Decision Report

Application for works approval

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

Works approval number	W6396/2020/1
Applicant	Wattleup Sand Supplies Pty Ltd
ACN	610 926 728
DWER file number	DER2020/000063
Premises	70 Torgoyle Road Lot 17 on Diagram 29346 WATTLEUP, WA 6166 As defined by the Premises map attached to the issued works approval.
Date of report	24 June 2020
Decision	GRANTED

1. Definitions

Key terms relevant to this decision report and their associated definitions are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Definitions

Term	Definition
Applicant	Wattleup Sand Supplies Pty Ltd
Asbestos	means the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinollite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysolite, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of these
Category / categories	Categories of prescribed premises as set out in Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations.
Decision Report	refers to this document.
Delegated Officer	An officer delegated under section 20 of the EP Act.
Department	The department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* and designated as responsible for the administration of Part V Division 3 of the EP Act.
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation As of 1 July 2017, the Department of Environment Regulation (DER), the Office of the Environmental Protection Authority (OEPA) and the Department of Water (DoW) amalgamated to form the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). DWER was established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* and is responsible for the administration of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* along with other legislation.
Emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
EP Regulations	*Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA)
Noise Regulations	*Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* (WA)
Occupier	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Prescribed premises	This 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*
Time limited operations	refers to the operation of the infrastructure and equipment identified under this works approval that is authorised for that purpose, subject to the relevant conditions.
Works Approval Holder	Wattleup Sand Supplies Pty Ltd

2. Purpose and scope of assessment

Wattleup Sand Supplies Pty Ltd (the Applicant) submitted a works approval application for the construction of new solid waste depot at 70 Torgoyle Road (Lot 17 on Diagram 29346), Wattleup WA 6166.

This Decision Report presents an assessment of potential environmental and public health risks from emissions and discharges due to the construction and operation of the proposed solid waste depot. The Works Approval allows for the construction and operation of the proposed works for a period of 180 days. The Applicant will be required to submit an application for a licence in order to continue to operate the proposed works.

3. Application details

The Application to construct a solid waste depot was submitted on the 30 January 2020. The prescribed premises category applied for is Category 62 in accordance with Schedule 1, Part 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations). A description of Category 62 is outlined below within Table 2.

Table 2: Classification of premises and assessed design capacity

Category	Description	Assessed production or design capacity or throughput
Category 62	Solid waste depot: premises on which waste is stored, or sorted, pending final disposal or re use.	5,000 tonnes per annum

The documents submitted during the assessment process is outlined in Table 3 below;

Table 3: Documents and information submitted during the assessment process.

Document / information description	Date received
Application form and supporting documentation.	30 January 2020
Response to request for additional information sent on 14/02/2020.	30 April 2020
Response to request for additional information sent on 9/03/2020.	30 April 2020

3.1 Description of proposed activity

3.1.1 Overview

The Applicant, Wattleup Sand Supplies Pty Ltd, is proposing to construct and operate an inert solid waste depot (Category 62) to stockpile and process up to 5,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of construction waste (excavated soil material from earthworks) from construction sites around the Perth metropolitan area. The processed material will then be re-used for construction and other reuse purposes.

The construction waste will be stockpiled and screened on the premises to separate it into sand, gravel and larger fractions for reuse.

3.1.2 Proposed works

Existing facilities on site include a driveway through the site and hard stand areas for car parks, truck bays and office buildings. Construction of the proposed solid waste depot facilities will involve;

- demolition of existing house and outbuildings to make way for the proposed infrastructure and the removal of vegetation (mostly introduced/ non-native species);
- installation / construction of administration offices, including small kitchen and ablutions serviced by septic tanks;
- installation of the screening plant within Screening Area;
- installation of new concrete hardstand for truck wash bay (6 m x 12 m hardstand). Wash water will be contained through bunding and or suitable gradients on the pad design to direct run-off into the southwest drainage sump (447 kL). Construction of truck wash bay will include an oily water separator prior to discharge to the drainage sump. Oily water will be directed to a 1kL bulky cube or similar receptacle for disposal.
    - The final water quality in regard to total recoverable hydrocarbons and total petroleum hydrocarbons after the water has gone through the oily water separator is expected to be <15 mg/L. Water quality will be suitable for re-use in dust suppression on stockpiles and roads;
- installation of a self-bunded diesel fuel tank of 10,000 L capacity within a hardstand area and surrounded by a bund in accordance with DMIRS requirements, including *Australian Standard 1940 – The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids* and the *Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007*;
- construction of vehicle refueling concrete pad that will drain to a concrete collection sump of 500 L capacity. Contaminated water on the refueling pad from incident rainfall or wash-down will be contained through bunding and/or suitable gradients on the pad designed to direct run-off into the collection sump;
- construction of two workshops consisting of two standard 40 foot sea containers that have a dome shelter that forms a roof. Workshops floors will consist of a concrete pad. The site and ground around the workshops will be graded to prevent stormwater runoff entering workshop areas;
- construction of two drainage sumps, one to the southeast and one to the southwest. These will comprise of compacted earth underlying a limestone armouring and have a capacity of approximately 447 kL each. The site will be graded 1-2% towards the proposed drainage sumps;
- installation of a noise bund or barriers around screening area and stockpile area. Little information has been provided on what the noise bunds and barriers will consist of except that it may comprise the stockpiles themselves and/or removable sea containers;
- installation of a sprinkler system consisting of impact “knocker” type sprinklers connected across the site through a poly pipe system. It will be placed around the hardstand driveway to manage vehicle dust and each stockpile will have its own separate sprinkler.

