

Amendment Notice 1

Licence Number	L7102/1997/8
Licence Holder ACN	Cleanaway Pty Ltd 000 164 938
File Number:	DER2015/002480
Premises	Bayswater Transfer Station 271 Collier Road BAYSWATER WA 6053
	Being Lot 102 on Diagram 55521
Date of Amendment	29 August 2017

Amendment

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) has amended the above Licence in accordance with section 59 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* as set out in this Amendment Notice. This Amendment Notice constitutes written notice of the amendment in accordance with section 59B(9) of the EP Act.

Date signed: 29 August 2017

Alan Kietzmann

MANAGER LICENSING (WASTE)

an officer delegated under section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)

Definitions and interpretation

Definitions

In this Amendment Notice, the terms in Table 1 have the meanings defined.

Table 1: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACN	Australian Company Number
Category/ Categories/ Cat.	categories of Prescribed Premises as set out in Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer.
	CEO for the purposes of notification means:
	Director General Department Administering the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> 1986 Locked Bag 33 Cloisters Square PERTH WA 6850 <u>info-der@dwer.wa.gov.au</u>
Decision Report	refers to this document
Delegated Officer	an officer under section 20 of the EP Act
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> and designated as responsible for the administration of Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act.
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)
EP Regulations	Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (WA)
Existing Licence	The Licence issued under Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act and in force prior to the commencement of and during this Review
Licence Holder	Cleanaway Pty Ltd
Minister	the Minister responsible for the EP Act and associated regulations
Noise Regulations	Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (WA)
Occupier	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Prescribed Premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Premises	refers to the premises to which this Decision Report applies, as

	specified at the front of this Decision Report.
Risk Event	as described in Guidance Statement: Risk Assessment
UDR	Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004 (WA)

Amendment Notice

This amendment is made pursuant to section 59 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) to amend the Licence issued under the EP Act for a prescribed premises as set out below. This notice of amendment is given under section 59B(9) of the EP Act.

The following guidance statements have informed the decision made on this amendment

- Guidance Statement: Regulatory Principles (July 2015)
- Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions (October 2015)
- Guidance Statement: Land Use Planning (February 2017)
- Guidance Statement: Licence Duration (August 2016)
- Guidance Statement: Decision Making (February 2017)
- Guidance Statement: Risk Assessment (February 2017)
- Guidance Statement: Environmental Siting (November 2016)

1. Amendment description

Cleanaway Pty Ltd (the Licence Holder) was granted licence L7102/1997/8 on 18 July 2013 for prescribed premises category 62 (solid waste depot). The facility is currently authorised to store up to 80,000 tonnes per year. Four licence amendments were granted between 19 March 2015 and 19 May 2016 for various matters such as changes to requirements for stormwater and odour management, removal of asbestos from the licence and a change of the Licence Holder name. The licence has been granted until 6 August 2024.

Amended Notice 1 is the result of a Licence Holder initiated amendment to increase the annual throughput from 80,000 tonnes/year to 110,000 tonnes/year.

2. Other approvals

The Premises is situated within an area zoned 'General Industry' within the City of Bayswater under *District Town Planning Scheme No. 24* (DTPS24). Table No. 1 'Zoning Table' of DTPS24 states that an industrial activity is permitted within an area zoned 'General Industry'.

3. Amendment history

Table 1 provides the amendment history for L7102/1997/8.

Instrument	Issued	Amendment
L7102/1997/8	18/07/2013	Reissued licence
L7102/1997/8	19/03/2015	Amendment to premises description, stormwater management and requirements to manage doors on facility.
L7102/1997/8	23/10/2015	Amendment to authorise temporary outside storage of waste
L7102/1997/8	10/12/2015	Removal of Special Waste Type 1 from the Licence
L7102/1997/8	19/05/2016	Change of Licence Holder name
L7102/1997/8	29/08/2017	Amendment Notice 1: Increase in Premises throughput

Table 1: Licence amendments

4. Location and receptors

Table 2 below lists the relevant sensitive land uses in the vicinity of the Prescribed Premises which may be receptors relevant to the proposed amendment.

