Application for Licence

Part V Division 3 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*

Licence Number	L9272/2020/1
Applicant	Water Corporation
File Number	DER2020/000481
Premises	Dardanup Wastewater Treatment Plant Banksia Road DARDANUP WA 6236 Legal description Lot 20 on Deposited Plan 100642 Part of Lot 82 on Deposited Plan 403943
Date of Report	19 August 2021
Proposed Decision	Licence granted

Tracey Hassell
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Tracey Hassell
Manager Waste Industries
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

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1. Decision summary

This Decision Report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment and public health from emissions and discharges during the operation of the Premises. As a result of this assessment Licence L9272/2020/1 has been granted.

2. Scope of assessment

2.1 Regulatory framework

In completing the assessment documented in this Decision Report, the department has considered and given due regard to its Regulatory Framework and relevant policy documents which are available at https://dwer.wa.gov.au/regulatory-documents.

2.2 Application summary

The Water Corporation (Applicant) has been operating Dardanup Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) since 1996. The Premises includes Lot 20 that holds the treatment ponds and Part Lot 89 to the west which is the location of the tree lot that receives the treated wastewater for disposal via irrigation. The plant was registered under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) on 7 November 1996 for Category 93 water treatment facility activities on Registration R00292. Subsequent amendments to the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations) saw the removal of Category 93, which resulted in the Registration becoming invalid. This situation was identified in a recent Premises inspection.

The Water Corporation reviewed the current activities occurring at Dardanup WWTP using the Mara Method which determined that the designed pond infrastructure has a capacity of 165 m^3 per day, resulting in the need for the Premises to become Licensed rather than Registered. There are no infrastructure works or design modifications proposed at the Premises.

On 9 October 2020, the Applicant submitted an application for a Licence to the department under section 57 of the EP Act. The application is to seek a Licence for Category 54 Sewage facility at the Dardanup WWTP. The Premises is approximately 3 km north-west of Dardanup.

The Premises relates to the category and assessed design capacity under Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations are shown in Table 1 below and are defined in Licence L9272/2020/1.

The infrastructure and equipment relating to the Premises category and any associated activities which the department has considered in line with *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) are outlined in Licence L9272/2020/1.

Table 1: Prescribed Premises category and capacity

Prescribed Premises category description **(Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)**	**Assessed design capacity**
Category 54 Sewage facility: Premises – (a) on which sewage is treated (excluding septic tanks); or (b) from which treated sewage is discharged onto land or into waters.	165 m^3 per day

2.3 Overview of Premises

The WWTP is currently receiving an average of 83 m^3 per day of wastewater from the Dardanup district catchment. At the current population growth rate this may increase to 90 m^3 per day over the next 5 to 10 years. Alternatively, with the anticipated increase in regional migration by people seeking a rural lifestyle change, the projected population growth is anticipated to increase

wastewater inflows up to 95 m^3 per day over that timeframe. The plant has sufficient capacity for this increased inflow. The plant currently treats to a secondary standard via one facultative pond and two maturation ponds, plus historically, the storage pond to hold treated wastewater prior to it being used for irrigation of the adjacent tree lot (Figure 1). The tree lot consists of an irrigation channel that runs north and south, then the area is graded to ensure flow of treated wastewater occurs in a westerly direction.

The WWTP is anticipated to receive majority of the inflow from the reticulated sewage system of the Dardanup district catchment, plus sewage via road tanker as required when the system undergoes maintenance or incident management. The plant is authorised to receive controlled waste category K130 sewage wastes under the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004.*

The storage pond is currently out of service due to the HDPE liner being significantly damaged. The Applicant does not intend to use the storage pond for the foreseeable future, pending preparation and implementation of a repair plan. Modification has been made to the existing maturation pond outlet pipe to extend the pipeline and bypass the storage pond, where treated wastewater is discharged directly to the tree lot for immediate disposal.

The Applicant has conducted a Nutrient Irrigation Management Plan to determine the suitability of the adjacent tree lot to receive the volume of treated wastewater for disposal and the quality of treated wastewater. The tree lot is fenced to restrict public access.

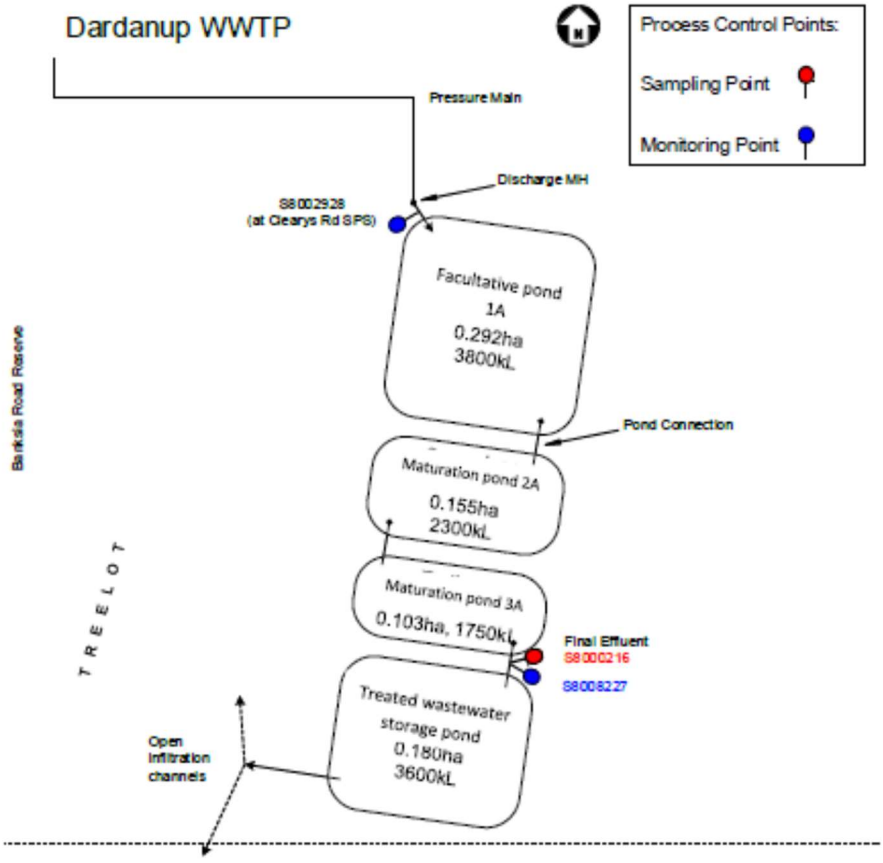

Figure 1: Dardanup WWTP schematic

Groundwater monitoring bores have been installed within the superficial perched aquifer as this is seen to be most connected to potential influence by wastewater and a monitoring program will be implemented to determine ambient environmental impacts to groundwater sources. One bore, MW12A, has been installed up-gradient to measure levels of background parameters prior to the groundwater passing under the WWTP. Four bores 01/20, 05/20, 07/20 and MW07A have been installed down-gradient to measure parameters after irrigation of the tree lot (Figure 2).

ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
1	386,670.90	6,300,802.23
2	386,594.31	6,300,802.33
3	386,543.19	6,300,859.02
4	386,544.29	6,301,012.37
5	386,389.84	6,301,091.44
6	386,387.10	6,301,393.13
7	386,397.19	6,301,403.07
8	386,986.20	6,301,410.20
9	386,988.44	6,301,418.96
10	387,078.99	6,301,400.85
11	387,082.06	6,301,411.56
12	387,195.06	6,301,412.92
13	387,208.26	6,301,151.30
14	387,025.97	6,301,192.91
15	386,935.22	6,301,211.05
16	386,935.71	6,301,212.93
17	386,859.71	6,301,230.02

Figure 2: Premises boundary showing monitoring bore locations

2.4 Contaminated Sites

Lot 82 at the Premises was classified by DWER as 'Possibly contaminated – investigation required' under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* (CS Act) on 28 May 2014.

A *Form 1: Report of a known or suspected contaminated site*, was submitted to DWER on 21 May 2007 due to suspected nutrients and metals in soil and groundwater beneath Lot 20. DWER is awaiting additional information prior to classification under the CS Act.

A contaminated site investigation was undertaken on Lot 82 and Lot 20 between June 2017 and May 2019, which included soil, surface water and groundwater investigations. PFAS was identified as a potential contaminant of concern for further investigation, however results indicate minor detection of PFAS in surface water and groundwater at the premises indicating a low risk to human health and the environment.

2.4.1 Key findings

The Delegated Officer has reviewed the information regarding premises contamination and has determined:

1. The regulation of PFAS in wastewater is informed by the National Environmental Management Plan for PFAS (PFAS NEMP) which provides a risk-based framework for the environmental regulation of PFAS contaminated materials and sites, including WWTP's. DWER is currently progressing implementation of the PFAS NEMP in a manner that is intended to apply regulation in a nationally consistent manner.
2. The application of controls in relation to PFAS associated with current and proposed operations at the WWTP may be deferred until DWER's regulatory approach is finalised based on the implementation of the PFAS NEMP.
3. Contaminated Sites-based investigations are continuing at the premises, which include further characterisation and delineation of PFAS. Where necessary and relevant, these impacts will likely be managed under the CS Act.

3. Nutrient Irrigation Management Plan

The Applicant has conducted a Nutrient and Irrigation Management Plan (2012) (NIMP) to calculate the volume of treated wastewater the tree lot can effectively utilise without causing overland flow or excessive nutrient contribution to groundwater sources.

The tree lot is a 22 hectare blue gum plantation and as detailed in the NIMP, is capable of utilising more than 300 m^3 per day of treated wastewater at tree maturity, or 180 m^3 per day after harvesting. This usage rate is therefore above the current inflows to the premises (83 m^3 per day), below anticipated plant inflows (95 m^3 per day) associated with population growth forecasts and below the design capacity of the system of 165 m^3 per day.

Nutrient balance modelling for total nitrogen indicates that existing soil nitrogen, plus the nitrogen added from irrigating with treated wastewater, will be lower than the nutrient requirements of the plantation. Data within the NIMP indicates a nitrogen deficit of 2 kilograms per hectare per year.

Due to the nature of the sandy topsoils in the shallow soil profile of the treelot (to a depth of approximately 2 m), the Phosphorus Retention Index (PRI) for existing soils is very low to moderate (ability to sorb phosphorus). At increasing depth however, the soils contain a higher clay content and have an increased ability to sorb phosphorus. Soil profiling and nutrient modelling therefore suggest that phosphorus is likely to be retained within the clay soils and retained onsite. Transportation of phosphorus in groundwater is not considered likely.

3.1.1 NIMP Key findings

The Delegated Officer has reviewed the information within the Nutrient Irrigation Management Plan and has determined:

4. The plantation trees within the treelot will likely need more water for growth than is being provided by irrigation from the treated wastewater. The deficit in water for growth is considered likely to be obtained from groundwater sources in the immediate vicinity.
5. The plantation trees within the treelot will likely need more nitrogen than is being provided by existing soil sources and from irrigation from the treated wastewater. It is therefore not considered likely that significant nitrogen will be exported off-site by groundwater movements.
6. The ability of shallow depth soils to retain phosphorus is low, presenting the opportunity for surface water movements to transport phosphorus off site. The ability for higher clay content soils deeper within the soil profile however have a higher ability to retain phosphorus and is considered to assist in the prevention of phosphorus export through the soil profile from the premises.
7. Given the moisture and nutrient uptake of the plantation trees within the treelot, combined with the Applicant controls for managing irrigation and stormwater management that are considered to prevent surface water runoff occurring, there is a reduced likelihood of surface water runoff occurring at the premises, and the likelihood for actual nutrient export off site is considered to be significantly reduced.
8. The intention of a NIMP is to provide controls for the discharge of treated wastewater to land via irrigation. The Applicant has advised due to the age of the NIMP some control aspects are redundant or absent. At a minimum any update to the NIMP should include:

    - A description of the irrigation scheme – sources of water, watering schedules and zone management, application infrastructure, monitoring infrastructure and methods, the length of time the scheme will operate for;
    - Application rates of treated sewage and any other nutrient sources, soil ameliorants, or pesticides/herbicides being applied to the discharge area – this should be related to the nutrient demand;
    - A description of the environmental siting of the irrigation area which shall include the crop being grown or maintained; climatic factors during average, wet and dry years; topography including natural site and any earthworks; soil characteristics including baseline soil quality, nutrient retention properties, infiltration and runoff rates, and characteristics that may impact the irrigation scheme and the quality and quantity of liquid that reports as runoff or seepage; hydrological characteristics including runoff rates, velocities and quality; hydrogeological characteristics including seepage rate and quality; and the vegetation management regime.
    - Expected medium or long term variations to the scheme or the environmental characteristics of the land on which the scheme is operated; and
    - Monitoring and scheme maintenance plan.

    The Irrigation Management Plan may be designed with reference to Water Quality Protection Note 33 or any other jurisdictional guidance, but must provide information relevant to the site-specific circumstance of the premises and the scheme intending to be operated

4. Risk assessment

The department assesses the risks of emissions from prescribed Premises and identifies the potential source, pathway and impact to receptors in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020).

To establish a Risk Event there must be an emission, a receptor which may be exposed to that emission through an identified actual or likely pathway, and a potential adverse effect to the receptor from exposure to that emission.

