

# STRIVING FOR SMART RESOURCE UTILISATION

## IN THE SMART STATE



## CEMENT CONCRETE & AGGREGATES AUSTRALIA

### THE ISSUE

Current State Government legislation and policy will not allow the extractive industry to deliver on the South East Queensland Regional Plan.

### THE IMPACT

Without immediate action, supply of construction materials in South East Queensland will not be sustainable beyond 2018.

### THE SOLUTION

Ensure SMART extractive resource utilisation by *either*

- strengthening the draft State Planning Policy for the Protection of Extractive Resources to ensure maximum utilisation of extractive resources from all key resource areas

*or*

- modifying the Regional Vegetation Management Code for Ongoing Clearing Purposes for South East Queensland
- modifying the draft Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2005
- adopting a “whole of government” and “no net loss” approach to environmental offsets.

## WHAT ARE EXTRACTIVE RESOURCES?

Extractive resources, also referred to as aggregates, include sand, gravel, soil, rock and other similar materials which are obtained by ripping, blasting, dredging and processing (crushing, screening, washing, blending or grading).

Extractive resources are site specific, limited in occurrence by geological conditions and are finite.

Because they are high-volume, low-cost materials, they need to be located close to the communities that use them. Utilising extractive materials from outside the region brings with it significant social, environmental and economic costs.

Extractive resources are fundamental for the delivery of the South East Queensland Regional Plan and Infrastructure Plan. They underpin all urban and infrastructure development and make a major contribution to the ongoing economic growth in south-east Queensland.

## OUR COMMITMENT

We are committed to the effective and efficient development use of south-east Queensland's finite extractive resources to satisfy the needs of government and the community for a wide range of products required for affordable housing, schools, hospitals, transport and infrastructure.

We want the South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005-2026 to be successful.

We are supportive of preserving the unique biodiversity of south-east Queensland. We are committed to identifying and protecting environmental values.

**We are totally committed to working closely and collaboratively with the Queensland Government and local communities to achieve these outcomes.**

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## DID YOU KNOW?

To continue to support the forecast growth in south-east Queensland to 2026 will require 10 tonnes of aggregate per person per year.

- Extractive resources are required in every major infrastructure and urban development project proposed for south-east Queensland.
- The proposed redevelopment of the Brisbane Airport, including runway, taxiways, terminal buildings and aeronautical infrastructure, will require:
  - between 1.5 million tonnes and 2 million tonnes of extractive material
  - up to 25 million tonnes of sand for the runway pad
  - around 325 tonnes of aggregates for every linear metre of the new runway.
- 1 kilometre of highway requires 25,000 tonnes of crushed rock.
- 1 kilometre of suburban road requires:
  - 5000 tonnes of crushed rock
  - 750 tonnes of concrete for footpaths, kerbs and gutters
  - 450 tonnes of asphalt for road surfacing.
- 1 kilometre of railway requires 2000 tonnes of aggregate.
- A high-rise building can use up to 1000 tonnes of aggregate per floor.
- Construction of a typical house, including driveway and landscaping, uses about 100 tonnes of aggregate.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF CCAA MEMBERS

CCAA members have a solid track record on environmental performance.

They do not undertake broad-scale clearing.

They only clear vegetation on sites when required for operational purposes.

Examples of the industry's environmental performance and proactive attitude are:

- Boral's Petrie Quarry, where over the past 10 years in excess of 80,000 trees have been planted on buffer land, significantly enhancing koala habitat. This is in addition to the establishment of a koala fodder plantation as a joint project between the local council and various local koala care groups.
- Readymix's involvement with the Bremer Catchment Association in the restoration of the health of the Sandy Creek catchment area at Tivoli where more than 15,000 trees have been planted to reduce soil erosion, increase the biodiversity of the area and improve water quality.

CCAA members also have a 25 year history of sand extraction in Moreton Bay. A high level of environmental compliance by the industry during this period has resulted in the recently completed Moreton Bay Sand Extraction Study confirming that this activity has resulted in minimal environmental impact on the bay.

## THE CURRENT SITUATION

- Over the past 20 years increases in consumption of extractive materials correlate with increases in population.
- The cumulative consumption of extractive resources by 2026 could be as high as 710 million tonnes.
- There are some 1680 million tonnes of extractive resources identified in key resource areas in south-east Queensland.
- Around half the resources (847 million tonnes) are not currently approved for development.
- Only 341 million tonnes of the resources approved for development are free from regulatory constraints. This represents just 20 per cent of the total identified resources in south-east Queensland.
- The amount of resources approved for utilisation with no environmental constraints could be depleted by 2018.
- The following policy instruments are constraining the industry's ability to develop key extractive resource areas, despite operators holding lawful development approvals:
  - the Vegetation Management Act 1999
  - Regional Vegetation Management Code for Ongoing Clearing Purposes: South-East Queensland
  - the draft Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2005 and Management Plan 2005-2015.
- The constraints on approved resources are:
  - State Wildlife Corridors
  - Stream buffers
  - A1 koala habitat: subsequent changes to koala habitat definitions under the South East Queensland Regional Plan have now increased the area of constraint on key resource areas
  - Essential habitat.

