Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L9388/2023/1
Licence holder	Onslow Port Services Pty Ltd
ACN	657 345 385
Registered business address	Suite 3, 105 Forrest Street COTTESLOE WA 6011
DWER file number	DER2022/000713
Duration	15/09/2023 to 14/09/2032
Date of amendment	31 March 2025
Premises details	Port of Onslow, Beadon Creek Part of Lot 561 Beadon Creek ONSLOW WA 6710 Legal description – Part of Reserve 30711, being a part of Lot 561 Deposited Plan 174170. As defined by the premises map and GPS coordinates provided in Schedule 1

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed design capacity**
Category 47: Scrap metal recovery: premises (other than premises within category 45) on which metal scrap is fragmented or melted, including premises on which lead acid batteries are reprocessed.	10,000 tonnes per annum
Category 62: Solid waste depot: premises on which waste is stored, or sorted, pending final disposal or re-use.	3,500 tonnes per annum

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 31 March 2025, by:

Grace Heydon
Digitally signed by Grace Heydon
Date: 2025.03.31 15:34:51 +08'00'

Grace Heydon

Manager Waste Industries

Officer delegated under section 20of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
15/09/2023	L9388/2023/1	New licence granted.
31 March 2025	L9388/2023/1	DWER initiated licence amendment to give effect to the Ministers appeal determination 041-23

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.	Hardstand	Constructed on a compacted graded basecourse to 98% MDD and compacted sub-grade to 94% MDD.	Premises footprint
2.	Mobile plant (Cranes, forklifts, vehicles)	Vehicles fitted with reversing squelchers.	Premises footprint
3.	Washdown bay	(a) Equipped with filtration system which includes a collection sump collected to a coalescing plate oil water separator, a 5,000L sediment tank and a 5,000L wastewater tank. (b) All sediment, wastewater and oil/water mixtures captured within the wash bay sumps must be pumped out by a licensed third-party contractor for offsite disposal at a suitably licensed liquid waste facility. (c) No discharge from the washdown bay to the environment is permitted.	As depicted in Figure 1
4.	Bunded containment area	(a) On a campaign specific basis, a bunded containment area will be constructed and operated to contain any potentially contaminated runoff from the stockpiling and/or sorting/processing of waste materials. (b) The containment bund shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements set out in Schedule 2. (c) All wastewater and sludge captured within the bunded containment area must be sampled for and classified, including for NORM's mercury and hydrocarbons, before being removed to an appropriately licensed disposal facility. (d) Any potentially contaminated soil material within the bunded containment area must be collected and stored in an enclosed and impermeable container prior to any rainfall event forecast >10mm (as predicted by the *Bureau of Meteorology* for Onslow). (e) The licence holder must monitor, verify and quality assure the bunded containment area liner and containment capacity on an annual basis to ensure it is free of damage, defect and leaks. (f) Where any damage, defect or leak is detected in the bunded containment area liner, the licence holder must ensure all necessary repairs are undertaken by a suitably qualified person.	As depicted in Figure 2

2. The licence holder must:

(a) maintain suitable fencing to prevent unauthorised access to the site;

(b) ensure that any entrance gates to the premises are securely locked when the premises is unattended; and

(c) undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage as soon as practicable.

Operations

3. The licence holder must prepare and submit to the Department a noise monitoring plan by 4 April 2025, and thereafter implement the plan, where the plan:

(a) is prepared by suitably qualified persons;

(b) is for the purpose of monitoring noise emissions during operations to demonstrate compliance with Noise Regulation r.7 and to establish when operations need to adapt and / or cease in real time to comply with the prescribed standard;

(c) is in accordance with the methodology required by the Noise Regulations, including the equipment requirements in Schedule 4 of the Noise Regulations;

(d) sets out the programme to monitor and record noise emissions from operations;

(e) ensures monitoring of un-compressed audio and noise levels;

(f) addresses monitoring of weather conditions; and

(g) ensures activities being undertaken, and controls for noise being applied, during the noise monitoring are effectively defined and can be correlated to monitoring results.

4. The licence holder must provide a copy of the noise monitoring plan required by condition 3 to the Shire of Ashburton within 14 days of submission of the noise monitoring plan to the Department.

5. The licence holder must prepare and submit to the Department a quarterly report on noise monitoring to support the implementation of the noise management plan required by condition 3; which:

(a) outlines the extent to which Category 47 activities have been undertaken for that quarter;

(b) outlines monitoring methodology, results and analysis for any assessment of noise undertaken for that quarter; and

(c) sets out any actions taken to control noise emissions and additional improvements required.