The infrastructure and equipment proposed to be installed / constructed as part of this proposal are outlined in the Table 4 below. The site layout is shown in Figure 1.

Table 4: Proposed infrastructure to be installed / constructed.

Ref	Infrastructure or Equipment	Site Layout Plan reference
1	Screening plant (capable of 100 tonnes per hour)	Figure 1: Screening plant area
2	Two workshop areas (both 12m X 12m) constructed from two 40 ft sea containers with dome shelters forming a roof and concrete pad floors. The site and ground around the workshops will be graded to prevent stormwater runoff entering workshop areas.	Figure 1: Workshop 1 & 2
3	Truck wash bay (approximately 6m x 12m hardstand) with an oily water separator directed to the southwest drainage sump.	Figure 1: Wash bay
4	Southwest drainage sump (447 kL in size) and southeast drainage sump (450 kL in size). Site will be graded 1-2% towards the proposed drainage sumps.	Figure 1: Drainage sump
5	Self-bunded diesel fuel tank of 10,000L capacity and refuelling area installed on a concrete hardstand pad. Pad that will drain to a concrete collection sump of 500L capacity.	Figure 1: Fuel
6	Noise bunds and barriers.	Figure 2 – Localised moveable barriers and stockpiles/bunding shown in purple and red.
7	Sprinkler system consisting of 'knocker' sprinklers and poly pipe. Water cart also onsite.	Not shown.
8	Truck parking bays (12 bays for parking trucks overnight), Car park with 8 car parking bays	Figure 1: Truck parking
9	Administration offices, including small kitchen and ablutions serviced by septic tanks.	Figure 1: Admin offices