4.1 Source-pathways and receptors

4.1.1 Emissions and controls

The key emissions and associated actual or likely pathway during Premises operation which have been considered in this Decision Report are detailed in Table 2 below. Table 2 also details the proposed control measures the Applicant will implement to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 2: Proposed Applicant controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Operation			
Treatment of sewage	Seepage of untreated sewage from the facultative pond and maturation ponds	Subsurface seepage	• Facultative treatment pond and two maturation ponds all HDPE lined. • The facultative treatment pond has a small tear in the liner that is located on the upper face of the pond embankment, which is above the maximum achievable height of the wastewater level. This portion of HDPE liner does not come into contact with untreated wastewater. The liner of this pond (below the tear) still achieves a hydraulic permeability of 1 x 10^{-9} m/second. The Applicant advised on 09/07/2021 that the liner was recently repaired and has restored the integrity of the liner (Appendix 2). • Groundwater monitoring bores have been installed and a monitoring program will be implemented to determine ambient environmental impacts to groundwater sources.
	Seepage of treated wastewater from the storage pond		• HDPE liner of the storage pond is currently damaged and awaiting repairs, therefore the treated wastewater bypasses the storage pond via a sealed pipeline from the maturation pond to the tree lot for direct disposal. • Storage pond is not currently in use.
	Overtopping of ponds with treated and untreated wastewater	Overland flow	• Current received wastewater volume is 85 kL/day, capacity of ponds is 165 kL/day. • Pond system is designed to contain a 1 in 10 year rainfall event of 72 hours duration, including an operating freeboard of 400 mm.
	Contamination of stormwater	Overland flow Subsurface	• The Premises has a natural contoured slope that leads towards the west north-west. • A cut-off drain is installed along the eastern side

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
		seepage	of the ponds to capture stormwater prior to contamination and direct it off the Premises. • The pond embankments are designed to stand higher than the natural ground level.
	Spills of hydrocarbons and chemicals	Overland flow Subsurface seepage	• No chemical treatment occurs, no chemicals held onsite • No power onsite, system is gravity fed • Minor use of vehicles onsite. • Any spills will be immediately recovered and adequately disposed of.
Discharge to land (tree lot) via irrigation of treated wastewater	Excess irrigation of the tree lot causing waterlogging of soils, overland flow or subsurface seepage	Overland flow	• The Applicant has conducted a Nutrient and Irrigation Management Plan (2012) to calculate the volume of treated wastewater the tree lot can effectively utilise without causing overland flow or excessive nutrient contribution to groundwater sources (as detailed in Section 3). • Discharges from the outlet pipe are moderated by a control valve to prevent uncontrolled outflow. The tree lot consists of an irrigation channel that runs north and south, then the area is graded to ensure flow of treated wastewater occurs in a westerly direction.
	Irrigation wastewater containing contaminants at concentrations not fit for purpose (e.g., nutrients, pathogens)	Subsurface seepage	• The tree lot is located on land owned by the Applicant and is fenced to restrict public access. • The Applicant has conducted nutrient balance modelling to determine the nutrient needs of the tree lot and the existing nutrient levels of the receiving soils to therefore determine the applicable nutrient application rates. The calculation uses an inflow rate of 219 m^3 per day, which is more than double the anticipated future inflow rates for the plant. • The modelling has determined that the tree lot can sufficiently utilise the nitrogen and phosphorus inputs at the current inflow rate and at the future anticipated inflow rate. • The Applicant has installed five groundwater monitoring bores to determine ambient environmental impacts to groundwater sources. • The Applicant has advised due to the age of the NIMP some discharge control aspects are redundant or absent.
Biosolids generation	Biosolids	Overland flow Subsurface seepage	• Biosolids containment area will be constructed when needed, to be HDPE lined and bunded, with leachate to be returned to the treatment ponds.

4.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessment* (DWER 2020), the Delegated Officer has excluded employees, visitors and contractors of the Applicant's from its assessment. Protection of these parties often involves different exposure risks and prevention strategies, and is provided for under other state legislation.

Table 3 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon or emission and discharges from the prescribed Premises *(Guideline: Environmental Siting* (DWER 2020)).

Table 3: Sensitive human and environmental receptors

Human receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Residential Premises	• 2.1 km north west of the ponds. • 2.9 km south west of the ponds The Delegated Officer considers that due to distance, impacts to these residential Premises are not considered likely, and are not considered further as receptors within this assessment.
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Dardanup Conservation Park	• Located 600 m south of the Premises.
Boyanup State Forest	• Approximately 700 m south of the Premises and 1 km east
Geomorphic wetland: Multiple use Palusplain and Dampland (flat, seasonally waterlogged)	• Located 400 m west of the Premises boundary.
Groundwater sources	• It is understood that the regional superficial aquifer is present within the Yoganup geological formation between 20 m to 30 m below ground level. • Depth to groundwater measured in bores located on the premises is variable and has been measured at 8.5 m below ground level. It is also possible that these measurements represent perched aquifers that are known to occur in the regional area. Depth to the perched aquifer system has been observed as high as 0.72 m below ground level below the Premises. • Groundwater directional has been observed to flow north west in winter and moves to a north-north-west direction in summer (Figure 3 and 4). • The confined Leederville aquifer has been encountered at the site between 35 mbgl and 40 mbgl Groundwater flows in a northwest direction. The Delegated Officer considers the perched aquifer systems may be connected to the superficial aquifer and have the potential to be influenced by activities occurring at the Premises, and therefore users of groundwater are considered as receptors in this assessment.

Beneficial users of groundwater	• The Priority 1 groundwater protection zone for Dardanup Water Reserve is located 2.8 km north west, and the Priority 2 zone is located 2.6 km north west of the Premises boundary.
	• Approximately 41 bores are located within 3km of the Premises. Water abstracted from these bores are used for such purposes as:
	  ○ Stock watering;
	  ○ Dairy purposes;
	  ○ Irrigation of pasture; and
	  ○ Domestic use.

Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities	• Remnant roadside flora 3.1 km south west • Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain is mapped adjacent to the south western corner of the Premises and also to the west of the Premises on the opposite site of Banksia Road. • Dardanup Jarrah and Mountain Marri woodland on laterite -PEC occurs within the Dardanup Conservation Park located 600 m south of the Premises. The Delegated Officer considers that due to the nature of proposed activities occurring at the premises and the close proximity to these receptors, potential impacts to this threatened flora adjacent to the premises boundary are to be considered within this assessment.
Priority Flora	• Priority 3 flora species – Located 840 m south and 900 m southwest of the Premises boundary. • Priority 4 flora species – Located 900 m southwest of the Premises boundary. The Delegated Officer considers that due to distance, it is not likely that the proposed activities occurring at the premises will impact the identified priority flora, so they are not considered as receptors within this assessment.
Hydrography	• Preston River 2.5 km south west • Ferguson River 2.9 km north east The Delegated Officer considers that due to distance, impacts to these receptors are not considered likely, so are not considered as receptors within this assessment.
Aboriginal sites of significance	• Preston River 2.5 km south west • Ferguson River 2.9 km north east The Delegated Officer considers that due to distance, impacts to these receptors are not considered likely, so are not considered receptors within this assessment.

