour.

The annual operations wages bill will be approximately \$3 million per annum.

That is, in the first year alone we will have injected \$18 million to the ACT economy before any multiplier effects.

Applying a multiplier effect of 5 to the operations wages alone (assuming the employees spend 80% and save 20%) this will result in an injection of \$15 million per annum across the ACT.

FOY Group is a publicly listed company and the project is being funded by the shareholders of this company.

32. WHY THIS PRODUCT WHEN PEOPLE ARE MOVING TO ELECTRIC CARS?

The main output of the plant is diesel which is used predominantly by heavy vehicles. Battery technology for these vehicles is not yet at the point where acceptable range is achieved and so diesel will still be required for some time to come. Rather than landfilling non-recyclable plastics, we will convert it into fuel so that oil does not need to be imported from overseas.

VISUAL IMPACTS

33. WHAT WILL THE VISUAL IMPACTS BE?

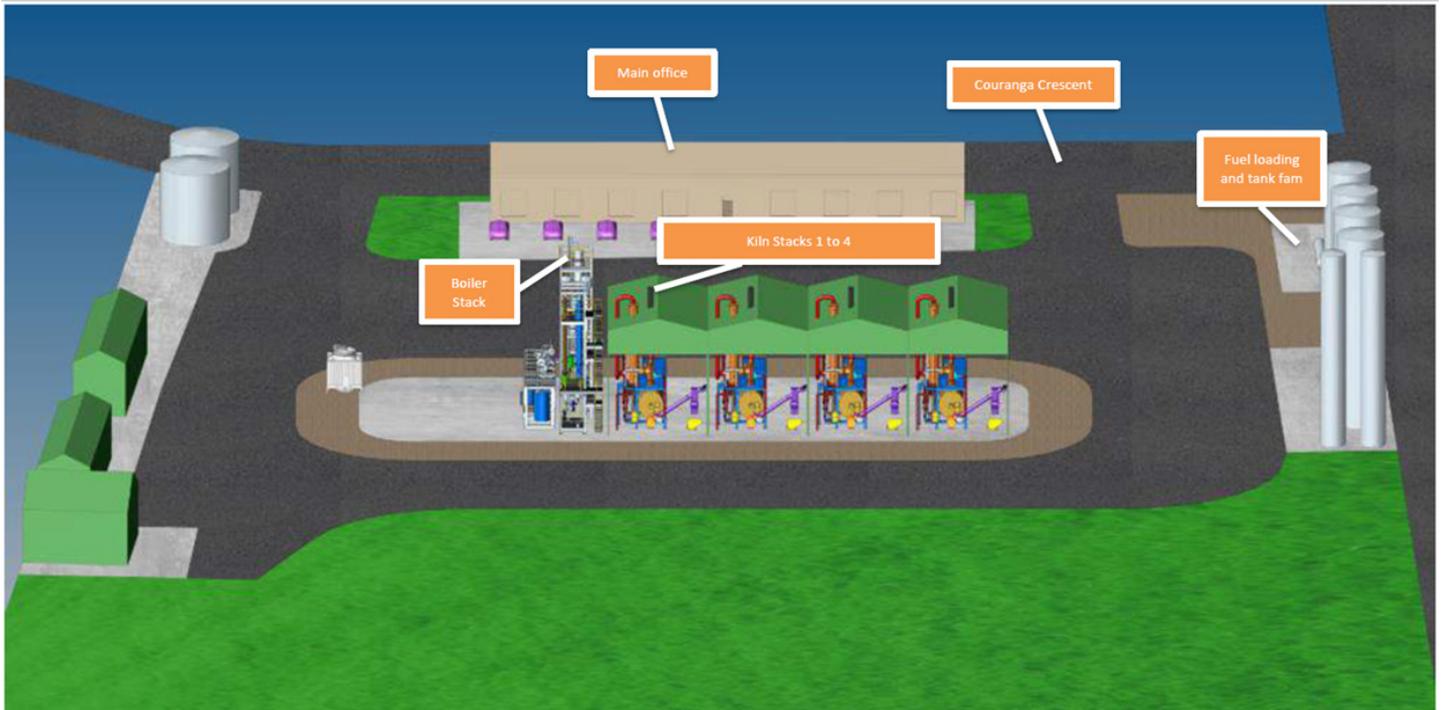
The facility is low density and in keeping with the existing industrial uses. Landscape treatments will be used to add to the site aesthetics.

All structures will be below 10m.

Refer to site layout below.

34. HOW WILL FEEDSTOCK BE STORED ONSITE?

It will be received, stored and processed in silos. The rest will be in a storage shed with exhaust fans.



GENERAL

35. ARE THERE ANY OTHER SIMILAR FACILITIES IN OTHER STATES OR TERRITORIES?

FOY Group operates a facility using the same equipment as proposed for the Hume site in Berkeley Vale NSW. During the period of operation, management is happy to report no environmental incidents and zero complaints from the community regarding the operation of the facility. It should be noted that the residential community in NSW are within 700m of the Berkeley Vale facility which is just over half the distance of the closest residents to the Hume facility, which is 1.32 km.

MORE QUESTIONS? PLEASE CONTACT PURDON PLANNING ON (02) 6257 1511

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