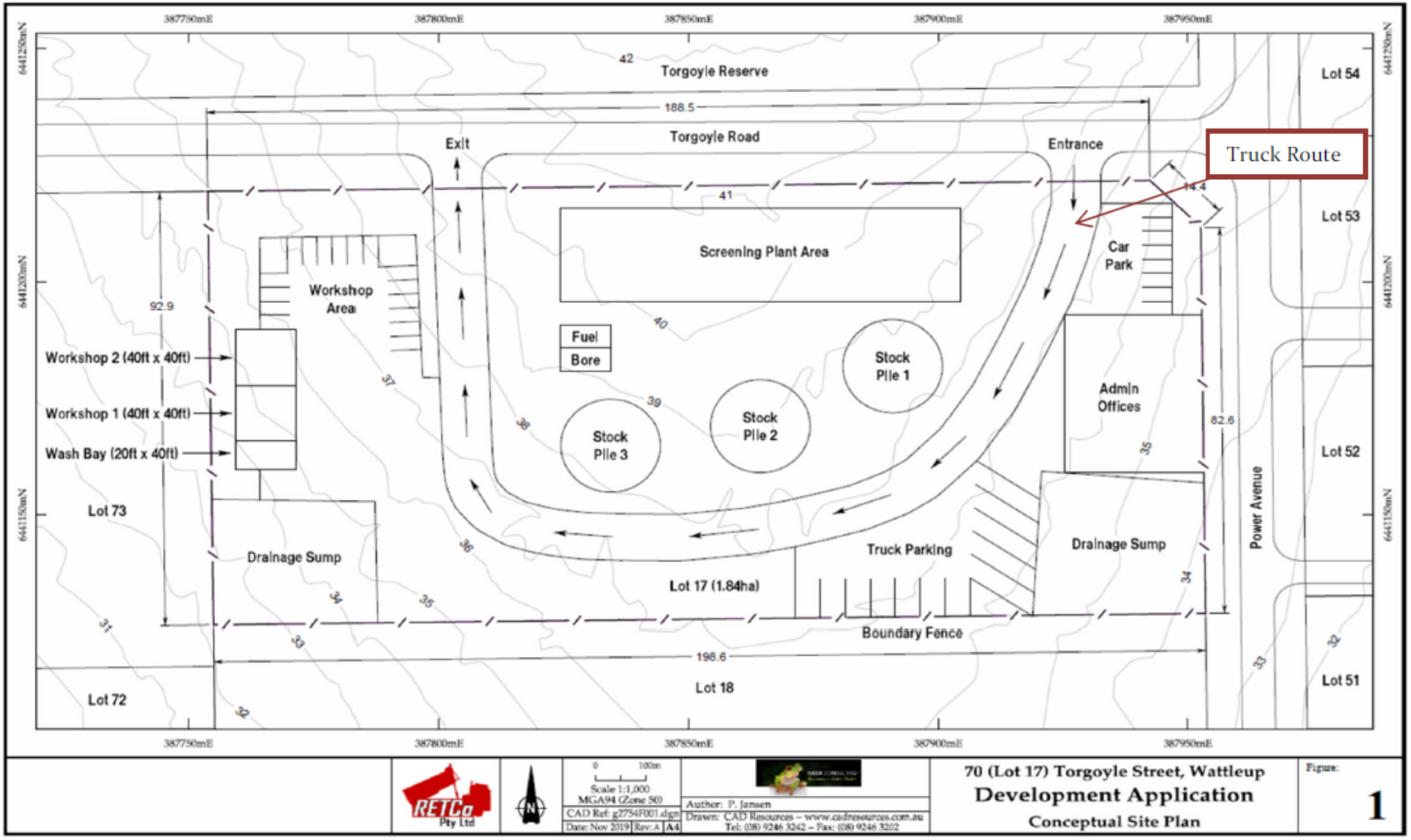

Figure 1: Site layout

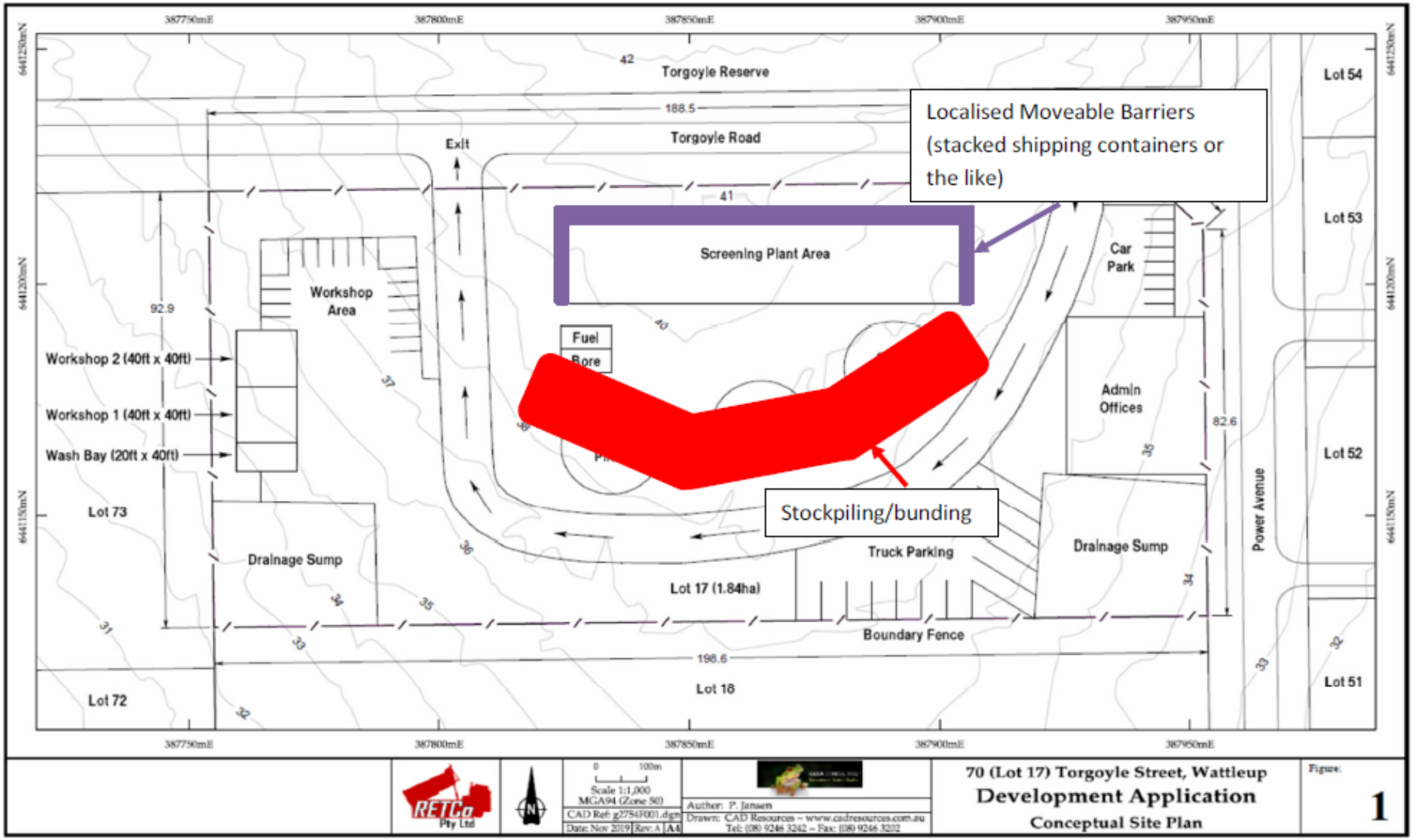

Figure 2 Loctions of the noise barriers or bunding

3.1.3 Proposed Operations

The solid waste depot will receive only excavated soil material from earthworks on newer industrial sites. Demolition materials such as concrete, bricks or any other waste material from buildings and construction sites will not be accepted. It is expected that no more than 5,000 tonnes of material will be stored / processed on site per year. The Applicant expects that approximately 5-10% of the waste delivered to site will be considered not suitable for re-use and this waste will be disposed of at the local landfill. The Applicant has proposed to operate the site between 7am and 7pm Monday to Saturday.

