Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L8332/2009/3
Licence holder	Cleanaway Co Pty Ltd
ACN	127 853 561
Registered business address	Level 4, 441 St Kilda Road MELBOURNE VIC 3004
Application number **Internal number**	APP-0026833 INS-0001518
Duration	30/03/2015 to 29/03/2031
Date of amendment	06/03/2026
Premises details	Karratha Hazardous Waste and Decontamination Facility Lot 126 on Plan 183297 COOYA POOYA WA 6714

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed production capacity**
Category 61 Liquid waste facility: premises on which liquid waste produced on another premises (other than sewerage waste) is stored, reprocessed, treated or irrigated	80,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 61A Solid waste premises: premises (other than premises within category 67A) on which solid waste produced on other premises is stored, reprocessed, treated, or discharged onto land.	40,000 tonnes per annual period

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 6 March 2026, by:

Grace Heydon

Digitally signed by Grace Heydon
Date: 2026.03.06 10:42:39 +08'00'

Grace Heydon
MANAGER WASTE INDUSTRIES
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

Licence history

Date	Reference No.	Summary of changes
27/10/2007	W4365/2007/1	New authorisation to construct new facility
26/03/2009	L8332/2009/1	New authorisation to operate new facility
27/01/2011	W4784/2010/1	New authorisation to construct infrastructure upgrades
29/03/2012	L8332/2009/2	Reissue of existing licence
23/08/2012	W5220/2012/1	New authorisation to upgrade wastewater treatment plant
19/03/2015	L8332/2009/3	Reissue of existing licence, in REFIRE format
12/11/2015	L8332/2009/3	Amendment for storage of waste code D190
29/04/2016	Notice of amendment	Amendment of licence expiry to 29 March 2031
18/05/2017	Amendment Notice 1	Amendment for storage of NORM contaminated material
29/04/2022	L8332/2009/3	Amendment to authorise cleaning of NORM contaminated infrastructure and acceptance of waste code M270
20/08/2025	L8332/2009/3	Amendment to authorise the use of Evaporation Pond 4 as constructed under works approval W6759/2022/1. Removal of reference to the Hottpad from premises maps.
06/03/2026	L8332/2009/3 APP-0026833	Amendment to increase the quantity of PFAS contaminated wastes (solid and liquid) accepted and processed on the premises. Amendment to increase the authorised production capacity for Category 61 from 40,000 tonnes per annual period to 80,000 tonnes per annual period. Additional changes made to licence to better reflect the activities being undertaken on the premises.

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:

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

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

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

(h) 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:

Waste acceptance

1. The licence holder must only accept waste on to the premises if:

(a) it is of a type listed in Table 1;

(b) the quantity accepted is below any quantity limit listed in Table 1; and

(c) it meets any specification listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Waste acceptance

	Waste type	Waste code	Quantity limit[1]	Specification[2]
1.	Clean Fill	N/A	None specified	None specified
2.	Recyclables	N/A	40,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified
3.	Contaminated soil	N120	40,000 tonnes per annual period	Excludes PFAS contaminated soil which is to be accepted as M270 waste
4.	Plating and Heat Treatment	A100, A110 and A130	10,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified
5.	Acids	B100	25,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified
6.	Alkalis	C100	40,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified
7.	Inorganic Chemicals	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 and D360	10,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified

	Waste type	Waste code	Quantity limit[1]	Specification[2]
8.	Reactive Chemicals	E100, E120 and E130	100 tonnes per annual period	None specified with waste of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation is limited to oxidising solids and liquids, domestic flares
9.	Paints, Resins, Inks and Organic Sludge	F100, F110, F120 and F130	40,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified
10.	Organic Solvents	G100, G110, G130, G150 and G160	40,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified
11.	Pesticides	H100, H110, H130 and H170	1,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified
12.	Oils	J100, J120, J130, J160, J170 and J180	40,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified
13.	Putrescible and Organic Wastes	K110, K200 and K210	40,000 tonnes per annual period	a) Septage wastes b) Waste from grease traps c) Food and beverage processing wastes
14.	Putrescible waste	N/A	40,000 tonnes per annual period	a) General waste from offshore industry, mining camp accommodation, and commercial and residential premises. b) Must be received in half-height containers, sea containers, enclosed skip bins, ISO-compliant enclosed containers or other fully enclosed containers suitable for the storage and containment of putrescible waste.
15.	Industrial Wastewater and Fire debris and wash waster	L100, L150 and N140	40,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified

	Waste type	Waste code	Quantity limit[1]	Specification[2]
16.	Organic Chemicals	M100, M105, M130, M150, M160, M170, M180, M210, M220, M230, M250 and M260	40,000 tonnes per annual period	a) M100, M105 limited to 50 tonnes per annual period. b) M210 limited to 100 tonnes per annual period.
17.	Soils and Sludge	N100, N140, N150, N160, N190, N205, N220 and N230	40,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified
18.	Clinical and Pharmaceutical	R100, R120, R130 and R140	500 tonnes per annual period	None specified
19.	Miscellaneous	T100, T120 and T140	40,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified
20.	NORM Waste (solid)	N100, N120, N190	1000 tonnes per annual period	Must be accepted in line with the requirements of: i. Registration RS5/2020/31906 under the Radiation Safety Act 1975; and ii. ARPANSA Code for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material Radiation Protection Series C-2 (Rev1) 2019.
21.	NORM Waste (liquid)	J120, J130, J160, J180	1000 tonnes per annual period	

	Waste type	Waste code	Quantity limit[1]	Specification[2]
22.	PFAS contaminated wastes	M270	40,000 tonnes per annual period	a) Liquid waste must be accepted in sealed impervious containers. b) Solid waste must either: i. be received to the premises accompanied by data providing the ASLP leachable concentration and total concentration values against the specifications outlined in Table 11 of the PFAS NEMP; or ii. be tested on arrival to the premises against the ASLP leachable concentration and total concentration specifications as outlined in Table 11 of the PFAS NEMP.
23.	Inert waste type 1	N/A	40,000 tonnes per annual period	a) Must be received in half-height containers, sea containers, enclosed skip bins, or other fully enclosed containers that prevent dust or windblown waste emissions. b) Waste containing visible asbestos or asbestos containing material (ACM) shall not be accepted. c) All construction and demolition (C&D) waste must have the waste source confirmed.
24.	Electronic waste	N/A	40,000 tonnes per annual period	a) Must be received in half-height containers, sea containers, enclosed skip bins, or other fully enclosed containers suitable for the storage of electronic waste, including plastic wrapped containers or pallets. b) Batteries must be received separately from other electronic waste.

