



Licence number	L6001/1989/15
Licence holder	V & V Walsh Pty Ltd
ACN	100 834 455
Registered business address	235 St Georges Terrace PERTH WA 6000
DWER file number	DER2013/003631
Duration	04/10/2015 to 03/10/2023
Date of amendment	16/09/2020
Premises details	V & V Walsh Abattoir Lot 1 Rawling Road DAVENPORT WA 6230 Legal description – Lot 1 on Diagram 12060, Lot 5 on Diagram 50137 and part Lot 1050 on plan 33291

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i>)	Assessed production throughput
Category 15: Abattoir: premises on which animals are slaughtered.	47,000 tonnes per annual period (hot standard carcass weight)
Category 16: Rendering operations: premises on which substances from animal material are processed or extracted.	10,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 55: Livestock saleyard or holding pen: premises on which live animals are held, pending their sale, shipment or slaughter.	900,000 animals per annual period
Category 83: Fellmongering: premises on which animals skins or hides are dried, cured or stored.	900,000 skins or hides per annual period

This amendment is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 16 September 2020, by:

Amine Fisher
A/MANAGER, PROCESS INDUSTRIES
REGULATORY SERVICES

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

Licence history

Date	Instrument	Summary of changes
01/10/2009	L6001/1989/13	Licence re-issue with new conditions and environmental assessment report in response to Prevention Notice.
28/01/2010	W4597/2009/1	Works approval to install additional infrastructure to increase the capacity of the red meat processing and packing facility.
16/12/2010	L6001/1989/13	Works approval to construct lairage sheds.
27/09/2012	L6001/1989/13	Licence re-issued.
10/09/2015	W5619/2014/1	Works approval to extend the lairage yard.
01/10/2015	L6001/1989/15	Licence re-issued.
07/08/2018	L6001/1989/15	Amendment Notice 1 – amendment increase rendering throughput, allow a crust or cover on the anaerobic ponds, reclassifying pond 2 to facultative, splitting and relining pond 6 into pond 6 and 7, inclusion of category 83 fellmongering and removal of reference to rotary screen.
16/09/2020	L6001/1989/15	Amendment to increase wastewater irrigation area (this amendment).

Interpretation

In this licence:

- (a) the words ‘including’, ‘includes’ and ‘include’ in conditions mean “including but not limited to”, and similar, as appropriate;
- (b) where any word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
- (c) where tables are used in a condition, each row in a table constitutes a separate condition;
- (d) any reference to an Australian or other standard, guideline, or code of practice in this licence:
 - (i) if dated, refers to that particular version; and
 - (ii) if not dated, refers to the latest version and therefore may be subject to change over time;
- (e) unless specified otherwise, any reference to a section of an Act refers to that section of the EP Act; and
- (f) unless specified otherwise, all definitions are in accordance with the EP Act.

NOTE: This licence requires specific conditions to be met but does not provide any implied authorisation for other emissions, discharges, or activities not specified in this licence.

Licence conditions

The licence holder must ensure that the following conditions are complied with:

General

1. The licence holder must operate and maintain all pollution control and monitoring equipment to the manufacturer’s specification or any relevant and effective internal management system.
2. The licence holder must immediately recover, or remove and dispose of spills of environmentally hazardous materials outside of an engineered containment system.

3. The licence holder must:
- implement all practical measures to prevent stormwater runoff becoming contaminated by the activities on the premises; and
 - treat contaminated or potentially contaminated stormwater as necessary prior to being discharged from the premises¹.

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

Infrastructure and equipment

4. The licence holder must ensure that material specified in Table 1 is only stored and/or treated within vessels or compounds provided with the infrastructure detailed in that table.