Soil material will arrive on trucks which will dump the soil into stockpiles within the screening plant area ready for screening. A front end loader will load material from the stockpiles into the hopper of a 100 tonnes per hr. screening plant. The screening plant will screen the material into fine sand, gravel and larger fractions for reuse. These three output types will be stored into three separate stock piles (stockpiles 1 to 3 on Figure 1). The storage of unprocessed recovered materials and processed product stockpiles will be on hardstands. Stockpile 1 will be on an existing hardstand area. Stockpile 2 has an incomplete hardstand area and Stockpile 3 will be established over a bitumen hardstand.

Runoff from stockpiles will be directed into the on-site drainage sumps to the southeast and southwest of the Premises. Surface flow gradient of the site will be 1-2% towards the proposed drainage sumps which will be dewatered through evaporation. Sedimentation build up will be cleared by an excavator on a as needs basis.

Stockpiles will be kept to a height of <12 m and approximately 20 m in diameter. Unprocessed and processed stockpiles will be kept separate from each other to maintain product quality, with the width between stockpiles will be a minimum of 3 m to allow either a truck or loader to pass between them.

A sprinkler system consisting of impact “knocker” type sprinklers connected across the site through a poly pipe system will be used to manage dust. Each stockpile will have its own separate sprinkler and water will be provided by an onsite bore. A water cart with a 12 kL capacity will also be onsite.

Due to the waste type being screened (soil from construction sites) it is not expected that asbestos or asbestos containing materials (ACM) will be accepted on site. The Applicant’s management procedures focus on the prevention of receiving asbestos containing materials onto the premises. These processes include;

- Obtaining a first-hand knowledge of the source sites history and the source of recovered materials. If asbestos containing materials are present, or were once present on the recovery site, the materials will not be recovered for re-use;
- Educating truck drivers in the identification of asbestos and asbestos containing materials; and
- Examination of the source industrial site and recovered materials prior to loading on to trucks for transport to the Premises to ensure asbestos or asbestos containing materials are not present.

In addition, a log of all sites, and the types, nature and volumes of materials received and processed will be kept as a record to demonstrate that asbestos or other waste materials have not been accepted for treatment onsite.

Noise assessment

The Applicant commissioned noise consultants EcoAcoustics to undertake an environmental noise assessment for the site in January 2020. The purpose of the report was to assess the

potential noise emissions from the site in accordance with the prescribed standards contained in the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*.

Computer modelling, using SoundPLAN 8.1 software was used to calculate the expected noise levels at 5 nearby residential receptors. Buildings and stockpiles were included in the modelling of the site as they act as localised barriers. Stockpiling was assumed to be a height of 3 meters, based on current practices at similar facilities, however the Applicant has stated that stockpiles will be up to 12 meters in height. Within the report two scenarios were considered:

- Scenario 1: truck movements through the site with up to four trucks entering the site per hour delivering materials;
- Scenario 2: truck movements plus the screen operating along with the front-end loader.

For scenario 1 the results of the predictions show that the noise associated with truck movements on the site comply with the prescribed standard for noise levels contained in the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* (Noise Regulations), at the closest residential receptor locations during the day period. For scenario 2 the results of the predictions show that the noise emissions associated with the screener and front end loader exceed the assigned noise levels (by up to 9 dB (without including the penalty for tonality)) for the day period at all but one of the nearest residential receptors.

The computer model was run again for scenario 2 but to include localised bunds/stockpiles. Results indicated that predicted noise levels from the screener and loader complies with the assigned noise levels for the day period at the nearest residential receivers with the bunds in place (bunds result in a reduction of 9-11 dB (without including the penalty for tonality)). However with the inclusion of the penalty adjustment for tonal characteristic, the noise levels exceed the assigned noise levels at two of the five sensitive residential receptors. EcoAcoustics have stated that owing to the nature of the site and its surrounding land uses, it is unlikely that the tonal characteristics will be discernible at these locations.

The Applicant has provided limited information on the construction or design of the bunding, or details to justify the assumption that tonal characteristics will be indiscernible. EcoAcoustics have recommended that bunds and/or stockpiles be located between the plant and the nearest noise sensitive receptors and are to be a minimum height of 1.5 meters above the exhaust height of the highest item of plant.

Key finding:

1. The noise modelling to support this application indicates that without bunding a minimum of 1.5 m high between the plant and the nearest noise sensitive receptors, the Noise Regulations will not be met. The Delegated Officer therefore considers the bunding to be an essential control measure for noise emissions at the Premises.
2. Furthermore, with the bunding in place the Noise Regulations may still not be met when a penalty for tonality is included. The Delegated Officer accepts that the noise modelling provides for theoretical scenarios and may not reflect actual operational emissions. Therefore, time limited operations under the works approval will be permitted, subject to noise monitoring of the operations to validate the Applicant's claims that the Noise Regulations will be met.
3. Submission of any future licence application for ongoing operation of the Premises must be supported with noise monitoring and details of any necessary control measures to achieve compliance with the Noise Regulations. Any proposal which does note appropriately demonstrate compliance with the Noise Regulations is unlikely to be approved.

