Licence

Licence number	L9370/2023/1
Licence holder	Westref Enviro Pty Ltd
ACN	645 622 091
Registered business address	Ground Floor, 168 Stirling Highway NEDLANDS WA 6009
DWER file number	DER2022/000707
Duration	21/03/2023 to 20/03/2033
Date of issue	21/03/2023
Premises details	53 Chisholm Crescent KEWDALE WA 6105 Legal description - Lot 244 on Deposited Plan 17127 Certificate of Title Volume 1941 Folio 539 As defined by the premises map in Schedule 1

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed design capacity**
Category 61: Liquid waste facility: premises on which liquid waste produced on other premises (other than sewerage waste) is stored, reprocessed, treated or irrigated.	3,000 tonnes per year
Category 61A: Solid waste facility: premises (other than premises within category 67A) on which solid waste produced on other premises is stored, reprocessed, treated or discharged onto land.	3,000 tonnes per year

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 21 March 2023, by:

Jarrod Abrahams
Digitally signed by Jarrod Abrahams
Date: 2023.03.21 18:00:05 +08'00'

MANAGER, WASTE INDUSTRIES REGULATORY SERVICES
Officer delegated under section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
21/03/2023	L9370/2023/1	Licence granted.

Interpretation

In this licence:

(a) the words 'including', 'includes' and 'include' in conditions mean "including but not limited to", and similar, as appropriate;

(b) where any word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;

(c) where tables are used in a condition, each row in a table constitutes a separate condition;

(d) any reference to an Australian or other standard, guideline, or code of practice in this licence:

  (i) if dated, refers to that particular version; and

  (ii) if not dated, refers to the latest version and therefore may be subject to change over time;

(e) unless specified otherwise, any reference to a section of an Act refers to that section of the EP Act; and

(f) unless specified otherwise, all definitions are in accordance with the EP Act.

NOTE: This licence requires specific conditions to be met but does not provide any implied authorisation for other emissions, discharges, or activities not specified in this licence.

Licence conditions

The licence holder must ensure that the following conditions are complied with:

Infrastructure and equipment

1. The licence holder must ensure that the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 1 and located at the corresponding infrastructure location is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirement set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

	Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
1.	Warehouse 1 (WH1), Warehouse 2 (WH2) and processing building (processing area)	a) All waste acceptance, storage and treatment areas must have a concrete hardstand meeting a permeability equal to or less than 1 x 10^{-9} m/s. b) The integrity of the surface hardstand (including joining seals) to be maintained free from cracks and defects. c) All dangerous goods to be stored in accordance with the locations indicated in Schedule 1, Figure 3 d) Power operated extraction units fitted in each warehouse and in the processing building are to be maintained in good working order.	Located as per Schedule 1, Figure 1.
2.	Drum crushing equipment (small)	a) Liquid waste collected from the drum crusher's waste collection receptacle is to be appropriately treated and/or disposed of at an authorised facility. b) Drum crusher operations only to occur between 7.00am and 7.00pm	Located within the processing building, as per Schedule 1, Figure 1
3.	Building bunding	a) Bunding must be a minimum height of 25 mm within warehouses 1 and 2 and made of a material meeting permeability equal to or less than 1x10^{-9} m/s. b) Bunding must be a minimum height of 50 mm within the processing building and made of a material meeting permeability equal to or less than 1x10^{-9} m/s. c) The integrity of all bunding is to be maintained free from cracks and defects	Located as per Schedule 1, Figure 1
4.	Polyethylene bunded spill pallets	a) Liquid waste collected from the spill pallets to be appropriately treated and/or disposed of at an authorised facility.	Located within the premises boundary as per Schedule 1, Figure 1

	Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
5.	Spill kits:	a) Must maintain: i). 3 x HAZCHEM spill kit for chemicals ii). 3 x hydrocarbon and fuel spill kits iii). 3 x general purpose spill kits b) Spill kits must be used to immediately contain and clean any spill of liquid waste on the premises.	Located as per Schedule 1, Figure, 3
6.	Fire extinguishers	a) Must be readily accessible, clearly signposted, in good condition and fully charged.	In WH1, WH2 and in the processing building
7.	Fire hose reel	a) Must be readily accessible, clearly signposted and in good condition. b) Not to be used on fires associated with an electrical hazard	Within the processing area shown in Schedule 1, Figure 1
8.	Gel weighted drain covers	a) To be readily available near any open drainage sumps/soak wells on the premises. b) To be deployed over any open drain sumps/soak wells in the case of a spill or fire incident in which liquid waste and/or other hazardous materials may spill near the drain to prevent discharge to the drainage network. c) A gel weighted drain cover must be positioned over the drainage sump/ soak well located within the processing building while any waste storage and/or processing operations are occurring within this building.	Located as per Schedule 1, Figure 3

Waste acceptance and management

2. The licence holder must only allow waste to be accepted onto the premises if:

(a) it is of a type listed in Table 2 or Table 3; and

(b) the quantity accepted is below the corresponding limit specified in Table 2 or Table 3; and

(c) it meets the relevant acceptance specification, as set out in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2: Types of liquid waste authorised to be accepted onto the premises

Liquid waste type	Controlled waste codes[1]	Quantity limit	Acceptance specification[2]
Plating and heat treatment waste	A100, A130	Combined total of up to 3,000 tonnes per annual period	Tankered onto the premises or delivered in intermediate bulk containers (IBC), drums or
Acids	B100		

Liquid waste type	Controlled waste codes[1]	Quantity limit	Acceptance specification[2]
Bases	C100		other containers.
Inorganic chemicals	D100, D110, D120, D130, D140, D141, D150, D170, D180, D190, D200, D210, D220, D230, D240, D250, D270, D290, D300, D310, D330, D340, D350, D360		
Reactive chemicals (excluding waste of an explosive nature)	E100, E120, E130		
Paints, resins, inks and organic sludges	F100, F110, F130		
Organic solvents	G100, G110, G130, G150, G160		
Pesticides and herbicides	H100, H110, H130, H170		
Oils	J100, J120, J130, J160, J180		
Putrescible and organic wastes	K100, K110, K130, K140, K190, K200, K210		
Industrial wash-water	L100, L150		
Organic chemicals (incl. surfactants, detergents)	M100, M105, M130, M150, M160, M170, M180, M210, M220, M230, M250, M260		
Soils and sludge	N140		
Clinical and pharmaceutical (excluding cytotoxic)	R100, R120, R140		
Miscellaneous waste chemicals (excluding cytotoxic)	T100, T120		

Note 1: Waste codes are used by industry and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for waste tracking and reporting purposes.

Note 2: Additional requirements for the acceptance of Controlled Waste are set out in the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*

Table 3: Types of solid waste authorised to be accepted onto the premises

Solid waste type	Controlled waste codes[1]	Quantity limit	Acceptance specification[2]
Plating and heat treatment	A100, A110, A130	Combined total of up to 3,000 tonnes per annual period	Delivered onto the premises in intermediate bulk containers (IBC), drums or other containers.
Acids	B100		
Bases	C100		

Solid waste type	Controlled waste codes[1]	Quantity limit	Acceptance specification[2]
Inorganic chemicals (incl. fire assay waste)	D100, D110, D120, D130, D140, D141, D150, D151, D160, D170, D180, D190, D200, D210, D211, D220, D221, D230, D240, D250, D270, D290, D300, D310, D330, D340, D350, D360		
Reactive chemicals (excluding waste of an explosive nature)	E100, E120, E130		
Paints, resins, inks and organic sludges	F100, F110, F120, F130		
Organic solvents	G160		
Pesticides and herbicides	H100, H110, H130, H170		
Oils	J100, J120, J130, J160, J170, J180		
Putrescible and organic wastes	K100, K110, K130, K140, K190, K200, K210		
Organic chemicals	M105, M130, M150, M160, M170, M180, M220, M230, M260		
Soils and sludge	N100, N120, N160, N190, N205		
Clinical and pharmaceutical	R100, R120, N160, N190, N205		
Food and beverage processing wastes	N/A		
Electronic waste (incl. batteries)	N/A		
Inert Waste Type 2 (plastic only)	N/A		
Waste containers (incl. drums, IBCs, aerosols)	N/A		N/A
Used tyres	T140	No more than 99 tyres to be stored on the premises at any one time	

Note 1: Waste codes are used by industry and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for waste tracking and reporting purposes.