	Waste type	Waste code	Quantity limit[1]	Specification[2]
25.	Special waste type 1 (Asbestos)	N220	40,000 tonnes per annual period	a) Must not be mixed with any other waste type. b) Must be sealed in double-lined or double-bagged, heavy duty plastic sheeting at least 0.2 mm thick, or otherwise fully contained to prevent the release of airborne fibres. c) Must be labelled with the words 'CAUTION-ASBESTOS' in letters not less than 50 mm high.

Note 1: Waste streams are variable for the site, however quantity limits for waste acceptance overall must not exceed the approved premises production or design capacity stated on page 1 of this licence.
Note 2: Additional requirements for the acceptance of controlled waste are set out in the Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004.
Note 3: Additional requirements for the handling and storage of PFAS wastes under the PFAS National Environmental Management Plan may apply

2. The licence holder must ensure that all waste containers at the premises are clearly labelled to display the following information:

(a) unique container identification number which includes the Waste Receival Ticket Number and/or Waste Management Service Order number; and

(b) waste description.

3. The licence holder must ensure that where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in Condition 1 it is removed from the premises by the delivery vehicle or, where that is not possible, stored in a quarantined storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility as soon as practicable.

Waste processing

4. The licence holder must ensure that wastes accepted onto the premises are only subjected to the process(es) set out in Table 2 and in accordance with any process requirements described in that table.

Table 2: Waste processing

	Waste type	Process	Process limits
1.	All waste types excluding those listed below	Receipt, handling, consolidation and storage prior to removal	Wastes must be stored and processed in a manner that prevents incompatible wastes mixing and meets the requirements of Table 3
2.	Clinical and Pharmaceutical wastes PBBs, PCBs, PCNs and PCTs	Transit storage prior to offsite disposal	None

	Waste type	Process	Process limits
3.	Putrescible and Organic Wastes (excluding K130) Soils and Sludges (excluding N220, N120 and M270) Paint and Resins (excluding F120 and F130) Oils Non-halogenated organic chemicals and surfactants and detergents Inorganic Chemicals (excluding D221, D151 and D211) Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities Waste from production or formulation of photographic chemicals or processing materials Industrial Wash Water	Processing of wastes by absorption with woodchips or suitable material prior to disposal off site (except tyres)	a) Absorption must only occur within Fixation Pad 1 and 2, Fixation Pits 1 and 2 and the Drying Pad as indicated in Figure 2. b) All runoff from the fixation pits, the fixation pads and the drying pad must be diverted to capture and storage pits. c) Storage capacity of processed material must not exceed 1,700 m^3 at any given time.
4.	Putrescible waste	Receipt, handling, consolidation, and storage prior to removal to a suitably licensed facility	Must be stored in fully enclosed containers to prevent odour and leachate emissions.
5.	Contaminated soils (Class II to V[2], including N120, but excluding PFAS contaminated soil)	Treatment with activated carbon, bentonite, woodchips, and/or soil as appropriately determined by a chemist or suitably qualified person	a) All waste received shall be assessed by a chemist or suitably qualified person to characterise its composition and determine the appropriate treatment method. b) Treatment of waste must only occur in Fixation Pad 1 and 2, Fixation Pits 1 and 2 and the Drying Pad as shown in Figure 2. c) Prior to treatment and following treatment, waste must undergo analytical testing in accordance with the Landfill Definitions to inform its classification and suitability for disposal at an appropriately licensed landfill. Small batches of contaminated soil may be characterised on acceptance and blended into larger treated stockpiles, which must then undergo analytical testing in accordance with this condition.

	Waste type	Process	Process limits
	Contaminated soils (Class II to V[2], including N120, but excluding PFAS contaminated soil)	Treatment with activated carbon, bentonite, woodchips, and/or soil as appropriately determined by a chemist or suitably qualified person	d) Records of the following must be kept in accordance with condition 24: i. Details of the treatment process undertaken; ii. Identification and quantities of treatment materials, physical and chemical additives, and binding agents used; iii. The date of treatment; and iv. Results of analytical testing undertaken in accordance with the Landfill Definitions to confirm the classification and suitability of the treated material for disposal ant an appropriately licensed landfill.
6.	All PFAS contaminated materials, including PFAS containing product and contaminated containers.	Acceptance, handling and storage prior to disposal offsite	a) All containers utilised for the movement of PFAS contaminated materials must be managed as PFAS contaminated materials until they have been appropriately cleaned b) PFAS waste exceeding a Total PFAS Concentration of 50 mg/kg must be disposed of to a suitably licenced facility. c) Waste storage to occur on a concrete hardstand area d) No more than 1,000 tonnes of PFAS impacted solid waste is to be stored onsite at any given time.

