

Attachment Folder

Under Separate Cover Attachments Ordinary Meeting

Thursday, 21 April 2016

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Item 8.1.2 Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159

Wises Road, Buderim

Attachment 2 **Air Quality Report**

> Our ref: 150903 Air Quality Assessment 030216 pjs Council Ref: MCU15/0203

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3 February 2016

Sunshine Coast Regional Council Locked Bag 72 SCMC QLD 4560

Attention: Marc Cornell - Principal Development Planner

Via Email: mail@sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au

Dear Marc.

Re: Submission of Air Quality Impact Assessment

Proposed Material Change of Use to Establish a Crematorium (Cremator)

139-159 Wises Road, Maroochydore

Lot 1 on SP197340 Council ref: MCU15/0203

I refer to our ongoing discussions in relation to the abovementioned development application and Council's correspondence dated 24 November 2015, requesting that we commission and provide an Air Quality Impact Assessment and Air Quality Management Plan to addresses the health concerns raised by a number public submissions received during the notification period. Specifically, Council have requested the following:

Air quality

Provide an Air Quality Impact Assessment and Air Quality Management Plan which demonstrates that the location of the crematorium and associated exhaust stack is such that sensitive receivers will not be adversely impacted by air emissions. In this regard air emissions must meet the air quality objectives specified in schedule 1 the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008 or where not specified criteria from other state, national or international standards are to be used. The air quality impact assessment must be carried out by a person suitably qualified in air quality impact assessment using recognised methodology for carrying out assessments.

As requested, Abernethy Nominees Pty Ltd (the Applicant) commissioned MWA Environmental to undertake the requested Air Quality Assessment, with a copy of the completed assessment enclosed.

The attached assessment addresses the potential air quality impacts of the proposed cremator, has addressed the requirements of the Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014, and provides an assessment of predicted air pollutant exposures at surrounding sensitive receptors against relevant air quality objectives. MWA Environmental's assessment has been based on site-specific meteorological and dispersion modelling of an extensive suite of air pollutant emissions from the proposed cremator, and subsequently demonstrates that all relevant air quality guidelines will be readily satisfied at all surrounding sensitive receptors. Predicted air pollutant concentrations and metal deposition rates also satisfy the relevant air quality objectives and consequently, MWA Environmental have concluded that ...the proposed development can operate without causing adverse air quality impacts at surrounding... sensitive land uses."

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We trust that the attached assessment undertaken by MWA Environmental satisfies the concerns raised as part of the notification stage of the application and will enable Council to complete their assessment of the proposal. The information provided to Council in support of this development application demonstrates that the proposed cremator should be approved, subject to the imposition of reasonable and relevant conditions.

Should you have any questions in relation to this matter please do not hesitate to contact me direct.

Yours faithfully,

ADAMS + SPARKES

TOWN PLANNING + DEVELOPMENT

Pete Sparkes DIRECTOR

Enc: Air Quality Assessment prepared by MWA Environmental

Item 8.1.2 Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159

Wises Road, Buderim Attachment 2 Air Quality Report



AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT PROPOSED CREMATOR 139 - 159 WISES ROAD **BUDERIM**

Prepared for:

Abernethy Nominees Pty Ltd Adams & Sparkes Town Planning & Development

Prepared by:

MWA Environmental

28 January 2016



DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

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Maroochydore 15-176

28 January 2016

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Item 8.1.2

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

MWA Environmental has been engaged by Abernethy Nominees Pty Ltd to prepare an Air Quality Assessment for a proposed cremator at an approved Funeral Parlour at Buderim.

A Decision Notice was granted over the subject site for a Material Change of Use of Premises for a Funeral Parlour and Caretaker's Residence on 27 September 2013 (Council Ref: MCU13/0015). A subsequent Permissible Change to the approval was granted by Council on 2 April 2015 (Council Ref: MCU13/0015.02). The approved Funeral Parlour has been designed to integrate a cremator within it as depicted within the approved plans for MCU13/0015.

This assessment addresses the potential air quality impacts of the cremator as proposed in development application MCU15/0203.

The assessment has estimated air pollutant emissions released from the proposed cremator with reference to the following relevant documents:

- National Pollutant Inventory Emission Estimation Technique Manual for Crematoria (Environment Australia, March 2011)
- Lee, C. Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Permit Handbook Chapter 11.6 – Crematories (2009)
- Material Change of Use to Establish a Crematorium (Cremator) 139-159
 Wises Road, Maroochydore Appendix II Cremator Details (Adams + Sparkes, September 15)

This report has addressed the requirements of the *Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014*, and provides an assessment of predicted air pollutant exposures at surrounding sensitive receptors against relevant air quality objectives. Reference has also been made to air quality objectives published in:

- Queensland Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008
- Brisbane City Council CityPlan 2014 Air Quality Planning Scheme Policy and associated Codes.
- · Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Effects Screening Levels
- Germany "Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control" (Technische Anleitung zur Reinhaltung der Luft) referred to as "TA Luft"

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject site is located at 139 to 159 Wises Road, Maroochydore and has a Real Property Description of Lot 1 on SP197340.

The site location is shown on Figure 1.

Wises Road is located along the southern site boundary, with the Sunshine Motorway located to the north of the subject site.

The Maroochydore Rugby League Club is located to the east of the subject site.

Residential dwellings are located to the south and west of the subject site. The nearest residential land uses to the south are setback approximately 92 metres from the proposed cremator exhaust flue. 170 metres of dense vegetation on the subject site separates the proposed cremator exhaust flue from residential dwellings located to the west of the subject site.

1.3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed to install and operate a cremator at the approved Funeral Parlour.

The overall site development plan is shown on Figure 2.

The proposed development is limited to the installation of a Mathews Cremation "Ener-Tek – IV Plus" Cremator within the previously approved Building B at the site

Architectural plans of the proposed cremator installation are included as **Attachment 1**.

The cremator will only operate between 6am and 10pm.

1.4 SURROUNDING LAND USES

Surrounding land uses include Low Density Residential development, a Sport and Recreation Zone, and Environmental Management and Conservation Zones.

Figure 3 identifies the location of the subject site and surrounding land uses as described under the Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014.

The nearest surrounding residences are shown on the aerial photograph included as **Figure 4**. Representative residences are nominated on **Figure 4** as R1 to R12 for the purposes of this assessment.

2.0 AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF CREMATOR EMISSIONS

It is proposed to install and operate a Mathews Cremation "Ener-Tek – IV Plus" Cremator within Building B at the approved Funeral Parlour development. The cremator will be gas-fired and comprise primary and secondary combustion chambers. The "Ener-Tek – IV Plus" cremator to be installed at the site is a modern low-emission system incorporating best-practice emission control systems including:

- · An Intuitive Logic Control (ILC) system with Automatic Timer Functions
- Secondary Chamber with Afterburner
- Opacity Monitor and Controller with Visual and Audible Alarms to minimise smoke and odour.
- · Auxiliary Air Control System
- Microprocessor Temperature Control System
- Fail-safe shutdown system in the event of power loss to cease stack emissions

The secondary combustion chamber is designed to operate at between 760°C and 982 °C with a residence time of more than 1 second to effectively control potential odour and smoke emissions. The secondary chamber control system will ensure that the operation of the cremator does not cause nuisance by way of visible smoke or odour.

Information regarding the Mathews Cremation "Ener-Tek – IV Plus" Cremator and representative emissions testing is provided in **Attachment 2**.

Air pollutant emissions from the cremator are generated from both fuel combustion and also from the combustion of biological remains. Emissions from the cremator will be released via a vertical discharge stack above cremator room roofline. The location and height of the cremator exhaust flue in relation to the adjacent Building B structure is shown on the drawings included as **Attachment 1**. The flue is proposed to be visually screened.

Based upon equipment specifications for the proposed cremator and emission testing supplied by the manufacturer¹ the following emission source parameters have been modelled:

Stack Internal Diameter: 510mm

Exhaust Velocity: 4.7 metres / second

Emission Temperature: 748°C

Material Change of Use to Establish a Crematorium (Cremator) - 139-159 Wises Road, Maroochydore – Appendix II – Cremator Details (Adams + Sparkes, September 15)

Emission rates from operation of the proposed cremator have been estimated based upon the Mathews Cremation "Ener-Tek – IV Plus" Cremator specifications and published emission factors from the following references:

- National Pollutant Inventory Emission Estimation Technique Manual for Crematoria (Environment Australia, March 2011).
- Lee, C. Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Permit Handbook Chapter 11.6 – Crematories (2009)

The NPI was referenced for all pollutants aside from dioxins / furans for which no emission factor is specified. The BAAQMD 2 emission factor for dioxins / furans has been referenced for this pollutant.

The following comprehensive suite of air pollutants associated with the operation of the cremator have been assessed in the dispersion modelling:

- Acetaldehyde
- Aluminium
- Antimony
- Arsenic
- Barium
- · Benzo(a)pyrene (as marker for PAH)
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- · Carbon monoxide
- Chlorine
- · Chromium III
- Chromium VI
- Cobalt
- Copper dusts and mists
- Copper fumes
- Dioxins and furans (as TCDD TEF)
- Formaldehyde

² Lee, C. Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Permit Handbook Chapter 11.6 – Crematories (2009)

- · Hydrogen Bromide
- Hydrogen Chloride
- Hydrogen Fluoride
- Lead
- Manganese
- · Mercury inorganic
- Molybdenum
- Nickel
- Nitrogen dioxide
- Total suspended particulates (TSP)
- Particulate Matter as PM₁₀
- Particulate Matter as PM_{2.5}
- Selenium
- Silver
- Sulfur dioxide
- Thallium
- Vanadium
- Zinc oxide

A summary of the emission estimation techniques, emission factors and emission rates modelled for the purpose of this assessment is provided in **Attachment 3**.

The manufacturer describes the "Ener-Tek - IV Plus" cremator as capable of completing a cremation every 75 minutes or less with up to 15 cremations performed in 18 hours.

For the purposes of emissions estimation and dispersion modelling it was conservatively assumed that one body is cremated every 60 minutes and that the cremator operates continuously between 6am and 10pm every day of the year. This is considered to be a highly conservative basis for the assessment of potential air quality impacts from the proposed cremator.

2.2 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

The Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) operate a network of ambient air quality monitoring stations across the state. A summary of the relevant and available ambient air quality data for inclusion in the dispersion modelling predictions as ambient concentrations is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: **Ambient Air Pollutant Concentrations**

Air Pollutant	Concentration (µg/m³)	Reference
Nitrogen Dioxide (1 hour)	7.5	1-hour average 70th percentile for 2011 to 2014 at Mountain Creek
Nitrogen Dioxide (Annual)	5.6	50 th percentile for 2011 to 2014 at Mountain Creek
Total Suspended Particulates	28.6	Assumption of double PM ₁₀ Annual Average for 2011 to 2014 at Mountain Creek
Particulate Matter PM ₁₀	15.9	24-hour average 70th percentile for 2011 to 2014 at Mountain Creek
Particulate Matter PM _{2.5} (24 hour)	5.3	24-hour average 70th percentile for 2011 to 2014 at Springwood
Particulate Matter PM _{2.5} (Annual)	4.7	Annual average for 2011 to 2014 at Springwood
Sulphur Dioxide (1 hour)	5.2	1-hour average 90th 1 percentile for 2011 to 2014 at Springwood
Sulphur Dioxide (24 hour)	4.3	24-hour average 90th 1 percentile for 2011 to 2014 at Springwood
Sulphur Dioxide (Annual)	2.3	Annual average for 2011 to 2014 at Springwood
Carbon Monoxide	458	8-hour average 70 th percentile for 2010 to 2014 at South Brisbane

Note 1: Conservatively increased to 90th percentile due to a high proportion of zero values

Ambient monitoring of other air pollutants likely to be discharged from the cremator is not routinely undertaken by EHP. Ambient concentrations of these pollutants is assumed to be negligible for the purposes of this assessment.

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Wises Road, Buderim

Attachment 2 Air Quality Report

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2.3 RELEVANT AIR QUALITY GUIDELINES

In the absence of specific air pollutant objectives described in the Sunshine Coast Council Planning Scheme 2014, for the purpose of this assessment, State, Brisbane City Council and international guidelines have been consulted in that order of precedence.

The extensive suite of air quality guidelines specified in the Brisbane City Council CityPlan 2014 Air Quality Planning Scheme Policy and associated codes have been referenced for this assessment. Reference has been made to the air quality objectives specified in the Queensland Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008 and the criteria presented in the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Effects Screening Levels.

Presented in **Table 2** is a summary of the air quality objectives and source adopted for this assessment.

In accordance with accepted practice, assessment of model predicted concentrations for objectives with averaging periods less than or equal to 1 hour are made against the 99.9th percentile concentrations. For air pollutant objectives with longer averaging times, assessment is based upon the maximum predicted concentrations.