Note 2: Additional requirements for the acceptance of Controlled Waste are set out in the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*

Pre-acceptance verification – all waste types

3. Prior to the acceptance of any waste stream at the premises, the licence holder must ensure that:

(a) information that adequately characterises the waste is obtained to ensure that it meets the waste acceptance criteria in condition 2; and

(b) a suitably qualified person assesses the information obtained in accordance with sub-provision (a) above and determines whether the waste can be treated or stored at the premises to meet the requirements of this licence.

Labelling and waste description requirements

4. The licence holder must ensure that all wastes accepted in containers (including those stored in IBCs) and other impermeable receptacles are:

(a) accompanied by a written description[1] of the contents and volume contained in each container;

(b) appropriately labelled[2,3] to match the written description required by sub-provision (a); and

(c) the written description required by sub-provision (b) must be available to be produced to an inspector or the CEO as required.

Note 1: The written description must include details on the waste type and associated controlled waste code and must include (as an attachment) the associated safety data sheets (SDS) if the waste was derived from the use of potentially hazardous materials.

Note 2: Labels must be computer printed and at least A5 size (114mm x 210mm). Additional details may be clearly handwritten on containers in permanent marker if required. The printed labels and hand-written information must be clearly visible, legible and relate to each other.

Note 3: Additional labelling requirements may be required under the *Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007* (Western Australia) for wastes that are also considered dangerous goods.

5. The licence holder must ensure that waste is not accepted onto the premises unless sufficient treatment or storage capacity exists for that waste and the site is adequately manned to receive the waste to ensure the requirements of this licence are met.

Waste processing

6. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) all wastes are only subjected to the corresponding process(es) in accordance with the corresponding process requirements set out in Table 4; and

(b) wastes specified in Table 4, with the exception of oil wastes types, are only subjected to the treatment and/or storage that has been verified to be suitable for that waste in accordance with condition 3.

Table 4: Waste processing

	Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications[1]
1.	Acids	Receipt, handling, consolidation, storage and treatment prior to removal off-site to a facility	a) All treatment processes are to be supervised by a suitably qualified person. b) Acid-base treatment solution temperature to be monitored and recorded to ensure that it does not rise above 60°C. c) pH testing to be recorded for each batch of acid-base
2.	Bases		
3.	Inorganic chemicals		

	Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications[1]
4.	Reactive chemicals (excluding waste of an explosive nature)	authorised for the acceptance of such waste	neutralised solution prior to off-site removal. d) Acids and bases to be diluted to a maximum concentration of 5% prior to off-site removal. e) All waste treatment activities to occur over a concrete bunded hardstand within the processing area building as indicated in Schedule 1, Figure 1. f) Chemicals to be diluted to a maximum concentration of 5% prior to oxidisation or reduction treatment processing. g) Chemical solution pH to be maintained above 10 during oxidisation or reduction treatment processing. h) Waste chemical solution temperature to be monitored and recorded during oxidisation, reduction and stablilisation processing to ensure it does not rise above 60°C. i) Complete treatment of oxidising chemicals must be confirmed using potassium iodide starch test paper and the testing recorded for each batch. j) Stabilisation treatments to be conducted in closed containers. k) Stabilised liquid waste materials to be analysed by a NATA accredited laboratory to confirm its suitability for acceptance at other authorised facilities. l) All flammable liquids to be stored outside of warehouses 1, 2 and the processing building, in self-bunded containers designed to safely hold this waste type. m) No more than 500 tonnes of waste materials are to be stored in either warehouse 1, 2 or the processing building at any one time.
5.	Paints, resins, inks and organic sludges		
6.	Organic solvents		
7.	Pesticides and herbicides		
8.	Oils		
9.	Putrescible and organic wastes		
10.	Industrial wash-water		
11.	Organic chemicals (incl. surfactants, detergents)		
12.	Soils and sludge		
13.	Clinical and pharmaceutical (excluding cytotoxic)		
14.	Miscellaneous waste chemicals (excluding cytotoxic)		
15.	Food and beverage processing wastes		
16.	Electronic waste		a) All electronic waste (excluding batteries) to be source separated and stored in a designated electronics waste receptacle. b) All loose batteries to be source separated and stored in a designated fire-proof lined waste receptacle.

	Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications[1]
17.	Inert Waste Type 2 (plastic only)		a) Contaminant free plastics to be baled prior to dispatch to an authorised recycling or disposal facility.
18.	Waste containers (incl. drums, IBCs, aerosols)		a) IBC and drum contaminant contents to be assessed by a suitably qualified person and analysed prior to processing where required. b) All IBC and drum wash-waters must be collected and contained within a suitable receptacle prior to treatment and/or dispatch to other authorised facilities. c) IBC bladders not suitable for recycling are to be processed and dispatched to an authorised facility for disposal. d) Drum crushing to occur in the processing area building as indicated in Schedule 1, Figure 1. e) Aerosols to be stored in the dedicated storage area indicated in Schedule 1, Figure 3.
19.	Used tyres	Receipt, handling and storage prior to removal from the premises.	a) Tyres to be stored away from any combustible material or building. b) Tyre stacks are not to exceed 3.7m in height, 30 m^2 in area or 12.5 tonnes in weight.

Note 1: Additional requirements for the storage of tyres is set out in the Department of Fire and Emergency Services **Guidance** Note: GN02 Bulk Storage of Rubber Tyres Including Shredded and Crumbed Tyres

7. Prior to entering any treatment process, the licence holder must ensure that all waste materials are adequately characterised to prevent incompatible waste types being mixed in the treatment process.

8. The licence holder must manage the removal of waste from the premises by:

(a) transfer of treated liquid or solid wastes to a premises authorised for the acceptance of that waste;

(b) transfer of solid wastes to a landfill premises authorised for the acceptance and disposal of that waste.

9. Prior to the transfer of solid wastes off-site specified in condition 8(b), the licence holder must analyse the wastes to ensure that they are characterised for landfill disposal in accordance with the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019)*.

10. All sample analysis specified in condition 9 must be undertaken in laboratories with current accreditation from the National Association of Testing Authorioties (NATA) for the relevant parameters.

Emissions and discharges

11. The licence holder must ensure that any accumulated liquids, and residues from the recovery of spills, are stored in an impervious container prior to disposal at an appropriately authorised facility.

Fire prevention and control

12. The licence holder must:

(a) ensure that at all times, fire-fighting equipment is in good working order and capable of controlling a fire on the premises;

(b) ensure that any fires on the premises are extinguished as soon as possible;

(c) ensure that fire-fighting wash-water and other waste that may result from firefighting activities on the premises is captured and contained within the premises; and

(d) ensure that any contained fire-fighting wash-water is removed from the premises by a carrier licensed under the Controlled Waste Regulations.

(e) Premises to be fenced to prevent unauthorised access.

Noise emission controls

13. The licence holder must comply with relevant assigned levels in Table 1 of Regulation 8 in the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997.*

Monitoring

14. The licence holder must record the total amount of waste accepted onto and removed from the premises for the waste type listed in table 5, in the corresponding unit, and for the corresponding time-period, as set out in Table 5.

Table 5: Waste input and output monitoring

Waste Type	Unit	Time period
Liquid waste types as specified in Table 2	tonnes	Each load arriving at and leaving the premises
Solid waste types as specified in Table 3	tonnes	Each load arriving at and leaving the premises

Records and reporting

15. The licence holder must record the following information in relation to complaints received by the licence holder (whether received directly from a complainant or forwarded to them by the Department or another party) about any alleged emissions from the premises:

(a) the name and contact details of the complainant, (if provided);

(b) the time and date of the complaint;

(c) the complete details of the complaint and any other concerns or other issues raised; and

(d) the complete details and dates of any action taken by the licence holder to investigate or respond to any complaint.