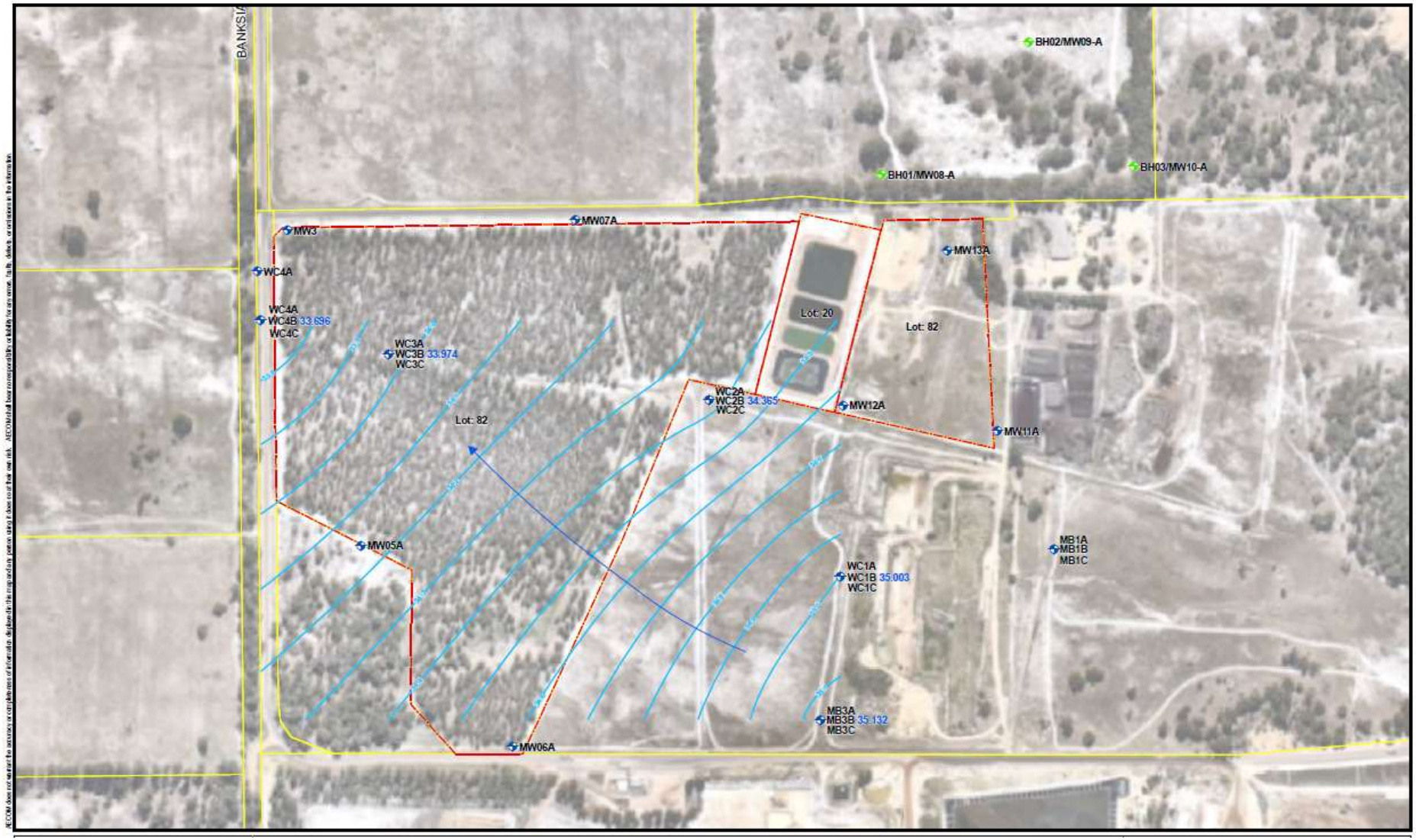

Figure 3: Groundwater directional flow May 2017

Figure 4: Groundwater directional flow November 2018

4.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) for each identified emission source and takes into account potential source-pathway and receptor linkages as identified in Section 4.1. Where linkages are in-complete they have not been considered further in the risk assessment.

Where the Applicant has proposed mitigation measures/controls (as detailed in Section 4.1), these have been considered when determining the final risk rating. Where the Delegated Officer considers the Applicant's proposed controls to be critical to maintaining an acceptable level of risk, these will be incorporated into the Licence as regulatory controls.

Additional regulatory controls may be imposed where the Applicant's controls are not deemed sufficient. Where this is the case the need for additional controls will be documented and justified in Table 4.

Licence L9272/2020/1 that accompanies this Decision Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises. The conditions in the issued Licence, as outlined in Table 4 have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

Table 4: Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the Premises during operation

Risk Event					**Risk rating[1]** **C = consequence** **L = likelihood**	**Applicant controls sufficient?**	**Conditions[2] of Licence**	**Justification for additional regulatory controls**
Source / Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Applicant controls**				
Operation								
Treatment of wastewater	Odour	Air / wind dispersion impacting amenity	None	None	No receptors present			
	Noise		None	None	No receptors present			
	Seepage of untreated sewage from the facultative pond	Subsurface seepage impacting the beneficial uses of groundwater	Beneficial uses of groundwater	See section 3.1	C = Minor L = Rare **Low Risk**	Yes	Condition 1 **Condition 12**	While it is noted the current damage on the existing liner is above the expected area used for wastewater storage, the Delegated Officer considers that repair of this section of liner is warranted. This will ensure that no further damage or degradation of the liner occurs. A condition has been included within the Licence to ensure repairs of the liner occurs in a timely manner.

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of Licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source / Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Applicant controls**				
	Seepage of untreated sewage from the maturation ponds	Subsurface seepage impacting the beneficial uses of groundwater	Beneficial uses of groundwater	See section 3.1	C = Minor L = Rare **Low Risk**	Yes	Condition 1	N/A
	Seepage of treated wastewater from the storage pond	Subsurface seepage impacting the beneficial uses of groundwater	Beneficial uses of groundwater	None	C = Minor L = Almost Certain **High Risk**	No	Condition 1 **Condition 12**	See section 3.3
	Overtopping of ponds with treated and untreated wastewater	Overland flow impacting soil health, native vegetation growth, aquatic ecosystems	Beneficial uses of groundwater	See section 3.1	C = Minor L = Rare **Low Risk**	Yes	Conditions 1, 2, 3,4 and 8	N/A
	Contamination of stormwater	Overland flow impacting soil health, native vegetation growth, aquatic ecosystems	Beneficial uses of groundwater	See section 3.1	C = Minor L = Rare **Low Risk**	Yes	Condition 1	N/A
	Spills of hydrocarbons	Overland flow or subsurface seepage impacting soil health, native vegetation growth, aquatic ecosystems, degradation of groundwater quality	Beneficial uses of groundwater	See section 3.1	C = Slight L = Rare **Low Risk**	Yes	Condition 2	N/A