	Waste type	Process	Process limits
7.	PFAS contaminated soil	Treatment with Rembind™ or equivalent treatment process prior to disposal off site	a) PFAS waste exceeding a Total PFAS Concentration of 50 mg/kg cannot be treated on the premises to meet the criteria for disposal at Class I, II, III and IV landfills[2]. b) PFAS waste exceeding a Total PFAS Concentration of 50 mg/kg must be disposed of to a suitably licensed facility. c) Treatment of PFAS waste must only occur in Fixation Pad 1 and 2, Fixation Pit 1 and 2, and the Drying Pad as shown in Figure 2. d) Treatment of PFAS waste must only occur to reduce the ASLP leachable concentration of the waste for the purpose of disposal to the corresponding landfill class for the total concentration value, in line with Table 11 of the PFAS NEMP. e) Treated PFAS waste must be tested against the ASLP leachable concentration and total concentration specifications as outlined in Table 11 of the PFAS NEMP to inform its classification and suitability for disposal at an appropriately licensed landfill[2] f) Records of the following must be kept in accordance with condition 24: i. Details of the treatment process undertaken; ii. Identification and quantities of treatment materials, physical and chemical additives, and binding agents used; iii. The date of treatment; iv. Results of analytical testing undertaken to determine the classification outcome of the waste and its suitability for disposal at an appropriately licensed landfill. g) The volume of material being processed must not exceed 340 m^3 at any given time.

	Waste type	Process	Process limits
8.	PFAS contaminated liquid waste	Treatment with Rembind™ or equivalent treatment process if required, followed by absorption with woodchips or suitable material prior to disposal off site	a) Absorption must only occur in Fixation Pad 1 and 2, Fixation Pit 1 and 2 and the Drying Pad as shown in Figure 2. b) All runoff from the fixation pits, the fixation pads and the drying pad must be diverted to capture and storage pits. c) Waste must be tested for final PFAS concentration prior to absorption with woodchips to determine its suitability for landfill disposal. d) PFAS waste exceeding a Total PFAS Concentration of 50 mg/kg must be disposed of to a suitably licenced facility. e) Volume of material being processed by absorption must not exceed 100 m^3 at any given time. f) Material that has been processed by absorption must be in a spadeable physical state and must not contain free liquids. g) Records of the following must be kept for each batch of waste treated, in accordance with condition 24: i. Details of the treatment process undertaken; ii. Identification and quantities of treatment materials, physical and chemical additives, and binding agents used; iii. The date of treatment; iv. Results of analytical testing undertaken to determine the classification outcome of the waste and its suitability for disposal at an appropriately licensed landfill.

	Waste type	Process	Process limits
9.	Low-level PFAS contaminated liquid waste (see Definitions, Table 10)	Primary treatment through the existing WWTP, followed by post-treatment using a granulated activated carbon (GAC) polishing vessel (GS 900 type or similar) to further reduce PFAS concentrations prior to discharge to onsite evaporation ponds or reuse	a) The GAC polishing vessel must operate at a controlled feed rate of 5 L/s with a minimum retention time of 10 minutes or as per the operational requirements of the vessel with similar capability. b) The licence holder must replace the activated carbon media in the GAC polishing vessel when routine inspections or analytical testing of treated wastewater indicate reduced treatment performance or media exhaustion. c) Spent activated carbon containing PFAS must be managed as PFAS-contaminated waste and disposed of to a suitably licensed facility in accordance with the PFAS NEMP. d) Records of the removal, replacement, and disposal of activated carbon must be kept in accordance with Condition 24, including date of removal, volume of liquid treated prior to replacement, and disposal location.
10.	All PFAS contaminated liquid wastes	Storage	A maximum of 100 kL of PFAS-impacted liquid waste is to be kept on the premises at any given time.
11.	NORM Waste (all)	Receipt, handing and storage prior to removal	Must be stored in line with the requirements of Registration RS5/2020/31906 under the Radiation Safety Act 1975
12.	NORM Waste (surface contaminated materials)	Decontamination and treatment of washwaters	a) Decontamination activities must only occur within the Decontamination Area as depicted in Figure 3 b) Washwaters must be directed through a filtration system of 20 micro and 1 micron filters prior to containment in an IBC c) Washwaters must be tested and verified as free of NORM material prior to processing as an industrial washwater
13.	Oils	Oil processing and recycling	Tank farm storage capacity of 740 m^3 and packaged waste storage capacity of 1,000 m^3

	Waste type	Process	Process limits
14.	Oils Industrial Wash Water Fire wash Water	WWTP – Hydrocyclone Transit storage prior to offsite disposal	24 m^3 per hour No limit
15.	Putrescible and Organic Wastes Oils Acids Alkalis Industrial Wash Water Fire Wash Water	WWTP – Chemical/Physical	300 m^3 per day
16.	Recyclables (as defined in Table 10)	Recycling General, including shredding	None
17.	Fluorescent Tubes	Crushed prior to treatment and recycling in proprietary fluorescent tube crusher	None
18.	Aerosol Cans	Crushed and drained	None
19.	Containers or drums contaminated with residues of a controlled waste	Decontamination and shredding	200 per hour
20.	Inert waste type 1	Receipt and storage prior to removal to a suitably licensed facility	Must be stored in half-height containers, sea containers, enclosed skip bins, or other fully enclosed containers that prevent dust or windblown waste emissions.

	Waste type	Process	Process limits
21.	Electronic waste	Receipt and storage prior to removal to a suitably licensed facility	a) Must be protected from the weather and stored in enclosed half-height containers, sea containers, in enclosed skip bins, or other enclosed containers suitable for secure storage of electronic waste, including plastic wrapped containers or pallets. b) Mixed household batteries and lithium batteries must be stored in galvanised steel containers that are: i. constructed of non-combustible material; and ii. maintained to prevent conditions that may lead to battery damage, overheating, or fire. c) Lead-acid and nickel-cadmium batteries must be: i. stored palletised; ii. stored on a bunded, hard-sealed surface that prevents the release of any spills to the environment; and iii. plastic wrapped or sealed to prevent contact with stormwater. d) Damaged batteries must not be stored with undamaged batteries and must be stored in a non-combustible inert medium (such as sand) or in a separate fire-resistant, leak-proof container appropriate for the battery chemistry. e) All battery types must be stored separately from other electronic waste and from each other, in clearly marked containers or designated areas, to prevent incompatible reactions.
22.	Special waste type 1 (Asbestos)	Receipt and storage prior to removal to a suitably licensed facility	Asbestos and ACM must be contained in a manner that prevents the emission of asbestos fibres and be clearly labelled with the words 'CAUTION-ASBESTOS' in letters not less than 50 mm high.