16. The licence holder must:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the conditions of this licence during the preceding annual period, and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form by 30 August each year.

17. The licence holder must:

(a) prepare an environmental report that provides information in accordance with Table 6 for the preceding two annual periods, and

(b) submit the environmental report to the CEO by 30 August 2024 and biennially thereafter.

Table 6: **Environmental reporting requirements**

Condition	Requirement
-	Any failure or malfunction of any containment infrastructure, pollution control equipment, or any incident, which has caused, is causing, or may cause pollution
14, Table 5	A summary of waste input and output monitoring across each respective annual period in accordance with Table 5.
15	Summary of complaints received for the annual period

18. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable books including the following records, information, reports, and data required by this licence:

(a) the calculation of fees payable in respect of this licence;

(b) the processes undertaken in accordance with condition 6 of this licence;

(c) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with conditions 1 and 6 of this licence;

(d) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with condition 14 of this licence; and

(e) complaints received under condition 15 of this licence.

19. The books specified under condition 18 must:

(a) be legible;

(b) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original version(s) and any subsequent amendments remain legible and are capable of retrieval;

(c) be retained by the licence holder for the duration of the licence; and

(d) be available to be produced to an inspector or the CEO as required.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table have the meanings defined.

Table 7: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACN	Australian Company Number
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates may be available on the Department's website).
annual period	a 12 month period commencing from 30 June until 1 July of the immediately following year.
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer of the Department. "submit to / notify the CEO" (or similar), means either: Director General Department administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919 or: info@dwer.wa.gov.au
consolidation of liquid waste	Consolidation is the act of combining hazardous wastes streams together to facilitate storage and transportation
Controlled Waste Regulations	Means the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*
dangerous goods	Has the same meaning given to that term in the *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004*
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
EP Regulations	*Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA)
IBC	Means intermediate bulk container used for the handling, transport and storage of wastes.

Term	Definition
licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within.
licence holder	refers to the occupier of the premises, being the person specified on the front of the licence as the person to whom this licence has been granted.
physio-chemical treatment	means treatment of a waste to alter the physical and chemical properties of the waste, and includes any of the following processes: • Acid-alkali neutralization of waste chemicals; andOxidisation/reduction to eliminate hazardous properties of reactants.
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the premises map (Schedule 1, Figure 1) to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
SDS	Means Safety Data Sheet and is a document that provides critical information about hazardous chemicals including: • the chemical's identity and ingredients; • health and physical hazards; • safe handling and storage practices; • emergency procedures; • environmental effects of the chemical; and • disposal considerations.
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
spill kit – hydrocarbon and fuel	means a spill kit used for oil, fuel, diesel, solvent and other petroleum product spills.
spill kit - hazchem	means a spill kit used for acids, bases, coolants, solvents, oils, fuels, solvents and hazardous chemicals.
spill kit – general purpose	means a spill kit used for coolant, oil, fuel, degreaser, paint, blood, mild acids and all other liquids.
Stabilisation treatment	means the addition of stabilising material to a waste material to reduce its hazardous nature and may include the following techniques: Macro-encapsulation • means the physical entrapment of waste constituents in a larger structural matrix.

Term	Definition
	Micro-encapsulation • means the physical entrapment of waste constituents within the crystalline structure of the solidified matrix at microscopic level. Absorption • means the physical capture of contaminants through the use of a sorbent material. Adsorption • means an electrochemical process in which contaminants are electrically bonded to stabilisation agents within the solid matrix.
suitably qualified person	in relation to: waste characteristic assessments and/or verification: means a person with a minimum of 2 years' experience in a waste related field and has the necessary skills and knowledge in any applicable receipt, handling, consolidation, storage and/or treatment of waste materials.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (Figure 1).