Air Quality Guidelines Table 2:

Pollutant	Averaging time	Health outcome protected	Criteria including background (µg/m³)	Source
Acetaldehyde	1 hour	Odour	42	BCC City Plan
Aluminium	1-hour	Health	50	TEXAS ESL
Aluminium	Annual	пеанн	5	TEXAS ESL
Antimony and compounds	1 hour	Health and wellbeing	9	BCC City Plan
Arsenic and compounds (as total metal	1 hour	IARC Group 1 carcinogen (known human carcinogen)	0.09	BCC City Plan
content in PM ₁₀)	Annual	Health and wellbeing	6ng/m³	BCC City Plan
Barium,	Annual		0.5	TEXAS ESL
elemental as PM ₁₀	1 hour	Health	5	TEXAS ESL
Benzo(a)pyrene (as marker for PAH)	Annual	Health and wellbeing	0.3ng/m ³	BCC City Plan
Beryllium and compounds	1 hour	IARC Group 1 carcinogen (known human carcinogen)	0.004	BCC City Plan
Cadmium and compounds (as total metal content in PM ₁₀)	Annual	Health and wellbeing	5ng/m³	BCC City Plan
Carbon monoxide	8 hours	Health and wellbeing	11,000	BCC City Plan
Chlorine	1 hour	Health and wellbeing	50	BCC City Plan
Chromium III compounds	1 hour	Health and wellbeing	9	BCC City Plan
Chromium VI compounds	1 hour	IARC Group 1 carcinogen (known human carcinogen)	0.09	BCC City Plan
Cobalt	1-hour	Health	0.2	TEXAS ESL
	Annual		0.02	TEXAS ESL
Copper dusts and mists	1 hour	Health and wellbeing	18	BCC City Plan
Copper fumes	1 hour	Health and wellbeing	3.7	BCC City Plan

Pollutant	Averaging time	Health outcome protected	Criteria including background (μg/m³)	Source
Dioxins and furans (as TCDD TEF)	1 hour	IARC Group 1 carcinogen (known human carcinogen)	0.000002	BCC City Plan
	1 hour	Protecting aesthetic environment	96	BCC City Plan
Formaldehyde	24 hours	Health and wellbeing	54	BCC City Plan
	30-min	Protecting aesthetic environment	110	EPP (Air)
Hydrogen	1-hour	1114-	100	TEXAS ESL
Bromide	Annual	Health	10	TEXAS ESL
Hydrogen chloride	1 hour	Health and wellbeing	140	BCC City Plan
	24-hour	Health and	2.9	EPP (Air)
	30 day	Biodiversity of ecosystems	0.84	EPP (Air)
Hydrogen Fluoride	90 day	(other than protected areas)	0.5	EPP (Air)
riuonae	90 day	Health and Biodiversity of ecosystems (For protected areas)	0.1	EPP (Air)
Lead and compounds (as total metal content in TSP)	Annual	Health and wellbeing	0.5	BCC City Plan
Manganese and compounds (as total metal content in PM ₁₀)	Annual	Health and wellbeing	0.16	BCC City Plan
Mercury	1 hour	Health and	1.8	BCC City Plan
inorganic	Annual	wellbeing	1.1	BCC City Plan
Molybdenum	1-hour	Health	30	TEXAS ESL
Molybuerium	Annual	riealtii	3	TEXAS ESL
Nickel and compounds (as total metal content in PM ₁₀)	Annual	Health and wellbeing	0.02	BCC City Plan
Nikaanan diada	1 hour	Health and	250	BCC City Plan
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual	wellbeing	62	BCC City Plan
Total suspended particulates (TSP)	Annual	Health and wellbeing	90	BCC City Plan
PM ₁₀	24 hours	Health and wellbeing	50	BCC City Plan

Attachment 2 Air Quality Report

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Pollutant	Averaging time	Health outcome protected	Criteria including background (µg/m³)	Source
PM _{2.5}	24 hours	Health and	25	BCC City Plan
F 1V12.5	Annual	wellbeing	8	BCC City Plan
Selenium	1-hour	Health	2	TEXAS ESL
Selemum	Annual		0.2	TEXAS ESL
Cibras	1-hour	Health	0.1	TEXAS ESL
Silver	Annual		0.01	TEXAS ESL
	1 hour		570	BCC City Plan
Sulfur dioxide	24 hours	Health and wellbeing	230	BCC City Plan
	Annual	wellbeilig	57	BCC City Plan
Thallium	1-hour	Health	1	TEXAS ESL
Inallium	Annual	Health	0.1	TEXAS ESL
Vanadium and compounds (as total metal content in PM ₁₀)	24 hours	Health and wellbeing	1.1	BCC City Plan
Zinc oxide fumes	1 hour	Health and wellbeing	90	BCC City Plan

There are no relevant Australian policies / guidelines for the assessment of heavy metal deposition rates. As such, reference has been made to the 'trigger levels' proposed in the German Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety TA Luft First Federal Administrative Regulation Pertaining to the Federal Immission Control Act (Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control - TA Luft).

The TA Luft guidelines provide screening values for metals deposition rates which dictate whether a more detailed assessment health impact is warranted (i.e. if the trigger values are satisfied then a detailed health impact assessment is not warranted).

The relevant TA Luft trigger values for metal deposition are summarised in **Table 3** below.

Item 8.1.2 Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159

Wises Road, Buderim Attachment 2 Air Quality Report

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Summary of TA Luft Metal Annual Deposition Rate Trigger Values (µg/m²/day)

Metal	Receiv	Units		
Wietai	Human Health	Croplands	Grasslands	Units
Arsenic	4	1,170	60	(µg/m²/day)
Lead	100	185	1,900	(µg/m²/day)
Cadmium	2	2.5	32	(µg/m²/day)
Nickel	15	-	-	(µg/m²/day)
Mercury	1	30	3	(µg/m²/day)
Thallium	2	7	25	(µg/m²/day)

Additionally, the World Health Organisation³ lead deposition guideline of 250 μg/m²/day has been considered in the analysis but is noted to be higher than the TA Luft trigger value.

³ World Health Organisation (2000) Air Quality Guidelines for Europe 2nd Edition

Wises Road, Buderim

Attachment 2 Air Quality Report

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The deposition modelling has considered particle size distribution in accordance with the USEPA AP- 42^4 uncontrolled particle size distribution for medical waste incinerator particulate matter emissions.

Due to the nature of the mercury in dental amalgam and the cremation process, the vast majority of mercury emissions from cremators are in the gaseous (vapour) phase and are not expected to deposit in the local area. Particle phase mercury emissions from cremators are a relatively low proportion of total mercury emissions.

A report *UK Particulate and Heavy Metal Emissions from Industrial Processes*⁵ produced for the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs for the purpose of improving the estimation methods used in the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory provides the following proposed species profile for mercury emissions from crematoria:

Hg 0 (vapour phase): 1% Hg $^{2+}$ (vapour phase): 95% Hg(p) (particle phase): 4%

On this basis, the deposition modelling of mercury has considered particle phase emissions as 4% of the total mercury emission estimated in accordance with the National Pollutant Inventory Emission Estimation Technique Manual for Crematoria.

Emissions of other heavy metals have been assumed to be 100% in particle phase for the purpose of the deposition modelling based upon the expected nature of emissions.

⁴ USEPA AP-42 (1993) Solid Waste Disposal: Medical Waste Incineration

⁵ Passant, N. et al (2002) Report Number AEAT-6270 *UK Particulate and Heavy Metal Emissions from Industrial Processes, Issue 2,* DEFRA

2.4 SITE METEOROLOGY

To enable assessment of air pollutant concentrations and deposition rates at surrounding sensitive receptors, detailed dispersion modelling has been conducted using the TAPM / CALMET / CALPUFF modelling suite.

Following accepted methodology for detailed assessment, the TAPM software was utilised to develop a prognostic meteorological model which generated a year of representative hourly meteorological data for the region.

TAPM has been used to predict meteorological parameters specific to the region including temperature, wind speed, wind direction and stability classification. The model accesses databases of surface characteristics (terrain height, soil and vegetation) and synoptic weather analyses provided by CSIRO. TAPM is able to process the output data to produce input meteorological data files suitable for input to the CALMET / CALPUFF modelling system i.e. hourly predictions of meteorological parameters over a full year and generation of surface, upper air and geophysical data files.

Technical discussion of the model algorithms, inputs and model validation studies are provided in the *Part 1: Technical Paper* (Hurley, 2002) and *Part 2: Summary of Verification Studies* (Hurley *et al*, 2002)^{6,7}.

The centre coordinates for the model grid were Latitude -26°40' and Longitude 153°5'. The following nested model grids were applied to the TAPM modelling:

40 x 30 km grid (total area 1200 km x 1200 km)

40 x 10 km grid (total area 400 km x 400 km)

40 x 3 km grid (total area 120 km x 120 km)

40 x 1 km grid (total area 40 km x 40 km)

Twenty-five vertical grid levels were modelled.

The TAPM model was set up to generate a site-specific meteorological data file for the locality, based upon synoptic analysis data for the representative Year 2008, as provided by CSIRO.

Observed wind speeds and wind directions for the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) stations at Sunshine Coast Airport and Nambour were incorporated into the TAPM model as assimilation data.

⁶ Hurley, P.J. (2002) The Air Pollution Model (TAPM) Version 2: User Manual. Aspendale: CSIRO Atmospheric Research Internal Paper.

⁷ Hurley, P.J. (2002) The Air Pollution Model (TAPM) Version 2: Part 1: Technical Description. Aspendale: CSIRO Atmospheric Research Technical Paper.

The TAPM output was processed using the CALTAPM software to produce a 3-dimensional data file suitable for input to the diagnostic CALMET model as an 'initial guess field'. The CALMET model further resolved the prognostic meteorology to a finer terrain, land use and soil type resolution of 100 metres over a 5 x 5 km area covering the subject site and surrounding region for the purpose of dispersion modelling.

Analysis of the CALMET derived meteorology for the site including a wind rose, wind frequency graph, monthly average temperatures graph and tabulated stability class analysis is contained in **Attachment 4**.

Meteorological data used in the dispersion model including TAPM and CALMET files can be supplied to Sunshine Coast Council in electronic form upon request.

2.5 MODELLING METHODOLOGY

The modelling intent is to determine whether the addition of the air pollutant emissions released from the cremator to the ambient concentrations measured by the EHP at nearby monitoring sites satisfies the relevant air quality objectives at surrounding sensitive land uses.

Detailed dispersion modelling has been conducted using the CALPUFF modelling system to assess the exposure of surrounding sensitive receptors to emissions from the proposed cremator.

A nested CALPUFF model was set up to assess dispersion within a 5km x 5km area covering the subject site and surrounding region. The topography of the subject site and surrounding area was sourced from NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM3) digital elevation data at a resolution of 100 metres. A receptor grid of 10 metre spacing over the modelling domain was assessed in the CALPUFF model. The CALPUFF model has been configured at a suitable resolution to represent terrain features and the dispersion of air pollutants between the cremator flue and surrounding sensitive receptors.

Building wake effects have been considered on the dispersion of the cremator exhaust discharge. The building locations and elevations were input to the dispersion model using the BPIP utility for CALPUFF based upon the design drawings included as **Attachment 1**.

Concentrations and deposition rates have been predicted at surrounding sensitive receptors in addition to tabulating the maximum predicted ground level concentrations at any off-site location with the 5km x 5km modelling area.

The model-predicted air pollutant concentrations were added to the ambient air pollutant concentrations as presented in **Table 1**, to assess the cumulative air pollutant exposure at surrounding sensitive land uses.

2.6 RESULTS OF DISPERSION MODELLING

The results of the CALPUFF dispersion modelling with the inclusion of ambient concentrations at sensitive receptors are presented in the following tables **Table 4** to **Table 17**. The results presented also include a maximum predicted off-site concentration at ground level for any location within the model domain.

Presented in **Table 18** are the predicted deposition rates of various metals assessed against the TA Luft trigger levels.

In addition to the tabulated modelling results for surrounding sensitive receptors R1 to R12, MWA Environmental has prepared contour plots based upon gridded receptors at 10 metre horizontal spacing for a range of key pollutants (refer **Attachment 5**). The graphical outputs have only been provided for the following air pollutants with other air pollutant concentrations predicted to be a small percentage of the relevant air quality objectives;

- Dioxins and Furans as TCDD I-TEQs
- Hydrogen Fluoride
- Mercury
- Nitrogen Dioxide
- PAH (benzo(a)pyrene equivalents)
- PM₁₀
- PM_{2.5}

The results of the dispersion modelling demonstrate that emissions from the proposed cremator will comply with the relevant air quality objectives at all surrounding sensitive receptor locations.