Table 1: Containment infrastructure

Containment point reference	Material	Infrastructure requirements
Anaerobic ponds (Pond 0 – Pond 1)	Wastewater from the DAF plant and livestock wastewater tank ¹	1.5 mm Huitex geomembrane lined to achieve a permeability of $<1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/s.
Pond 2	Wastewater from Pond 1	
Facultative ponds (Pond 3 – Pond 5)	Wastewater from the anaerobic ponds or Pond 2	1.5 mm HDPE lined to achieve a permeability of $<1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/s.
Oxidation ponds (Pond 6 – Pond 7)	Wastewater from the facultative ponds	
Save all	Wastewater from abattoir operations	Tank designed to capture oil and grease from wastewater, prior to discharging to the DAF
Dissolved Air Flotation unit (DAF)	Wastewater from the save all	Impermeable tank located within a concrete bunded hardstand area capable of retaining leakages and with a drainage system that can return collected wastewater to the WWTS.
Sealed paunch trailer	Paunch waste, screening solids and high strength effluent from the beef lairage	Stored in a sealed container parked on a concrete hardstand area capable of preventing surface runoff of leachate and with a drainage system that can return leachate to the WWTS.
Abattoir animal waste trailer	Animal wastes from the abattoir screw extractor	Stored in sealed metal bins in the abattoir which are emptied into a sealed (open top) semi-trailer parked on a bituminised area.
Fellmongering/skin shed	Lamb skins and beef hides	Enclosed building with concrete flooring. All salt waste must be removed off-site for disposal.
Blood containment tanker	Animal blood from the kill floors	Enclosed, impermeable tanker parked on a bituminised area that directs runoff and spillages to the WWTS. Blood must not be discharged to the WWTS.
Rendering plant	Offal, fat and bone	Enclosed building with concrete flooring capable of preventing surface runoff of wastewater and with a drainage system that can return collected wastewater to the WWTS.

Note 1: In the event of the failure or malfunction of the DAF unit, wastewater from the 'save all' can be directed to the anaerobic ponds.

5. The licence holder must ensure the site infrastructure and equipment listed in [Table 2](#) is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirements in that table.

Table 2: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement
Wastewater treatment ponds	(a) Overtopping of the ponds does not occur; (b) Wastewater must enter the anaerobic treatment ponds below the water surface; (c) A minimum top of embankment freeboard of 300 mm must be maintained at all times, whilst the pond/s are operational; (d) The integrity of the containment infrastructure, including liners, is maintained at all times; (e) Stormwater runoff must be prevented from causing the erosion of outer pond embankments; (f) With the exception of any anaerobic pond, vegetation and floating debris (emergent or otherwise) must be prevented from encroaching onto pond surfaces or inner pond embankments; (g) Trapped overflows must be installed and maintained between treatment ponds to prevent carry over of surface floating matter to subsequent ponds; (h) Daily visual inspections of the wastewater treatment ponds must be carried out to ensure they are managed in accordance with all operational requirements.
Fellmongering/skin shed	(i) Only low odour, solid state skin curing agent must be used in the skin curing process; (j) Curing agent must be stored in a manner that is not likely to contaminate stormwater; (k) All spilled curing agent must be collected, prior to wash down; (l) Salting and curing of skins and hides must only occur in the fellmongering shed.
Biofilter	(m) Exhaust gases from the cookers must be directed to the biofilter; (n) Biofilter must be maintained in good working order.
Lairage – roofed with concrete floor	(o) Solid wastes (manure) must be removed at least fortnightly for off-site disposal; (p) All washwater must be drained to the WWTS.

6. The licence holder must ensure all wastes, where they are not taken off-site for lawful use or disposal, are only subjected to the processes set out in Table 3 and in accordance with any process limits described in that table.

Table 3: Waste processing

Waste type	Process	Process limits
Offal, fat and bone	Rendering	(a) In the event of a malfunction which prevents operation of the rendering plant for 24 hours or more, waste material must be sent to an alternative licensed disposal facility; (b) Animal waste material must be stored in an enclosed building, vessel or tank, prior to rendering; (c) Animal waste material must not be stored for more than 24 hours prior to rendering; (d) Exhaust gases from the cookers must be directed to a biofilter, prior to release to the atmosphere.

Waste type	Process	Process limits
Wastewaters from the abattoir, rendering plant, biofilter and lairages	Wastewater treatment	(e) Wastewaters must be directed to the on-site wastewater treatment system via the 'save all' and DAF.
Treated wastewater	Irrigation	(f) Irrigation must only occur in the designated irrigation areas L1, L2, L3 & L4 identified on the map of irrigation areas in Schedule 1; (g) Treated wastewater must be evenly distributed over each irrigation area; (h) No soil erosion or ponding of wastewater occurs; (i) There is no direct runoff, spray drift or discharge beyond the irrigation areas; (j) Healthy vegetation cover must be maintained over the irrigation area (whilst irrigating that area); (k) Irrigation must not occur within 50 metres of any defined watercourse; and (l) Irrigation must not occur during periods of rainfall, onto flooded areas or to bare ground.