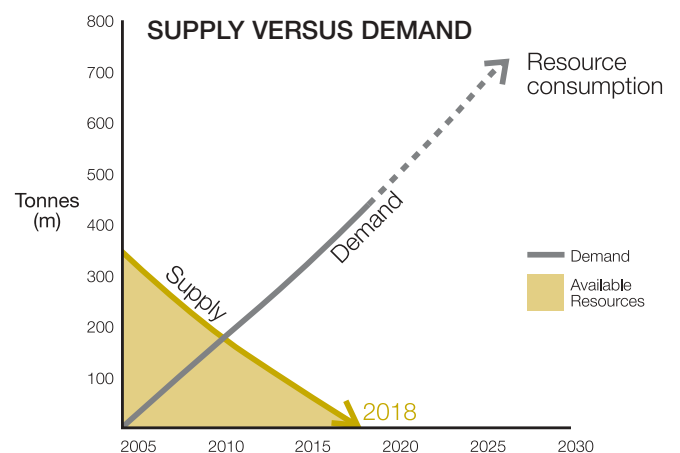
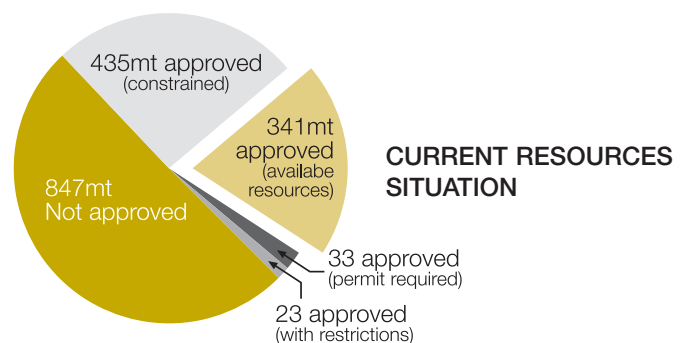
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## THE CURRENT SITUATION CONT.

- Typically it takes the industry up to 10 years to gain approval to develop greenfield sites in south-east Queensland.
- If alternative sources are required to be found and developed outside existing key resource areas, it is most likely that they will be located a substantial distance from the metropolitan area.
- Increased travel distances from quarry to customers, which is principally urban, will require state and local governments to increase their expenditure on road construction and maintenance.
- It will also result in increased greenhouse gas emissions. For example, based on the Australian Government's Fuel Consumption Guide 2002-2003, the transportation of 100 million tonnes of extractive material over a distance of 100 kilometres using trucks carrying 28 tonnes will consume more than 350 megalitres of fuel and result in the generation of almost one million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide).

The ecological benefits of total resource utilisation (that is, fully utilising the residual resources of existing quarries) far outweighs the perceived benefits of sourcing extractive materials from outside the metropolitan areas.



## CEMENT CONCRETE AND AGGREGATES AUSTRALIA

The extractives industry is represented by Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia (CCAA), the peak industry body for the heavy construction materials industry.

In 2004, more than 44 million tonnes of extractive material was produced in Queensland, with a market sales value of more than \$800 million. CCAA's Queensland members were responsible for the bulk of this production.

The industry also produced 6.2 million cubic metres of pre-mixed concrete in Queensland, with a sales value of around \$750 million. CCAA's members accounted for more than 90 per cent of this concrete production.

CCAA has 78 members, 16 of which have operations in Queensland. They are:

- Boral Resources (Qld) Pty Limited
- Bowen Tug & Barge Pty Ltd
- Brisbane City Council trading as Bracalba Quarries
- Byrne Bros Pty Ltd
- Cement Australia Pty Ltd
- FRH Group Pty Ltd
- Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd
- Mt Cotton Concrete & Quarry (Barro Group Pty Ltd)
- Neilsen's Quality Gravels
- Rinker Australia Pty Ltd
- Riverside Industrial Sands Pty Ltd
- Rocla Pty Limited
- Sunstate Cement Ltd
- Techcon Management Pty Ltd
- Wagners Investments Pty Ltd
- Whitsunday Concrete & Blocks.

## GHD PTY LTD STUDY

In March 2005, CCAA engaged management, engineering and environment consultants GHD Pty Ltd to undertake a study to determine the availability of extractive resources in south-east Queensland.

The results of the study are reflected in this document.



## WORKING WITH GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNITY

For a number of years, CCAA has been working closely with government at state and local level, and community organisations to promote, protect and manage extractive resources and extractive industry operations throughout Queensland in a responsible manner.

CCAA has provided considered comment to government on a number of important industry issues including:

- draft State Planning Policy: Protection of Extractive resources
- South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005-2026
- draft Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2005
- review of Regional Vegetation Management Codes for Ongoing Clearing Purposes
- proposed amendments to the Environmental Protection Policy (Water)
- draft Queensland Water Quality Guidelines and Environmental Values Project
- draft Discussion Paper on the Use of Environmental Offsets in Vegetation Management in Queensland.

It has also provided input to a substantial number of local government planning schemes.

CCAA was heavily involved in the Moreton Bay Sand Extraction Study and continues to be involved with:

- Moreton Bay Waterways and Catchment Partnership
- Community and Industry Liaison Group
- Moreton Coast Implementation Group
- Moreton Bay Implementation Group
- NRM SEQ
- Queensland Acid Sulfate Soils Management Advisory Committee
- Lyngbya Steering Committee.

CCAA continues to work closely with a number of State Government agencies.

## CONTACT

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