Table 4: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Acetaldehyde	Aluminium	Aluminium	Antimony
Averaging Period	1 hour	1-hour	Annual	1 hour
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	5.72E-03	3.46E-02	7.84E-04	1.33E-03
R2	3.07E-03	1.86E-02	6.66E-04	7.13E-04
R3	3.33E-03	2.01E-02	6.90E-04	7.72E-04
R4	2.02E-03	1.22E-02	4.22E-04	4.68E-04
R5	2.06E-03	1.25E-02	2.98E-04	4.78E-04
R6	1.81E-03	1.09E-02	2.63E-04	4.20E-04
R7	1.55E-03	9.36E-03	2.14E-04	3.59E-04
R8	1.53E-03	9.29E-03	2.00E-04	3.56E-04
R9	2.66E-03	1.61E-02	2.78E-04	6.18E-04
R10	2.22E-03	1.35E-02	3.24E-04	5.16E-04
R11	2.94E-03	1.78E-02	4.43E-04	6.82E-04
R12	2.88E-03	1.75E-02	5.62E-04	6.69E-04
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	9.87E-03	5.97E-02	2.50E-03	2.29E-03
Guideline	42 μg/m³	50 μg/m³	5 μg/m³	9 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 5: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Arsenic	Arsenic	Barium	Barium
Averaging Period	1 hour	Annual	1 hour	Annual
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	1.34E-03	3.04E-05	1.12E-02	2.53E-04
R2	7.20E-04	2.58E-05	6.01E-03	2.15E-04
R3	7.80E-04	2.67E-05	6.50E-03	2.23E-04
R4	4.73E-04	1.63E-05	3.94E-03	1.36E-04
R5	4.82E-04	1.15E-05	4.02E-03	9.61E-05
R6	4.24E-04	1.02E-05	3.53E-03	8.49E-05
R7	3.62E-04	8.28E-06	3.02E-03	6.91E-05
R8	3.60E-04	7.74E-06	3.00E-03	6.46E-05
R9	6.24E-04	1.08E-05	5.20E-03	8.98E-05
R10	5.21E-04	1.25E-05	4.34E-03	1.04E-04
R11	6.88E-04	1.72E-05	5.74E-03	1.43E-04
R12	6.76E-04	2.18E-05	5.64E-03	1.81E-04
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	2.31E-03	9.69E-05	1.93E-02	8.08E-04
Guideline	0.09 μg/m³	0.006 μg/m³	5 μg/m³	0.5 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 6: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Benzo(a)pyrene (as marker for PAH)	Beryllium	Cadmium	Carbon monoxide
Averaging Period	Annual	1 hour	Annual	8 hours
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	5.71E-05	6.15E-05	1.38E-05	924.3
R2	4.85E-05	3.31E-05	1.18E-05	923.7
R3	5.03E-05	3.58E-05	1.22E-05	924.1
R4	3.07E-05	2.17E-05	7.45E-06	922.6
R5	2.17E-05	2.21E-05	5.26E-06	920.7
R6	1.91E-05	1.95E-05	4.64E-06	920.6
R7	1.56E-05	1.66E-05	3.78E-06	920.2
R8	1.46E-05	1.65E-05	3.53E-06	920.0
R9	2.03E-05	2.86E-05	4.91E-06	921.7
R10	2.36E-05	2.39E-05	5.71E-06	921.6
R11	3.23E-05	3.16E-05	7.82E-06	922.5
R12	4.09E-05	3.10E-05	9.92E-06	921.7
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	1.82E-04	1.06E-04	4.42E-05	946.1
Guideline	3.0E-04 μg/m ³	0.004 μg/m³	0.005 μg/m ³	11,000 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 7: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Chlorine	Chromium III	Chromium VI	Cobalt
Averaging Period	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1-hour
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	3.46E-01	1.48E-03	5.93E-04	8.64E-05
R2	1.86E-01	7.93E-04	3.19E-04	4.64E-05
R3	2.01E-01	8.58E-04	3.45E-04	5.03E-05
R4	1.22E-01	5.21E-04	2.09E-04	3.05E-05
R5	1.25E-01	5.31E-04	2.13E-04	3.11E-05
R6	1.09E-01	4.67E-04	1.88E-04	2.73E-05
R7	9.36E-02	3.99E-04	1.60E-04	2.34E-05
R8	9.29E-02	3.96E-04	1.59E-04	2.32E-05
R9	1.61E-01	6.86E-04	2.76E-04	4.02E-05
R10	1.35E-01	5.74E-04	2.31E-04	3.36E-05
R11	1.78E-01	7.58E-04	3.05E-04	4.44E-05
R12	1.75E-01	7.44E-04	2.99E-04	4.36E-05
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	5.97E-01	2.55E-03	1.02E-03	1.49E-04
Guideline	50 μg/m³	9 μg/m³	0.09 μg/m³	0.2 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 8: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Cobalt	Copper dusts and mists	Copper fumes	Dioxins and furans (as TCDD TEF)
Averaging Period	Annual	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	1.96E-06	1.30E-03	1.30E-03	4.75E-07
R2	1.66E-06	6.97E-04	6.97E-04	2.55E-07
R3	1.72E-06	7.55E-04	7.55E-04	2.76E-07
R4	1.05E-06	4.58E-04	4.58E-04	1.68E-07
R5	7.43E-07	4.67E-04	4.67E-04	1.71E-07
R6	6.56E-07	4.10E-04	4.10E-04	1.50E-07
R7	5.34E-07	3.51E-04	3.51E-04	1.28E-07
R8	4.99E-07	3.48E-04	3.48E-04	1.27E-07
R9	6.94E-07	6.03E-04	6.03E-04	2.21E-07
R10	8.08E-07	5.04E-04	5.04E-04	1.85E-07
R11	1.11E-06	6.66E-04	6.66E-04	2.44E-07
R12	1.40E-06	6.54E-04	6.54E-04	2.39E-07
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	6.24E-06	2.24E-03	2.24E-03	8.20E-07
Guideline	0.02 μg/m³	18 μg/m³	3.7 μg/m³	0.000002 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 9: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Formaldehyde	Formaldehyde	Formaldehyde	Hydrogen Bromide
Averaging Period	30-min	1 hour	24 hours	1-hour
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	1.15E-02	9.93E-03	1.58E-03	1.43E-01
R2	6.17E-03	5.34E-03	1.46E-03	7.67E-02
R3	6.68E-03	5.78E-03	1.74E-03	8.30E-02
R4	4.05E-03	3.50E-03	1.32E-03	5.04E-02
R5	4.13E-03	3.57E-03	1.04E-03	5.14E-02
R6	3.63E-03	3.14E-03	9.17E-04	4.51E-02
R7	3.11E-03	2.68E-03	7.29E-04	3.86E-02
R8	3.08E-03	2.67E-03	5.99E-04	3.83E-02
R9	5.34E-03	4.62E-03	1.00E-03	6.64E-02
R10	4.47E-03	3.86E-03	8.56E-04	5.55E-02
R11	5.90E-03	5.10E-03	1.10E-03	7.33E-02
R12	5.79E-03	5.01E-03	1.07E-03	7.20E-02
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	1.98E-02	1.71E-02	6.53E-03	2.46E-01
Guideline	110 μg/m³	96 μg/m³	54 μg/m³	100 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 10: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Hydrogen Bromide	Hydrogen chloride	Hydrogen Fluoride	Hydrogen Fluoride
Averaging Period	Annual	1 hour	24-hour	30 day
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	3.23E-03	3.17E+00	2.24E-02	7.40E-03
R2	2.75E-03	1.70E+00	2.09E-02	5.86E-03
R3	2.85E-03	1.84E+00	2.48E-02	3.97E-03
R4	1.74E-03	1.12E+00	1.89E-02	3.06E-03
R5	1.23E-03	1.14E+00	1.49E-02	2.79E-03
R6	1.08E-03	1.00E+00	1.31E-02	2.28E-03
R7	8.82E-04	8.57E-01	1.04E-02	2.19E-03
R8	8.25E-04	8.50E-01	8.54E-03	3.10E-03
R9	1.15E-03	1.47E+00	1.43E-02	2.45E-03
R10	1.33E-03	1.23E+00	1.22E-02	3.93E-03
R11	1.83E-03	1.63E+00	1.57E-02	5.92E-03
R12	2.32E-03	1.60E+00	1.52E-02	9.30E-03
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	1.03E-02	5.47E+00	9.30E-02	2.62E-02
Guideline	10 μg/m³	140 μg/m³	2.9 μg/m³	0.84 μg/m ³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 11: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Hydrogen Fluoride	Lead	Manganese
Averaging Period	90 day	Annual	Annual
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	5.50E-03	6.71E-05	4.33E-05
R2	5.50E-03	5.70E-05	3.68E-05
R3	2.85E-03	5.91E-05	3.81E-05
R4	1.98E-03	3.61E-05	2.33E-05
R5	1.75E-03	2.55E-05	1.64E-05
R6	1.42E-03	2.25E-05	1.45E-05
R7	1.32E-03	1.83E-05	1.18E-05
R8	1.60E-03	1.71E-05	1.10E-05
R9	2.12E-03	2.38E-05	1.54E-05
R10	3.10E-03	2.77E-05	1.79E-05
R11	4.11E-03	3.79E-05	2.45E-05
R12	6.55E-03	4.81E-05	3.10E-05
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	1.79E-02	2.14E-04	1.38E-04
0.1 μg/m³ (For protected area Guideline 0.5 μg/m³ (For other than protection areas)		0.5 μg/m³	0.16 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 12: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Mercury inorganic	Mercury inorganic	Molybdenum	Molybdenum
Averaging Period	1 hour	Annual	1-hour	Annual
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	1.50E-01	3.40E-03	1.24E-04	2.80E-06
R2	8.07E-02	2.89E-03	6.65E-05	2.38E-06
R3	8.74E-02	3.00E-03	7.20E-05	2.47E-06
R4	5.30E-02	1.83E-03	4.37E-05	1.51E-06
R5	5.41E-02	1.29E-03	4.45E-05	1.06E-06
R6	4.75E-02	1.14E-03	3.91E-05	9.40E-07
R7	4.06E-02	9.28E-04	3.35E-05	7.65E-07
R8	4.03E-02	8.68E-04	3.32E-05	7.15E-07
R9	6.99E-02	1.21E-03	5.76E-05	9.95E-07
R10	5.84E-02	1.40E-03	4.81E-05	1.16E-06
R11	7.71E-02	1.92E-03	6.36E-05	1.58E-06
R12	7.58E-02	2.44E-03	6.24E-05	2.01E-06
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	2.59E-01	1.09E-02	2.14E-04	8.94E-06
Guideline	1.8 μg/m³	1.1 µg/m³	30 μg/m³	3 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 13: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Nickel	Nitrogen dioxide	Nitrogen dioxide	TSP
Averaging Period	Annual	1 hour	Annual	Annual
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	4.33E-05	69.3	7.0	28.60
R2	3.68E-05	40.7	6.8	28.60
R3	3.82E-05	43.5	6.8	28.60
R4	2.33E-05	29.3	6.4	28.60
R5	1.64E-05	29.8	6.1	28.60
R6	1.45E-05	27.1	6.1	28.60
R7	1.18E-05	24.2	6.0	28.60
R8	1.11E-05	24.1	6.0	28.60
R9	1.54E-05	36.3	6.1	28.60
R10	1.79E-05	31.5	6.2	28.60
R11	2.45E-05	39.3	6.4	28.60
R12	3.11E-05	38.7	6.6	28.60
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	1.38E-04	114.2	10.1	28.60
Guideline	0.02 μg/m³	250 μg/m³	62 μg/m³	90 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 14: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	PM _{2.5}	Selenium
Averaging Period	24 hours	24 hours	Annual	1-hour
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	16.6	5.8	4.8	1.92E-03
R2	16.6	5.8	4.8	1.03E-03
R3	16.7	5.9	4.8	1.12E-03
R4	16.5	5.7	4.7	6.78E-04
R5	16.4	5.7	4.7	6.92E-04
R6	16.3	5.6	4.7	6.08E-04
R7	16.2	5.5	4.7	5.19E-04
R8	16.2	5.5	4.7	5.16E-04
R9	16.4	5.6	4.7	8.94E-04
R10	16.3	5.6	4.7	7.47E-04
R11	16.4	5.7	4.7	9.87E-04
R12	16.4	5.7	4.8	9.69E-04
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	18.9	7.5	4.9	3.32E-03
Guideline	50 μg/m³	25 μg/m³	8 μg/m³	2 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 15: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Selenium	Silver	Silver	Sulfur dioxide
Averaging Period	Annual	1-hour	Annual	1 hour
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	4.35E-05	7.45E-04	1.69E-05	12.4
R2	3.70E-05	4.00E-04	1.43E-05	9.1
R3	3.83E-05	4.33E-04	1.49E-05	9.4
R4	2.34E-05	2.63E-04	9.08E-06	7.8
R5	1.65E-05	2.68E-04	6.41E-06	7.8
R6	1.46E-05	2.36E-04	5.66E-06	7.5
R7	1.19E-05	2.01E-04	4.60E-06	7.2
R8	1.11E-05	2.00E-04	4.30E-06	7.1
R9	1.54E-05	3.47E-04	5.99E-06	8.6
R10	1.80E-05	2.90E-04	6.96E-06	8.0
R11	2.46E-05	3.83E-04	9.54E-06	8.9
R12	3.12E-05	3.76E-04	1.21E-05	8.8
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	1.39E-04	1.29E-03	5.38E-05	17.7
Guideline	0.2 μg/m³	0.1 μg/m³	0.01 μg/m ³	570 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 16: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Sulfur dioxide	Sulfur dioxide	Thallium	Thallium
Averaging Period	24 hours	Annual	1-hour	Annual
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	5.4	2.5	3.63E-03	8.22E-05
R2	5.4	2.4	1.95E-03	6.98E-05
R3	5.6	2.4	2.11E-03	7.23E-05
R4	5.3	2.4	1.28E-03	4.42E-05
R5	5.1	2.4	1.31E-03	3.12E-05
R6	5.0	2.4	1.15E-03	2.76E-05
R7	4.8	2.3	9.80E-04	2.24E-05
R8	4.7	2.3	9.73E-04	2.10E-05
R9	5.0	2.4	1.69E-03	2.91E-05
R10	4.9	2.4	1.41E-03	3.39E-05
R11	5.1	2.4	1.86E-03	4.64E-05
R12	5.1	2.4	1.83E-03	5.89E-05
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	9.1	2.8	6.26E-03	2.62E-04
Guideline	230 μg/m³	57 μg/m³	1 μg/m³	0.1 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 17: Summary of Modelling Results at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Vanadium	Zinc oxide
Averaging Period	24 hours	1 hour
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m³	μg/m³
R1	4.11E-05	1.88E-02
R2	3.81E-05	1.01E-02
R3	4.53E-05	1.09E-02
R4	3.45E-05	6.62E-03
R5	2.72E-05	6.76E-03
R6	2.39E-05	5.93E-03
R7	1.90E-05	5.07E-03
R8	1.56E-05	5.04E-03
R9	2.62E-05	8.73E-03
R10	2.23E-05	7.30E-03
R11	2.87E-05	9.64E-03
R12	2.79E-05	9.46E-03
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	1.70E-04	3.24E-02
Guideline	1.1 μg/m³	90 μg/m³
Complies?	Yes	Yes

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Table 18: Summary of Deposition of Metals assessed against TA Luft Human Health Objectives at Surrounding Sensitive Receptors

Pollutant	Arsenic	Lead	Cadmium	Nickel	Mercury	Thallium
Averaging Period	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Sensitive Receptor	μg/m²/day	μg/m²/day	μg/m²/day	μg/m²/day	μg/m²/day	μg/m²/day
R1	0.06	0.13	0.03	0.08	0.26	0.16
R2	0.05	0.12	0.02	0.08	0.24	0.14
R3	0.05	0.12	0.02	0.08	0.24	0.14
R4	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.18	0.11
R5	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.15	0.09
R6	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.13	0.08
R7	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.12	0.07
R8	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.06
R9	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.06
R10	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.06
R11	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.12	0.07
R12	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.14	0.09
Maximum Offsite Ground Level Concentration	0.14	0.31	0.06	0.20	0.64	0.38
Guideline	4 μg/m²/day	100 μg/m²/day	2 µg/m²/day	15 µg/m²/day	1 μg/m²/day	2 μg/m²/day
Complies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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The results of the dispersion modelling demonstrate that the maximum predicted air pollutant concentrations and metal deposition rates satisfy the relevant air quality objectives at all surrounding sensitive receptors.

Predicted air pollutant concentrations and metal deposition rates also satisfy the relevant air quality objectives at ground level receptors for all off-site locations within the model domain, including the sporting fields to the east.