7. The licence holder must establish and maintain a complete crust, or install a complete synthetic cover, within 60 days of a pond becoming anaerobic, except during pond maintenance.
8. The crust required by condition 7 must not inhibit the efficiency or compromise the integrity of the anaerobic pond in which the crust is established.
9. The licence holder must notify the CEO within 7 days prior to any maintenance occurring on a wastewater treatment pond and include the following information:
 - (a) location of the pond (pond number); and
 - (b) expected duration of the maintenance.

Emissions

Emissions to land

10. The licence holder must ensure that where waste is emitted to land from the emission points listed in Table 4 and identified on the map of emission points in Schedule 1, it is done so in accordance with the conditions of this licence.

Table 4: Emissions to land

Emission point reference	Emission point reference on map of emission points	Description	Source, including abatement
Turf farm	L1	Central pivot irrigation of a 13.69 ha grassed field	Treated abattoir wastewater from Pond 6 or Pond 7
On site irrigation area	L2	Sprinkler irrigation of pasture and drip irrigation to tree plantations totaling 18.02 ha	Treated abattoir wastewater from Pond 6 or Pond 7
	L3	Sprinkler irrigation of 4.46 ha of pasture	
	L4	Sprinkler irrigation of 1.96 ha of seeded pasture	

11. The licence holder must not cause or allow emissions to land greater than the limits listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Emissions limits to land

Emission point reference	Parameter	Limit (including units)	Averaging period
L1	Total nitrogen	600 kg/ha/annual period	Quarterly
	Total phosphorus	180 kg/ha/annual period	
L2, L3 and L4	Total inorganic nitrogen	180 kg/ha/annual period	
	Reactive phosphorus	20 kg/ha/annual period	

Monitoring

General monitoring

12. The licence holder must ensure that:
- (a) all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1;
 - (b) all surface water sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.6;
 - (c) all wastewater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.10;
 - (d) all groundwater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.11; and
 - (e) all laboratory samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters being measured.
13. The licence holder must ensure that:
- (a) monthly monitoring is undertaken at least 15 days apart;
 - (b) quarterly monitoring is undertaken at least 45 days apart;
 - (c) annual monitoring is undertaken at least 9 months apart.
14. The licence holder must ensure that all monitoring equipment used on the premises to comply with the conditions of this licence is calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
15. The licence holder must, where the requirements for calibration cannot be practicably met, or a discrepancy exists in the interpretation of the requirements, bring these issues to the attention of the CEO accompanied with a report comprising details of any modifications to the methods.

Monitoring of emissions to land

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

Table 6: Monitoring of emissions to land

Emission point reference	Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
L1, L2, L3 and L4	M1	Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /day	Monthly	Continuous
	M2	pH	No unit	Spot sample	Quarterly
		Total suspended solids	mg/L		
		COD			
		Total nitrogen			
		Total inorganic nitrogen			
	Nitrite and nitrate nitrogen				

Emission point reference	Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
		Ammonium-nitrogen			
		Total phosphorus			
		Reactive phosphorus			
		Total inorganic nitrogen			
		Major ions: bicarbonate, calcium, chloride, magnesium, potassium, sodium, sulfate, total dissolved solids			Annual
		Metals and metalloids: aluminum, boron, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, zinc			

Monitoring of inputs and outputs

17. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 7 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 7: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input / Output	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Livestock received at premises	Animals	number	Monthly	Each batch arriving at premises
Livestock processed through the abattoir	Hot carcass weight	tonnes		Each batch received at premises
Animal waste material rendered (offal, fat and bone)	Waste material			Daily production of the rendering plant
Solid wastes including paunch, manure and pond sludge	Solid waste material	tonnes (estimated)		Each load removed from the premises
Turf harvested from the turf farm	Turf harvested	tonnes	Annual	Each harvesting campaign

Ambient environmental quality monitoring

18. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 8 and Table 9 according to the specifications in those tables.