Note 1: The PFAS National Environmental Management Plan may require additional specifications for appropriate infrastructure for the storage of PFAS wastes.
Note 2: As defined in the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019).*

5. The licence holder must ensure that waste material is only stored and/or treated within vessels or compounds provided with the infrastructure detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: Containment infrastructure

	Vessel or compound	Material	Requirements
1.	4 x Evaporation Ponds	Processed (treated) wastewater	HDPE lined
2.	Storage Tanks	Wastewater, stormwater and oil	Impervious tanks. Stored on bunded, impervious concrete hardstand pad.
3.	Receivals Area	Packaged Waste	Stored on bunded, impervious concrete hardstand pad.
4.	Recycling Bin storage area	Steel and plastic	None specified
5.	Empty container processing area	Empty containers	None specified
6.	Packaged waste for transshipment in IBCs and Drums.	As per Table 1	Stored on bunded, impervious concrete hardstand pad.
7.	Empty container storage area	Empty containers	Stored on bunded, impervious concrete hardstand pad.
8.	Solid Storage Bays	Materials for landfill pending analysis	Stored on bunded, impervious concrete hardstand pad.
9.	Discharge Bay	Solids and Liquids	Stored on bunded, impervious concrete hardstand pad.
10.	Recycling Sheds	Non-controlled general waste and recyclables	None specified
11.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 metre skips, 10, 20 and 40 foot refrigerated containers; storage containers	Non-controlled general waste and recyclables	Containers to be labelled and enclosed.
12.	NORM storage shed	NORM contaminated waste	NORM to be stored on a bunded, impervious concrete hardstand pad.
13.	Dedicated sea containers for Storage of NORM contaminated waste	NORM contaminated waste	Sealed containers stored in a manner that prevents discharge of waste into the environment.
14.	Half-height containers, sea containers, enclosed skip bins, ISOtainers or similar fully enclosed containers for storage of waste	Contaminated and packaged waste Putrescible waste Inert waste type 1 Special waste type 1 (asbestos)	Enclosed containers stored in a manner that prevents discharge of waste into the environment.

	Vessel or compound	Material	Requirements
		Electronic waste	
15.	Oversized NORM storage area	NORM contaminated waste	To be stored so that NORM is not able to enter the environment.
16.	NORM Decontamination Area	NORM contaminated waste	a) The Decontamination Area must consist of an impervious concrete floor with blind concrete sumps for the recovery of washwaters. b) The Decontamination Area must be bunded and fitted with water spray curtains and/or infrastructure to contain all overspray .
17.	PFAS storage area	PFAS contaminated wastes	a) Must consist of an impervious concrete floor. b) Must be bunded to contain leachate or contaminated stormwater.
18.	Fixation pads	Wastes that have been processed by absorption	a) Must consist of an impervious concrete floor and liner which achieves a coefficient of permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less. b) Must be graded so as to divert all runoff to capture and storage pits. c) Must contain leachate or contaminated stormwater.

Note 1: The PFAS National Environmental Management Plan may require additional specifications for appropriate infrastructure for the storage of PFAS wastes.

6. The licence holder must manage all wastewater treatment and evaporation ponds such that:

(a) overtopping of the ponds does not occur;

(b) a freeboard equal to, or greater than, 500 mm is maintained;

(c) the integrity of the containment infrastructure is maintained;

(d) vegetation and floating debris (emergent or otherwise) is prevented from encroaching onto pond surfaces or inner pond.

7. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) all washdown water is directed to and treated through the liquid waste treatment plant;

(b) only residual treated wastewater is directed to the evaporation ponds; and

(c) in the event of extreme rainfall, all wastewater sumps, bunded areas, fixation bays and fixation pads are managed such that contaminated waters do not discharge offsite.

(d) Stormwater that comes in contact with PFAS storage and processing areas must be processed in accordance with PFAS contaminated liquid waste, as outlined in Condition 4, Table 2.

8. The licence holder must operate and maintain all pollution control and monitoring equipment to the manufacturer's specification or operated and maintained in accordance with a relevant, effective internal management system.

9. The licence holder must immediately recover or remove and dispose of spills of environmentally hazardous materials outside an engineered containment system.

10. The licence holder must:

    (a) implement all practical measures to prevent stormwater run-off becoming contaminated by the activities on the premises; and

    (b) treat contaminated or potentially contaminated stormwater as necessary prior to being discharged from the premises[1].

Note 1: The *Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004* make it an offence to discharge certain materials into the environment.

Site management

11. The licence holder must:

    (a) implement security measures at the site, including suitable fencing, to prevent as far as is practical unauthorised access to the premises;

    (b) undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage as soon as practicable; and

    (c) ensure the entrance gates are closed and locked when the premises is unattended.

12. The licence holder must install and maintain a sign at the entrance to the premises which clearly displays the following information;

    (a) hours of operation; and

    (b) contact telephone number.

13. The licence holder must ensure that:

    (a) any person left in charge of the premises is aware of the conditions of the licence and has access at all times to the licence or copies thereof; and

    (b) any person who performs tasks on the premises is informed of all of the conditions of the licence that relate to the tasks which that person is performing.

Fire and Emergency Management

14. The licence holder must implement a Fire and Emergency Management Plan prepared by a suitably qualified fire management consultant. The plan must include, but is not limited to:

    (a) how fires will be prevented, detected, responded to, suppressed, contained and controlled for all approved activities addressing all waste types and for all stages of the waste handling, sorting and storage process;

    (b) how firefighting wash water will be contained and managed to prevent offsite discharge;

    (c) how staff will be trained in fire and emergency response on an ongoing annual basis;

    (d) details on the firefighting equipment in place at the premises, it's accessibility and premises personnel fire response responsibilities;

    (e) a premises map displayed at the front of the premises depicting after-hours contact details, plus the location and layout of:

        i. fire hose reels, hydrants, sprinklers, and isolation points;

ii. all booster assembly cabinet locations and booster assembly arrangements;

iii. electrical isolation points;

iv. subsurface drainage infrastructure, including details on flow direction and off-site discharge locations;

v. system shutdown points; and fire response access points to the premises.