It is also noted that the assessment is highly conservative based upon representation of continuous operation of the cremator between 6am and 10pm every day of the year. As a result of this conservative representation, the maximum predicted concentrations in the surrounding receiving environment are likely to be overstated.

As such, the assessment undertaken demonstrates that the proposed development can operate without causing adverse air quality impacts at surrounding sensitive receptors.

2.7 MANAGEMENT OF EMISSIONS

The management of visible smoke from operation of the cremator during routine, upset and non-routine operations is a potential community concern.

As described in **Section 2.1**, the Mathews Cremation "Ener-Tek – IV Plus" cremator to be installed at the site is a modern low-emission system incorporating best-practice emission control systems including:

- An Intuitive Logic Control (ILC) system with Automatic Timer Functions
- Secondary Chamber with Afterburner
- Opacity Monitor and Controller with Visual and Audible Alarms to minimise smoke and odour.
- · Auxiliary Air Control System
- Microprocessor Temperature Control System
- Fail-safe shutdown system in the event of power loss to cease stack emissions

Given the modern control systems integrated into the proposed cremator, management of visible emissions from operation of the cremator to mitigate community concerns may be addressed through an appropriate development approval condition such as the following:

"The activity shall not result on the discharge of visible emissions from the cremator exhaust with an opacity in excess of 20 percent for an aggregate of more than 5 minutes in any 1 hour period or more than 20 minutes in any 24 hour period"

3.0 CONCLUSION

MWA Environmental has been engaged by Abernethy Nominees Pty Ltd to prepare an Air Quality Assessment for a proposed cremator at an approved Funeral Parlour at Buderim.

The approved Funeral Parlour has been designed to integrate a cremator within it as depicted within the approved plans for MCU13/0015. This assessment addresses the potential air quality impacts of the cremator as proposed in development application MCU15/0203.

This report has addressed the requirements of the Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014, and provides an assessment of predicted air pollutant exposures at surrounding sensitive receptors against relevant air quality objectives. Reference has also been made to air quality objectives published in:

- Queensland Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008
- Brisbane City Council CityPlan 2014 Air Quality Planning Scheme Policy and associated Codes.
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Effects Screening Levels
- Germany "Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control" (Technische Anleitung zur Reinhaltung der Luft) (referred to as "TA Luft")

A detailed air quality assessment based upon site-specific meteorological and dispersion modelling of an extensive suite of air pollutant emissions from the cremator has demonstrated that the relevant air quality guidelines will be readily satisfied at all surrounding sensitive receptors even based upon the conservative assumption of continuous operation of the cremator between 6am and 10pm every day of the year.

Predicted air pollutant concentrations and metal deposition rates also satisfy the relevant air quality objectives at ground level receptors for all off-site locations within the model domain, including the sporting fields to the east.

Thus, the assessment undertaken demonstrates that the proposed development can operate without causing adverse air quality impacts at surrounding sensitive land uses.

It is recommended the cremator be approved with relevant and reasonable conditions.

MWA Environmental 28 January 2016

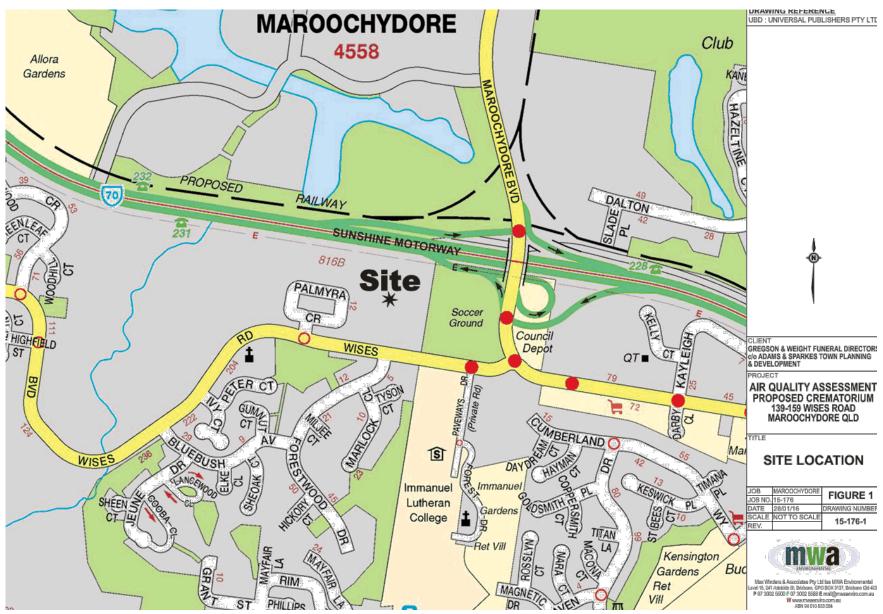
Item 8.1.2 Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159
Wises Road, Buderim
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MWA Environmental

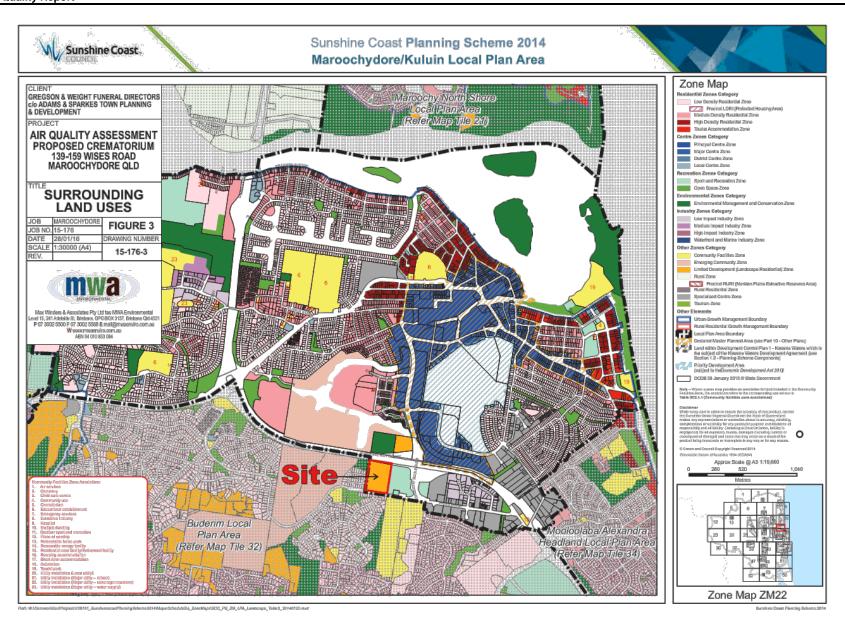
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Maroochydore 15-176

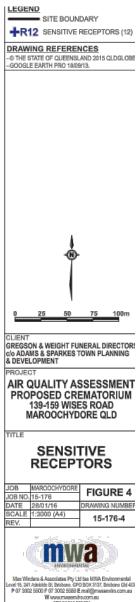
28 January 2016



Attachment 2 Air Quality Report





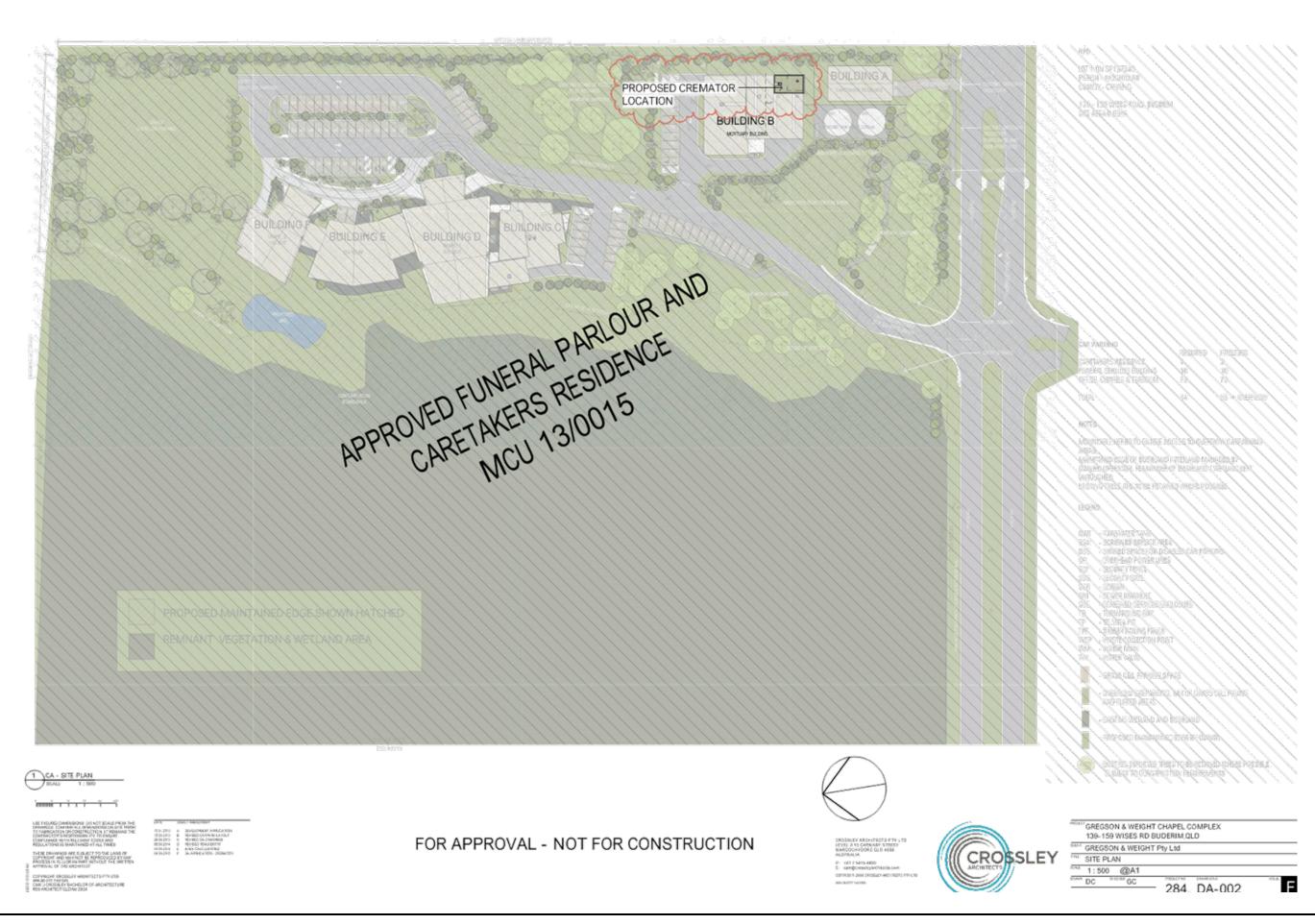


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Wises Road, Buderim
Attachment 2 Air Quality Report