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of Licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source / Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Applicant controls**				
Discharge to land (tree lot) via irrigation of treated wastewater	Excess irrigation of the tree lot causing waterlogging of soils, overland flow or subsurface seepage	Overland flow or subsurface seepage impacting soil health, aquatic ecosystems, degradation of groundwater quality	Beneficial uses of groundwater Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities adjacent to and south of the premises	See section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Yes	Condition 1, 4	N/A
	Irrigation wastewater containing contaminants at concentrations not fit for purpose (e.g., nutrients, pathogens)	Direct contact with irrigation water, overland flow and runoff, subsurface seepage impacting public health, soil health, vegetation health, degradation of groundwater quality	General public Beneficial uses of groundwater	See section 3.1	C = Minor L = Possible **Medium Risk**	Yes	Conditions 4, 9, 10	N/A
Biosolids generation	Biosolids	Overland flow or subsurface seepage impacting soil health, native vegetation growth, aquatic ecosystems	Beneficial uses of groundwater	See section 3.1	C = Minor L = Rare **Low Risk**	Yes	Condition 4	N/A

Note 1: Consequence ratings, likelihood ratings and risk descriptions are detailed in the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020).

Note 2: Proposed Applicant controls are depicted by standard text. **Bold and underline text** depicts additional regulatory controls imposed by department.

4.3 Detailed risk assessment for seepage from the storage pond

4.3.1 Description of seepage

The untreated sewage from the town of Dardanup is received at the WWTP for treatment. During treatment (source) seepage of untreated sewage and treated wastewater from ponds (emission) has the potential to be discharged via subsurface seepage (pathway) into local groundwater sources (receptor).

The wastewater passes through the facultative treatment pond and the two maturation ponds to undergo the treatment process. The facultative treatment pond and the two maturation ponds of the WWTP are HDPE lined to prevent seepage of untreated wastewater. These ponds do not present a risk of seepage of untreated wastewater into the groundwater.

Once treatment is complete, the wastewater was historically stored in the storage pond awaiting irrigation application to the tree lot. The HDPE liner of the storage pond is however, compromised and awaiting repairs, which poses a risk of treated wastewater seeping into the groundwater.

4.3.2 Applicant controls

The storage pond is currently not in use. The treated wastewater currently bypasses the storage pond via a sealed pipeline to the tree lot for direct disposal via irrigation. The Applicant intends to repair the HDPE liner of the storage pond, however, does not have a current timeframe for repairs.

Groundwater monitoring bores have been installed and a monitoring program will be implemented to determine ambient environmental impacts to groundwater sources.

4.3.3 Consequences

Because the wastewater will have passed through the treatment system prior to the seepage occurring, the Delegated Officer has determined that if seepage of treated wastewater from the storage pond does occur, then there would be low level off-site impacts at a local scale and minimal off-site impacts at a wider scale to the beneficial uses of groundwater. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the consequence of seepage from the storage pond to be **Minor**.

4.3.4 Likelihood of Risk Event

The Delegated Officer has determined that the likelihood of seepage from the storage pond could occur at some time. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the likelihood of the risk event to be **Almost Certain**.

4.3.5 Overall rating of seepage

The Delegated Officer has compared the consequence and likelihood ratings described above with the risk rating matrix and determined that the overall rating for the risk of seepage from the storage pond is **High**.

4.3.6 Justification for additional regulatory controls

As a single control to prevent seepage of treated wastewater from the storage pond is to cease use of the storage pond, the Delegated Officer has included a condition in the Licence (Condition 1, Table 1) to prevent the use of the storage pond. The Delegated Officer considers this action will immediately mitigate the immediate risk posed by seepage caused by the compromised storage pond.

By virtue of the pond design however, ceasing use of the storage pond indefinitely is not considered desirable. Condition IR1 has been applied to the Licence to require the Licence Holder to prepare a plan for the future of the storage pond, be that repair or decommissioning, and propose a timeframe for the action to occur. As the immediate risk of seepage from the storage pond is mitigated by the application of Condition 1 Table 1, the Delegated Officer has proposed a timeframe for completion of the report as being 12 months from granting of the Licence.

5. Consultation

Table 5 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 5: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Application advertised on the department's website (07/01/2021), in The West Australian (11/01/2021) and in the Southwestern Times (14/01/2021).	Three submissions were received	See Appendix 1
Local Government Authority advised of proposal (21/01/2021)	None received	N/A
Department of Health advised of proposal (21/01/2021)	The Department of Health replied on 11/2/2021 advising no objection was held to the reclassification of the Dardanup WWTP to Category 54, as long as hydraulic volumes for the projected period will not trigger any modification of upgrades of the existing WWTP.	The WWTP currently receives an average of 83 m^3 per day. Over the next 5 to 10 years at the current population growth rate this may increase to 90 m^3 per day. Over the same timeframe with potential increases to regional migration, wastewater inflows may increase up to 95 m^3 per day. The current design capacity of 165 m^3 ensures the plant has sufficient capacity for this anticipated increased inflow.
Dardanup Action Group advised of proposal (21/01/2021)	None received	N/A
Applicant provided with draft documents (30/04/2021)	See Appendix 2	See Appendix 2

6. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this Decision Report, the Delegated Officer has determined that a Licence will be granted, subject to conditions commensurate with the determined controls and necessary for administration and reporting requirements.

References

1. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2016, *Guidance Statement: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
2. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. DWER 2020, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.

Appendix 1: Summary of submissions received

DWER received 3 submissions as part of the public consultation process. DWER has removed any personal identifying references within the submissions and summarised the concerns relevant to this application, however, has maintained the integrity of the concerns of the submitter.

Concern	Department's response
Storage Pond and Liner 1. I am extremely worried that a Liner was compromised, how did this happen? 2. How long was this leaking before it was detected to be damaged? 3. It is disappointing to hear that the storage pond is currently not in use due to a compromised liner. Can an inspection and maintenance schedule be included in the Licence conditions please? 4. What assurance do we have that [liner compromise] won't happen again? 5. While they also record in their application that they have one damaged HDPE liner. 6. The HDPE liner system at Banksia Road is in my view quite antiquated and not up to the job. 7. Has there ever been a seepage detection system put in place? 8. How much sewage can these liners leak before detection?	<u>Comments 1 – 6</u> While it is not known how the liner of the storage pond was compromised or how long leaks may have occurred for, wastewater that was held within the pond with the compromised pond is treated, and the quality of the wastewater is considered to be of the same quality that is discharged via irrigation to the tree lot. Notwithstanding this, Condition 1 Table 1 has been included in the Licence to prevent the Licence Holder from operating the storage pond. The HDPE liner of the facultative pond and maturation ponds meets the standard DWER sets where the hydraulic permeability must meet or exceed ≤1 x 10^{-9} m/sec. In addition, Condition 1 requires the Licence Holder to ensure the integrity of the liner of the facultative pond and the maturation ponds is maintained. The Delegated Officer considers these controls will remove the risks associated with the potentially compromised liner, and ongoing inspection and maintenance of premises infrastructure requires the Licence Holder to ensure premises infrastructure continues to operate as intended. <u>Comments 7 and 8</u> Seepage within wastewater ponds is detected via a number of means, including visual inspections, water balance modelling and groundwater monitoring. To monitor for potential seepage from the premises wastewater ponds, the following conditions are included within the Licence: - Condition 1 requires the ongoing maintenance of the premises wastewater ponds to ensure this infrastructure continues to meet the expected operational requirements; - Condition 8 has been included on the Licence to monitor inputs of sewage and outputs of treated wastewater;