(f) Hazmat manifest displayed at the front of the premises.

(g) Notification of procedures for fire and major spill incidents.

15. The licence holder must submit the Fire and Emergency Management Plan required by condition 14 to the CEO by 30 June 2026.

16. The licence holder must notify the CEO within 24 hours of becoming aware of:

(a) any fire on the premises; and

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

Monitoring

17. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1;

(b) all wastewater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.10;

(c) all groundwater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.11; and

(d) all laboratory samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters being measured.

18. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) monthly monitoring is undertaken at least 15 days apart;

(b) quarterly monitoring is undertaken at least 45 days apart; and

(c) six monthly monitoring is undertaken at least 5 months apart.

19. The licence holder must have all monitoring equipment referred to in any condition of the licence calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and any relevant Australian standard.

20. The licence holder must, where the requirements for calibration cannot be practicably met, or a discrepancy exists in the interpretation of the requirements, bring these issues to the attention of the CEO accompanied with a report comprising details of any modifications to the methods.

Monitoring of inputs and outputs

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

Table 4: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input/Output	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Waste Inputs	Waste types listed in Table 1	tonnes or m^3	Annual	Each load arriving at the premises
Waste Outputs	Waste types listed in Table 1	tonnes or m^3	Annual	Each load leaving or rejected from the premises
Wastewater – Inlet Flow	Volumetric flow rate (cumulative)	tonnes or m^3/week	Monthly	Continuous
Treated wastewater used in dust suppression onsite	Volumetric flow rate (cumulative)	tonnes or m^3/week	Monthly	Quarterly
Treated wastewater pumped to evaporation ponds	Volumetric flow rate (cumulative)	tonnes or m^3/week	Monthly	Quarterly

Process monitoring

22. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 5 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 5: Process monitoring

Monitoring point reference	Process description	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
P1 - As depicted in Figure 4 of Schedule 1	Outflow from WWTP to lined evaporation ponds	pH[1]	pH units	Spot sample	Monthly
		BTEX	mg/L		
		Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L		
		Sulphate	mg/L		
		Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons	mg/L		
		PFOA	µg/L		
		PFOS + PFHxS	µg/L		

Monitoring point reference	Process description	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
P2 - As depicted in Figure 4 of Schedule 1	Treated wastewater from the holding tanks at the tank farm used in dust suppression onsite	pH[1]	pH units	Spot sample	Monthly
		Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L		
		Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons	mg/L		
		PFOA	µg/L		
		PFOS + PFHxS	µg/L		

Note 1: In-situ non-NATA accredited analysis permitted

Ambient environmental quality monitoring

23. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 6 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 6: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality

Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Monitoring wells as depicted Figure 5 of Schedule 1	Standing Water Level	mbgl	Spot sample	Six monthly
	pH[1]	pH units		
	Electrical conductivity[1]	µS/cm		
	Redox potential1	Eh		
	Total Oil and Grease	mg/L		
	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons	mg/L		
Monitoring wells as depicted Figure 5 of Schedule 1	Heavy Metals: • Lead • Copper • Zinc • Arsenic • Nickel • Mercury • Cadmium • Chromium - Cr (IV)	mg/L	Spot sample	Six monthly

Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Monitoring wells as depicted Figure 5 of Schedule 1	PFAS: • Perfluorooctane sulfonate; • Perfluorooctanoic acid; • 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate; • 8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate, • Perfluoroheptanoic acid; • Perfluorobutane sulfonate; • Perfluorobutanoic acid; • Perfluorohexanoic acid; • Perfluorohexane sulfonate; • Perfluoropentanoic acid; • Perfluorooctane sulfanomide; • Perfluorodecane sulfonate; • Perfluorononanoic acid; • Perfluorodecanoic acid; • Perfluoroundecanoic acid; • Perfluorododecanoic acid; • Perfluorotridecanoic acid; • Perfluorotetradecanoic acid; • N-Methyl-heptadecafluorooctane sulfanomide; • N-Eethyl-heptadecafluorooctane sulfanomide; • N-Methyl-heptadecafluorooctane sulfanomidoethanol; and • N-Ethyl-heptadecafluorooctane sulfanomidoethanol.	µg/L	Spot sample	Six monthly

Note 1: In-situ non-NATA accredited analysis permitted

Records

24. All information and records required by the licence shall:

(a) be legible;

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

(c) except for records listed in Condition 24(d) be retained for at least 6 years from the date the records were made or until the expiry of the licence or any subsequent licence; and

(d) for those following records, be retained until the expiry of the licence and any subsequent licence:

(i) off-site environmental effects; or

(ii) matters which affect the condition of the land or waters.

25. The licence holder must implement a complaints management system that as a minimum records the number and details of complaints received concerning the environmental impact of the activities undertaken at the premises and any action taken in response to the complaint.

26. The licence holder must maintain records of all wastes accepted, stored and dispatched from the premises that includes, but is not limited to:

(a) date of acceptance;

(b) description of the waste including waste type code;

(c) origin of the waste;

(d) name of the waste producer;

(e) quantity of the waste received;

(f) results of any analysis (if applicable);

(g) location of the waste at the premises;

(h) controlled waste tracking form number (inwards);

(i) date(s) of transport off site;

(j) destination of waste or product;

(k) quantity of the waste or product dispatched;

(l) nature of the waste or product dispatched;

(m) any certificate of analysis of the waste dispatched (if applicable);

(n) controlled waste tracking form number (outwards);

(o) consignment authorisation for movement of controlled waste between states and territories (outwards) if required; and

(p) reconciliation of the total waste accepted, disposed and recycled at the premises.

Reporting

27. The licence holder must complete an Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR) indicating the extent to which the licence holder has complied with the conditions of the licence, and any previous licence issued under Part V of the Act for the premises for the previous annual period.