Table 8: Monitoring of ambient surface water quality

Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
WQ1 (surface water sump)	pH	No unit	Spot sample	Monthly whilst irrigating to L2 & L3 Quarterly whilst irrigating to L1
WQ2 (Preston River upstream)	TDS	mg/L		
WQ3 (Preston River downstream)	TSS			
	COD			
	Total nitrogen			
	Total phosphorus			

Table 9: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality

Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
GQ1 – GQ4 GQ5 (once installed)	Standing water level	m AHD	Spot sample	Quarterly
	pH	No unit		
	TDS	mg/L		
	Total phosphorus			
	Total nitrogen			
	Nitrate-nitrogen			
	Nitrite-nitrogen			
	Ammonium-nitrogen			
	Metals and metalloids: arsenic, mercury, zinc			

Installation of monitoring bores

19. The licence holder must, by 18 October 2020, install a new groundwater monitoring bore in the vicinity of the following location (Projection: GDA94, MGA50):
 - (a) 6307864 mN; and
 - (b) 378453 mE.
20. The licence holder must ensure the bore required by condition 19 is:
 - (a) sited in accordance with WQPN #30 ("Siting of monitoring bores" section);
 - (b) installed to meet the requirements of *Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia*;
 - (c) surveyed to allow the ground level (to AHD) to be accurately determined; and
 - (d) be screened to permit effective monitoring of the shallow groundwater aquifer.

Records and reporting

21. All information and records required by the licence must:
 - (a) be legible;
 - (b) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and subsequent amendments remain legible and are capable of retrieval;
 - (c) except for records listed in condition 21(d), be retained for at least 6 years from the date the records were made or until the expiry of the licence or any subsequent licence; and;
 - (d) for those following records, be retained until the expiry of the licence and any subsequent licence:
 - (i) off-site environmental effects; or
 - (ii) matters which affect the condition of the land or waters.
22. The licence holder must:
 - (a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the conditions of this licence during the preceding annual period; and
 - (b) prepare and submit to the CEO, within 30 calendar days after the end of the annual period, an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.
23. The licence holder must implement a complaints management system that as a minimum records the number and details of complaints received concerning the environmental impact of the activities undertaken at the premises and any action taken in response to the complaint.

- 24.** The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable books including the following records, information, reports and data required by this licence:
- (a) the calculation of fees payable in respect of this licence;
 - (b) the maintenance of infrastructure required to ensure that it is kept in good working order in accordance with condition 1 of this licence;
 - (c) monitoring undertaken in accordance with conditions 16, 17 and 18 of this licence; and
 - (d) complaints received under condition 23 of this licence.
- 25.** The licence holder must submit to the CEO an annual environmental report within 60 calendar days after the end of the annual period. The report must contain the information listed in Table 10.

Table 10: Annual environmental report

Condition or table	Parameter
-	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any environmental incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken
Table 5	Annual emissions to land loadings
Table 6	Monitoring of emissions to land
Table 7	Monitoring of inputs and outputs
Table 8	Surface water monitoring
Table 9	Groundwater monitoring
Condition 22	Compliance
Condition 23	Complaints summary

- 26.** The licence holder must ensure the report required by condition 25 also contains an assessment of the information contained within against previous monitoring results and licence limits.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 11 have the meanings defined.

Table 11: Definitions

Term	Definition
AHD	Australian Height Datum
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates may be available on the Department's website).
annual period	means the inclusive period from 1 January until 31 December in the same year
AS/NZS 5667.1	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1 <i>Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on the design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples</i>
AS/NZS 5667.6	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.6 <i>Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams</i>
AS/NZS 5667.10	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.10 <i>Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of waste waters</i>
AS/NZS 5667.11	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 <i>Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of groundwaters</i>
averaging period	means the time over which a limit is measured or a monitoring result is obtained
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation “submit to / notify the CEO” (or similar) means either: Director General Department Administering the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Locked Bag 10 JOONDALUP DC WA 6919 or: info@dwer.wa.gov.au
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
condition	means a condition to which this licence is subject under s.62 of the EP Act
DAF	Dissolved Air Flotation
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V, Division 3
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
EP Act	means the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
freeboard	means the distance between the maximum water surface elevations and the top of retaining banks or structures at their lowest point
hardstand	means a surface with a permeability of 10^{-9} metres/second or less
HDPE	High density polyethylene
licence	means this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within