6. The licence holder must maintain and implement a noise management plan that is updated consistent with the requirements of the licence conditions and outcomes of the noise monitoring plan, to demonstrate how noise emissions are controlled so the standard prescribed by r.7 of the Noise Regulations is not exceeded.

Waste acceptance

7. All waste material received at the premises may only be stored within the delineated laydown/stockpile/processing area as depicted in Figure 1.

8. The licence holder must develop, implement and submit to the CEO within four months of the Minister's determination (19 April 2025), a waste acceptance plan that defines the following in relation to the waste types specified in condition 10, Table 2:

(a) potential contaminants for each waste type;

(b) contaminant screening methods for each potential contaminants for each waste type;

(c) trigger levels for each potential contaminant for each waste type; and

(d) management for elevated contaminant levels above assigned trigger levels.

9. Where the waste acceptance plan required by condition 8 identifies that a waste type has potential to be contaminated by NORMs, mercury, BTEX, asbestos and/or lead based paints, that waste type must not be accepted or processed at the premises until such time that:

(a) the waste acceptance plan has been submitted to the CEO; and

(b) written notification has been provided from the CEO indicating that the waste acceptance plan has demonstrated that NORMs, mercury, BTEX, asbestos and/or lead based paints can be effectively management by proposed controls.

10. The licence holder must only accept onto the premises waste of a type that:

(a) does not exceed the rate at which that waste is received; and

(b) meets the relevant acceptance specification,

as set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Waste acceptance criteria

	Waste type	**Rate at which waste is received**	**Acceptance specifications**
1.	Scrap metal	Up to 10, 000 tonnes per annum.	N/A
2.	General waste (Including crib waste, fabrics)	Up to a combined total of 3, 500 tonnes per annum.	Received in packages or containers for storage pending collection and disposal.
3.	Hard and soft plastics		
4.	Fire extinguishers		N/A
5.	Electrical waste (air-conditioners, cables)		
6.	Concrete		
7.	Subsea infrastructure (Termination units, assemblies, umbilical end units)		

	Waste type	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance specifications
8.	Hazardous waste (As defined in the Dangerous Goods Management Plan and Radiation Management Plan)	Up to 10 tonnes per annum.	NORM waste received onsite will be contained within UN rated drums with drum liner and a secondary waste bag sealed inside. Drums must have a drum lid and be secured by a nut and bolt system or equivalent.
9.	Medical waste (Clinical waste such as sharps, sanitary products, etc.)	Up to 1 tonne per annum.	Transported in sealed, clearly labelled containers or bins.
10.	Packaged liquid wastes	Up to 100 tonnes per annum.	Transported in sealed, clearly labelled containers or bins.

Waste processing

11. The licence holder must ensure that the waste types specified in Table 3 are only subjected to the corresponding process(es), subject to the corresponding process limits and/or specifications and only processed within the bunded containment area specified in Table 1.

Table 3: Waste processing

	Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
1.	Scrap metal	Receipt, handling and/or cutting prior to export.	(a) Cutting and fragmenting using hydraulic shears and grinders. (b) Fragmenting and cutting of metal to occur only between the hours of 0700 and 1900, Monday to Saturday (excluding public holidays).
2.	General waste (Including crib waste, fabrics)	Receipt, handling, and storage only.	Putrescible wastes stored in enclosed bins or containers and removed from premises within 72 hours of unloading.
3.	Electrical waste (air-conditioners, cables)	Receipt, handling, and storage only.	Stored in suitable bins or containers.
4.	Concrete	Receipt, handling, and storage only.	N/A
5.	Hard and soft plastics	Receipt, handling, and storage only.	N/A
6.	Fire extinguishers	Receipt, handling, and storage only.	N/A

	Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
7.	Subsea infrastructure (Termination units, assemblies, umbilical end units)	Receipt, handling, and storage Unspooling, cutting, and bundling flexibles (containing steel and plastic).	The following must occur within 72 hours of receiving biofouled subsea infrastructure on the premises: (a) the biofouled subsea infrastructure must be cleaned; (b) biofouled waste material removed during cleaning of the subsea infrastructure must be stored in enclosed bins or containers; and (c) biofouled waste material must be removed from the premises and sent to an appropriately licensed facility for disposal.
8.	Hazardous waste (as defined in the Dangerous Goods Management Plan and Radiation Management Plan)	Receipt, handling and storage only.	(a) All NORM material will be stored in clearly labelled sealed UN rated drums or inside shipping containers. (b) All drums, skips, SCOs items within sea containers shall only be moved onsite using a forklift or similar lifting devices.
9.	Medical waste (Clinical waste such as sharps, sanitary products etc.)	Receipt, handling, and storage only.	Clinical wastes removed from premises within 72 hours of unloading.
10.	Packaged liquid wastes	Receipt, handling, and storage only.	Drums or material that contain liquid must be stored on plastic, bunded pallets.