28. The licence holder must submit to the CEO an Annual Environmental Report within 120 calendar days after the end of the annual period. The report shall contain the information listed in Table 7 in the format or form specified in that table.

Table 7: Annual Environmental Report

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Format or form[1]
-	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any environmental incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken	None specified
Table 4	Waste inputs and outputs	Tabular
Condition 22, Table 5	Process monitoring	Tabular
Condition 23, Table 6	Ambient groundwater quality results	Tabular
Condition 28	Compliance	AACR
Condition 25	Complaints summary	None specified

Note 1: Forms are found on the department's website

29. The licence holder must ensure that the Annual Environmental Report also contains an assessment of the information contained within the report against previous monitoring results and licence limits and/or targets.

30. The licence holder must submit the information in Table 8 to the CEO according to the specifications in that table.

Table 8: Non-annual reporting requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Reporting period	Reporting date (after end of the reporting period)	Format or form
-	Copies of original monitoring reports submitted to the licence holder by third parties	Not Applicable	Within 14 days of the CEOs request	As received by the licence holder from third parties
Condition 24	Records required by condition 24	Not Applicable	Within 14 days of the CEOs request	None specified

Notification

31. The licence holder must ensure that the parameters listed in Table 9 are notified to the CEO in accordance with the notification requirements of the table.

Table 9: Notification requirements

Condition or table	Parameter	Notification requirement[1]	Format or form
Condition 1	Breach of any limit specified in the licence	As soon as practicable but no later than 5pm of the next usual working day.	None specified
Condition 20	Calibration report	As soon as practicable	

Note 1: Notification requirements in the licence shall not negate the requirement to comply with s72 of the Act

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 10 have the meanings defined.

Table 10: 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 each calendar year.
ASLP	means the *Australian Standard Leaching Procedure*, as described in AS 4439.3:2019 – Wastes, sediments and contaminated soils, Part 3: Preparation of leachates – Bottle leaching procedure, which outlines the method for preparing leachates from waste materials to assess the potential for inorganic and semi-volatile organic contaminants to leach into groundwater under disposal-to-land scenarios.
ASLP leachable PFAS concentration	means PFAS concentrations measured on a leachate prepared under AS 4439.3:2019, reported in µg/L for at least PFOS, PFHxS (sum) and PFOA.
AS/NZS 5667.1	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance of the Design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples.*
AS/NZS 5667.10	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.10 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of waste waters.*
AS/NZS 5667.11	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of groundwaters.*
averaging period	means the time over which a limit or target is measured or a monitoring result is obtained.
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
BTEX	means Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene and Xylene.

Term	Definition
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
chemist or suitably qualified person	means a person who: (a) Holds a Bachelor of Science (Chemistry) or a Bachelor of Engineering (Chemical); and has a minimum of three years' experience working in a related waste management and/or chemical processing field.
controlled waste	has the definition in the Controlled waste regulations.
Controlled waste category list	means the document Controlled Waste Category List published by DWER 2018, as amended from time to time.
Controlled waste regulations	*Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 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.
Electronic waste (E-waste)	means the regulated e-waste listed in Schedule 1 of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (e-waste) Regulations 2024*.
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).
Fire management consultant	means a person who: (a) has a minimum of five years of experience working in a supervisory area of fire control system design, installation and commissioning; and (b) is employed by an independent third party external to the works approval holder's business; or is otherwise approved in writing by the CEO to act in this capacity.
Fire wash water	means water that, in the event of a fire, has been used to extinguish a fire, and all materials and combusting products dissolved or suspended within such water, and includes other fire suppressant substances such as foams.
freeboard	means the distance between the maximum water surface elevations and the top of retaining banks or structures at their lowest point.

Term	Definition
free liquid	means any liquid released from a material as determined by the Paint Filter Liquids Test (EPA Method 9095B), where any liquid passing through and dripping from the filter within 5 minutes indicates the presence of free liquid.
HDPE	means high density polyethylene.
IBC	means intermediate bulk container.
Immobilised	means contaminants in a waste are fixed or locked up rendering the waste suitable for long-term disposal.
Landfill Definitions	means the document titled 'Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996' published by the CEO of DWER and as amended from time to time.
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.
Low-level PFAS contaminated liquid waste	means PFAS contaminated liquid waste having concentrations not exceeding: (a) 5.6 µg/L for PFOA; and (b) 0.7 µg/L for PFOS + PFHxS.
mbgl	means metres below ground level.
NATA	means the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia.
NATA accredited	means in relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is NATA accredited for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis.
NORM	means Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material.
PFAS	means per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.
PFAS NEMP	means the PFAS National Environmental Management Plan (as amended), Heads of EPA Australia and New Zealand.
PFHxS	means Perfluorohexane sulfonate.
PFOA	means Perfluorooctanoic acid.
PFOS	means Perfluorooctane Sulfonate.
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.

Term	Definition
putrescible waste	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions
PVC	means polyvinyl chloride.
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 in the same year.
Recyclables	means a material that has the potential to be collected, processed and remanufactured into a new product such as metal, paper, cardboard, wood and rubber.
Schedule 1	means Schedule 1 of this licence unless otherwise stated.
Schedule 2	means Schedule 2 of this licence unless otherwise stated.
six monthly	means the 2 inclusive periods from 1 January to 30 June and 1 July to 31 December in the same year.
small batch	For the purposes of condition 4, Table 2, row 5 (c), means a volume of contaminated soil less than 10 m^3 received from minor spill clean-ups or investigative works.
spadeable	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions
Special waste type 1	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions
spot sample	means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken.
suitably licensed premises	means a premises that holds an active authorisation under Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act to accept that waste type.
Total PFAS Concentration	means the sum of targeted perfluoroalkyl acids and sulfonates reported by a NATA-accredited method for solids, expressed in mg/kg dry weight.
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
usual working day	means 0800 – 1700 hours, Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in Western Australia.
WWTP	means wastewater treatment plant.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