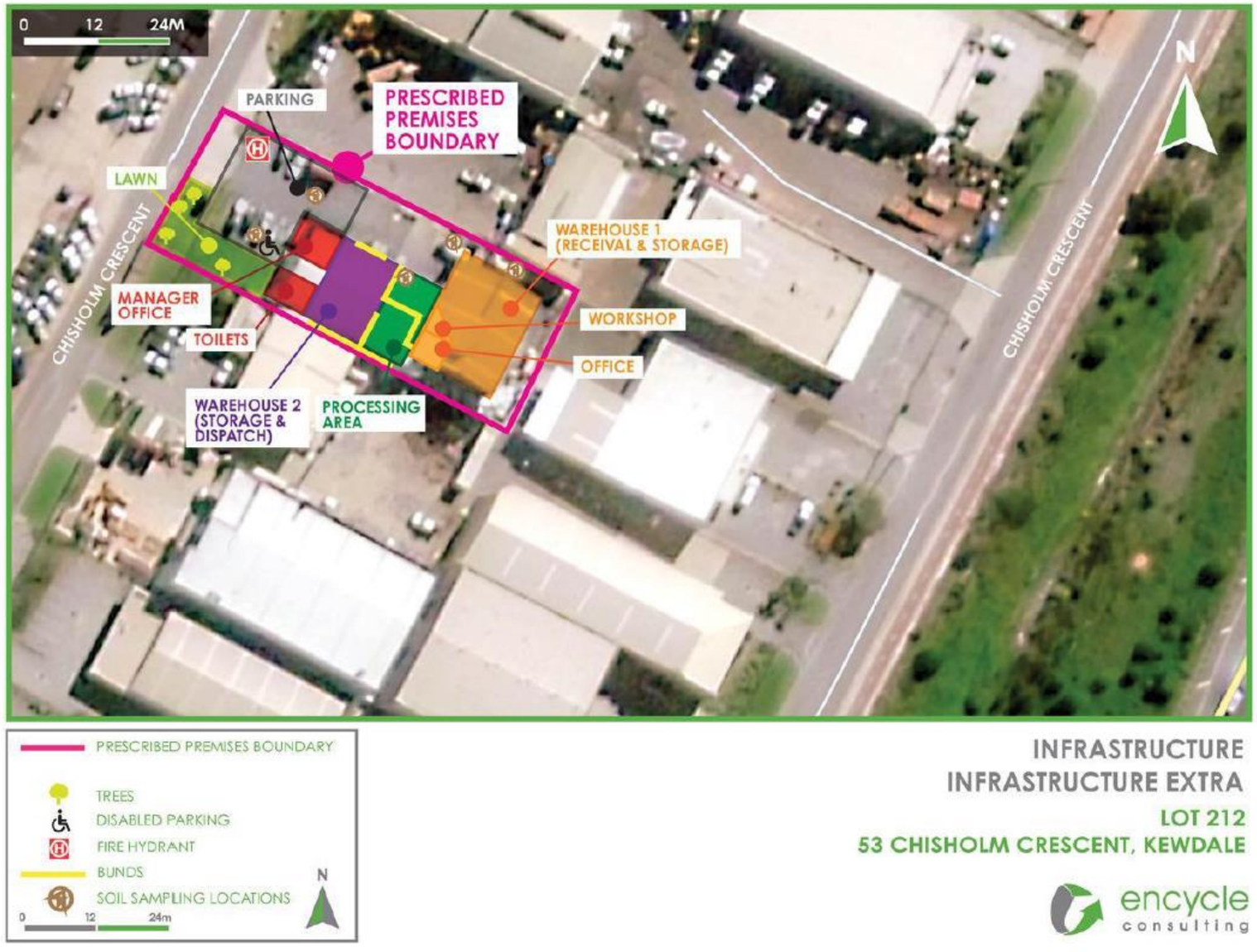

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises and location of infrastructure

Premises drainage infrastructure map

The premises drainage infrastructure including sumps and soak-wells are shown in the map below (Figure 2).