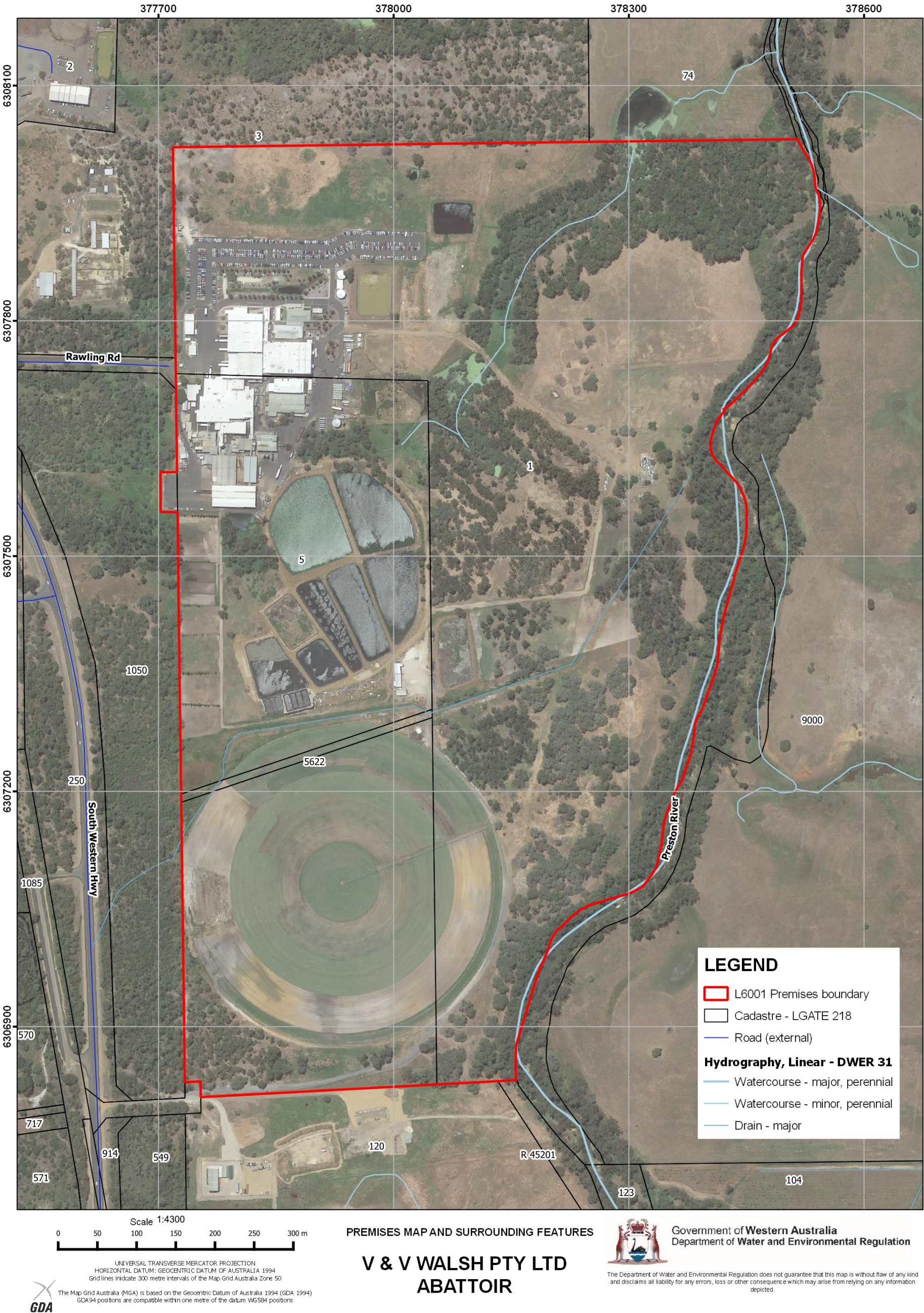
Term	Definition
licence holder	refers to the occupier of the premises being the person to whom this licence has been granted, as specified at the front of this licence
Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia	means the document <i>Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia</i> , National Uniform Drillers Licensing Committee (3 rd Edition, 2012)
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia
NATA accredited	means in relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is NATA accredited for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis
premises	means the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the map in Schedule 1 to this licence
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
quarterly	means the 4 inclusive periods from 1 January to 31 March, 1 April to 30 June, 1 July to 30 September and 1 October to 31 December in the same year
Save all	means a tank where grease and oils are collected by settlement or flotation
Schedule 1	means Schedule 1 of this licence, unless otherwise stated
Schedule 2	means Schedule 2 of this licence, unless otherwise stated
Six-monthly	means the two inclusive periods from 1 January to 30 June, and 1 July to 31 December in the same year
spot sample	means a discrete sample representative of the time and place at which the sample is taken
TDS	Total dissolved solids
treated wastewater	means water that has been treated in a wastewater treatment system
TSS	Total suspended solids
wastewater treatment pond	means Ponds 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7, as depicted in the map in Schedule 1
WQPN #30	means the document <i>Water Quality Protection Note #30: Groundwater monitoring bores</i> , Department of Water (February 2006). Available at www.water.wa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/4033/59685.pdf
WWTS	Wastewater Treatment System, refers to Ponds 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 on the premises, as depicted in the map in Schedule 1