 Table 2: Receptors and distance from activity boundary

Residential and sensitive premises	Distance from Prescribed Premises
Residential	130m north of the premises boundary
Offices and other industrial premises	Immediately adjacent to the east of the premises
Public Open Space	Immediately adjacent to north the of the premises

There are no environmental receptors, such as Bush Forever areas, Carnabys Cockatoo roosting/breeding areas or priority flora/fauna within 2km of the Premises.

Table 3 below lists the relevant groundwater and surface water receptors in the vicinity of the Prescribed Premises which may be receptors relevant to the proposed amendment.

Environmental receptors	Distance from Prescribed Premises	Environmental value
Groundwater	As identified on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's <i>Perth</i> <i>Groundwater Map</i> (PGM), depth to groundwater varies between 9 mbgl to 19 mbgl as it flows across the site.	Groundwater is considered to be fresh (total dissolved solids between 250 – 500mg/L) and has a beneficial use as drinking water and for domestic irrigation.
Compensation basin	196m south south-east of the premises boundary (more compensation basins are located locally)	Local compensation basins provide a habitat for a range of flora and fauna.
Swan River	2.24km south-east of the premises boundary	The Swan River supports a range of flora and fauna as well as providing aesthetic enjoyment.
Gobba Lake	2.26km south of the premises boundary	This lake acts as a compensation basin for stormwater. Local compensation basins provide a habitat for a range of flora and fauna.
Browns lake	2.6km west of the premises boundary	This lake acts as a compensation basin for stormwater. Local compensation basins provide a habitat for a range of flora and fauna.
Swan Lake	2.7km south, south-west of the premises boundary	This lake provides a habitat for a range of flora and fauna

Table 3: Environmental receptors and distance from activity boundary

PGM and DWER's GIS Mapping software indicate an inferred groundwater flow to the southeast, towards the Swan River.

5. Surface geology

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's *Perth Groundwater Map* identified the surface geology to be "Bassendean Sand: quartz sand (dunes)".

6. Wind direction and strength

The following wind roses (Figure 1) provides the annual wind direction and strength (km/h) for the periods 9am and 3pm between the years 1994 to 2011 (most recent data available). The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) provides the 9am and 3pm wind speed and direction for the Perth Metro station (station number 009225).

The region has a dominant annual wind direction consisting of easterly to north-easterly winds during morning and south westerly and westerly winds in the afternoon. Any air emissions from the premises will impact industrial receptors in the vicinity, and potentially residential areas to the north, east and south. It is important to note that these wind roses shows historical wind speed and wind direction data for the Jandakot area and should not be used to predict future data.



Figure 1: Wind rose for Perth Metro at 9am and 3pm (1994 – 2011)

7. Risk assessment

Table 4 below describes the Risk Events associated with the amendment consistent with the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments.* Both tables identify whether the emissions present a material risk to public health or the environment, requiring regulatory controls

Risk Event				Continued to			
Source//	Fource/ActivitiesPotential emissionsPotential receptorsPotential pathwayPotential adverse impacts		Potential adverse impacts	detailed risk assessment?	Reasoning		
		Odour	Residents located 130m north of the Premises	Air (windborne)	Impacts to amenity, health and wellbeing	Yes	Please refer to Risk Assessment in Section 10
		Noise	Residents located 130m north of the Premises.	Air (windborne)	Impacts to amenity, health and wellbeing	Yes	Please refer to Risk Assessment in Section 11
		Litter (windblown waste)	Public Open Space adjacent to north of the Premises	Air (windborne)	Contamination of land	Yes	Please refer to Risk Assessment in Section 12
		Leachate	Groundwater located 9m bgl (drinking water quality)	Seepage through hardstands Overland run-off and storm water drainage system	Contamination of groundwater supply and land (soil) for nearby users	Yes	Please refer to Risk Assessment in Section 13
Cat 62 Solid waste depot	Waste acceptance, handling and storage		Compensation basin located 196m south, south-east of premises boundary Swan River located		Contamination of	Yes	Please refer to Risk Assessment in Section 13
	2.24km south-east of the premises boundary Migration th	Migration through					
			Gobba Lake located 2.26km south of the premises boundary	groundwater Overland run-off	Contamination of land (soil)		Receptor is not down-
	2.6km west of th premises bound	2.6km west of the premises boundary		Impacts to flora and fauna within surface water areas	No	hydraulic gradient of the Premises and the distance limits surface run-off.	
			Swan Lake located 2.7km south, south-west of the premises boundary.				