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ATTACHMENT 1

Architectural Drawings



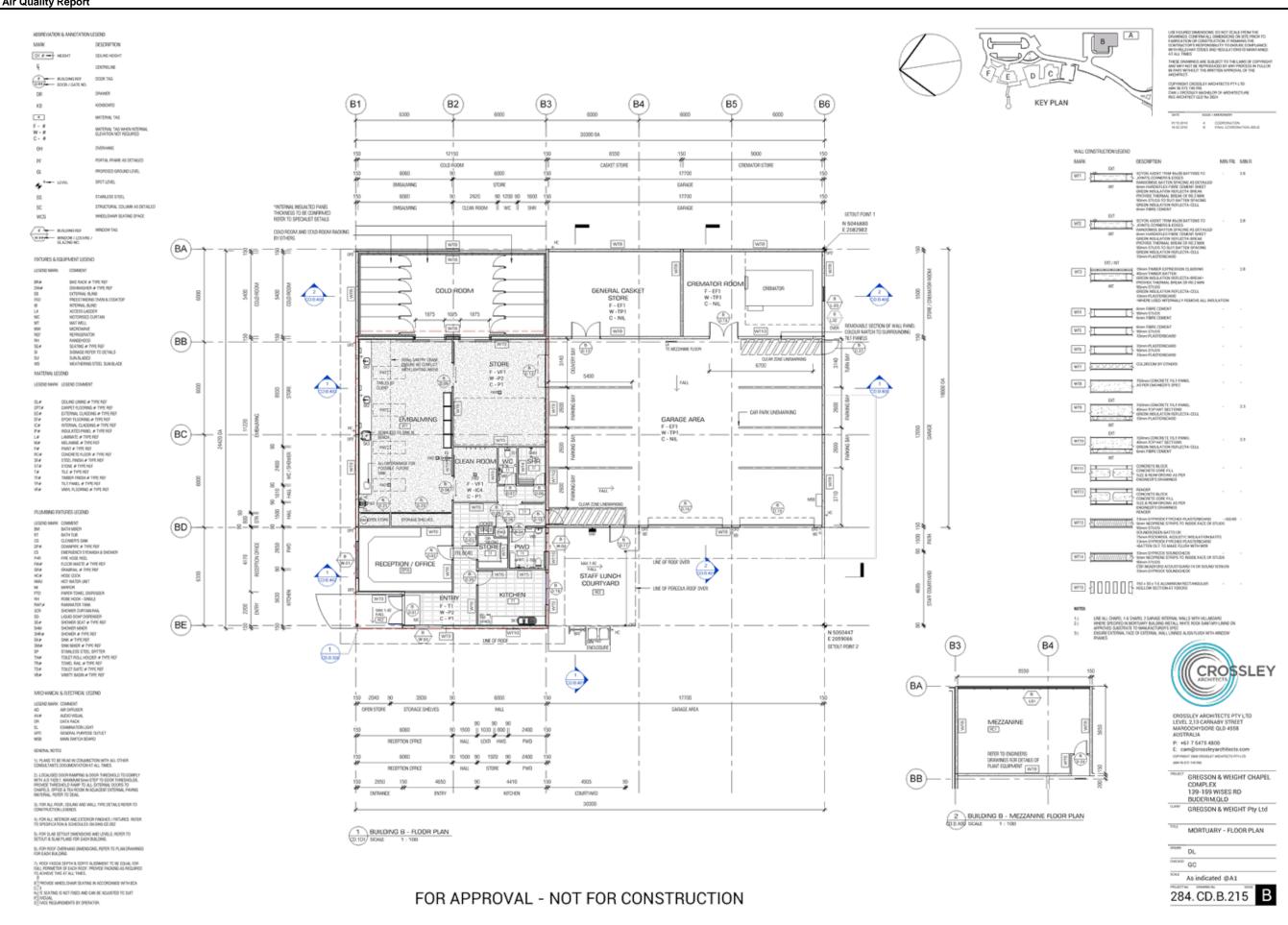
Sunshine Coast Regional Council

OM Attachment Page 49 of 112



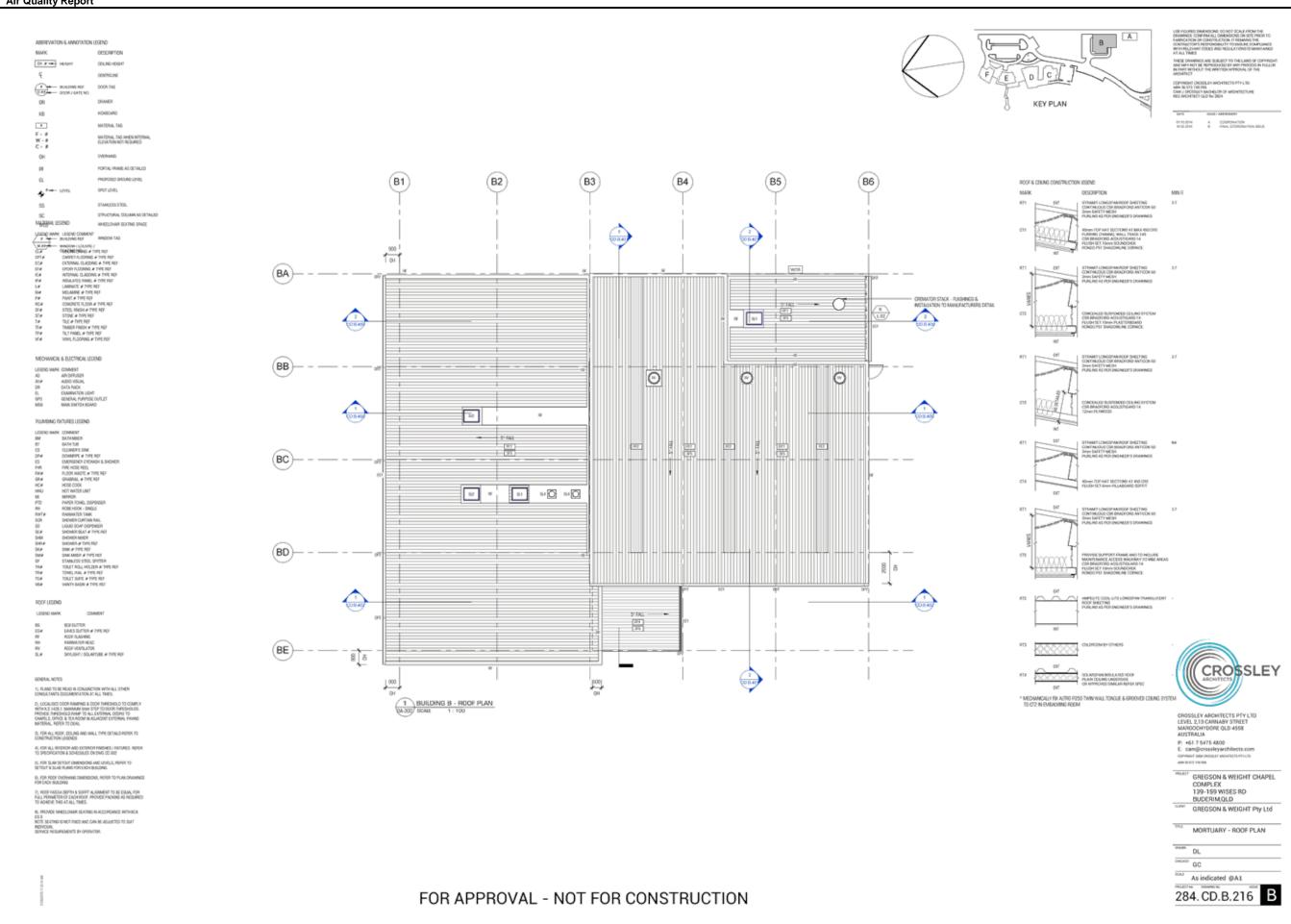
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Sunshine Coast Regional Council

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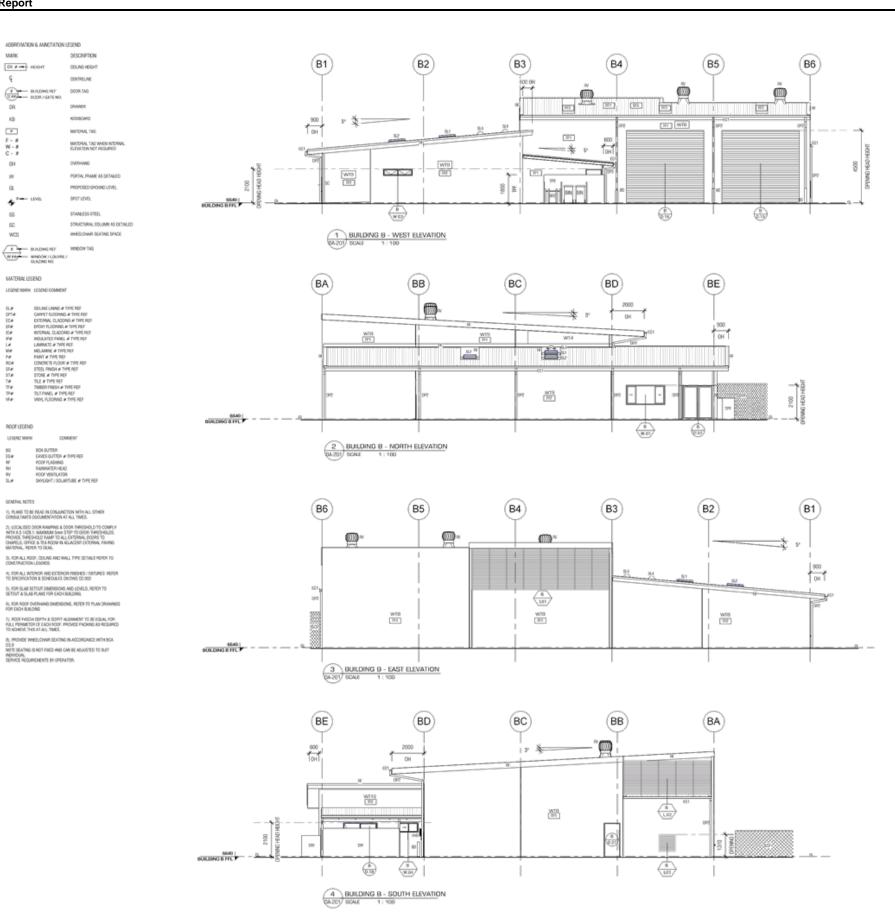
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MATERIAL LEGEND

ROOF LEGEND LEGENC WHEN



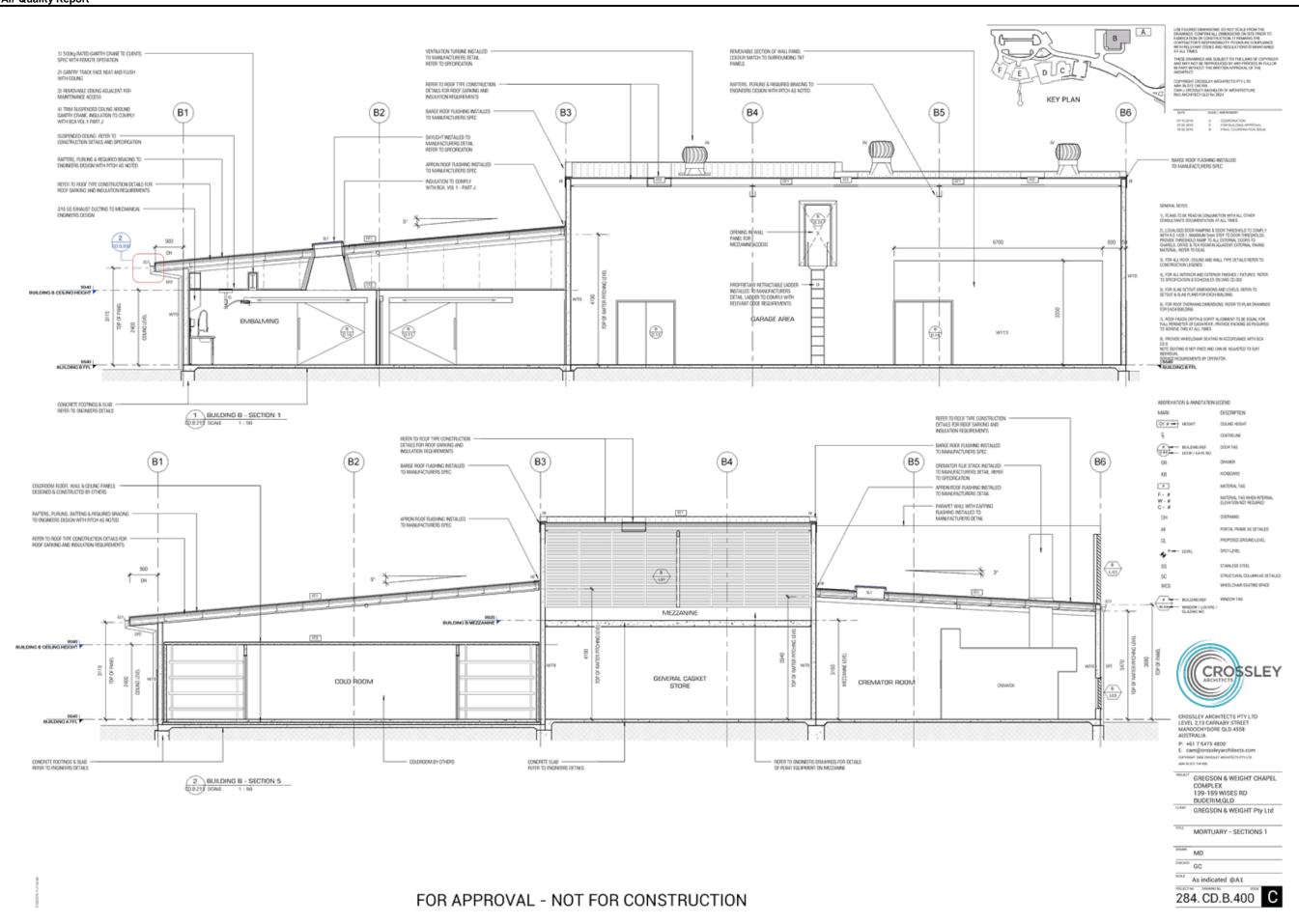




CROSSLEY P: +61 7 5475 4800 E: cam@crossleyarch coverent time crossley arch alle (LEC) 34496 PROJECT GREGSON & WEIGHT CHAPEL COMPLEX 139-159 WISES RD BUDERIM.QLD mortuary - Elevations M.D OHONED GC NAL As indicated @A1 284. CD.B.300 B

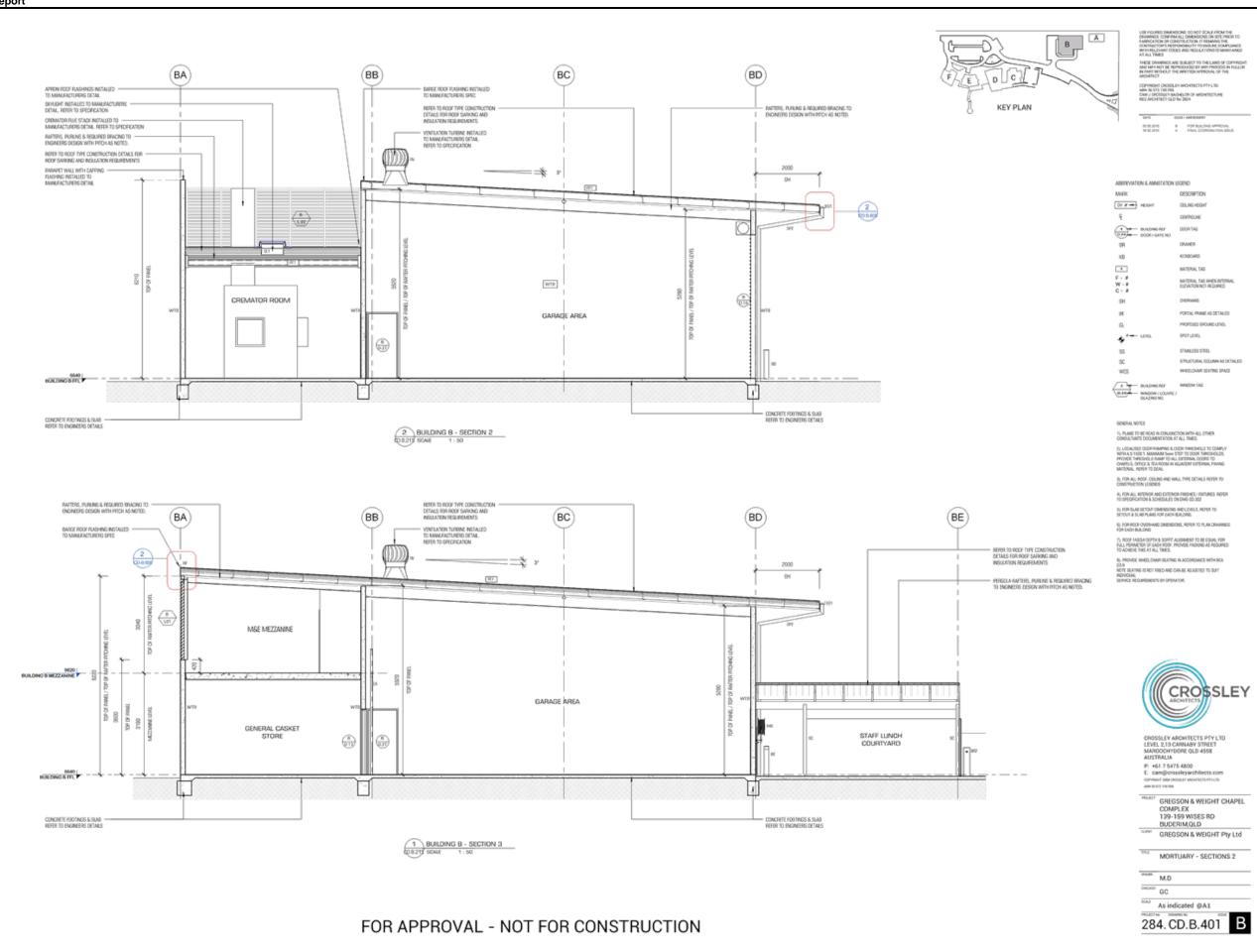
Sunshine Coast Regional Council OM Attachment Page 53 of 112