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

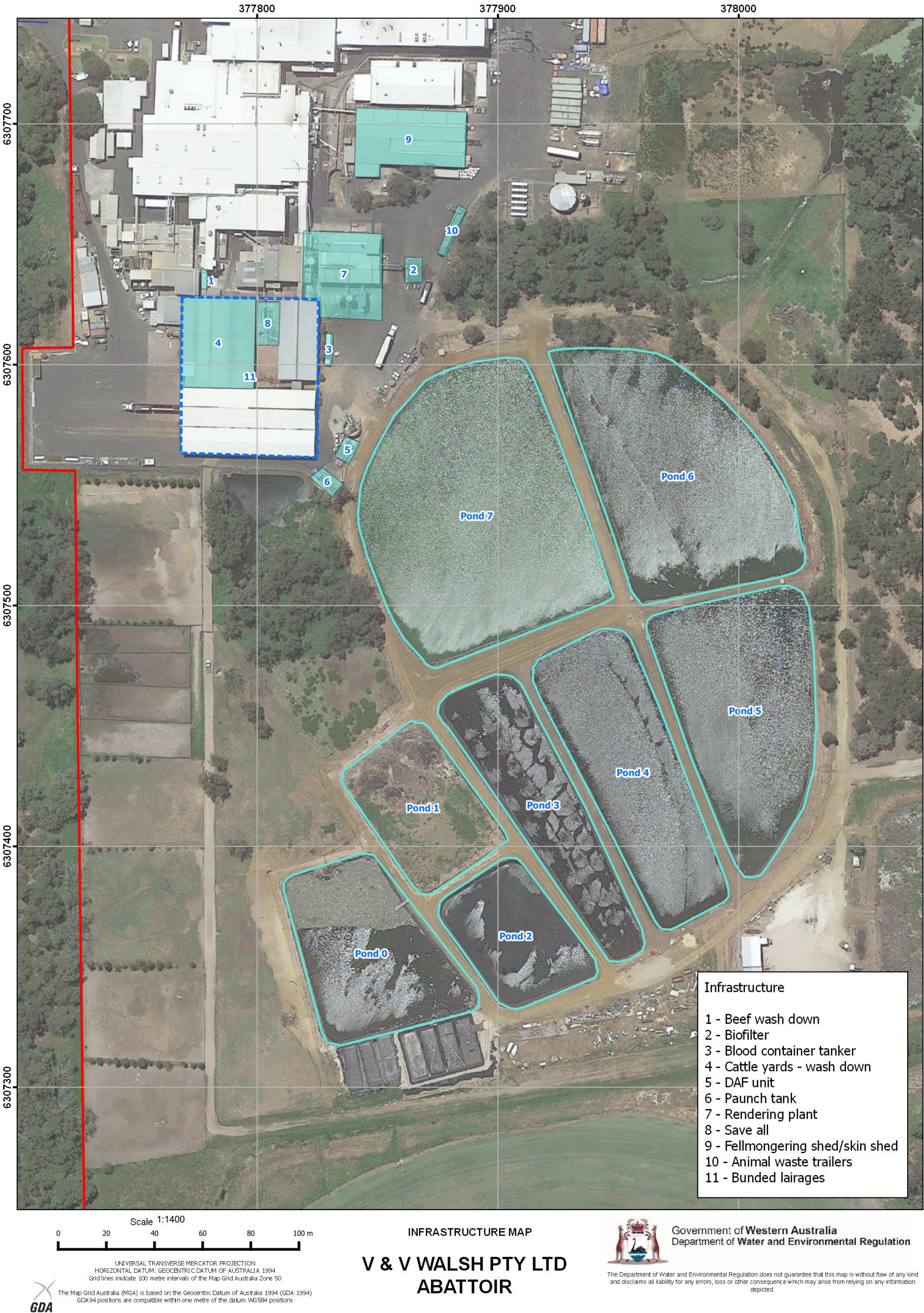
The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below.