Concern	Department's response
	- Condition 11 requires ambient groundwater monitoring to be conducted; and - Condition 18 requires an assessment of this information, amongst others, against previous monitoring results from the previous three annual periods. This will provide an overall determination if the system is operating effectively, or if any losses, potentially by seepage, could be occurring.
Premises Operations 1. I believe that the system used to treat and release wastewater is far from adequate in 2021. 2. The plant really should be upgraded to a modern safer plant if this operation is to stay in this location for many years and service a growing community. 3. If this is not possible because of the lack of electricity, then it should be moved to a more appropriate site. 4. Regarding the fairly static system input volume over the past few years, this is likely due to the hopelessly lacking water pressure in the town. Unless there is another undiscovered leak in the pipe to the treatment site! There have been 30 new houses built in the last few years and still the same gravity feed tank on the town water supply. Another 17 blocks are about to be released in the existing subdivision and a second subdivision to commence shortly, so hopefully there will be a water supply upgrade - and significant increase in the sewage system. 5. It is well known locally that Water Corps Dardanup sewage infrastructure is in a state of decay going right back to their pump house which has also had seepage issues 6. The platform of a 1 >100 year flood scenario to this site would be devastating. 7. In heavy rain events there can be rapid movement of water across the land surface and/or the superficial aquifer. See attached pictures of water flowing down Panizza Road from Banksia Road, towards the town water supply reserve.	<u>Comments 1, 2 and 3</u> The Dardanup WWTP is considered comparable to other regionally located, licensed wastewater treatment plants within Western Australia. The current plant is designed to be gravity fed, where there is no reliance on electricity for the pond system to operate and is capable of servicing the needs of the growing community. <u>Comments 4 and 5</u> The current assessment has considered the current design capacity of the plant of 165 m^3 per day. This is in excess of the current inflow rate of 83 m^3 per day as well as the future anticipated inflow rate of 90 m^3 per day. The respondent's concern for future growth has been anticipated in the forward projections of the plant and can be sufficiently managed by the designed capacity of 165 m^3 per day for the system at the premises. Condition 1 Table 1 has been included on the Licence to ensure the infrastructure on the premises remains in good working order. For those existing infrastructure issues identified in this assessment, Condition 12 Table 7 has been included on the Licence to ensure improvements and repairs are conducted in a timely manner. <u>Comments 6 and 7</u> With regards to the comments regarding flood zoning and flood risk, the department notes that the premises is not located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain zone, and that flooding of this nature is not considered likely. Noting stormwater and flooding risk however, the Applicant has included controls in the design of the WWTP (see section 4.1) to prevent stormwater and surface flows entering the ponds and becoming contaminated.

Concern	Department's response
8. Remediation and / or water supply alternatives will be horrifically expensive and difficult.	Condition 1 has been included on the Licence to ensure stormwater infrastructure is maintained. <u>Comment 8</u> Comments regarding remediation and water supply alternatives are noted. The department has conducted this risk assessment in accordance with the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments* (DER 2017). The Public Drinking Water Supply areas have been considered as receptors in the risk assessment (Table 3).
Groundwater monitoring 1. There needs to be sufficient, and strategically placed, monitoring bores right around the treatment ponds and woodlot to determine the source of contaminants. If there is a problem with the sewage treatment plant, it can then be identified, rectified, and recorded. 2. Monitoring bores should be situated in line and above the closest private water sources and the also the town water supply. Although the town supply water reserve is approximately 2.5 km away, it is downstream as per the north westerly groundwater flow direction, and some elevated E Coli readings have shown in the town water bore. 3. The fact that wastewater still harbours contamination and that we have to protect our aquifers that are directly under this area. 4. At the same time Water Corp in this application has also admitted to elevated contaminants in their own groundwater tests. 5. How can DWER or anyone be certain of where these contaminants are coming from? 6. Being a major recharge point to the aquifer system immediately below, this site could, in the near future, cause contamination of groundwater. The soils below are factually porous clays and gravels.	As noted in the assessment report above, groundwater monitoring bores have been installed at the premises in specific locations relative to hydraulic groundwater flow direction. Bores installed up hydraulic gradient will assist in the determination of background concentrations of nutrient parameters and contaminants in groundwater. Down hydraulic gradient monitoring bores have also been installed to monitor for potential impacts to groundwater associated with premises activities. The department reviewed available monitoring data for *E. coli* for this premises and notes that there is no evidence to suggest that E. Coli readings are related to the activities that occur on the premises. The Delegated Officer has included controls within the Licence to monitor for potential impacts from the operation of the WWTP at the premises. These include: • Condition 11 Table 6 has been included on the Licence to require the Licence Holder to conduct ambient environmental monitoring of groundwater; • Condition 18 Table 9 requires the Licence Holder to submit an Annual Environmental Report which includes the results of this monitoring; • Condition 19 requires this data to be assessed against the previous three years of monitoring data; and • *E. coli* has been included as a parameter listed in Condition 9 to be monitored in treated effluent and within Condition 11 to be measured in groundwater samples.

