Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L9333/2022/1
Licence holder	DRAINFLOW SERVICES PTY LTD
ACN	101 546 918
Registered business address	C/- Quantum Accounting & Advisory Pty Ltd Suite 2G 193 Main Street OSBORNE PARK WA 6017
DWER file number	DER2022/000224
Duration	27/09/2022 to 27/09/2042
Date of issue	27/09/2022
Premises details	Drainflow Services 43 and 47 Crocker Drive MALAGA WA 6090 Legal description - Lot 6 and Lot 7 on Plan 13931 Certificate of Title Volume 1631 Folio 409 Certificate of Title Volume 4631 Folio 410

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed production capacity**
Category 61A Solid waste facility: premises (other than premises within category 7A) on which solid waste produced on other premises is stored, reprocessed, treated, or discharged onto land.	35 000 tonnes per annum

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 27 September 2022, by:

Digitally signed by Abbie Crawford
Date: 2022.09.27 11:57:38 +08'00'

Abbie Crawford

A/Manager, Waste Industries

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

Instrument history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
22/11/2019	W6254/2019/1	Works Approval granted
27/09/2022	L9333/2022/1	Licence granted

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:

1. The licence holder must only accept onto the premises waste of a type that:

(a) does not exceed the rate at which that waste is received; and

(b) meets the relevant acceptance specification

set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Types of waste authorised to be accepted onto the premises

Waste type	Quantity limit	Acceptance specification
Road sweeping	35 000 tonnes per annum	N/A
Gully Eduction		
Hydro Excavation		

2. Where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 1, the licence holder must:

(a) reject the waste; and

(b) record the details of the:

(i) waste (type and description);

(ii) source of the waste load;

(iii) name of the waste carrier;

(iv) registration number of the delivery vehicle; and

(v) date that the waste load was rejected; and

(c) maintain accurate and auditable records of all waste loads rejected from the premises.

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

4. The licence holder must ensure all incoming loads of waste are damp prior to unloading and maintained in a damp state during processing and storage both pre and post-screening.

5. The licence holder shall immediately recover, or remove and dispose of, spills of environmentally hazardous materials including fuel, oil, or other hydrocarbons, whether inside or outside an engineered containment system.

6. The licence holder shall ensure that all environmentally hazardous waste material is stored in an impermeable container that is free of leaks and defects prior to disposal at an appropriately authorised facility.

7. The licence holder must ensure that prescribed activities at the premises only occur between the hours of 7:00 am to 6:00 pm Mondays to Saturdays and from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm Sundays, excluding all public holidays.

8. The licence holder must take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure that no windblown waste escapes from the premises and that, when present, windblown waste is collected on at least a weekly basis and appropriately contained.

9. The licence holder must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent stormwater run-off becoming contaminated by the activities and operations undertaken at the premises.

10. The licence holder must ensure that the premises infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 2 is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirement set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

Infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement
Terex H9 DDVG screener	• Operated upon a concrete hardstand. • Maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
Concrete hardstand areas Storage bays Dumping bays	• Concrete floor to be maintained as free of leaks and defects. • Concrete floor to be maintained to ensure a permeability of $\leq 1x10^{-9}$. • Drains within hardstand to be maintained free of leaks and defects, to direct spills and contaminated stormwater into a series of grated, sealed concrete pits via a pump station and returned into the reprocessing system.
Front end loader	• Maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
Stormwater drainage	• Maintained to ensure uncontaminated stormwater is directed off the premises and into the stormwater system.

11. The licence holder must ensure that the waste types specified in Table 3 are only subjected to the corresponding processes, subject to the corresponding process limits and/or specifications

Table 3: Waste processing

Waste type	Processes	Process limits and/or specifications
Road sweeping Gully Eduction Hydro Excavation	Mechanical sorting (screening)	• 35 000 tonnes per annum. • Wastes are only to be stockpiled within storage bays and waste stockpiles to not exceed 2.1 m in height. • Soil products intended for reuse in road construction or composting must meet the requirements of the *Landfill waste classification and waste definitions (December 2019)* as specified in Schedule 2. • Waste filter cake is to be disposed of to an appropriately licensed disposal facility. • Plastic and glass bottles, and any other waste items able to be recycled, shall be taken to an appropriate recycling facility.