Table 4: Risk assessment for proposed amendments during operation

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8. **Risk Criteria**

During the assessment the risk criteria in Table 5 below will be applied to determine a risk rating set out in this section.

Table 5: Risk Criteria

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Slight	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Almost Certain	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Unlikely	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High

Likelihood		Consequer	Consequence		
The following o used to determ the risk / oppor	criteria has been hine the likelihood of rtunity occurring.	The following criteria has been used to determine the consequences of a risk occurring:			
			Environment	Public Health* and Amenity (such as air and water quality, noise, and odour)	
Almost Certain	The risk event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Severe	 on-site impacts: catastrophic off-site impacts local scale: high level or above off-site impacts wider scale: mid level or above Mid to long term or permanent impact to an area of high conservation value or special significance^ Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are significantly exceeded 	 Loss of life Adverse health effects: high level or ongoing medical treatment Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are significantly exceeded Local scale impacts: permanent loss of amenity 	
Likely	The risk event will probably occur in most circumstances	Major	 on-site impacts: high level off-site impacts local scale: mid level off-site impacts wider scale: low level Short term impact to an area of high conservation value or special significance^ Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are exceeded 	 Adverse health effects: mid level or frequent medical treatment Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are exceeded Local scale impacts: high level impact to amenity 	
Possible	The risk event could occur at some time	Moderate	 on-site impacts: mid level off-site impacts local scale: low level off-site impacts wider scale: minimal Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are at risk of not being met 	 Adverse health effects: low level or occasional medical treatment Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are at risk of not being met Local scale impacts: mid level impact to amenity 	
Unlikely	The risk event will probably not occur in most circumstances	Minor	 on-site impacts: low level off-site impacts local scale: minimal off-site impacts wider scale: not detectable Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) likely to be met 	 Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are likely to be met Local scale impacts: low level impact to amenity 	
Rare	The risk event may only occur in exceptional circumstances	Slight	on-site impact: minimal Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) met	Local scale: minimal to amenity Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) met	

^ Determination of areas of high conservation value or special significance should be informed by the Guidance

Statement: Environmental Siting. * In applying public health criteria, DER may have regard to the Department of Health's, *Health Risk Assessment* (Scoping) Guidelines "**on-site**" means within the prescribed premises boundary.

9. Risk Treatment

DER will treat risks in accordance with the Risk Treatment Matrix in Table 6 below:

Table 6. Risk freatment				
Rating of Risk Event	Acceptability	Treatment		
Extreme	Unacceptable.	Risk event will not be tolerated. DER may refuse application.		
High	Acceptable subject to multiple regulatory controls.	Risk event will be tolerated and may be subject to multiple regulatory controls. This may include both outcome-based and management conditions.		
Medium	Acceptable, generally subject to regulatory controls.	Risk event is tolerable and is likely to be subject to some regulatory controls. A preference for outcome-based conditions where practical and appropriate will be applied.		
Low	Acceptable, generally not controlled	Risk event is acceptable and will generally not be subject to regulatory controls.		