Concern	Department's response
Concerns regarding cumulative impacts and appropriate siting 1. I understand that all these facilities have been negligently located in this location and I believe that DWER has historically failed in their Duty of Care to properly audit and enforce environmental standards based on the Victorian Act that they have been using. 2. The Banksia Road "waste precinct" has been negligently located over the major recharge point of the potable aquifer system used by thousands for mains water. 3. The Water Corp Dardanup Sewage Works have been located on the Banksia Road Waste Precinct for decades and is immediately next to the largest toxic landfill mountain in WA run by Cleanaway and also the Bunbury Harvey Composting facility. 4. Water Corp are busy blaming both their neighbours for possibly causing this contamination. 5. I ask DWER to cease treating the various operations on the Banksia Road area as separate as there is already evidence of environmental leaching and no individual site can be identified as the singular problem. 6. The damage has most likely already been done and how much more abuse can this recharge area take? 7. I ask DWER that the area be closed down to avert further damage. 8. I ask DWER to properly investigate the entire "waste precinct" as a whole and to complete a Cumulative Assessment on the entire recharge area these businesses occupy.	<u>Comments 1, 2 and 3</u> The Delegated Officer notes the comments made with respect to the premises and its siting. The department administers the Western Australian *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and its various subsidiary regulations and conducts risk assessments for emissions and discharges under Part V of the EP Act in accordance with the risk assessment criteria contained within the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments* (DER 2017). This assessment under Part V of the EP Act for the WWTP, considers activities, emissions and discharges from the prescribed activity, in this case Category 54. Activities conducted on other premises are beyond the scope of this assessment. The Delegated Officer also notes that the siting and location of premises within the Dardanup area are land use planning matters and is outside the scope of the assessment of an application under Part V of the EP Act. With regards to audits and enforcement activities, the department conducts regular scheduled and unscheduled inspections of prescribed premises throughout the state as part of its functions under Part V of the EP Act. <u>Comments 4 - 8</u> As detailed above, the assessment conduced for the WWTP has considered the emissions and discharges associated with the treatment of wastewater. Conditions have been included within the Licence to manage and mitigate potential impacts associated with the activity, as well as monitor for potential impacts associated with these activities. Impacts associated with emissions and discharges from other premises are beyond the scope of this assessment.
Concerns regarding other Premises 1. Cleanaway has been dumping a putrid cocktail of waste (including illegal waste) for years (PFAS etc) and is currently under investigation for their handling of Wren Oil contaminants and is also having their license reviewed by DWER. 2. Cleanaway has had several groundwater testing anomalies showing elevated contaminants including PFAS for which Cleanaway is busy	The Delegated Officer notes the comments regarding the Cleanaway premises. Issues relating to other premises and facilities are subject to separate regulatory assessments and controls and are therefore not considered a relevant matter as part of the assessment for the Dardanup WWTP.

Concern	Department's response
blaming run off from the Conservation Park it shares two boundaries with.	
Requests for information, data and reports 1. I ask DWER to provide me with all longitudinal water table testing data going back to the first year that the sewage infrastructure was constructed on Banksia Rd. 2. I ask DWER to provide me with all historical assessments of the Sewage infrastructure and all reports and reviews.	The Delegated Officer notes the comments requesting information, data and reports; however, these are not able to be provided through this assessment process. Section 4.1.2 provides information on the department's interpretation of groundwater characteristics. Beneficial uses of groundwater have been considered in the department's risk assessment. Requests for information, data and other reports can be lodged via a Freedom of Information request. Information regarding these requests is available on the department's website.
Concerns with appropriate legislation 1. While DWER and various consultants have set a precedent of regularly using parts of the Victorian legislation for location and management of waste (in the absence of any suitable legislation in WA) I fail to see how Victoria's absolute overriding rules on location can be completely overlooked. This location fails all the criteria. Never over recharge areas, potable aquifers or flood risk areas. Never on fault lines or area of seismic risk, never next to Conservation Parks or agriculture, etc etc. 2. I ask DWER to provide me with the sections of legislation which makes it possible for basic location and management rules to be overlooked.	The department administers the Western Australian *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and its various subsidiary regulations. The department conducts its risk assessment for emissions and discharges under Part V of the EP Act in accordance with the risk assessment criteria contained within the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments* (DER 2017). Guidance statements and links to the administered legislation are available on the department's website. Section 2.1 provides link to the regulatory framework that was utilised for this assessment.

Appendix 2: Summary of Applicant's comments on risk assessment and draft conditions

Condition	Summary of Applicant's comment	Department's response
Condition 1 Table 1 Facultative Pond 1 Maturation Ponds 2A and 3A	Amend embankment freeboard requirement from 400mm to 300mm for Facultative Pond 1 and Maturation Ponds 2A and 3A. The 400mm freeboard indicated in the application was based on design drawings. Subsequent to submitting the application, site personnel have verified that actual freeboard is closer to 300 mm. The 300mm freeboard can contain a 1:10 year 72-hour rainfall event as it is determined this would cause 122 mm increase over the surface of the ponds.	Amendment approved
Condition 3 Table 2 Specification	Amend the in-flow meter identifier number to be S8002928	Amendment approved

Condition	Summary of Applicant's comment	Department's response
Condition 4 Table 3 Treated wastewater	Requested removal of the condition requiring irrigation or wastewater to be "Managed in accordance with the Dardanup Wastewater Treatment Plant Nutrient and Irrigation Management Plan 2012". The NIMP was provided in the original application for information purposes as it contains summaries of investigations to that point for understanding the soils and hydrology of the site to assist in water and nutrient balancing and determination of risks of this operation. It has therefore helped understand the woodlot capacity to utilise the wastewater and take up nutrients (using the hydro-geo understanding of the site) as compared to current and future flows. The applicant advised the NIMP is due to be updated and as such some discharge control aspects are redundant or absent for current management and regulatory purposes. As such, the applicant has requested the opportunity to review and provide an updated NIMP to ensure adequate management of the Premises using contemporary procedures.	The department requests evidence of a nutrient and irrigation management plan (NIMP) to provide information on the controls for the discharge of treated wastewater to land via irrigation. Noting that the Applicant has advised some discharge control aspects are redundant or absent, the Delegated Officer has provided 12 months to lodge and implement an updated NIMP to demonstrate how the Applicant will apply contemporary practices to control discharges of treated wastewater to land. Condition 4 Table 3 has been amended to provide clarity on the scope of management controls required to be demonstrated via the NIMP, or alternatively management via Licence conditions. Improvement Condition IR2 has been added to Condition 12, Table 7 requiring the provision of an irrigation management plan that includes specific detail. The applicant requested a 12 month completion timeframe, to enable Improvement Conditions IR1 storage pond use and IR2 NIMP to be considered and completed simultaneously. Further information on recommended detail to be included in any updated NIMP is provided in the Key Findings in Section 3.1.1 of this Report. Should it be required, a Licence amendment application may be submitted to request the Licence conditions to be altered to accurately reflect the new Irrigation Management Plan.
Condition 8 Table 4 Sewage	Amend the in-flow meter identifier number to be S8002928	Amendment approved

Condition	Summary of Applicant's comment	Department's response
Condition 11 Table 6 Frequency	Amend the word "when" to be "if". The word when could imply that continual observation of bores is needed during the quarter so that when water is present a sample can be taken. This is unlikely meant to be the intent of this condition. Conversely, if implies that during the scheduled quarterly sampling event, a sample should be taken if water is present.	Amendment approved
Condition 12 Table 7 Improvement Condition IR1	The tear in the HDPE liner of the Facultative Treatment Pond has recently been repaired. The applicant considers the repair requirements of the draft improvement condition IR1 to be complete, and therefore requests IR1 be deleted from the Licence.	The Delegated Officer is satisfied that repairs to the HDPE liner of the Facultative Treatment Pond have been completed and that the integrity of the liner has been restored. Improvement Condition IR1 requiring repairs to the liner of the Facultative Treatment Pond has been deleted. Condition 1, Table 1 requires the pond to be maintained free of leaks and defects.
Condition 14	Amend the number of days to be 63 days after the end of that annual period. Water Corporation prefers to standardise on 1 September, which is 63 days after the end of the annual period	Amendment approved
Condition 17 Table 8 Decommissioning groundwater bores	Delete notification of decommissioning groundwater bores within 14 days from the condition. This condition would be more appropriate for inclusion under condition 19. The decision to decommission or declare as useless for monitoring is a process which can take some time. Compliance with this 14-day notification requirement will be difficult to ascertain, as at what point along the decision process is the 14-days measured from? It would be better to include this notice in the annual report along with other changes which have occurred on site during the annual period.	The notification to the CEO within 14 days regarding groundwater monitoring bores being decommissioned is a standard condition to ensure compliance with Condition 11 Table 6. Condition 17 Table 8 remains unchanged. If monitoring is unable to be conducted from a bore, this information should also be included in Condition 19 of the Annual Environmental Report. Condition 19 has been amended to include reference to groundwater monitoring bores.
Condition 18	Amend the number of days to be 63 days after the end of each annual period. Water Corporation prefers to standardise on 1 September, which is 63 days after the end of the annual period	Default timeframe is 60 days, the Amendment request has been approved.