FOR APPROVAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



Sunshine Coast Regional Council

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Sunshine Coast Regional Council OM Attachment Page 55 of 112

Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159 Wises Road, Item 8.1.2

Buderim Attachment 2 Air Quality Report

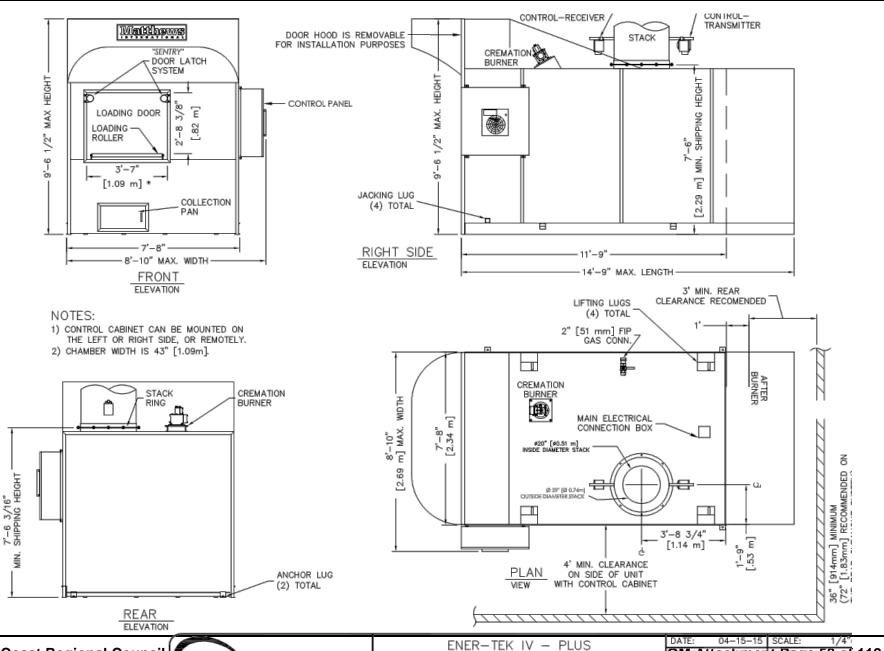
MWA Environmental

ATTACHMENT 2

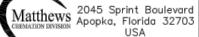
Relevant Cremator Specifications

Maroochydore 15-176

28 January 2016



Sunshine Coast Regional Council



PLAN & ELEVATIONS INCL: CLEARANCES,

APRVD: SHEET: 1 OF:

DWG FILE: ET-PlusMarketingPlanElevS1

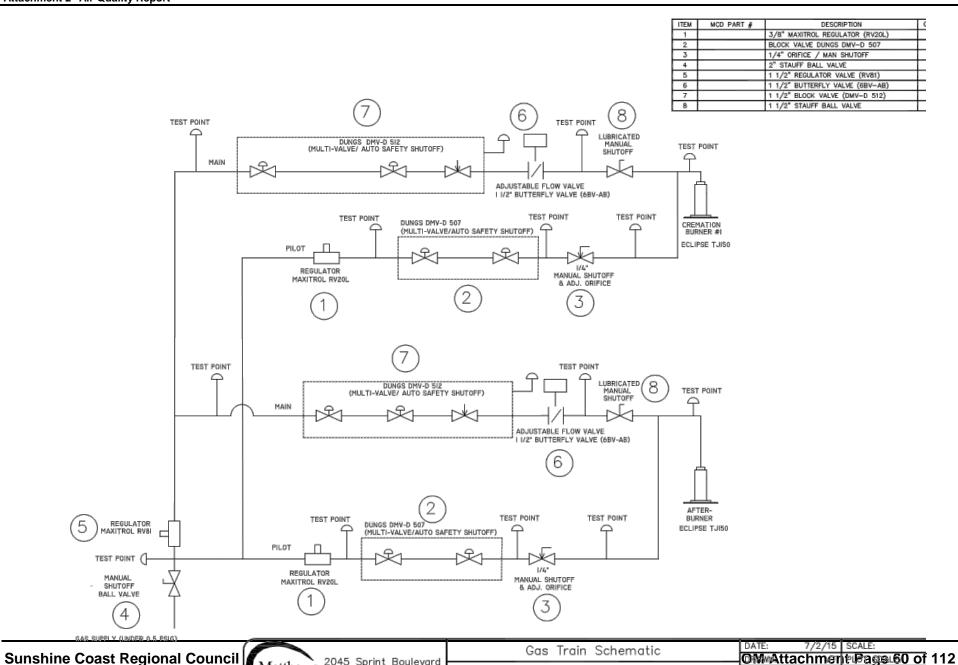
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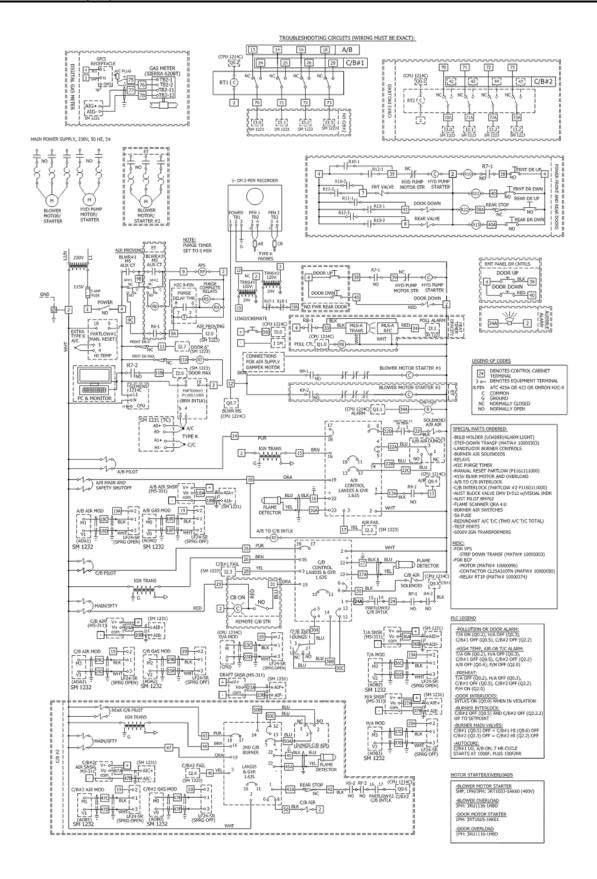
2045 Sprint Boulevard

USA

Matthews 2045 Sprint Boulevard Apopka, Florida 32703

Buderim

Attachment 2 Air Quality Report



Matthews	MPYRE 2.0	DATE: DRAWN:	3/25/15 MS/MT	SCALE: PLOT SCALE:	N.T.
CREMATION DIVISION		APRVD:			F; 2
2045 Sprint Boulevard Apopka, Florida 32703		DWG FILE:			

Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159 Wises Road, Item 8.1.2

Buderim
Attachment 2 Air Quality Report

Jan 22, 2015

SPECIFICATIONS - Ener-Tek - Plus

1.	Equipment TypeA. Underwriters Laboratories Listing No	
2.	Dimensions A. Footprint B. Maximum Length C. Maximum Width D. Maximum Height E. Chamber Loading Opening	14' - 6 1/4" (4.43 m) 8' -10" (2.69 m) 9' - 63/4" (2.91 m)
3.	Weight	36,000 lbs. (16,330 kg)
4.	Utility/Air Requirements A. Gross Gas Input, Natural or LP Gas	11 inches w.c. or greater (2.74kPa) 11 inches w.c. or greater (2.74kPa) 230 volt, 3Ø or 1Ø, 60 hz (other available)
5.	Incineration Capacity	250 lbs./hr. (113 kg/hr.)
6.	Typical Loading Capacity of Waste Types A. Type 4 Material	750 lbs. (340 kg)
7.	Construction and Safety Standards	Incineration Institute of America, Underwriters Laboratories, Canadian Standards Association
8.	Steel Structure Construction A. Frame B. Front/Rear Plates C. Floor Plates D. Outer Side Casing E. Inner Side Casing	3/8" (10mm) plate 3/16" (5mm) plate 12 gauge plate
9.	Stack Construction (3 wall) A. Inner Wall B. Middle Wall C. Outer Wall	2" (50mm) insulating block
10.	Draft Nozzle Construction	Schedule 40 type 316 s.s., welded connections
11.	Main Chamber Door Construction A. Steel Shell B. Outer Refractory C. Inner Refractory	1" (25mm) insulating block

Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159 Wises Road, Item 8.1.2

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Attachment 2 Air Quality Report

Jan 22, 2015

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SPECIFICATIONS - Ener-Tek - Plus

	Primary Chamber Wall Construction A. Outer Casing Wall B. Inner Frame/Air Compartment C. Inner Casing Wall D. Outer Refractory Wall E. Inner Refractory Wall Secondary Chamber Wall Construction	12 gauge plate 5" (127mm) insulating block (minimum) 4½" (114mm) firebrick
	A. Outer Casing Wall B. Inner Frame/Air Compartment C. Inner Casing Wall D. Outer Refractory Wall E. Inner Refractory Wall	2" (51mm) air compartment 12 gauge plate 6" (152mm) insulating block
14.	Refractory Temperature Ratings A. Standard Firebrick	2,600° F. (1,426° C) 2,550° F. (1,400° C) 2,550° F. (1,400° C) 1,900° F. (1,037° C)
15.	Chamber Volumes (not including external flues, stacks or chimneys) A. Primary Chamber B. Secondary Chamber	
16.	Emission Control Features A. Secondary Chamber with Afterburner B. Opacity Monitor and Controller with Visual and Audible Alarms C. Auxiliary Air Control System D. Microprocessor Temperature Control System	Included Included
17.	Operating Temperatures A. Primary Chamber B. Secondary Chamber	
18.	Secondary Chamber Retention Time A. Type 4 Material Retention Time	
19.	Ash Removal	Door functions as a heat shield. Sweep out beneath rear door into hopper which fills collection pan.

Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159 Wises Road, Item 8.1.2

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Item 8.1.2

Jan 22, 2015 3 SPECIFICATIONS - Ener-Tek - Plus

Optional 20. Safety Interlocks A. High Gas Pressure Optional B. Low Gas Pressure Included C. Blower Air Pressure...... Included D. Door Position Included E. Opacity......Included F. Motor Starter Function...... Included G. Chamber Temperature Included H. Motor Overload Included I. Flame Quality...... Included J. Burner Safe Start 22. Burner Description...... The nozzle mix burners used on this cremation

equipment are industrial quality and designed for incinerator use.

most reliable means of flame safety. The system is completely sealed in a quartz capsule to eliminate problems, caused by moisture and dust created in the cremation process, which effect flame rod detectors.

1--1--1--1

24. Operating Panel Indicating Lights

A.	Safe Run	Included	
B.	Door Closed	Included	
C.	Pollution Alarm	Included	
D.	Afterburner On (Secondary Burner)	Included	
E.	Cremation Burner On (2)	Included	
F.	Temperature Control	Included	
G.	Afterburner (Secondary Burner) Reset	Included	
H.	Cremation Burners Reset (2)	Included	
I.	Hearth Air	Included	
J.	Throat Air	Included	
Automatic Timer Functions			

25. Automatic Timer Functions

A.	Master Cycle	Included
B.	Afterburner (Secondary Burner)	Included
C.	Cremation Burner (2)	Included
	Hearth Air	
E.	Throat Air	Included
F.	Pollution Monitoring	Included
G.	Afterburner (Secondary Burner) Prepurge	Included
H.	Cremation Burner Prepurge (2)	Included
I.	Cool Down	Included

Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159 Wises Road, Item 8.1.2

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Jan 22, 2015

SPECIFICATIONS - Ener-Tek - Plus

26.	Exterior Finish A. Primer B. Finish	2 coats rust inhibiting 2 coats textured finish
27.	Start-Up and Training	Startup of cremation equipment and training of operators to properly operate and maintain the equipment is performed on-site under actual operating conditions. Included is a comprehensive owner's manual, with details on the equipment, its components and proper operation.
28.	Environmental Submittals	Complete technical portion of state environmental permits. Engineering calculations, technical data, existing stack test results and equipment blueprints provided.

Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159 Wises Road, Item 8.1.2

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Item 8.1.2 Develop

Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159 Wises Road, Buderim

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Long Island Cremation Com 6312937158

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Long Island Cremation Co., Inc.
Emission Test Report for Particulate Matte

Page 1

SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Laboratories Inc. (ELI), under a contract to Galli Engineering PC, provided technical and sampling support for a Particulate Matter (PM) emission compliance evaluation of the human remains cremation incinerator at the Long Island Cremation Co., Inc. located in W. Babylon, NY.

This report specifies the objectives, approach evaluation, and results required by the NYSDEC Air Facility Registration Permit. The emissions testing was performed in triplicate at the maximum charging rate.

This document contains the report information required by NYSDEC. The following sections present the results of the test program and a detailed description of the program objectives, plant description, sampling and analytical approaches and a discussion of the QA/QC program applicable to the test methodologies.

1.1 Program Objective

The objective was to perform Compliance Emission testing for PM and to establish the empirical data for PM emission rates.