4. Legislative context and other approvals

The legislative framework for this assessment is the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations). Approvals relevant to the premises are outlined in table 5 below.

Relevant guidance documents are outlined in Table 5.

Table 5: Approvals relevant to the proposed activity

Legislation	Number	Approval
Planning and Development Act 2005	N/A	A Development Application was referred to the City of Cockburn in early November 2019. Approval is still pending.

5. Emission sources, pathways, receptors and controls

5.1 Emissions

The potential for emissions to impact on sensitive receptors has been assessed in accordance with the Department's Risk Framework. The key emissions during premises construction which have been considered in this report are dust, noise from vehicle movements and general construction works.

The Applicant has proposed measures to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary. The control measures are outlined in Section 5.4 below and have been considered when undertaking the risk assessment detailed in Section 6.

Following completion and compliance with this works approval, a prescribed premises category 62 licence under Part V of the EP Act will be required to authorise emissions associated with the operation of the premises i.e. acceptance, sorting/screening and storage of waste at the solid waste depot. A risk assessment for the operational phase has been included in this Decision Report, however licence conditions will not be finalised until DWER assesses the licence application. The risk assessment for the operational phase has been undertaken in this Decision Report to allow for time-limited operations to be authorised under the Issued Works Approval.

The Key emissions considered during premises operation (and time limited operations) are dust, noise, and contaminated stormwater from activities including storage of waste, screening of waste and vehicle movements.

5.2 Receptors

Risk is assessed as a combination of emission sources, the proximity and sensitivity of receptors to those emission sources and any pathways that can allow the emission to reach and potentially harm the receptor. The table below provides a summary of human and environmental receptors in proximity to the premises which have a potential to be impacted from site activities, and the risk assessment in Section 6 considers these receptors in the context of emissions and potential pathways. Figure 3 below also indicates the location of the residential sensitive receptors in relation to the premises.

Table 6: Summary of potential receptors

Human receptors	**Distance from prescribed premises**
Residential houses	~90 m north east of premises boundary (~160m away from screening plant area)
	~160 m west of premises boundary (~250m away from screening plant area)
	~165m south west of premises boundary (~260m away from screening plant area)
	~170m away from premises boundary (~300m away from screening plant area)
	~190m away from premises boundary (~280m away from screening plant area)
Environmental receptors	**Distance from activity / prescribed premises**
Green Growth (vegetation reserve) Vegetation Complexes Commitments *Cottesloe Complex- central and south* Quenda Commitments	Torgoyle Reserve - directly adjacent (across road from premises).
Surface water features	Environmentally sensitive area – Thomsons Lake Nature Reserve (~900m from Premises boundary). Within the reserve is; Thomsons Lake 1.4km north east of the premises. Banganup Lake 1.2km south west of the premises.
Threatened Ecological communities and Priority Ecological communities Banksia woodland	~500m to the east of the premises

Figure 3: Location of residential sensitive receptors (yellow circles) in relation to the Premises (red outline).

5.3 Pathways

Due to the type of emissions identified in Section 5.1 air (meteorology) and soil / groundwater (hydrogeology), have been considered potential pathways to receptors during this assessment

5.3.1 Meteorology

Using information available on the Bureau of Meteorology's website, the closest available weather station for meteorological data is Jandakot Aero weather station (station 009173) approximately 9.4km away from Wattleup. Wind frequency data collected at the Jandakot Aero weather station from Feb 1989 to Aug 2019, shows the prevailing wind direction is east in the morning and south-west in the afternoon (Figure 4)[1].