Table 6: Risk Treatment

10. Risk Assessment – odour emission impacts on health, amenity and wellbeing

10.1 General hazard characterisation and impact

The storage and sorting of putrescible waste can result in the generation of odour emissions. Amendment Notice 1 proposes to increase the volume of waste accepted at the Premises by 30,000 tonnes/year which may impact on the health, amenity and wellbeing of residents located 130m from the Premises.

10.2 Criteria for assessment

Amenity impacts can be assessed against the general provisions of the EP Act, specifically whether odour emissions unreasonably interfere with the health, welfare, convenience, or comfort of any person.

10.3 Proponent controls

Limited information was provided in the amendment application in regards to how the Licence Holder proposes to manage odour emissions associated with the increase in annual throughput. The Licence Holder has advised that waste holding times are reduced by the use of 'waste ejection trailers' due to the waste being managed in a *'mostly enclosed load out'*. Reduced holding times assist to reduce the generation of odour as decomposition of putrescible waste has less time to occur at the Premises.

10.4 Key findings

The Delegated Officer has reviewed the information regarding odour emission impacts from the Premises and has found:

- 1. Residents are located 130m north of the Premises and may have their health, amenity and wellbeing impacted by odour emissions from the increase in throughput.
- 2. Since 2006, DWER has received four odour complaints in regards to the

Premises. One of these was determined to have come from a nearby prescribed premises however the source of the odour for the other four complaints was not confirmed by Department Officers. The last odour complaint was received in April 2016.

- 3. The Licence Holder has advised that holding times for waste are reduced due to a predominantly enclosed waste load out.
- 4. Waste is stored and sorted within an enclosed building which also assists in containing odours.
- 5. The Existing Licence includes controls to mitigate the risk of odour generation onsite which is discussed in detail in section 10.8.

10.5 Consequence

Based upon the sensitivity and proximity of residential receptors, the Delegated Officer has determined that residences may experience mid-level impact to amenity. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the consequence of odour emissions is **moderate**.

10.6 Likelihood of consequence

Based upon the Licence Holder's controls, proximity to residences, compliance history and prevailing wind direction, the Delegated Officer has determined that the consequence of odour emissions could occur at some time. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the likelihood to be **possible**.

10.7 Overall rating

The Delegated Officer has compared the consequence and likelihood ratings described above for the Risk Criteria (Table 5) and determined that the overall rating for the risk of odour emissions on sensitive receptors is **medium**.

10.8 Regulatory controls

The Existing Licence includes a condition (Table 1.23 of condition 1.2.3) limiting the storage time of putrescible waste to no more than 48 hours and requiring waste sorting and storing to be undertaken in an enclosed building which assists in containing odour emissions.

Given the medium risk rating for odour emissions, the above existing regulatory control is considered to be sufficient in addressing the risk to amenity, health and wellbeing, and no further regulatory controls for odour emissions are proposed in this Amendment Notice.

11. Risk Assessment – noise emission impacts on health, amenity and wellbeing

11.1 General hazard characterisation and impact

The sorting and unloading/loading of waste can result in the generation of noise emissions. Amendment Notice 1 proposes to increase the amount of waste accepted at the Premises by 30,000 tonnes/year which may impact on the health, amenity and wellbeing of residents located 130m from the Premises.

11.2 Criteria for assessment

Noise emissions are regulated through the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations* 1997 (Noise Regulations) which prescribe an assigned level for decibel limits during different hours of operation (i.e. day time hours and night time hours).

The Noise Regulations L_{A10} assigned levels for a 'Noise sensitive premises: highly sensitive area', being an area used for a residential purpose, are applicable for noise emissions from the Bayswater Transfer Station and are specified as follows:

- 0700 to 1900 hours Monday to Saturday (referred to as day-time hours): 45 dB + influencing factor;
- 0900 to 1900 hours Sunday and public holidays: 40 dB + influencing factor;
- 1900 to 2200 hours all days: 40 dB + influencing factor; and
- 2200 to 0700 hours Monday to Saturday and 0900 hours Sunday and public holidays: 35 dB + influencing factor.