Figure 1: Premises boundary – as indicated by the blue line

Premises layout

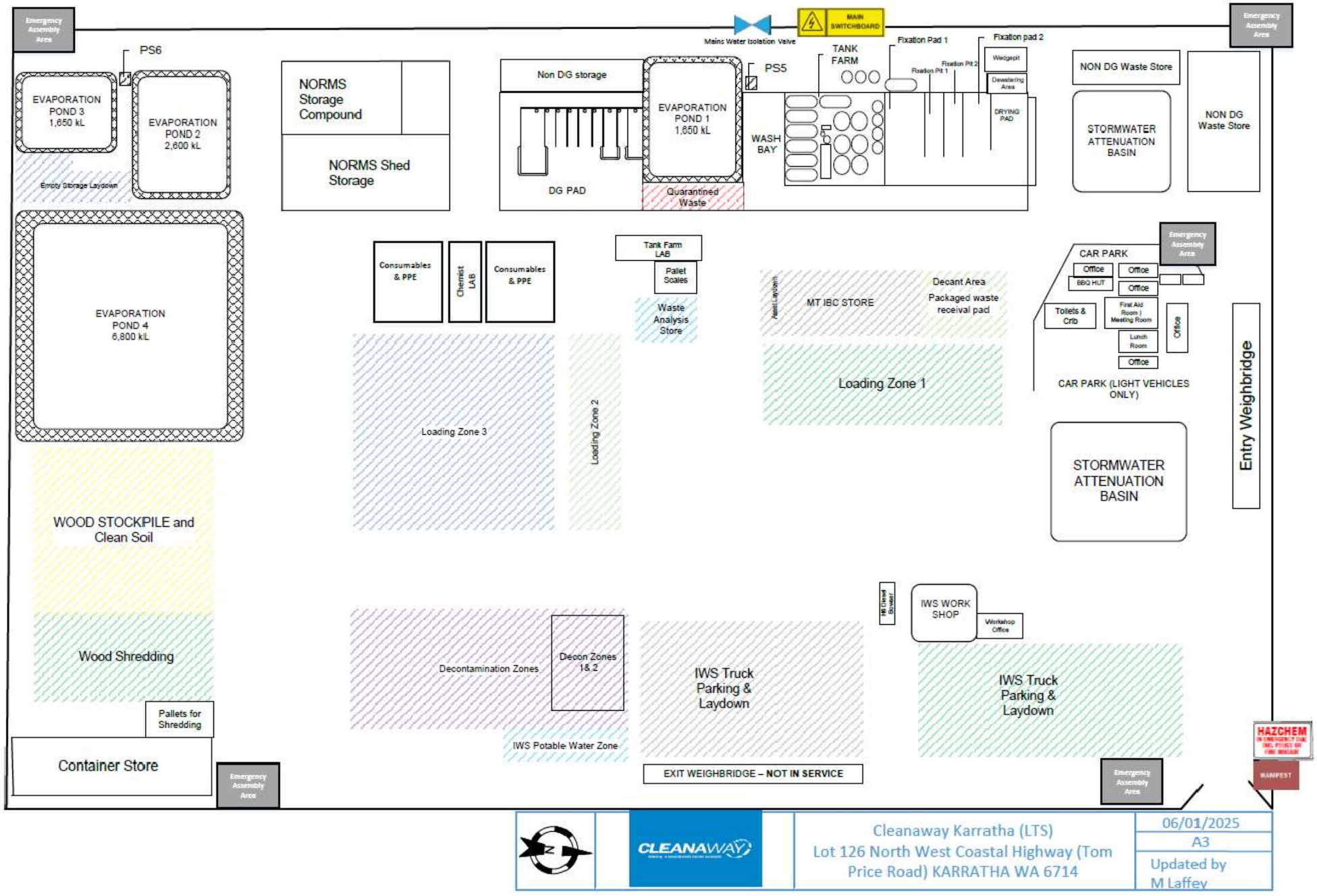

Figure 2: Premises layout and location of site infrastructure

NORM treatment