Emissions and discharges

12. The licence holder shall immediately recover, or remove and dispose of, spills of environmentally hazardous materials including hazardous waste, liquid waste, fuel, oil, or other hydrocarbons, whether inside or outside an engineered containment system.

13. The licence holder shall ensure that all material used for the recovery, removal, and/or disposal of environmentally hazardous materials is stored in an impermeable container prior to disposal at an appropriately licensed facility.

14. The licence holder shall ensure that odour emitted from the premises does not unreasonably interfere with the health, welfare, convenience, comfort, or amenity of any person who is not on the premises.

15. The licence holder must ensure that all waste is effectively contained so that litter and debris cannot become windblown and/or discharge to Beadon Creek.

16. The licence holder must ensure all waste, including scrap metal, is secured and immobilised for strong wind and cyclone events.

Dust emissions

17. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) all temporary soil stockpiles; and

(b) all unsealed trafficable areas;

are maintained in a damp state or otherwise treated to prevent dust lift-off.

18. The licence holder must ensure that any dust emitted from the premises does not

unreasonably interfere with the health, welfare, convenience, comfort, or amenity of any person who is not on the premises.

Storm and surface water

19. The licence holder must take all practicable measures to prevent stormwater run-off becoming contaminated by the activities and operations undertaken at the premises.

20. The licence holder must ensure any pooled surface water within the premises boundary is removed from the premises within 72 hours to prevent mosquito breeding.

Noise emissions

21. The licence holder must ensure that prescribed operations under this licence achieve the prescribed standard for noise emissions as per r.7 in the Noise Regulations.

Monitoring

22. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 4 according to the specifications set out in that table.

Table 4: Waste monitoring

Waste type	Units	Frequency
Scrap metal	tonnes	Each waste consignment unloaded at the premises
General waste		
Electrical waste		
Concrete		
Hard and soft plastics		
Fire extinguishers		
Subsea infrastructure		
Hazardous waste		
Medical waste		
Oil/water mixtures removed from wash bay		Each consignment of waste removed from the premises
Sludge removed from wash bay		
Wastewater and sludge from bunded containment area		

23. The licence holder must maintain a waste manifest that records the types and volume of wastes stored on and removed from the premises in accordance with condition 22.

24. A waste record that includes all waste types and volumes present on the premises must be made available to the Shire of Ashburton when requested to support emergency response activities, including but not limited to responses to high wind and cyclone events that have resulted in damage to infrastructure.

Fire management

25. The licence holder must immediately notify the CEO and Shire of Ashburton of:

(a) any fire on the premises; and/or

(b) any accident, malfunction, or emergency which results or could result in the discharge of fire-fighting wash water or other wastes from the premises.

Records and reporting

26. 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.

27. 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 January in each year.

28. 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 works conducted in accordance with condition 1 of this licence;

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

(d) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with condition 22 and 23 of this licence; and

(e) complaints received under condition 26 of this licence.

29. The books specified under condition 28 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.

30. The licence holder must:

(a) prepare an environmental report that provides information in accordance with Table 5 for the preceding two annual periods, and

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

Table 5: Environmental Report

Condition / Reference	Requirement
1	Summary of wastewater and sludge sampling results, disposal volumes and disposal facilities this waste has been transported to.
	A summary of the annual reports on the bunded containment area liner integrity and containment capacity (to include demolition and removal where applicable). Report to contain a record of the inspector's name, signature, date and time of inspection and observations. Where the report notes any liner damage or defect, details on the repair works undertaken are to be provided.
5	Quarterly reports summarising any actions taken and additional improvements required to control noise emissions from the premises.
12 and 13	Overview of spill cleanup and remediation activities, including but not limited to: • Volumes of material spilled; • Volumes of material recovered; and • Disposal details (facilities and transport companies).
22	Summary of waste movements through the premises during the annual period.
25	Summary of all fire events within the premises, including details of cleanup and remediation actions.
26	Complaints summary.
Schedule 2	Sampling results and categorisation of any soil material being removed from the bunded containment area for disposal.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 6 have the meanings defined.