Monitoring

12. The licence holder must record the total amount of waste accepted onto the premises, for each waste type listed in Table 4, in the corresponding unit, and for each corresponding time period, as set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Monitoring of waste inputs and outputs

Inputs/Outputs	Unit	Time Period
Road sweeping	Tonnes (estimated)	Each load arriving at the premises
Gully eduction		
Hydro excavation		
Filter cake	Tonnes (estimated)	Each load leaving or rejected from the premises
Any other waste and/or product outputs from the premises [1]		

Note 1: Excluding discharges to the sewer system that are in accordance with the Trade Waste Licence

Records and reporting

13. The licence holder must record the following information in relation to complaints received by the licence holder (whether received directly from a complainant or forwarded to them by the Department or another party) about any alleged emissions from the premises:

(a) the name and contact details of the complainant, (if provided);

(b) the time and date of the complaint;

(c) the complete details of the complaint and any other concerns or other issues raised; and

(d) the complete details and dates of any action taken by the licence holder to investigate or respond to any complaint.

14. 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 by no later than 60 days after the end of that annual period an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.

15. 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) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 10 of this licence;

(c) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with condition 12 of this licence; and

(d) complaints received under condition 13 of this licence.

16. The books specified under condition 15 must:

(a) be legible;

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

(c) be retained by the licence holder for the duration of the licence; and

(d) be available to be produced to an inspector or the CEO as required.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 5 have the meanings defined.

Table 5: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACN	Australian Company Number
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates may be available on the Department's website).
annual period	a 12 month period commencing from 1 July until 30 June of the immediately following year.
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer of the Department. "submit to / notify the CEO" (or similar), means either: Director General Department administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919 or: info@dwer.wa.gov.au
condition	a condition to which this licence is subject under section 62 of the EP Act.
damp	means moist to the touch.
delivery vehicle	means the vehicle in which the waste material was delivered.
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
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)
licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within.

Term	Definition
licence holder	refers to the occupier of the premises, being the person specified on the front of the licence as the person to whom this licence has been granted.
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the premises map (Figure 1) in Schedule 1 to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises

Premises layout

The premises layout is shown in the map below (Figure 2).