Schedule 1: Maps

Map of containment infrastructure

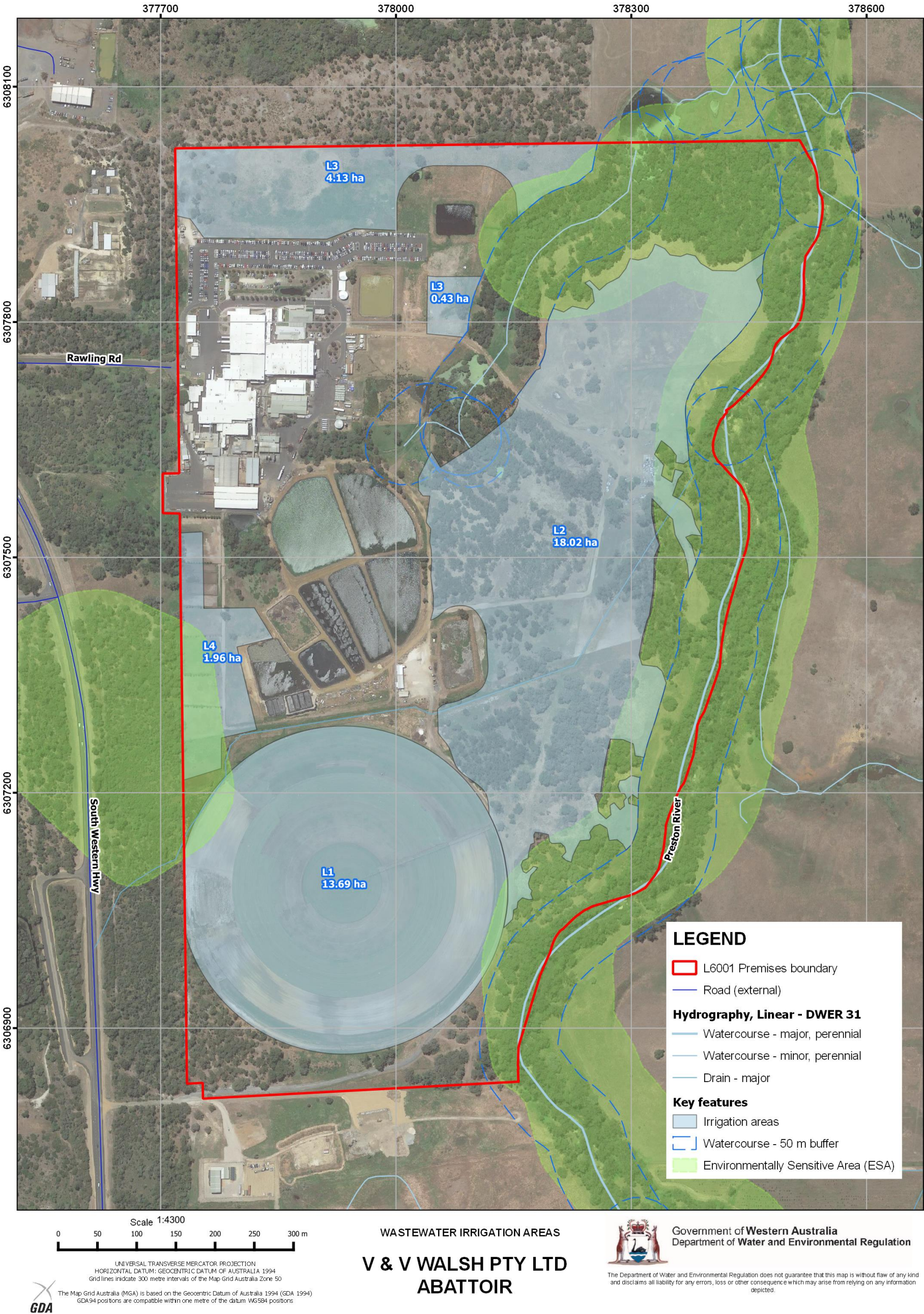
The location of key containment infrastructure listed in Table 1 is shown in the map below.