Table 6: 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 1 January until 31 December of the immediately year.
ASTM D1505	American Society for Testing and Materials International testing method D1505 *Density of plastics.*
ASTM D1238	American Society for Testing and Materials International testing method D1238 *Melt flow rate of thermoplastics.*
ASTM D1603	American Society for Testing and Materials International testing method D1603 *Carbon black in olefin plastics.*
ASTM D638	American Society for Testing and Materials International method D638 *Tensile properties of plastics.*
biofouled	means materials colonised by marine organisms following prolonged submersion and includes all waste removed / cleaned off these materials.
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
BTEX	A group of volatile organic compounds including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene.
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
cyclone event	A cyclone event as defined and declared by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Term	Definition
Dangerous Goods Management Plan	means the document titled: Dangerous Goods Management Plan, document reference: OMSBMS-03-PL4, revision number 1.1, approval date: 2 August 2023. DWER Reference: DWERDT1065793.
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).
hazardous waste	means the component of the waste stream which by its characteristics poses a threat or risk to public health, safety or the environment (includes substances which are toxic, infectious, mutagenic, carcinogenic, teratogenic, explosive, flammable, corrosive, oxidising and radioactive).
immediately	For the purposes of notifications, within 24 hours of the licence holder becoming aware of the applicable pollution event.
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.
MMDD	means modified maximum dry density.
Noise Regulations	means the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997.
NORM	means naturally occurring radioactive materials; a term applied to any material that contains the radioactive elements uranium, thorium and potassium and their decay products that occurs naturally in the environment.
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 in Schedule 1 to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
primary activities	means activities related to the prescribed premises categories.

Term	Definition
quarterly	means the 4 inclusive periods from 1 January to 31 March, 1 April to 30 June, 1 July to 30 September and 1 October to 31 December.
Radiation Management Plan	means the document titled: Radiation Management Plan Onslow Marine Support Base, document reference: POBCMS-02-02 PL03, revision number: V0, date: 24/02/2022. DWER reference: DWERDT1065792.
SCO	Means surface contaminated (with NORM) object.
Shire of Ashburton	Local Government Authority. Notification must be sent via onslow-reception@ashburton.wa.gov.au
strong wind	Sustained winds (10-minute average wind speeds) above 50 km/h (27 knots) are classified as strong, and along with short-term wind gusts above 90 km/h (48 knots), which may cause damage to property.
suitably qualified person/s	Relating to environmental noise assessment: a person qualified and experienced in environmental noise assessment and who by their qualifications and experience is eligible to hold membership of the Australian Acoustical Society or the Australian Association of Acoustical Consultants. Relating to HDPE liner installations, repairs; and / or soil in-fill of the bunded containment area: means a person who: (a) holds a Bachelor of Engineering recognized by Engineers Australia; and (b) has a minimum or 5 years of experience working in a supervisory area of geotechnical engineering; (c) is employed by an independent third-party external to the Licence Holder's business; and (d) has the necessary technical expertise in HDPE liners; or is otherwise approved in writing by the CEO to act in this capacity.
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
waste manifest	A current record of all waste material types and volumes stored at and removed from the premises throughout the annual period.
waste record	A current record of all waste material types and volumes stored at the premises.
WQPN 26	means Water Quality Protection Note 26 (August 2013) *Liners for containing pollutants, using synthetic membranes.*