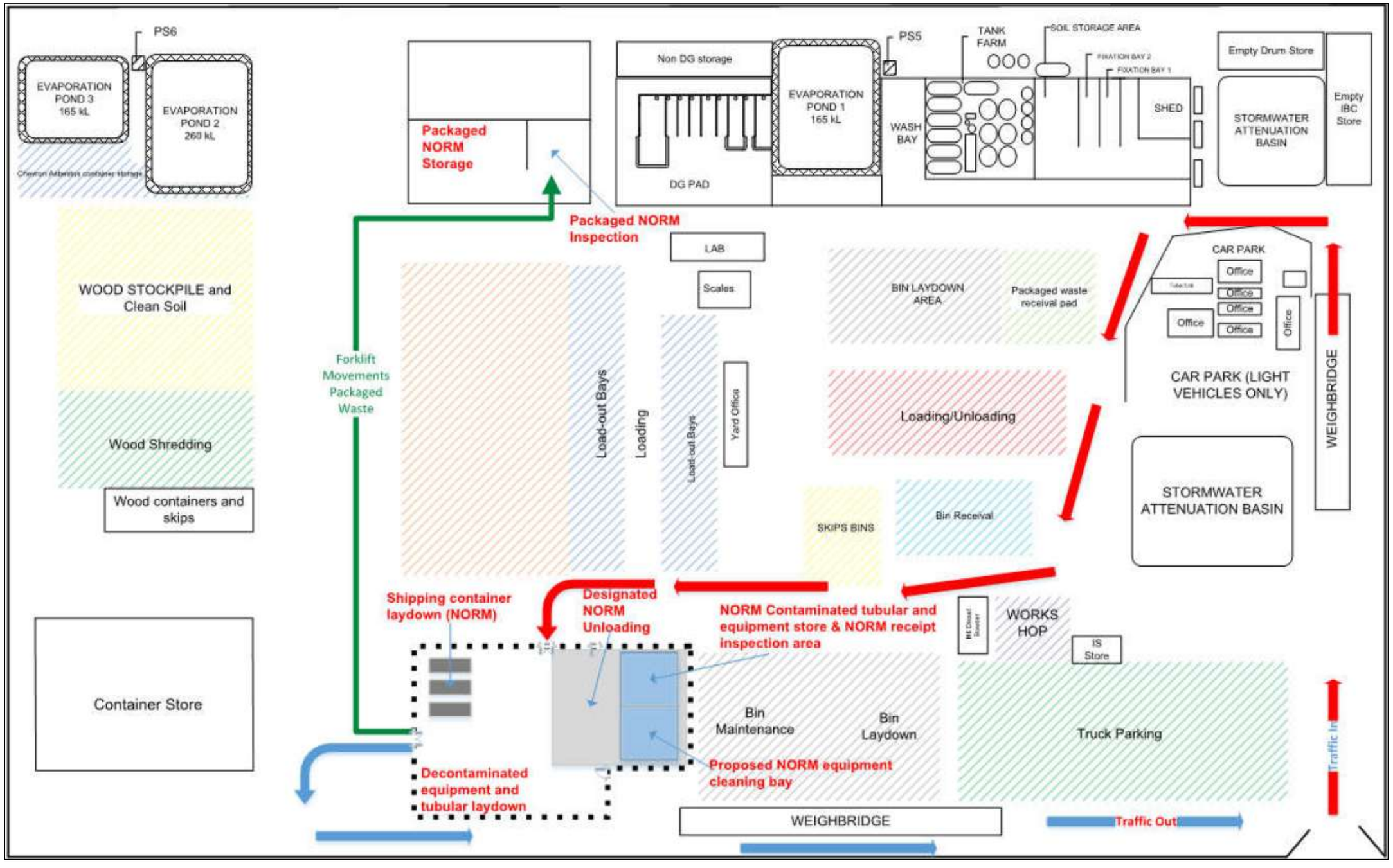

Figure 3: NORM treatment and storage pathway

Monitoring Locations

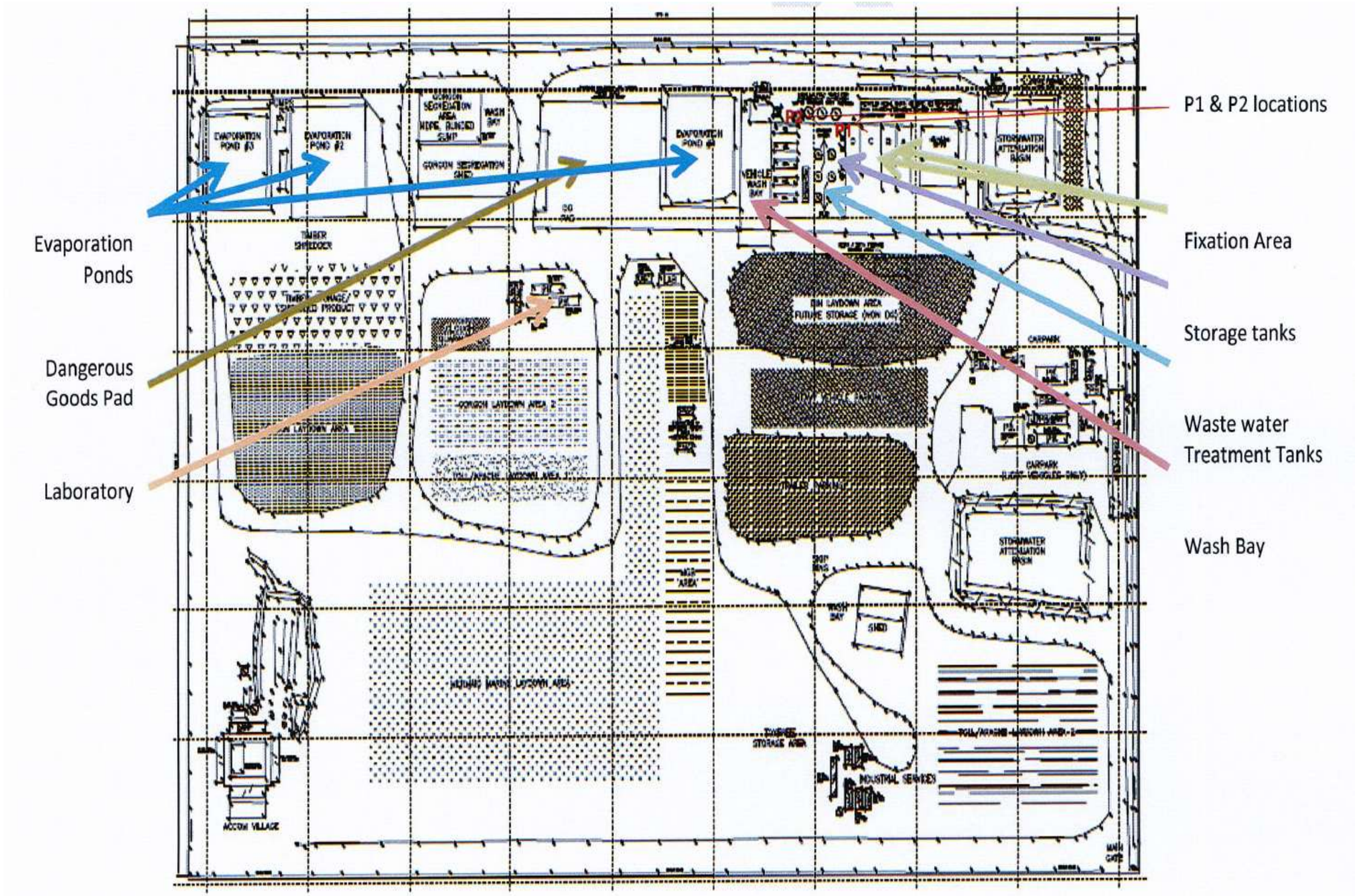

Figure 4: P1 and P2 monitoring locations

Figure 5: Groundwater monitoring bore location