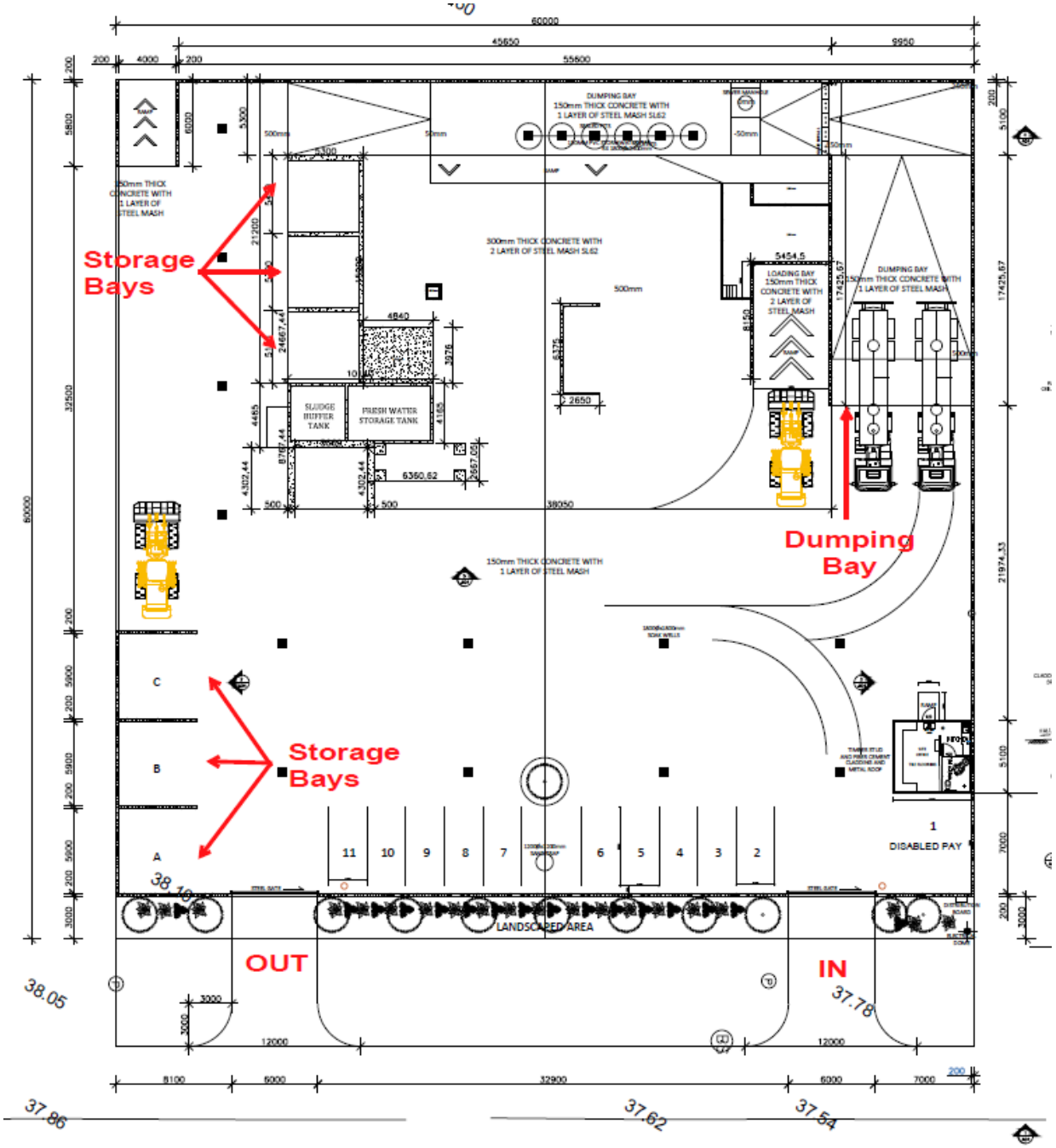

Figure 2: Premises layout

Schedule 2: Maximum concentrations and minimum testing standards for uncontaminated fill

5 Uncontaminated fill

Table 6 Maximum concentrations (thresholds) of relevant chemical substances and limits of relevant physical attributes for uncontaminated fill

Parameter	Maximum Concentration[1] mg/kg, dry weight	Leaching test[1] ASLP, µg/L
Metals and metalloids		
Antimony	20	3
Arsenic	100	10
Barium	500	-
Beryllium	4	-
Cadmium	1	0.2
Chromium III	160	3
Chromium VI	1	1
Cobalt	50	1
Copper	50	2
Lead	300	3
Manganese	500	500
Mercury (inorganic)	0.5	0.05
Molybdenum	10	50
Nickel	10	10
Selenium	1	5
Silver	20	0.05
Thallium	1	0.03
Tin (inorganic)	50	-
Uranium	25	0.5
Vanadium	130	-
Zinc	120	10
Other inorganics		
Asbestos[2]	10[2]	-
Sulfate	2,500	-
Cyanides	5 complexed (weak acid dissociable) 1 free	5 as CN
Ammonia as N	-	350
Fluoride	400	120
Total nitrogen	-	2000
Total phosphorus	-	200