Amenity impacts can be assessed against the general provisions of the EP Act, specifically whether noise emissions unreasonably interfere with the health, welfare, convenience, or comfort of any person.

11.3 Proponent controls

Limited information was provided in the amendment application in regards to how the Licence Holder proposes to manage noise emissions associated with the increase in annual throughput. The Licence Holder has advised that the use of 'waste ejection trailers' assist in reducing noise emissions due to the waste being managed in a *'mostly enclosed load out'*.

11.4 Key findings

The Delegated Officer has reviewed the information regarding noise emission impacts from the Premises and has found:

- 1. Residents are located 130m north of the Premises and may have their health, amenity and wellbeing impacted by odour emissions from the increase in throughput.
- 2. Since 2014, DWER has received 14 noise complaints in regards to the Premises however it does not appear that these complaints were confirmed given that the majority of them related to complaints occurring after hours from night-time operations. The last noise complaint was received in February 2016.
- 3. The Licence Holder has advised that noise emissions are reduced due to a predominantly enclosed waste load out.
- 4. Waste is stored and sorted within an enclosed building which also assists in reducing noise emissions.
- 5. The Existing Licence includes controls to mitigate the risk of noise emissions which is discussed in detail in section 11.8.

11.5 Consequence

Based upon the sensitivity and proximity of residential receptors, the Delegated Officer has determined that residences may experience mid-level impact to amenity with the Noise Regulations at risk of not being met. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the consequence of noise emissions is **moderate**.

11.6 Likelihood of consequence

Based upon the Licence Holder's controls, proximity to residences, compliance history and prevailing wind direction, the Delegated Officer has determined that the consequence of noise emissions could occur at some time. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the likelihood to be **possible**.

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11.7 Overall rating

The Delegated Officer has compared the consequence and likelihood ratings described above for the Risk Criteria (Table 5) and determined that the overall rating for the risk of noise emissions on sensitive receptors is **medium**.

11.8 Regulatory controls

The Existing Licence includes conditions requiring waste sorting and storing to be undertaken in an enclosed building (Table 1.2.3 of condition 1.2.3) which assists in reducing noise emissions as well as requiring the northern doors of the building to be kept closed except in the event of access for changeover of waste packers, access for maintenance purposes and for clearing of equipment and the floor, and access for storage of an elevated work platform (condition 1.2.8). Keeping the northern doors closed at most times will assist in mitigating noise impacts on the residences located north of the Premises.

Given the medium risk rating for noise emissions, the Delegated Officers considers that the above existing regulatory controls are sufficient in addressing the risk to amenity, health and wellbeing, and no further regulatory controls for odour emissions are proposed in this Amendment Notice.

12. Risk Assessment – windblown waste emission impacts on the environment

12.1 General hazard characterisation and impact

The sorting and storage of waste has the potential to generate windblown litter if waste in not sufficiently contained. The proposed increase of waste may impact on the amount of litter generated. Windblown litter has the potential to escape the Premises and blow into neighbouring properties and the adjacent Public Open Space causing potential contamination to land.

12.2 Criteria for assessment

Litter is regulated under the Litter Act 1979 (Litter Act).

12.3 **Proponent controls**

No information has been provided in the amendment application in regards to how windblown waste will be managed in regards to the increase in annual throughput.

12.4 Key findings

The Delegated Officer has reviewed the information regarding litter impacts from the Premises and has found:

- 1. A Public Open Space and other industrial/office buildings are located adjacent to the Premises which may become contaminated from windblown waste.
- 2. No information has been provided by the Licence Holder in regards to windblown waste associated with the increase in throughput.
- 3. An inspection undertaken in September 2016 by DWER Officers at an adjacent Premises identified litter that appeared to have come from the Premises. The litter was removed by the Licence Holder at the request of the Department.
- 4. Waste is stored and sorted within an enclosed building which assists in preventing the offsite migration of waste.