Condition	Summary of Applicant's comment	Department's response
Condition 18 Table 9 Process monitoring (c)	Process monitoring (c) copies of laboratory sample analysis reports. Data from laboratory reports will be provided in the annual monitoring report. Provision of copies of the laboratory reports is a duplication of the data already provided and requires significant resourcing and process to implement. Copies can be provided on request, for example when DWER is undertaking an audit or have cause for deeper investigation. Conditions 15 and 16 require Water Corporation to maintain such records.	The provision of the laboratory reports within the annual report is a standard condition to determine compliance with Condition 5(e) whereby laboratories are to be NATA accredited. Condition 18 Table 9 remains unchanged.
Condition 18 Table 9 Nutrient and contaminant loading (a)	Condition 10 refers to derivation of contaminant loads from condition 8 (flows) and condition 9 (concentrations). This implies the contaminant load discharged to the tree lot would be reported just in mass units e.g., kg/day and kg/year. Condition 18 (a) nutrient and contaminant loading rates amend units to be kg/day and kg/year.	Condition 10 refers to determining discharges to the tree lot using data obtained in accordance with Condition 8 (flows) and Condition 9 (concentrations). In order to compare this data to the loading rates determined in the nutrient irrigation management plan, the data required by condition 10 needs to be in kg/ha/day and kg/ha/yr. Condition 18 Table 9 nutrient and contaminant loading at (a) remains unchanged. An alternative unit of measure may be proposed in the updated Irrigation Management Plan as relevant. Should it be required, a Licence amendment application may be submitted to request the Licence condition to be altered to accurately reflect the new Irrigation Management Plan. The department recommends that units align with discharge component calculations that may be required in accordance with Schedule 4 of the EP Regulations.
Condition 20 Table 10	Delete the requirement for copies of original monitoring reports submitted to the Licence holder by third parties. Within 14 days of receipt from third parties. An apparent overlap in this requirement with Condition 18 Table 9 Condition 9(c) copies of laboratory sample analysis reports. Request to remove condition 20 altogether.	A person who gives or causes to be given information that to his knowledge is false or misleading in a material particular commits an offence under section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Given this, the Delegated Officer considers condition 18 is not required. Condition 20 Table 10 is deleted.
Schedule 3 Schematic map	New schematic provided with new inflow meter identifier number S8002928.	Schematic updated. Schematic at figure 1 of this report also update

Condition	Summary of Applicant's comment	Department's response
N/A	Request that monitoring and reporting for this Licence commences on or after 1 July 2021. Perhaps a note to this effect can be made in the Decision Report. Reasoning being a new Licence, starting in a fresh annual period will allow time to fully set up the monitoring programme and avoid a monitoring/reporting requirement for the short remnant of the 2020-21 annual period.	It is a requirement that the commencement date of monitoring and reporting conditions are consistent with the commencement date of the Licence. The first annual report is not due until 63 days after 1 July, so 1 September 2021, as requested by the Applicant. Monitoring and reporting condition requirements remain unchanged.

Appendix 3: Application validation summary

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY (as updated from validation checklist)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Application type</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Licence</td><td rowspan="5">☒</td><td>Relevant works approval number:</td><td></td><td>None</td><td>☒</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Has the works approval been complied with?</td><td colspan="2">Yes ☐ No ☐</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Has time limited operations under the works approval demonstrated acceptable operations?</td><td colspan="2">Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Environmental Compliance Report / Critical Containment Infrastructure Report submitted?</td><td colspan="2">Yes ☐ No ☐</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Date Report received:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Date application received</td><td colspan="4">9 October 2020</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Applicant and Premises details</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Applicant name/s (full legal name/s)</td><td colspan="4">Water Corporation</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Premises name</td><td colspan="4">Dardanup Wastewater Treatment Plant</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Premises location</td><td colspan="4">Lot 20 on Deposited Plan 100642
Part of Lot 82</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Local Government Authority</td><td colspan="4">Shire of Dardanup</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Application documents</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">HPCM file reference number:</td><td colspan="4">DER2020/000481</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Key application documents (additional to application form):</td><td colspan="4">Dardanup WWTP – Support for licensing application</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Scope of application/assessment</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Summary of proposed activities or changes to existing operations.</td><td colspan="4">Licence
Operation of Wastewater Treatment Plant</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Category number/s (activities that cause the Premises to become prescribed Premises)
Table 1: Prescribed Premises categories
<table>
<tr><th>Prescribed Premises category and description</th><th>Proposed production or design capacity</th><th>Proposed changes to the production or design capacity (amendments only)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Category 54: Sewage facility</td><td>First registered in 1996 with a pond design capacity of 90 kL/day (m^3)
Subsequent review using Mara Method recalculated pond design capacity to 165 kL/day.</td><td>NA</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Legislative context and other approvals</td></tr>
</table>

Has the Applicant referred, or do they intend to refer, their proposal to the EPA under Part IV of the EP Act as a significant proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Does the Applicant hold any existing Part IV Ministerial Statements relevant to the application?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Has the proposal been referred and/or assessed under the EPBC Act?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Has the Applicant demonstrated occupancy (proof of occupier status)?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Certificate of title ☒	
Has the Applicant obtained all relevant planning approvals?	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒		
Has the Applicant applied for, or have an existing EP Act clearing permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Has the Applicant applied for, or have an existing CAWS Act clearing licence in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Has the Applicant applied for, or have an existing RIWI Act licence or permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Does the proposal involve a discharge of waste into a designated area (as defined in section 57 of the EP Act)?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Is the Premises situated in a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Is the Premises subject to any other Acts or subsidiary regulations (e.g. *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004, Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, State Agreement Act xxxx*)	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Is the Premises within an Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) Area?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Is the Premises subject to any EPP requirements?	Yes ☐ No ☒		
Is the Premises a known or suspected contaminated site under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*?	Yes ☐ No ☒		