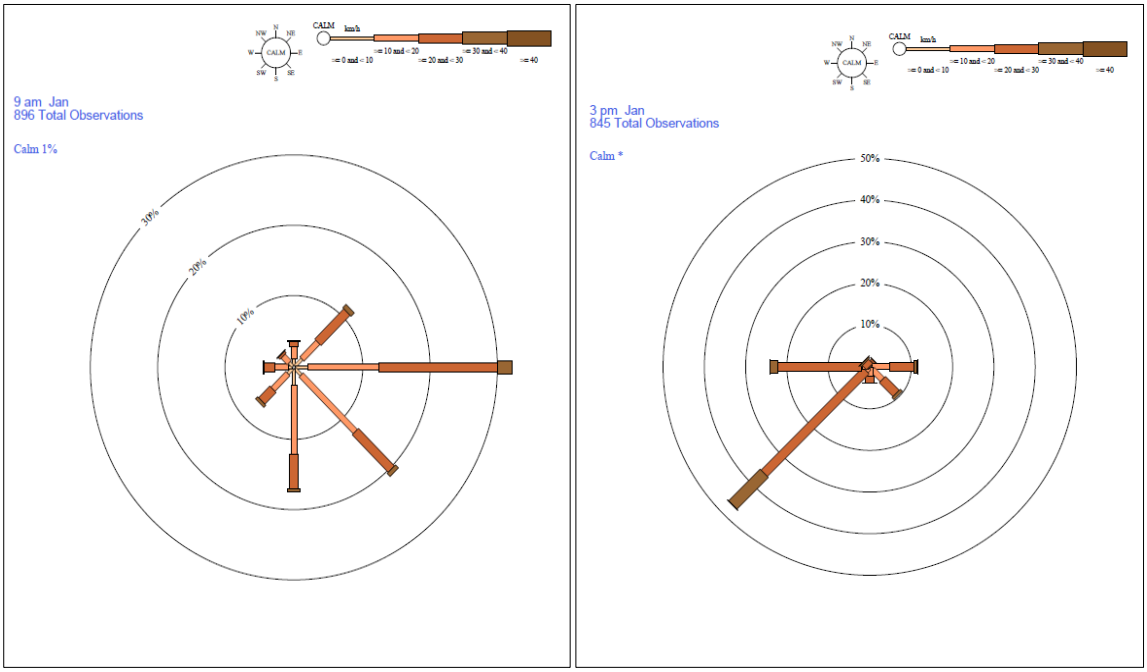

Figure 4: Wind roses for Jandakot Aero weather station, morning and afternoon prevailing wind direction. Source: www.bom.gov.au

The mean monthly rainfall and maximum temperatures at the Jandakot Aero weather station are shown in Figure 5. Rainfall at the Premises is expected to occur predominately during the winter months, peaking in June and with corresponding lower maximum temperatures.

[1] It is important to note that these wind roses show historical wind speed and wind direction data for Jandakot Aero weather station and should not be used to predict future data.

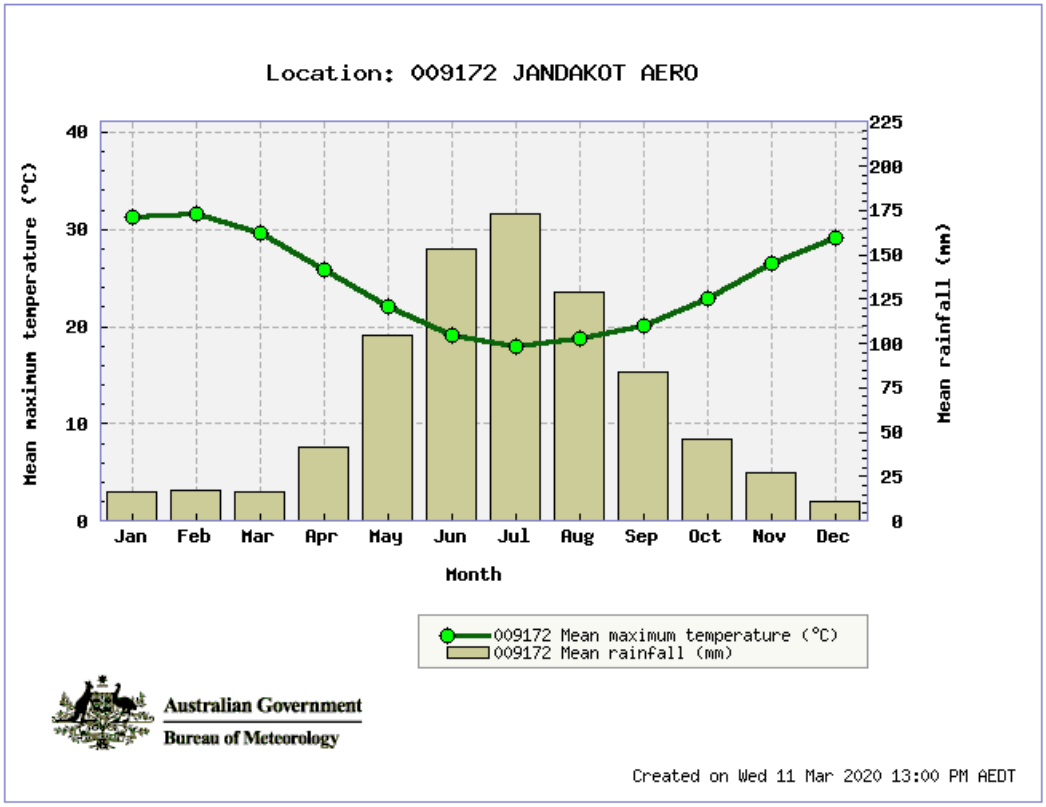

Figure 5: Mean maximum temperatures and mean maximum rainfall for Jandakot Aero weather station. Source: www.bom.gov.au

5.3.2 Hydrogeology

A large number of surrounding groundwater bores within 2 kms of the Premises were located on the DWER Water Information Reporting database, including an existing bore within the premises. No groundwater data or usage details are available for the surrounding bores, with most having been last measured in the 1960's and 1970's.

DWER's Perth groundwater map (https://maps.water.wa.gov.au) indicates that the depth to groundwater at the Premises is approximately 34.3 meters below ground level (mbgl) and that groundwater salinity ranges between 500-1000mg/L (fresh). It is expected that the groundwater flow will be towards Banganup and Thomsons Lakes to the east/northeast.

Surface geology type within the Premises is Tamala Limestone consisting of Aeolian calcarenite, variably lithified and leached quartz sand.