5. The Existing Licence includes controls to mitigate the risk of litter which is discussed in detail in section 12.8.

12.5 Consequence

Based upon the sensitivity and proximity of environmental receptors, the Delegated Officer has determined that low level local impacts may be experienced in regards to litter however the provisions of the Litter Act are at risk of not being met. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the consequence of noise emissions is **moderate**.

12.6 Likelihood of consequence

Based upon the Licence Holder's controls, proximity to residences, compliance history and prevailing wind direction, the Delegated Officer has determined that the consequence of litter could occur at some time. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the likelihood to be **possible**.

12.7 Overall rating

The Delegated Officer has compared the consequence and likelihood ratings described above for the Risk Criteria (Table 5) and determined that the overall rating for the risk of litter is **medium**.

12.8 Regulatory controls

The Existing Licence includes licence conditions to require all waste sorting and storing to be in an enclosed building (Table 1.2.3 of condition 1.2.3) and for the northern doors on the building to be kept closed unless for access for changeover of waste packers, access for maintenance purposes and for clearing of equipment and the floor, and access for storage of an elevated work platform (condition 1.2.8). Condition 1.2.6 also expressly requires the Licence Holder to take measures to prevent litter.

Given the medium risk rating for litter, the Delegated Officers considers that the above existing regulatory controls are sufficient in addressing the risk posed from litter.

13. Risk Assessment – leachate emission impacts on the environment

13.1 General hazard characterisation and impact

The sorting and storage of putrescible waste has the potential to generate leachate. The proposed increase of waste may impact on the amount of leachate generated. Leachate may infiltrate through compromised hardstands and the ground surface as well as migrating overland as surface run-off.

Leachate can impact on the quality of groundwater and surface water as well as impact on flora and fauna and cause contamination to land. Leachate in contaminated groundwater (particularly from sulfides) may cause nuisance odours and amenity impacts to human receptors.

13.2 Criteria for assessment

The ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000) Australian Water Quality Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC) guidelines are the most appropriate assessment criteria to assess the potential impact on groundwater and surface water. In the absence of trigger levels in the ANZECC guidelines, the DoH (2014) *Contaminated sites ground and surface water chemical screening guidelines* may also be considered.

13.3 **Proponent controls**

No information has been provided in the amendment application in regards to how emissions of leachate will be managed in regards to the increase in annual throughput.

13.4 Key findings

The Delegated Officer has reviewed the information regarding leachate emission impacts from the Premises and has found:

- 1. Groundwater, considered to have a beneficial use as drinking water and for domestic irrigation, is located 9mbgl.
- 2. The nearest surface water bodies being a local compensation basin 196m from the Premises and the Swan river located 2.24 km from the Premises are both located hydraulically down-gradient and may be impacted by contaminates migrating through groundwater.
- 3. The Licence Holder has previously submitted to the Department a Stormwater Management Plan (March 2015) which was been considered by the Department in the May 2016 licence amendment and a series of conditions placed on the Existing Licence to reflect the Licence Holder's commitments.
- 4. A series of stormwater drains are located on the Premises which discharge to the stormwater drainage system and local compensation basins and the Swan River sub-catchment which discharges to the Swan River.
- 5. The Premises predominantly consists of an asphalt hardstand which assists in preventing infiltration of leachate when the integrity of the infrastructure is intact.
- 6. Waste is stored and sorted within an enclosed and bunded building which assists in preventing the run-off of leachate generated within the building, as well as assisting in preventing stormwater from entering the building.
- 7. The Existing Licence includes controls to mitigate the risk of leachate and for stormwater management which is discussed in detail in section 13.8.

13.5 Consequence

Based upon the sensitivity and proximity of environmental receptors, the Delegated Officer has determined that mid level local offsite impacts may be experienced in regards to leachate. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the consequence of leachate emissions is **major**.