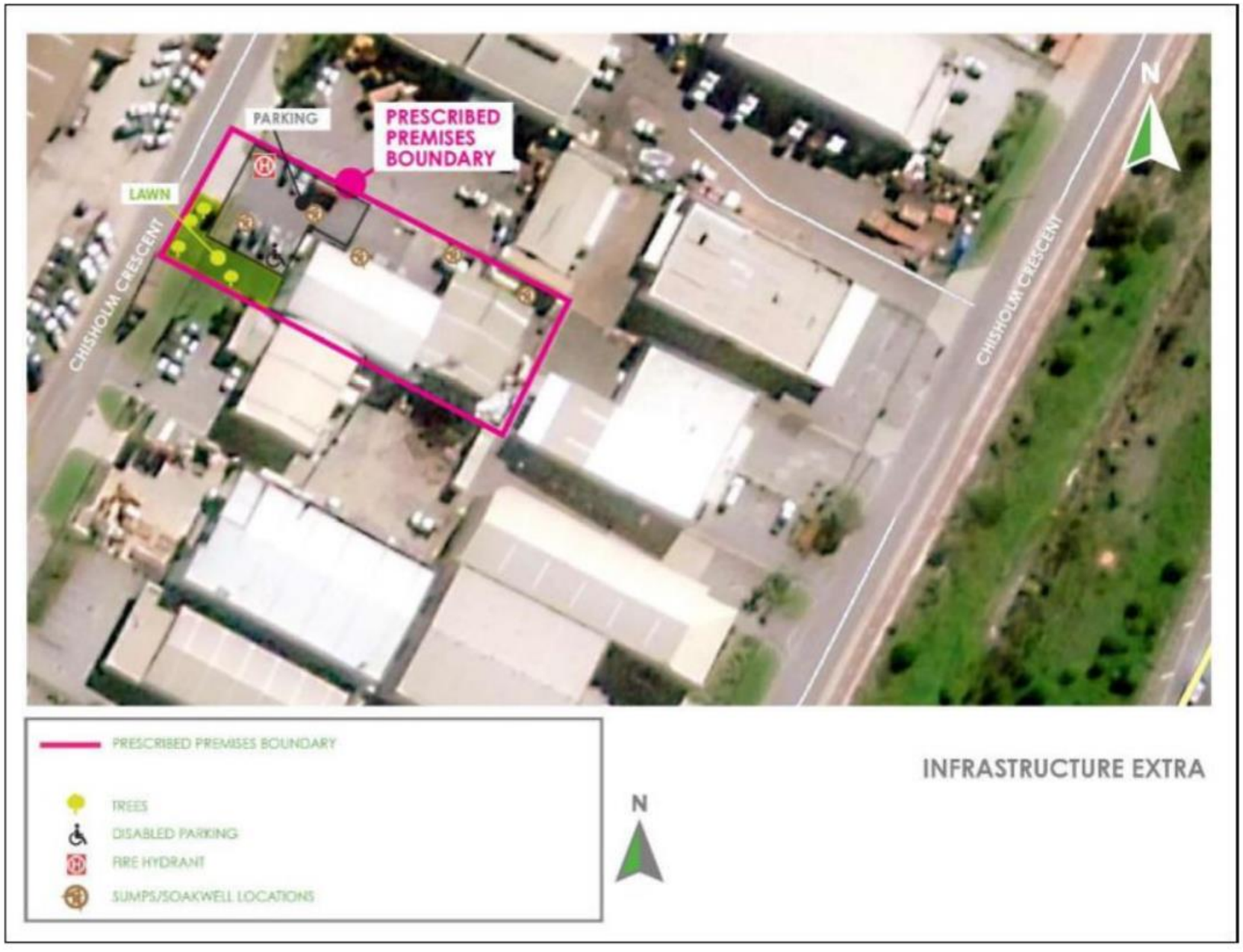

Figure 2: Location of drainage infrastructure

Premises dangerous goods and equipment storage map

The storage locations of dangerous goods and equipment is shown in the map below (Figure 3)