5.4 Applicant controls

The Applicant has proposed the following management controls as part of the application:

Table 7: Applicant controls to manage emissions

Emission (as identified above)	Source	Proposed controls
Dust	Construction of infrastructure Vehicle movements Stockpiles of waste	• Water cart (6 wheeled truck with a 12 kL water tank). Water supplied by onsite bore. • Sprinkler System – Sprinklers will be of the impact ("knocker")

	and products Screening activities	type connected across the site through a poly pipe system and will be placed around the hardstand driveway to manage vehicle dust. Each stockpile will have its own separate impact sprinkler. – The poly pipe system will allow sprinklers to be moved around the site should additional dust suppression in certain areas be required. – Water for the sprinklers will be provided by the on-site bore. • Screening plant – Misting sprayers will be used on conveyors. – Sprays will be used on the loading hopper grizzly bar at the entry to the screener to prevent dust exiting during the loading operation. – Product will be damp on the exit from the screener and will be transferred to product stockpiles with their own dust suppression sprinkler systems. • Site Screening – The site has new ring-lock fencing. Site fencing will have shade cloth around the entire perimeter of the site, with the aim to reduce dust from escaping the site and protecting stockpiles from wind.
Noise	Construction of site infrastructure Screening of waste Loading and unloading of trucks Movement of trucks	• Stockpiles will be strategically placed around screener to reduce noise emissions; • Noise bunds will be constructed around noise generating equipment. Little information has been provided on what the noise bunds will consist of but are indicated to be sea containers; • Screener only to be operated between “day-time” hours (7am to 7pm, Mon – Sat); • Vehicle speeds will be limited to 15km/hr within the site; and • Good practice noise management procedures will be put in place; – Ensuring all employees are trained in appropriate noise management practices; – Using quietest reasonably available equipment. And where equipment is to be replaced, ensuring that equipment purchased is as quiet as practicable; – Ensuring that all plant and equipment is maintained, regularly serviced and is in good working order.

Hydrocarbon /sediment contaminated storm-water / runoff from site	Hydrocarbon spillages in workshop and refueling activities Sediment wash-down from stockpiles	• Workshops will have a concrete hardstand floor with the ground around the workshop areas graded to prevent storm water runoff into the workshops; • Waste oil and grease will be stored in sealed 20 L or 200 L metal drums for collection by a licenced waste contractor within the workshops; • Fuel will be stored within a self bunded 10,000 L diesel storage tank that will be placed within a hardstand area with bunding (in accordance with Australian Standard 1940 – The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and the *Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations* 2007; • Vehicle refueling will take place on a concrete refueling pad that will drain to a concrete collection sump (500kL capacity). Contaminated water on the refueling pad from incident rainfall or wash-down will be contained through bunding and/or suitable gradients on the pad designed to direct run-off into the collection sump; • Wash water from wash-down bay will be contained through bunding and or suitable gradients on the concrete pad designed to direct wash water to an oily water separator and then onto a concrete or HDPE lined wash bay drainage sump. Treated water will have a final water quality of total recoverable hydrocarbons (TRH) and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) of <15mg/L. Treated water will be used for dust suppression; and • Site will be graded so storm-water and stockpile runoff will drain to two drainage sumps. Southwest drainage sump (447 kL in size) and southeast drainage sump (450 kL in size). • Oil spill kits will be maintained within workshops to recover and clean any potential spills.

6. Risk assessment

The identification of the sources, pathways and receptors to determine Risk Events are set out in Tables 8 and 9 below, consistent with the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments*. Risk ratings have been assessed for each key emission source and take into account potential source-pathway-receptor linkages.

The mitigation measures / controls proposed by the Applicant have been considered in determining the risk rating. Emissions during construction and operation have been assessed separately to allow clear delineation of activity phases.

The works approval that accompanies this report authorises construction and time-limited operations. A licence is required to operate the premises following the time-limited operational phase authorised under the works approval.

The conditions in the issued Works Approval as outlined in Table 8 and 9, have been determined in accordance with the *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*.

Table 8: Risk assessment – construction

Risk Event				Consequence rating*	Likelihood rating*	Risk*	Reasoning	Regulatory controls (refer to conditions of the granted instrument)
Source/Activities	**Potential emissions**	**Potential receptors, pathway and impact**	**Applicant controls**					
Placement of screen and associated equipment including vehicle movements Construction of site infrastructure (hardstands, drainage sumps, workshops and offices etc.).	Dust	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity of closest human receptors (5 residential properties within approximately 160-300m of screening plant location).	Please refer to Section 5.4	Slight	Unlikely	Low	The minor construction works (i.e. equipment placement and construction of workshops/hardstands) are not expected to generate significant dust emissions. The proposed controls are expected to be sufficient at mitigating dust emissions.	Condition 1 (Table 1) has been included on the works approval requiring the infrastructure and equipment to be installed on site as specified in the application.
	Noise		Please refer to Section 5.4				The minor construction works (i.e. equipment placement and construction of workshops and hardstands) are not expected to generate significant noise emission and are expected to be localized and of short duration. Noise emissions are subject to the provisions of the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations1997*	

**Consequence ratings, likelihood ratings and risk descriptions are detailed in the Department's Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments (February 2017)*

Table 9: Risk assessment – operation (information only)* and time limited operations

