

The Waste Journey to and through the Woodlawn Mechanical and Biological Treatment Facility located at the Woodlawn Eco-Precinct.

1 Collected household waste is taken to Veolia's Woodlawn Eco-precinct by rail and road

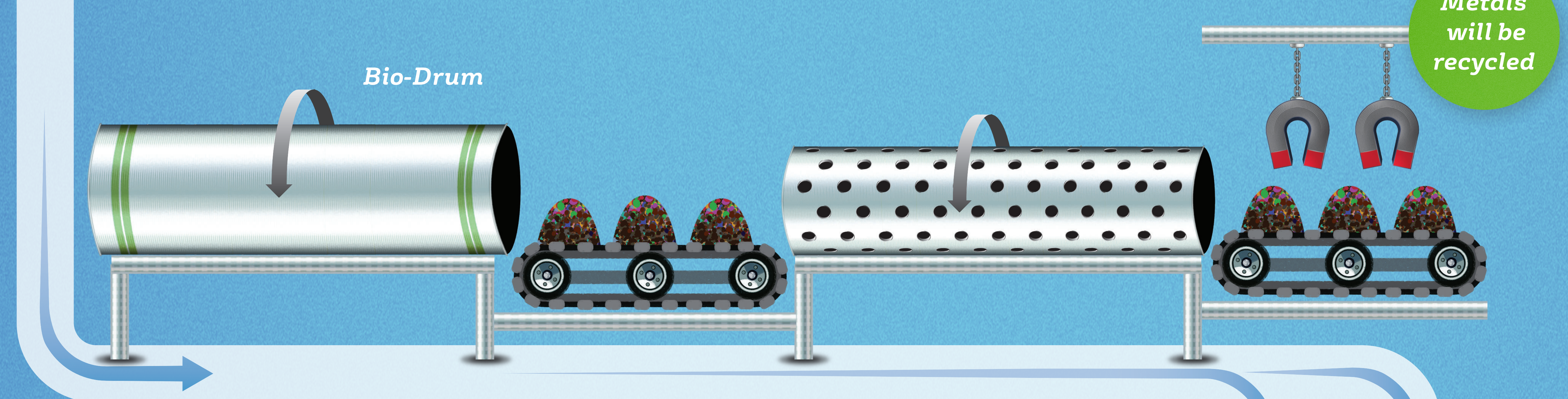


2 The waste is tipped into a pit where an overhead crane with a grapple feeds 4 rotating drums known as bio-drums

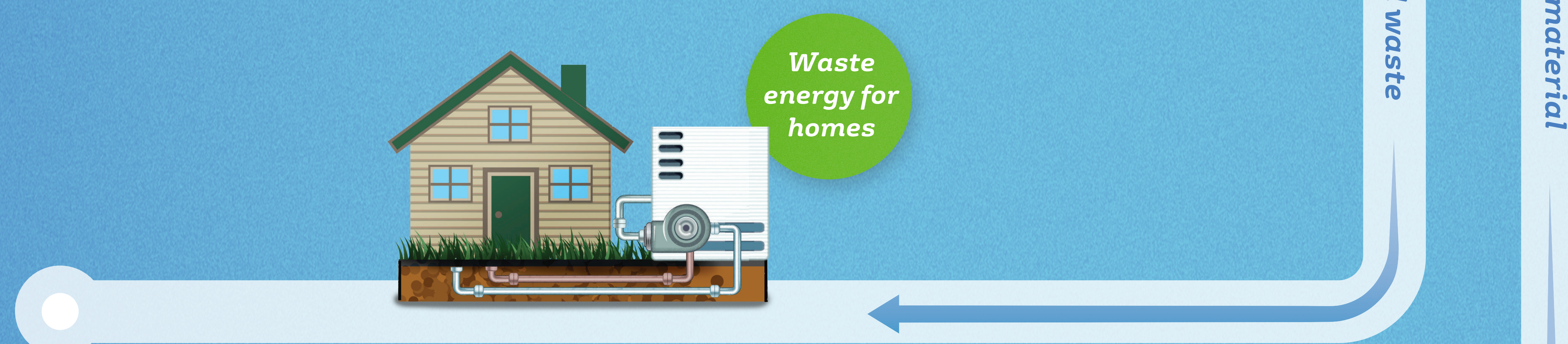


3 The waste is combined with air and water in the bio-drums to speed-up the breakdown of the organic material

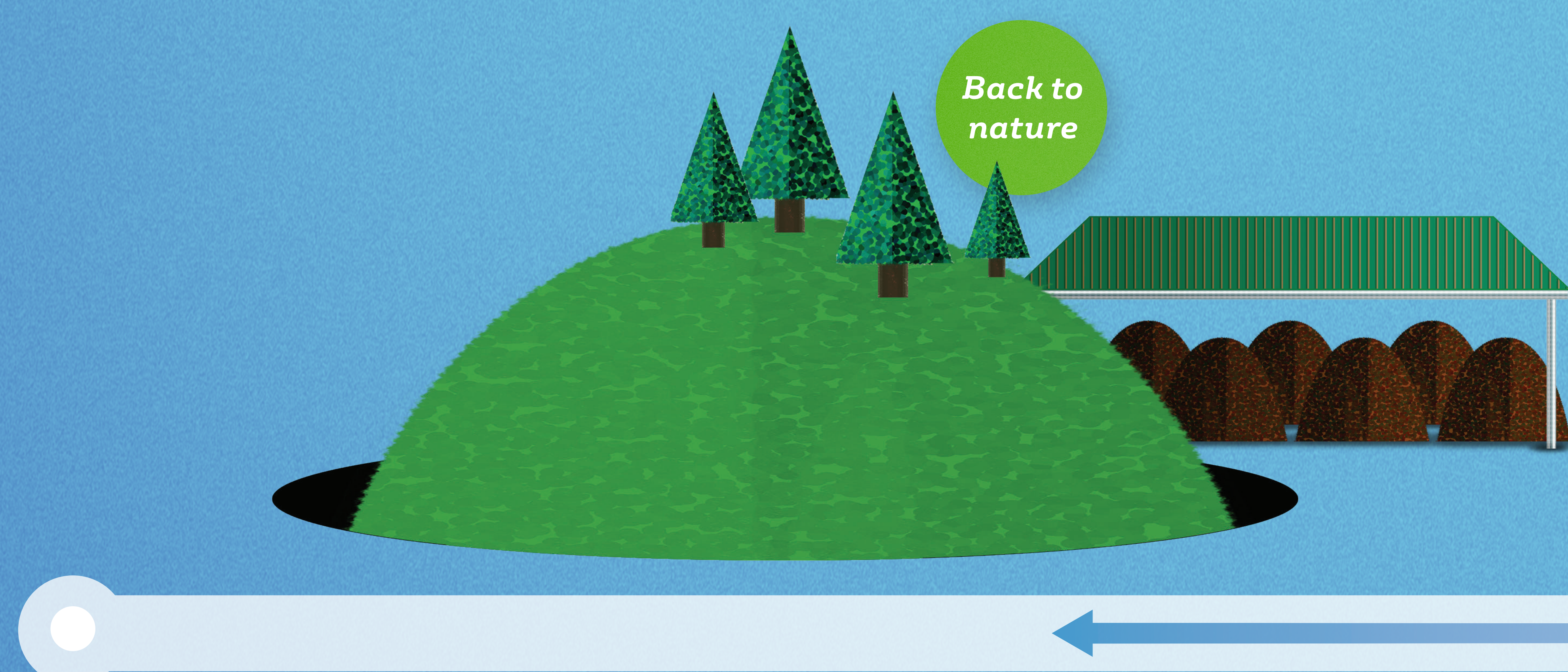
4 Metals are removed for recycling. Organic material travels along a conveyor to continue its journey and all other material is sent on a separate conveyor as residual waste



5 The residual waste is transferred to the Woodlawn landfill which produces methane gas that is converted into energy and waste heat. Energy is used to power over 5,000 homes. Waste heat is used for onsite aquaculture and horticulture



6 Three months of aerated fermentation and maturation prepares the Woodlawn Organic Output (WOO) for use in remediating a mine site's tailings dam



40%

About 40% of the red lid bin content is recovered (organics, metals & moisture)



The process from bin collection to final placement of WOO on the tailings dam is approximately 3 months



The Woodlawn Eco-Precinct is located 250 km south of Sydney in Tarago NSW