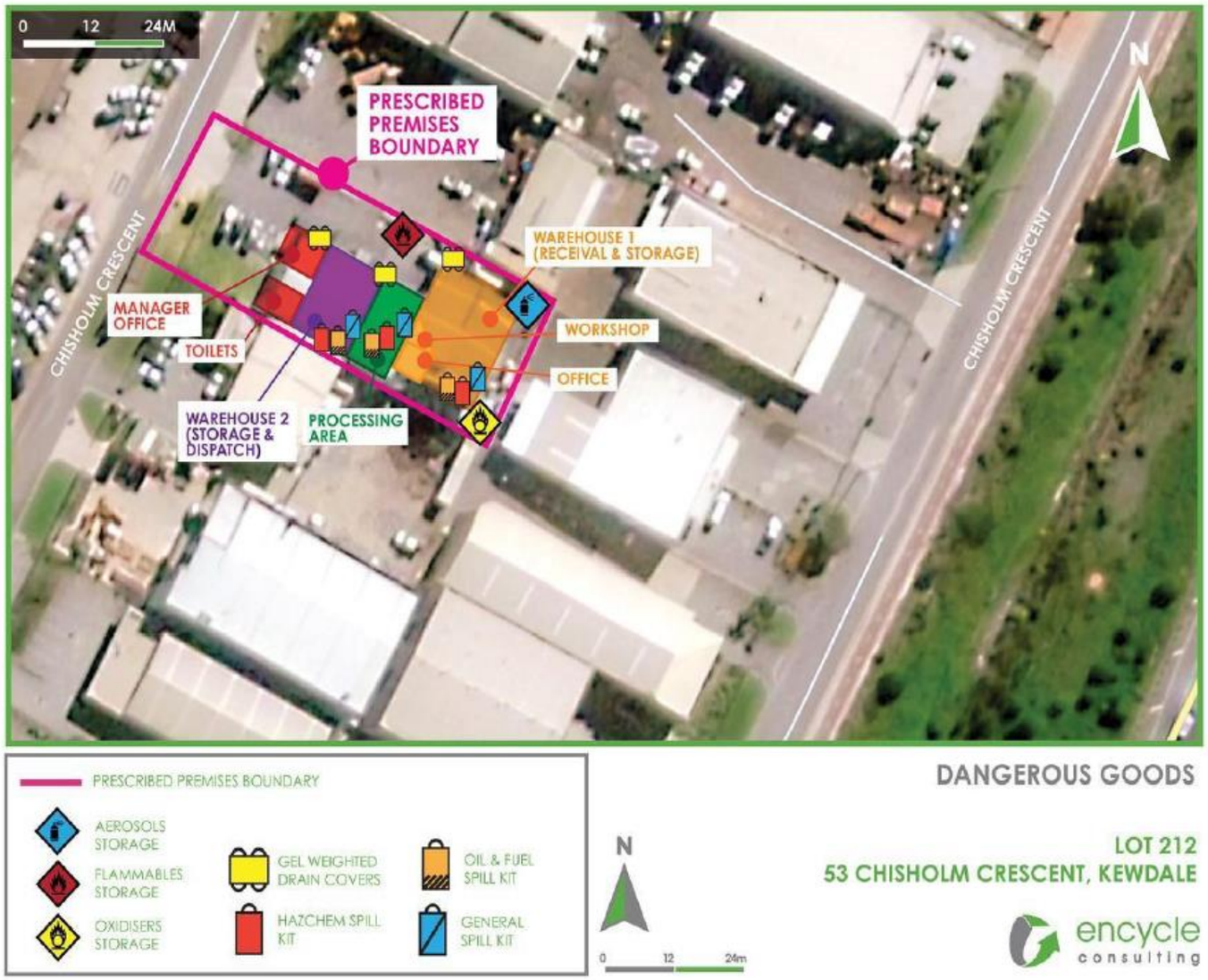

Figure 3: Map of dangerous goods and equipment storage locations at the prescribed premises