Parameter	Maximum Concentration[1] mg/kg, dry weight	Leaching test[1] ASLP, µg/L
Organic compounds		
Benzene	0.5	1
Toluene	85	25
Ethyl benzene	55	5
Xylene (total)	40	20 sum
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C_6-C_{10})[3, 4]	45	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C_{10}-C_{16})[3]	110	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C_{16}-C_{34})[3]	300	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C_{34}-C_{40})[3]	2800	-
Naphthalene	3	15
Benzo[a]pyrene	1	0.01
Carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) as B(a)P TEQ (8 species)	3	-
Total PAHs[5] (16 species)	300	-
Phenol	1	50
Cresols	-	2 (sum)
PCBs	1	-
Pesticides		
Aldrin	-	0.001
Dieldrin	-	0.01
DDT+DDD+DDE	3	0.006 DDT 0.0005 DDE
Other pesticides	-	< ADWG[6] and < WQG[7]
Physical attributes		
pH (pH units)[8]	5.5 – 8.5	-

Notes:

General – all thresholds consider ecological and human toxicity

1. Refer AS 4439 using reagent water. Both total concentration and leaching analyses are required to assess the quality of the fill material unless no value is included in Table 6 (indicated by '-').
2. Restrictions apply to the sale and supply of any asbestos and asbestos cement material other than for disposal. The maximum concentration is based on the product specification for recycled products in the Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities (DEC 2012 and as updated from time to time). The concentration indicated is equivalent to 0.001% asbestos weight for weight as specified in the guideline. The inspection, sampling and testing of fill material must be completed by a person who is competent in assessing the fill in the manner indicated by the guideline.
3. Thresholds for total recoverable hydrocarbons are applicable to petrogenic hydrocarbons (such as from petrol, diesel, crude oil, etc.). Additional analytical

methods, such as silica gel clean-up and chromatographic interpretation, may be applied to differentiate between petrogenic and biogenic hydrocarbon sources. Refer to Schedule B3 of National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (ASC NEPM).

4. Threshold applies to 'F1' fraction, comprising total recoverable hydrocarbons (C_6-C_{10}) not including the sum of BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes). Refer to Schedule B1 of the ASC NEPM.
5. Carcinogenic PAHs (as B(a)P TEQ): is based on the eight carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) listed below and their potency relative to benzo(a)pyrene. The B(a)P toxicity equivalence quotient (TEQ) is calculated by multiplying the concentration of each carcinogenic PAH in the sample by its B(a)P Total Equivalent Factor (TEF), given below, and summing these products.

PAH species	TEF	PAH species	TEF
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.01
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	Chrysene	0.01
Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	0.1	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.1	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	0.1

6. Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (2011 as updated). The relevant compounds to be tested should be guided by the source of the fill material (site history).
7. Default guideline values for toxicants as specified in Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (2018 and as updated).
8. Waste acid sulfate soils can be treated/neutralised before comparison against the thresholds.

Table 7 The minimum sampling and testing standards for uncontaminated fill

Activity	Minimum requirements
Sampling	Method 3.1 or Method 3.2 in the Australian Standard 1141 Methods for sampling and testing aggregates. Sampling of soil stockpiles should be consistent with the methodology described in Section 7.5 of Schedule B2 (Guideline on Site Characterisation) of the *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure* (ASC NEPM). Depending on the source of the material being characterised, it may be possible to use relevant site characterisation data for *in situ* soils (such as in a detailed site investigation report) provided that this was carried out in accordance with the ASC NEPM and that, since sampling, the characterised material has not been subject to any potentially contaminating land uses including industrial, commercial, mining or intensive agricultural activities. Further information on characterisation of soils based on the 95% Upper Confidence Limit (average) [95%UCL_{avg}] for the soil (including worked examples) is provided in *"Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines (7), Sampling and Analysis; Soil Sampling", EPA Victoria, 2010.* http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/business-and-industry/guidelines/waste-guidance/industrial-waste-resource-guidelines.
Testing	The laboratory should hold National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) accreditation for the testing undertaken. Analytical methods adopted should be consistent with those specified in Schedule B3 of the ASC NEPM. Substances to be tested should be determined based on land use history of the site of origin. Refer to Appendix B (Potentially contaminating industries, activities and land uses) in the *Assessment and management of contaminated sites* (DER 2014, and as updated from time to time). If no value for a potential contaminant is included in Table 6, and the substance is indicated for testing on consideration of the site history, then it is not appropriate to consider material from the site for classification as uncontaminated fill.