



Copping Landfill

The Copping Landfill is approximately 52km from Hobart. It is not open to the public.



Although the site is not open to the public, visits can be arranged by calling 6273 9712 or email southernwastesolutionstas@gmail.com



The road in to the landfill is private, and prior approval must be obtained before accessing it.



The private road from the Arthur Highway to the landfill gate is approximately 3.5km in length.



Access to the landfill is by prior approval only.



Visitors must be inducted on to the site, and must wear appropriate high visibility vests/shirts and steel capped shoes unless they stay in their vehicle.



Boom gates block the entrance.



A concrete water tank to the right of the entrance contains water for fire fighting purposes. There is also a mobile water tanker on site. The proposed C cell is on the side of the hill in front of the water tank.



The current B cells can be seen from the hill near the water tank. These cells have 2 impermeable layers underneath them, and a drainage network to collect leachate. The base of each cell costs approximately \$1m to construct. The B cells take around 18 months to 2 years to fill. Once they reach their final height they will be capped, covered with soil and planted.

The pine plantation behind the current landfill is on land owned by Councils.



Still near the water tank, the site of the C cell can be seen in the foreground. The B cell stormwater, leachate and secondary stormwater ponds are in the background.



A gas flare is to the left of the weighbridge as you enter the site. This flares methane collected from the current landfill 24 hours per day. This helps to reduced the landfill's carbon footprint. In future we expect to use the gas to generate electricity to be fed in to the grid.



The gas flare has been in operation since June 2012.



The internal road ends in a turning circle, just after the stormwater pond (to the left) and the leachate and secondary stormwater ponds to the right.



Several bore holes provide access for regular sampling of groundwater. Sampling and testing are undertaken by an independent specialist, and results are forwarded directly to the EPA. Sampling generally shows that groundwater leaving the site is cleaner than groundwater entering the site.



The leachate pond has an impermeable liner. It collects all leachate from the B cells. The leachate is either naturally evaporated or irrigated. The leachate is normally of sufficiently good quality to allow it to be irrigated over non food crops.



The shed near the leachate pond houses 2 electrical pumps as well as a back up diesel powered pump for emergencies. These pumps are used to irrigate the leachate, and to pump it between the lower and upper (new) leachate ponds.



The secondary stormwater pond collects run off from the surface of the landfill.



The stormwater pond is opposite the leachate and secondary stormwater ponds. It is normally home to a number of frogs, and occasionally hosts a platypus.



It is possible to drive to the top of the cells and observe the working landfill face. The working face is kept to a minimum. Waste is generally compacted and covered as soon as it is delivered.



Another view from the top of the landfill.



The area for the C cell, with the water tank on the hill in the background. This is an old quarry that is currently used to extract material for the existing landfill's daily cover.



Recent additional detailed on site geological assessments indicate tens of metres of dolerite below the C cell location, indicating that the required clearance to groundwater is more than exceeded. A final report is due in the near future.