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

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

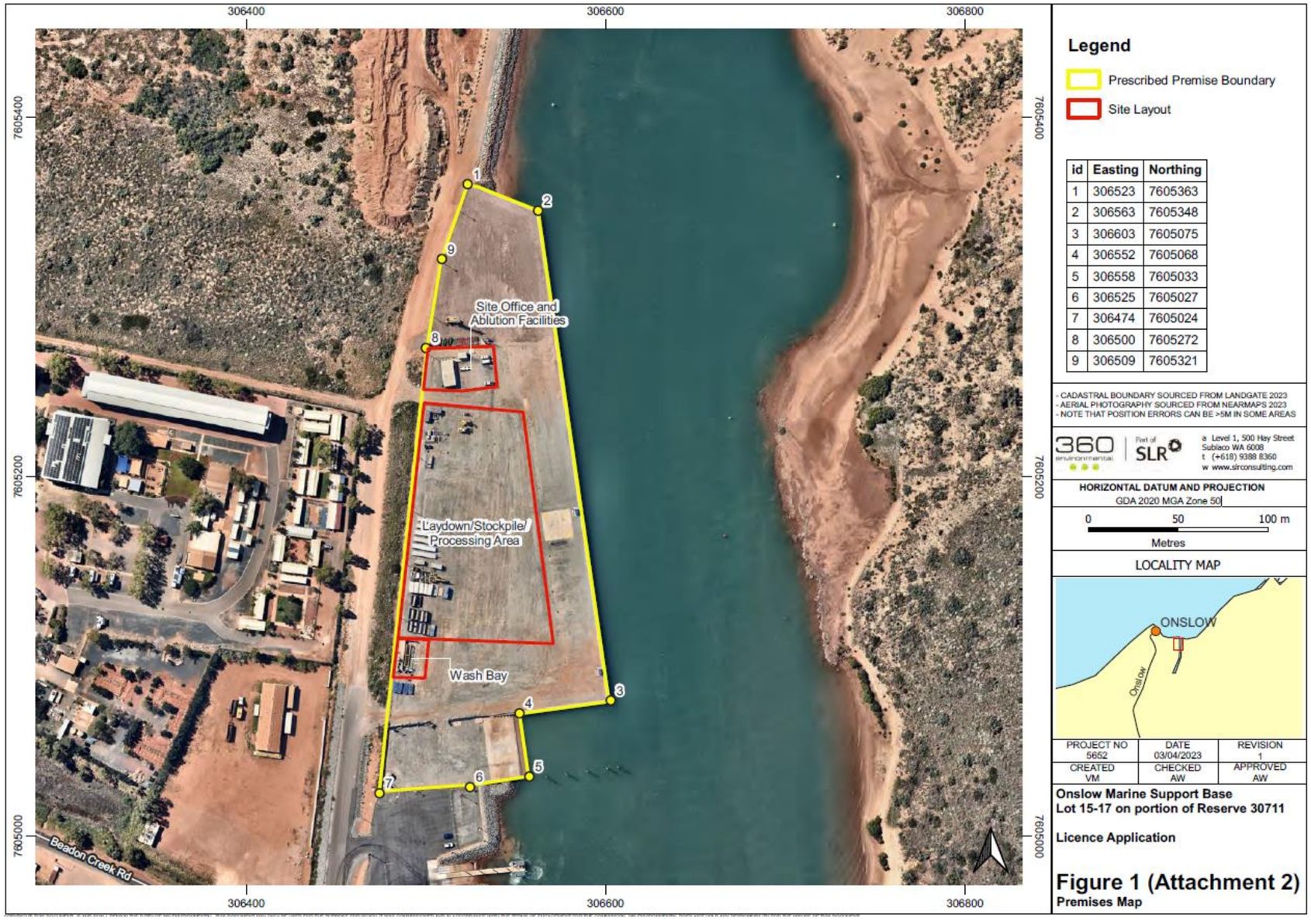

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises.

Figure 2: Extent of the bunded containment area

Schedule 2: Project-specific Bunded Containment Area Requirements

1. The identified laydown/stockpile/processing area must have the top 200mm of hardstand material scraped back.
2. The identified laydown/stockpile/processing area must be graded and an impermeable, welded HDPE liner installed to divert surface water to a single collection sump.
3. The HDPE liner must be installed by a suitably qualified person and meet the following requirements as per WQPN 26:
   (a) minimum 1.5 mm thickness with heat welded joints;
   (b) specific gravity of 0.94 or more (ASTM method D1505);
   (c) melt index of 0.05 g to 0.30 g in 10 minutes (ASTM method D1238, condition E 190/ 2.16)
   (d) carbon black content of 2–3% (ASTM method D1603)
   (e) minimum tensile strength at yield of 16 000 kN/m2
   (f) minimum tensile strength at break of 550 kN/m2 (ASTM method D638, type IV 2)
   (g) minimum elongation at yield of 10%, and at break 300% (ASTM method D638).
   (h) the liner should be fabricated to form the shape of excavation. All seams and joins made on site should be continuous. Panels of the liner should be overlapped by a minimum of 100 mm, prior to heat welding or mechanical jointing.
   (i) any membrane welding materials should be supplied by the liner manufacturer, and should be identical with the liner membrane.
   (j) all seams and joins should be constructed and tested as watertight over their full length using a vacuum test unit, air pressure testing or other approved method used in the HDPE membrane industry.
   (k) HDPE liner shear resistance should be tested in accordance with ASTM D5321-02.
4. Soil material deemed suitable for in-fill and compaction to be determined by a suitably qualified person to ensure liner integrity for project requirements.
5. A raised earthen bund shall be created around the perimeter of the contained area, with HDPE lining contained within the bund wall.
6. The containment capacity with bund heights considered shall be sufficiently sized to enable the capture of all rainwater (and associated fluid discharges) for a 1 in 100-year annual exceedance probability 24-hour rainfall event.
7. The bund shall be designed on a project-by-project basis to allow for navigation via transport equipment.
8. Once all activities are completed, the soil contained within the bunded contaminent area will be sampled, tested, and categorised in accordance with the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996* (as amended 2019) prior to offsite disposal.