The testing of the source was used to determine PM emissions compliance with the emission allowable limit of 0.08 grains per dry standard cubic foot (corrected to 7% O₄) while maintaining the following operating requirements:

- · Human remains/waste charging rate maximum of 750 lb;
- Secondary chamber temperature ≥1,800 °F; and,
- Facility visible emissions monitor not to exceed 10 percent opacity.

The following presents a summary of the October 24, 2013 test results:

Pinimeter	Test Result Avg. (1)
Charging Rate (Fotal Load, lb)	
Secondary Chamber Exhaust Temp ("F)	J. 322 51 0
	- Tangang - Tangang - Tangang - Tangang
PM emission Rate	42 102 12 1
gr/dscf @ 7% Oz	0 0.015 , ₽
	0.060

⁽¹⁾ Average of triplicate test run

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ORDINARY MEETING

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Long Island Cremation Co., Inc.
Emission Test Report for Particulate Matter

Page 2

SECTION 2.0 D

2.1 Test Program Overview

The test program at the Long Island Cremation Co., Inc. facility was designed to meet the following objective:

1) Determine PM emission compliance status.

The objective was met by performing EPA Reference Method testing for O₂, CO₂, volumetric flow rate and PM emissions. Emissions testing consisted of a total for three (3) 60 minute test runs performed during maximum achievable load operation. The testing matrix for all these parameters is presented in Table 2-1.

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LONG ISLAND CREMATION CO., INC.

COMPLIANCE TEST REPORT SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL APPROACH

OCTOBER 2013

Source/Operating Conditions	Test Location .	No. of Total	Parameter(s) Measured	Sample Time per Run (minutes)	Test Method (I
Cremation Unit Natural Gas-Fired Max. Load	Exhaust Stack	à () à ()	PM O/CO Volumetric Flow Rate Moisture	60 B	EPA 5 0 EPA 3 0 0 EPA 1 & 2 0 0 EPA 4 1 0 0 0
Plant Process Data	Plant Control Equipment	Au Runs	-Primary & Secondary Chamber Temp., -Plant Visual Emission Recording, and, -Waste remains charging rate (lbs per charge and time logging)	Φ ,	Process Equipmen

ORDINARY MEETING

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Long Island Cremation Co., Inc. Emission Test Report for Particulate Matter

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- SECTION 3.0 PLANT DESCRIPTION

The crematory consists of one (1) dual chamber human remains cremation retort. The retort consists of a primary and secondary chamber with natural gas-fired burners rated at a total heat input rate of 2.7 MMBtu/hr.

The unit is rated at a maximum loading capacity of 750 pounds of human remains. The unit was manufactured by Matthews Cremation Division of Apopka, Florida. The unit is Model Number ENER-TEK IE43-ET.

Test port location within the exhaust stack is presented in Figure 3-1.

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Item 8.1.2 Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159 Wises Road, Buderim

Attachment 2 Air Quality Report

INSTALLATION OF SPARK ARRESTOR OR 5' REFRACTORY-LINED EXTENSION (2) 3" I.D. TEST PORT @ 90 APART 96" 20" NOT TO SCALE FROM CREMATORY TEST PORT LOCATION TEST POINT LOCATION LOCATION (INCHES FROM INSIDE WALL) POINT 0.50 1.34 2.36 3.54 5.00 7.12 12.88 15.00 16.46 17.64 10 18.66 19.50 12 LONG ISLAND CREMATION CO., INC. FILE 2099 TEST PORT/POINT DIAGRAM FIGURE 3-1 Environmental Laboratories Inc. 57 Verdi Street, Familing dale, NV, 11735 Plane: (631) 420-1866

PAGE.

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Long Island Cremation Co., Inc.

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SECTION 4.0

TEST METHODOLOGIES

This section describes the sampling and analytical methods that were used for this test program.

These reference methods and analytical techniques have been chosen due to their proven success on previous compliance programs where they have generated consistent, reliable data for electric utilities, boiler plants independent power producers, waste-to-energy facilities and medical waste incinerators.

4.1 Sample Locations

Sampling for PM emission were performed in the exhaust stack. Figure 3-1 presents the test pon/point locations for the source. These test locations were used for PM emissions and flue gas velocity profile testing.

4.2 Sample Trains

One (1) sample train was used to conduct the gaseous exhaust stream sampling portion of the test program. Table 4-1 lists the sample train and sampling methods. The following section summarizes the test methodology in more detail and discusses any deviations from the reference methodology. Appendix A contains further details on the standard methods.

4.2.1 Particulate Matter

Total suspended Particulate Matter (PM) emissions sampling were performed in accordance with a modified version of EPA Method 5. Front-half eatch were utilized. This is a standard EPA Method 5 test train which consisted of a quart glass buttonhook nozzle, a quartz glass probe, a heated filter, and unheated interconnect line, a series of impingers, a dry gas meter and a high vacuum pump. The temperature of the filter holder was maintained at 248°F + 25°F during the tests. The filter was followed by four (4) Greenburg/Smith impingers in the following configuration:

- Impinger 1: 100 mls of DDI II-O;
- Impinger 2: 100 mls of DDI H₂O;
- Impinger 3: Empty for moisture knockout; and,

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TABLE 4-1

LONG ISLAND CREMATION CO., INC.

SAMPLE TRAINS USED FOR EXHAUST GAS SAMPLING

	Sampling y Method	Species to be Measured	No. of Replicates	Sample Duration	No. of Sample Points
Particulate A		Total Front		60 min	221 points
Exhaust Gas & Flow Rate		Exhaust Gas Velocity & Moisture		60 min	24 points
V . 11 		Content			

Item 8.1.2 Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159 Wises Road,

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Long Island Cremation Co., Inc.

Emission Test Report for Particulate Matter

Page 5

Impinger 4: 200-300 gms of silica get.

Sample train recovery consisted of the following:

7/ - 9cm = 7 7 1 1 ltc		P. The Martin Annual Control of the
Container .	Sample Train Components	Description
₽ Zi Ci lio	i. Filler	Placed in petri dish and labeled
2-9		
1 C2	Nozzle, probe and connecting	Rinse with acctone, placed in
	glassware to and including	glass jar, level marked and
	front-half of filter holder	Inbeled .
		4. 155.3

The filter catch, and acctone probe rinses were gravimetrically determined and combined to calculate total PM emission rates. The analysis of the PM sample fractions was performed in accordance with EPA Method 5 procedures. Sample analytical QA included a field and trip blank preparation and analytical determinations.

4.2.2 Flue Gas Flow Rate

EPA RM 1 & 2 were utilized to establish the exhaust gas velocity profile. The velocity

measurements were performed in accordance with EPA Methods 1 & 2. An "S" type Pitot tube were used for the exhaust gas velocity and volumetric flow rate determination. Exhaust gas moisture content was determined by EPA Method 4. Impinger condensation and final silica gel collection comprised the collection media.

4.3 Quality Assurance

Stringent QA procedures were followed throughout the testing program. A summary of ELUs quality assurance program is presented in Appendix B. Close attention to details and proper handling procedures assures the quality of the samples, analysis and results. Appendix C presents typical data sheets utilized during execution of the field test portion of the program.

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Long Island Cremation Co., Inc.
Emission Test Report for Particulate Matter

Page 6

SECTION 5.0

SUMMARY TEST RESULTS

Testing was conducted on October 24, 2013. The crematory was charged with a single body as required by law, per each test run. The average particulate emissions were 0.015 grains/dsef corrected to 7%, O₂, well within the permit allowable 0.08 grains/dsef@7% O₂. Summary test results are presented in Table 5-1 and additional results and calculations can be found in Appendix C

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Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159 Wises Road, Item 8.1.2

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Long Island Cremation Com 6312937158

PAGE.

Table 5-1 2099 - Long Island Cremations Inc. Particulate Matter Emissions Summary Table **Dual Chamber Crematory**

Date	10/24/2013		/24/2013 Rum 3	Average Limb
Openiting Data:	· * 1			
	·	5 6	Ф . П	4
o ! Charging Rate (lbs)	137.00	~ 124.00	103.00	(:121.33° p
Fuel Flow/min (scim)	23.70	22.95	22.39	0 23.01
Heat Input, MMB tu/hr and	1.45	1,40		-1141
Sinck Conditions:				,
Temp	1389.2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0413533	Q 1379.5 ()
Vol. Flow Rate:	China ef		φ T 5 N	
wacim	2,059.8	2,051.3	1,985.6	2,032.2
dscim .	515.8	509.4	504.3	509.8
Oi, % vol. dry	7.8		° ₹ 7.8 .	7.8
CO1, % vol. dry	Ŭ. 18.0 □	V 00	45 V 45 M	1.8.0
11:0.70		∫ 12.65 0		8
Samole Train Date:		Ç2	5	
Sample Time min.	₫ .60.0	60.0	1 0 60.0	60 g
Sample Volume, dscf	46.23	45.12	43.59	45.0
Total Particulate Catch.		~ 		
PM mg A A				140,13
Purificulare Emissions (PM).	Ø			~
	ø	·		
	0.063	0.066	0.051	0.060
gg//dsct	0.0144	0.0150	0.0118	0.0137
· lb/MMBtu	2745-140	0.0299	0.0234	0.0273
mym @ 15% 02	0.0119	0.0124	0.0097	20.0113.0
Editari @ 12-02	0.0152	0.0160	0.0125	0.0146 0.00
			Q	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Standard Conditions: 68 P., 29,92 in Hg. and Dry.

Covernment Laboratores Inv. \$1 Veril Street, Farmingdale, NY 11735

631,420,1366

Standard Cubic Feet: Cubic Feet at Standard Conditions

Stack Conditions: At Actual Stack Temperature, Pressure, Moisture and Volume

PM via EPA RM 5 from holf catch

⁽¹⁾ Based on 1,020 Bui/Sscf

⁽²⁾ Based on EPA Fuel IF Factor of 8,710; 8,710; 8,710; respectively per num

Item 8.1.2 Development Application for Material Change of Use (Crematorium) - 139-159 Wises Road,

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Attachment 2 Air Quality Report

MWA Environmental

ATTACHMENT 3

Summary of the emission estimation techniques, emission factors and emission rates