Schedule 1: Maps

Map of irrigation areas

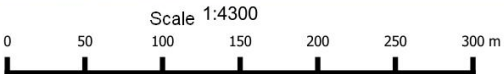
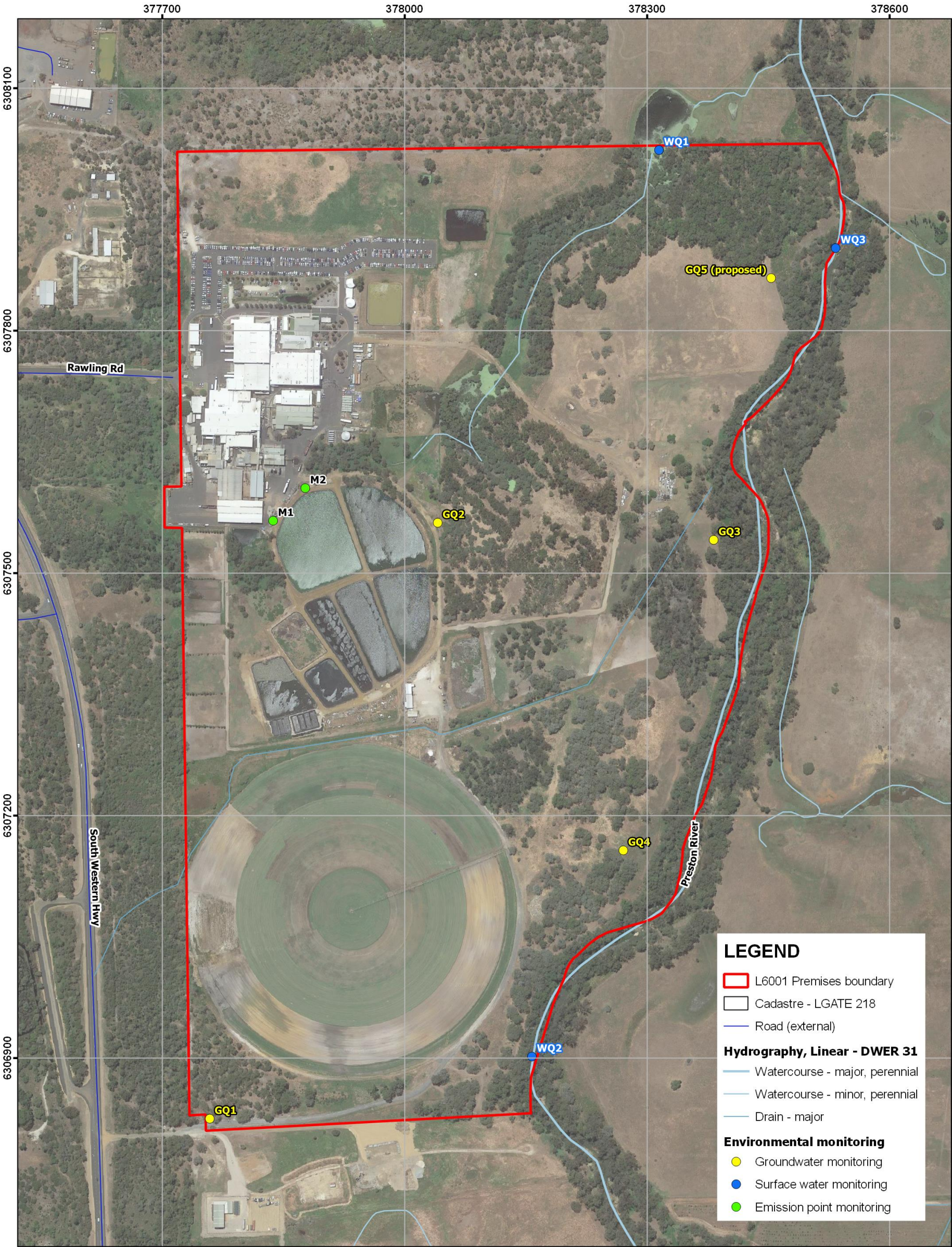
The location of the authorised irrigation areas defined in Table 4 are shown in the map below.



Schedule 1: Maps

Map of monitoring locations

The location of monitoring points defined in Table 6, Table 8 and Table 9 are shown in the map below.



The Map Grid Australia (MGA) is based on the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 1994). GDA94 positions are compatible within one metre of the datum WGS84 positions.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING LOCATIONS
V & V WALSH PTY LTD
ABATTOIR



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Water and Environmental Regulation**

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