13.6 Likelihood of consequence

Based upon the Licence Holder's controls, proximity to the receptors and compliance history the Delegated Officer has determined that the major consequence of leachate emissions would probably not occur in most circumstances. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the likelihood to be **unlikely**.

13.7 Overall rating

The Delegated Officer has compared the consequence and likelihood ratings described above for the Risk Criteria (Table 5) and determined that the overall rating for the risk of leachate emissions is **medium**.

13.8 Regulatory controls

The Existing Licence includes licence conditions based around the Licence Holder's

Stormwater Management Plan. These require the Licence Holder to require sort and store all waste within an enclosed and bunded building (Table 1.2.3 of condition 1.2.3), requiring that all leachate generated within the transfer station is contained and stored in an impervious bunded compound before being removed offsite (condition 1.2.9), diverting all stormwater away from waste areas (condition 1.2.10) and to contain any stormwater that has become contaminated with waste in the bunded impervious container before removal offsite (condition 1.2.11).

The Delegated Officer considers that the above controls are sufficient at addressing the risk of leachate emissions associated with the increase in annual throughput and that no additional regulatory controls are required.

14. Decision

The Delegated Officer has determined that an amendment is to be made to authorise the increase in throughput from 80,000 tonnes per annual period to 110,000 tonnes per annual period. The changes made to the Licence are described below in section 16.

15. Licence Holder's comments

The Licence Holder was provided with the draft Amendment Notice on 23 August 2017. The Licence Holder made no comments on the proposed amendments and was content to proceed with the Amendment Notice being granted.

16. Amendment

1. The 'prescribed premises category' table on Page 1 of the licence has been amended by the removal of the text shown in strikethrough, and the inclusion of the red text shown in underline below:

Category number	Category description	Category production or design capacity	Approved Premises production or design capacity
62	Solid waste depot: premises on which	500 tonnes or more	80,000 <u>110,000</u>
	waste is stored, or sorted, pending final	per year	tonnes per annual
	disposal or re-use.		period

2. Table 1.2.2 of Condition 1.2.2 of the Licence is amended by the deletion of the text shown in strikethrough and the insertion of the red text shown in underline below:

Table 1.2.1: Waste acceptance			
Waste	Quantity Limit	Specification	
Clean fill	Combined limit of all permitted waste types is 80 000 <u>110,000</u> tonnes per year annual period		
Inert Waste Type 1			
Inert Waste Type 2	Combined limit of all permitted waste types is 80 000 <u>110,000</u> tonnes per year <u>annual period</u>		
	Less than 100 used tyres or 2m ³ of shredded, broken or pieces of used tyres at any time	Excludes waste accepted through the Material Recycling Facility.	
Putrescible waste	Combined limit of all permitted waste types is 80 000 <u>110,000</u> tonnes peryear annual period		
Other waste that complies with Class II landfill acceptance criteria as defined in the 'Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended)	Combined limit of all permitted waste types is 80 000 <u>110,000</u> tonnes per year annual period		

Appendix 1: Key documents

	Document title	Availability
1	Licence L7102/1997/8 (amended 19/05/2016)	accessed at www.dwer.wa.gov.au
2	Application to amend licence L7102/1997/8 dated 5 July 2017	DWER records (A1471455)
3	Resubmitted application to amend licence L7102/1997/8 dated 27 July 2017	DWER records (A1493497)
5	DER, July 2015. <i>Guidance Statement:</i> <i>Regulatory principles.</i> Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	accessed at www.dwer.wa.gov.au
6	DER, October 2015. <i>Guidance</i> <i>Statement: Setting conditions.</i> Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	
7	DER, August 2016. <i>Guidance</i> <i>Statement: Licence duration.</i> Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	
8	DER, November 2016. <i>Guidance</i> <i>Statement: Risk Assessments</i> . Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	
9	DER, November 2016. <i>Guidance</i> <i>Statement: Decision Making.</i> Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	