Risk Event				Consequence rating**	Likelihood rating**	Risk**	Reasoning	Regulatory controls (refer to conditions of the granted instrument)
Source/Activities*	**Potential emissions**	**Potential receptors, pathway and impact**	**Applicant controls**					
Screening activities Unloading, loading and stockpiling of material Vehicle movements	Dust	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity of closest human receptors (5 residential properties within approximately 160-300 m of screening plant location).	Please refer to Section 5.4	Minor	Unlikely	Medium	Some dust may be generated due to the activities occurring onsite. Low level impacts offsite on a local scale may occur due to the release of dust emissions from the premises. The Applicant's proposed dust mitigation controls are likely to be sufficient at mitigating dust emissions. These will be conditioned within the granted instrument.	Works Approval (time limited operations) Condition 6 – infrastructure and equipment operational requirements Condition 13: Dust management Licence To be determined at licensing assessment stage*
	Noise	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity of closest human receptors (5 residential properties within approximately 160-300m of	Please refer to Section 5.4	Moderate	Possible	Medium	Noise emissions from the Premises are at risk of not meeting the Noise Regulations resulting in a moderate consequence to nearby receptors. The Applicant has proposed to install noise bunds around the screening plant and in the location of the stockpiles to help reduce noise emission impacts on sensitive receptors.	Works Approval (time limited operations) Condition 1 (Table 1) has been included on the works approval requiring the infrastructure and equipment to be installed on site as

		screening plant location).					Therefore, moderate consequences could occur at some time should the bunding not be as effective as proposed. EcoAcoustics bunding recommendation (1.5 m above the exhaust height of the highest item of plant) will be conditioned in the works approval. Time limited operation conditions requiring a noise emission validation study to be carried out (to determine whether the Premises can comply with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations* 1997) will also be conditioned within the works approval.	specified in the application. Conditions 14 to 16 – Noise validation study <u>Licence</u> To be determined at licensing assessment stage*
	Sediment contaminated storm-water	Overland runoff causing impacts to nearby flora or surface water from the increase of suspended solids into the environment.	Please refer to Section 5.4	Minor	Unlikely	Low	Sediment may enter the environment from runoff from stockpiles causing low level impacts onsite and minimal impacts offsite. Sediment contaminated storm water is unlikely to leave the premises due to the Applicant's proposed controls. The Delegated Officer has determined that the Applicant's controls are likely to be sufficient at mitigating sediment emissions.	<u>Works Approval (time limited operations)</u> Condition 1 (Table 1) has been included on the works approval requiring the infrastructure and equipment to be installed on site as specified in the application. Condition 6 – infrastructure and equipment operational

								requirements <u>Licence</u> To be determined at licensing assessment stage*
	Hydrocarbon contaminated storm-water / wash water	Overland runoff causing impacts to nearby flora or surface water from hydrocarbons	Please refer to Section 5.4	Minor	Unlikely	Low	Hydrocarbons may enter the environment from fuel/oil spills and leaks or through the wash down bay wash water causing low level impacts onsite and minimal impacts offsite. Hydrocarbon contaminated storm water is unlikely to leave the premises due to the Applicant's proposed controls. The Delegated Officer has determined that the Applicant's controls are likely to be sufficient at mitigating hydrocarbon emissions.	<u>Works Approval (time limited operations)</u> Condition 1 (Table 1) has been included on the works approval requiring the infrastructure and equipment to be installed on site as specified in the application. Condition 6 – infrastructure and equipment operational requirements <u>Licence</u> To be determined at licensing assessment stage*

**The works approval that accompanies this Report authorises construction and time limited operations only. A licence is required for operations.*

***Consequence ratings, likelihood ratings and risk descriptions are detailed in the Department's Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments (February 2017)*

7. Consultation

Method	Comments received	DWER response
Application advertised on DWER website 25/05/2020.	None received	N/A
Local Government Authority advised of proposal 20/05/2020. Email correspondence on 8/6/2020 from David King (Planning Officer)	No formal response provided. Email correspondence with the City of Cockburn has outlined that the developmental approval application is still under assessment.	Noted.
Applicant referred draft documents 15/06/2020.	Applicant wishes to waive comment period and have the instrument issued without amendments. No further comments received.	Noted.

8. Conclusion

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

Melissa Chamberlain

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Date: 2020.06.24 08:14:45 +08'00'

Melissa Chamberlain
A/MANAGER WASTE INDUSTRIES
REGULATORY SERVICES

An officer delegated by the CEO under section 20 of the EP Act

Appendix 1: Key documents

Document title	Availability
Works Approval (W6396/2020/1) application form and supporting documentation (received 30/01/2020)	DWER records (A1863022)
Supplementary information for works approval application (received 30/04/2020).	DWER records (A1889383)
DER, July 2015. *Guidance Statement: Regulatory principles.* Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	accessed at www.dwer.wa.gov.au
DER, October 2015. *Guidance Statement: Setting conditions.* Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	
DER, August 2016. *Guidance Statement: Licence duration.* Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	
DER, February 2017 *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments*. Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	
DWER, June 2019 *Guideline: Decision Making* Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	
DWER, June 2019. *Guideline: Industry Regulation Guide to Licensing.* Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Perth.	