Maroochydore 15-176

28 January 2016

Acetaldehyde	1.6E-05 9.9E-05 3.8E-06 3.8E-06 3.2E-05 1.8E-07 1.8E-06 5.5E-02 9.9E-04 4.2E-06 1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06 1.8E-10
Aluminium	9.9E-05 3.8E-06 3.8E-06 3.2E-05 1.8E-07 1.8E-06 5.5E-02 9.9E-04 4.2E-06 1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06
Antimony Arsenic Arsenic Arsenic Arsenic Arsenic Arsenic Barium Arsenic Arsenic Barium Arsenic Arsenic Arsenic Barium Arsenic Arsenic Arsenic Arsenic Arsenic Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Arsenic Arsenic Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Barium Arsenic Barium Arsenic Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Arsenic Arsenic Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Arsenic Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Barium Arsenic Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Arsenic Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Barium Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Barium Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Arsenic Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Arsenic Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Arsenic Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Arsenic Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-42 Ch 1.4 Assenor Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-42 Ch 2.3 Ap-4	3.8E-06 3.8E-06 3.2E-05 1.8E-07 1.8E-06 5.5E-02 9.9E-04 4.2E-06 1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06 1.8E-10
Arsenic 3.20E-09 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 6.45E-08 1.36E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.78E-06 Barium 7.05E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 1.42E-06 3.24E-03 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 3.06E-05 Beryllium 1.92E-10 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 3.87E-09 6.21E-07 kg/cremation NPI 1.73E-07 Cadmium 1.76E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 3.55E-07 5.03E-06 kg/cremation NPI 1.73E-07 Carbon Monoxide 0.001345574 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 3.55E-07 5.03E-06 kg/cremation NPI 1.40E-06 Chlorine - - - - 1.00E-01 kg/cremation NPI 2.78E-02 Chromium 2.24E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 4.52E-07 1.36E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.78E-06 Chromium, hx - - - - 6.12E-06 kg/cremation NPI 1.70E-06 C	3.8E-06 3.2E-05 1.8E-07 1.8E-06 5.5E-02 9.9E-04 4.2E-06 1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06
Barium 7.05E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 1.42E-06 3.24E-03 Ib/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 3.06E-05	3.2E-05 1.8E-07 1.8E-06 5.5E-02 9.9E-04 4.2E-06 1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06
Barium 7.05E-08	1.8E-07 1.8E-06 5.5E-02 9.9E-04 4.2E-06 1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06 1.8E-10
Cadmium 1.76E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 3.55E-07 5.03E-06 kg/cremation NPI 1.40E-06 Carbon Monoxide 0.001345574 kg/m³ of gas BAAQMD Permit Handbook 2.71E-02 1.00E-01 kg/cremation NPI 2.78E-02 Chlorine - - - - 1.05E-01 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 9.92E-04 Chromium 2.24E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 4.52E-07 1.36E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.78E-06 Chromium, hx - - - - 6.12E-06 kg/cremation NPI 1.70E-06 Cobalt 1.35E-09 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.71E-08 7.94E-07 kg/cremation NPI 2.21E-07 Copper 1.36E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.74E-07 1.24E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.44E-06 Dioxins and Furans as TCDD I-TEQs - - - - 1.40E-09 lb/body BAQMD Permit Handbook Handbook	1.8E-06 5.5E-02 9.9E-04 4.2E-06 1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06 1.8E-10
Cadmium 1.76E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 3.55E-07 5.03E-06 kg/cremation NPI 1.40E-06 Carbon Monoxide 0.001345574 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 3.55E-07 5.03E-06 kg/cremation NPI 1.40E-06 Chlorine - - - 1.05E-01 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 9.92E-04 Chromium 2.24E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 4.52E-07 1.36E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.78E-06 Chromium, hx - - - 6.12E-06 kg/cremation NPI 1.70E-06 Cobalt 1.35E-09 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.71E-08 7.94E-07 kg/cremation NPI 2.21E-07 Copper 1.36E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.74E-07 1.24E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.44E-06 Dioxins and Furans as TCDD I-TEQs - - - - 1.40E-09 lb/body BAQMD Permit Handbook 1.76E-10 HBr - <td< td=""><td>5.5E-02 9.9E-04 4.2E-06 1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06 1.8E-10</td></td<>	5.5E-02 9.9E-04 4.2E-06 1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06 1.8E-10
Carbon Monoxide 0.001345574 kg/m³ of gas BAAQMD Permit Handbook 2.71E-02 1.00E-01 kg/cremation NPI 2.78E-02 Chlorine - - - 1.05E-01 llb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 9.92E-04 Chromium 2.24E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 4.52E-07 1.36E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.78E-06 Chromium, hx - - - 6.12E-06 kg/cremation NPI 1.70E-06 Cobalt 1.35E-09 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.71E-08 7.94E-07 kg/cremation NPI 2.21E-07 Copper 1.36E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.74E-07 1.24E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.44E-06 Dioxins and Furans as TCDD I-TEQs - - - - 1.40E-09 lb/body BAAQMD Permit Handbook HBr - - - 4.33E-05 kg/cremation NPI 4.28E-06	9.9E-04 4.2E-06 1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06 1.8E-10
Chromium 2.24E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 4.52E-07 1.36E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.78E-06 Chromium, hx - - - 6.12E-06 kg/cremation NPI 1.70E-06 Cobalt 1.35E-09 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.71E-08 7.94E-07 kg/cremation NPI 2.21E-07 Copper 1.36E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.74E-07 1.24E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.44E-06 Dioxins and Furans as TCDD I-TEQs - - - 1.40E-09 lb/body BAAQMD Permit Handbook 1.76E-10 Formaldehyde 1.20E-06 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.42E-05 1.54E-05 kg/cremation NPI 4.28E-06 HBr - - - 4.33E-02 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 4.09E-04	4.2E-06 1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06 1.8E-10
Chromium, hx	1.7E-06 2.5E-07 3.7E-06 1.8E-10
Cobalt 1.35E-09 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.71E-08 7.94E-07 kg/cremation NPI 2.21E-07 Copper 1.36E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.74E-07 1.24E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.44E-06 Dioxins and Furans as TCDD I-TEQs - - - 1.40E-09 lb/body BAAQMD Permit Handbook Formaldehyde 1.20E-06 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.42E-05 1.54E-05 kg/cremation NPI 4.28E-06 HBr - - - 4.33E-02 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 4.09E-04	2.5E-07 3.7E-06 1.8E-10
Copper 1.36E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.74E-07 1.24E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.44E-06 Dioxins and Furans as TCDD I-TEQs - - - - 1.40E-09 lb/body BAAQMD Permit Handbook 1.76E-10 Formaldehyde 1.20E-06 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.42E-05 1.54E-05 kg/cremation NPI 4.28E-06 HBr - - - 4.33E-02 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 4.09E-04	3.7E-06 1.8E-10
Copper 1.36E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.74E-07 1.24E-05 kg/cremation NPI 3.44E-06 Dioxins and Furans as TCDD I-TEQs - - - - 1.40E-09 lb/body BAAQMD Permit Handbook 1.76E-10 Formaldehyde 1.20E-06 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 2.42E-05 1.54E-05 kg/cremation NPI 4.28E-06 HBr - - - 4.33E-02 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 4.09E-04	1.8E-10
Dioxins and Furans as TCDD I-TEQs	
HBr 4.33E-02 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 4.09E-04	0.00
	2.8E-05
	4.1E-04
Hydrogen chloride 3.27E-02 kg/cremation NPI 9.08E-03	9.1E-03
Hydrogen Fluoride 1.46E-03 kg/cremation NPI 4.06E-04	4.1E-04
Iron 1.44E-02 Ib/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 1.36E-04	1.4E-04
Lead 8.01E-09 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 1.61E-07 3.00E-05 kg/cremation NPI 8.33E-06	8.5E-06
Manganese 6.09E-09 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 1.23E-07 5.67E-04 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 5.36E-06	5.5E-06
Mercury 4.16E-09 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 8.39E-08 1.55E-03 kg/cremation NPI 4.31E-04	4.3E-04
Molybdenum 1.76E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 3.55E-07	3.5E-07
Nickel 3.36E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 6.77E-07 1.73E-05 kg/cremation NPI 4.81E-06	5.5E-06
0.001601873 kg/m³ of gas BAAQMD Permit Handbook 3.23E-02 3.56E+00 lb/ton NPI 1.45E-01	1.8E-01
PAH (benzo(a)pyrene equivalents) 2.60E-05 kg/cremation NPI 7.22E-06	7.2E-06
Particulate Matter (PM-10) 0.000121742 kg/m³ of gas BAAQMD Permit Handbook 2.45E-03 3.86E-02 kg/cremation NPI 1.07E-02	1.3E-02
PM2.5 3.47E-02 kg/cremation NPI 9.64E-03	9.6E-03
Polychlorinated dioxins and furans (PCDFs) 4.90E-09 kg/cremation NPI 1.36E-09	1.4E-09
Selenium 3.84E-10 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 7.74E-09 1.98E-05 kg/cremation NPI 5.50E-06	5.5E-06
Silver 2.26E-04 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 2.14E-06	2.1E-06
Sulfur Dioxide 9.61124E-06 kg/m³ of gas BAQMD Permit Handbook 1.94E-04 7.39E-02 kg/cremation NPI 2.05E-02	2.1E-02
Thallium 1.10E-03 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 1.04E-05	1.0E-05
TOC 1.76E-04 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 3.55E-03 2.99E-01 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 2.83E-03	6.4E-03
Total PCBs 4.65E-05 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 4.39E-07	4.4E-07
Total PM 4.67E+00 lb/ton AP-42 Ch 2.3 4.41E-02	4.4E-02
Vanadium 3.68E-08 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 7.42E-07	7.4E-07
VOCs 8.81E-05 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 1.77E-03 1.02E-01 kg/cremation NPI 2.83E-02	3.0E-02
Zinc Oxide 4.65E-07 kg/m³ of gas AP-42 Ch 1.4 9.35E-06 1.60E-04 kg/cremation NPI 4.44E-05	5.4E-05

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ATTACHMENT 4

Analysis of TAPM-Generated Meteorological Data

Maroochydore 15-176

28 January 2016

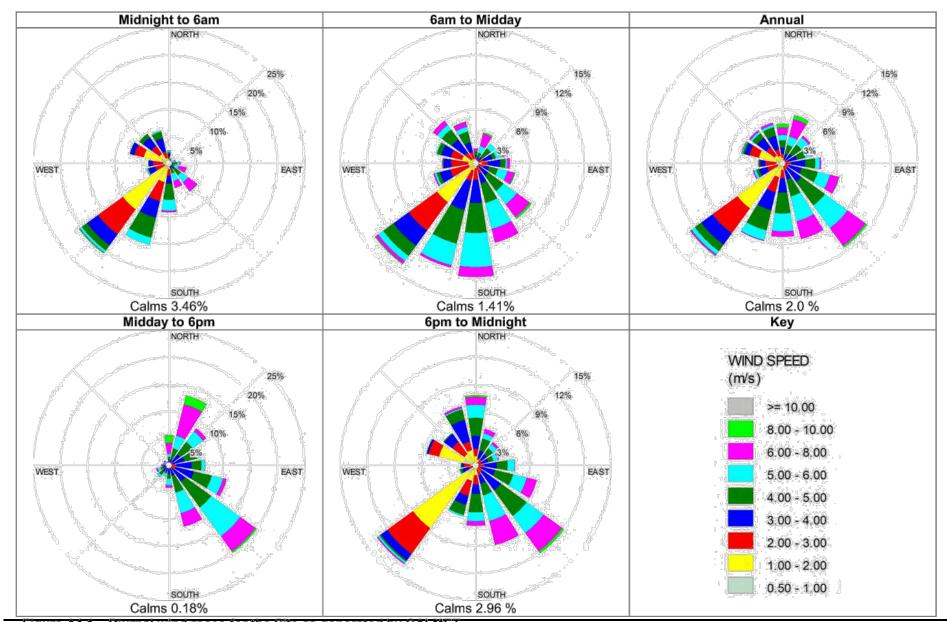


Figure A4.1 Diurnal wind roses for the Site as generated by CALMET Sunshine Coast Regional Council

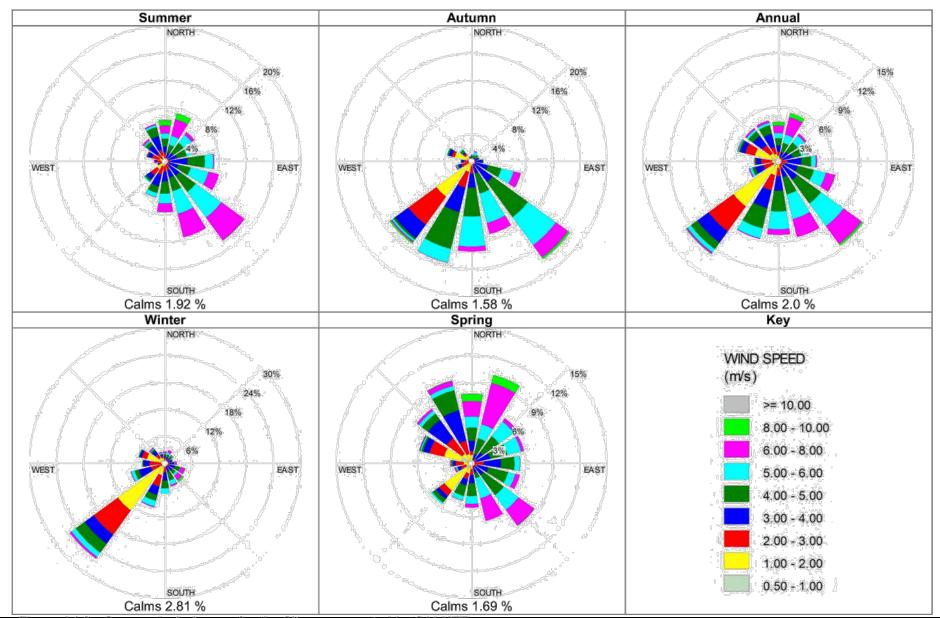


Figure A4.2 Seasonal wind roses for the Site as generated by CALMET Sunshine Coast Regional Council

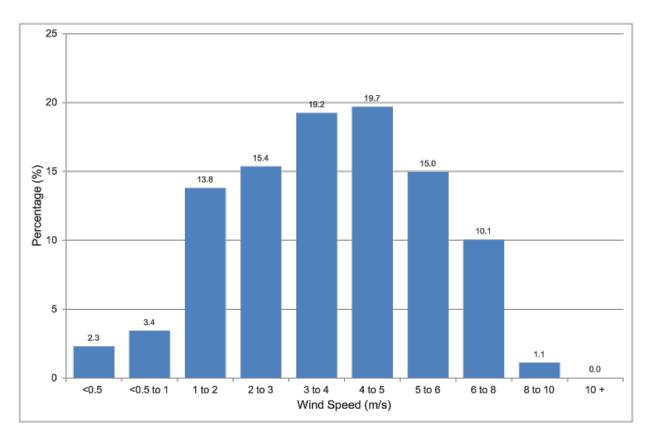


Figure A4.3 Wind frequency graph for the Site as generated by CALMET

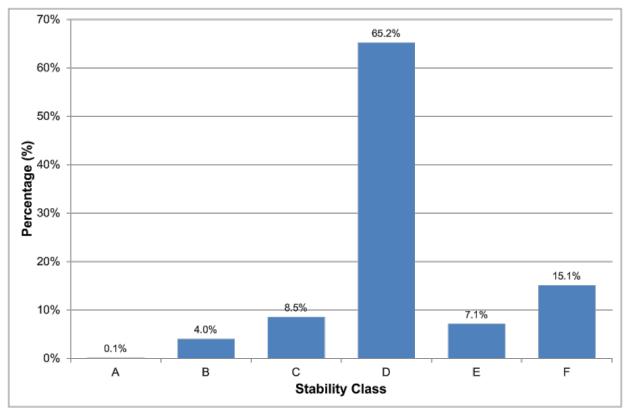


Figure A4.4 Stability Class Histograms for the Site as generated by CALMET

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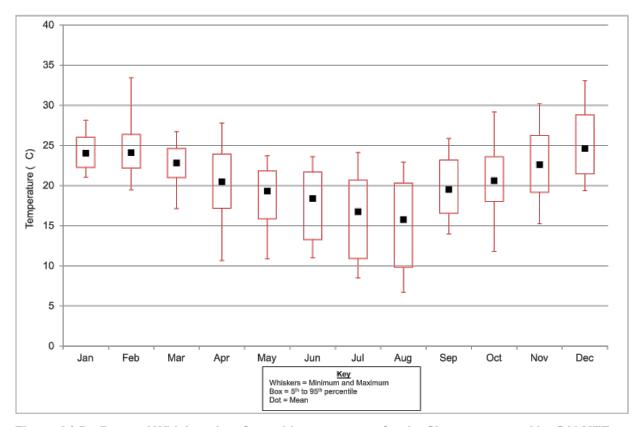


Figure A4.5 Box and Whisker plot of monthly temperature for the Site as generated by CALMET

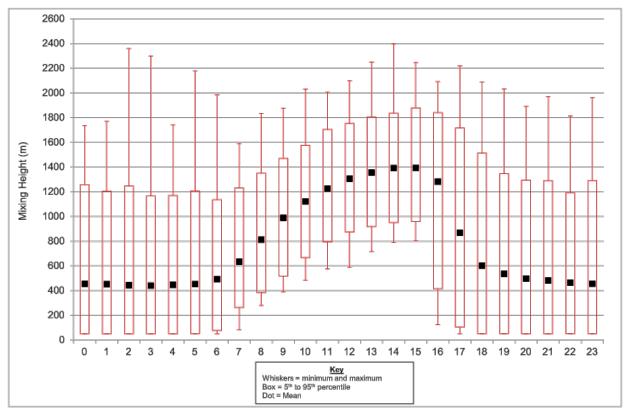


Figure A4.6 Box and Whisker plot of diurnal mixing height for the Site as generated by CALMET

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ATTACHMENT 5

CALPUFF Contour Plots

Maroochydore 15-176

28 January 2016



