Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L8171/2007/2
Licence holder	Pure Environmental WA Pty Ltd
ACN	609 291 858
Registered business address	24 Hurrell Way, Rockingham 6168
DWER file number	DEC3763/1
Duration	30/08/2012 to 29/08/2027
Date of issue	23/08/2012
Date of amendment	29/05/2024
Premises details	R.M.D Industrial Services 24 Hurrell Way Rockingham WA 6168 Legal description - Being Lot 1344 on Plan 211313 As defined by the premises maps in Schedule 1

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, ***Environmental Protection Regulations 1987***)	**Assessed production / design capacity**
Category 61: Liquid waste facility - premises on which liquid waste produced on other premises (other than sewerage waste) is stored, reprocessed, treated or irrigated	23,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 61A: Solid waste facility – premises (other than premises within category 67A) on which solid waste produced on other premises is stored, reprocessed, treated, or discharged onto land.	5,000 tonnes per annual period

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 29 May 2024, by:

Digitally signed
by Adam Green
Date: 2024.05.29
14:11:37 +08'00'

Adam Green
SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER, INDUSTRY REGULATION
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
30/08/2007	L8171/2007/1	New licence (nil conditions)
01/07/2008	L8171/2007/2	Licence re-issued (conditions added)
18/12/2014	L8171/2007/2	DWER initiated licence amendment (conditions added and definitions updated)
18/02/2016	L8171/2007/2	Licence transfer – Daromi Pty Ltd to PEAG Holdings Pty Ltd
24/04/2020	L8171/2007/2	Licence amendment to include new infrastructure, increased throughput and new waste types.
29/05/2024	L8171/2007/2	Licence transfer from PEAG Holdings Pty Ltd to Pure Environmental WA Pty Ltd. Amend licence to add Category 61A and amend processing requirements and infrastructure to better reflect site processes. Construction and installation of new bunding infrastructure for solid waste acceptance, processing and storage.

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:

Infrastructure and equipment

1. The licence holder must ensure that the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 1 and located at the corresponding infrastructure location is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirement set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirements
Waste storage infrastructure	
60,000 L Discharge pit x 1	Infrastructure used for the initial receipt of liquid waste which requires treatment via separation. Sludge and solids mixing pit used for sludge and other contaminated solid material. Infrastructure to consist of a bunded hardstand or lined area (lined to achieve a permeability of less than $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or equivalent), capable of preventing uncontaminated surface run-off from entering and which directs contaminated liquid to the start of the treatment process. Pits must be maintained to prevent any leaks or spills of untreated or partially treated wastewater being discharged into the environment prior to treatment.
Sludge mixing pit x 1	
Solids mixing pit x 1	
25,000 L waste tanks x 3 (Tank 1,2,3)	Tanks must be an impermeable receptacle or storage chamber, maintained to prevent any leaks or spills of untreated or partially treated wastewater being discharged into the environment. To be used for the storage of liquid wastes listed in Table 2 of this licence. Liquid waste types to be stored separated in tanks not mixed.
40,000 L waste storage tank x 3 (Tank 5,6,7)	
55,000 L waste storage tank x 1 (Tank 4,8)	
35,000 L waste storage tank x 2 (Tank 9,10)	
50,000 L waste oil storage tank x 1 (Tank 11)	
25,000 L waste oil storage tank x 1 (Tank 12)	
20,000 L waste diesel tank x 1 (D1)	
20,000 L pit x 1 (L pit)	Infrastructure to consist of a bunded hardstand or lined area (lined to achieve a permeability of less than $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or equivalent), capable of preventing uncontaminated surface run-off from entering and which directs contaminated liquid to the start of the treatment process. Pits must be maintained to prevent any leaks or spills of
10,000 L pit x 1 (Weir pit)	
8,000 L pit x 2	
4,000 L pit x 2	

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirements
3,000 L triple interceptor	untreated or partially treated wastewater being discharged into the environment prior to treatment.
75,000 L Bund	Bunded and impervious concrete lined (permeability of a maximum of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s) facility. Containment bunds must be maintained to prevent any leaks or spills of untreated or partially treated wastewater being discharged into the environment, or uncontaminated surface run-off from entering the treatment areas.
Waste Receipt Area	Bunded concrete hardstand area for receipt, inspection and temporary storage of received wastes.
Packaged Waste Storage Area	Bunded concrete hardstand area for the storage of packaged waste pending processing or off-site disposal.
Dangerous Goods Store	Self-bunded Dangerous Goods (DG) container approved for storage of dangerous goods pending off-site disposal.
Channel drains	Must be maintained free of liquid and sludge. Must be maintained free of leaks and defects. Must drain to a sealed concrete sump.
Concrete sump	Must be maintained free of liquid and sludge. Must be maintained free of leaks and defects. Must contain a pump sump with a float switch and be capable of directing all captured rainwater / contaminated liquids to the treatment plant.
Waste processing infrastructure	
Diffused Air Floatation unit (DAF)	Must be operated and maintained in accordance with internal operational and maintenance procedures.
Holding and Balance tanks	Tanks must be an impermeable receptacle or storage chamber, maintained to prevent any leaks or spills of untreated or partially treated wastewater being discharged into the environment.
Static screen – first receiving pit	Must be operated, cleaned and maintained to ensure effective operation.
Vertical Gravity Separator (ISS-ISS V30P3/D1) x 2	Must be operated, cleaned and maintained to ensure effective operation.
Sock Filters x 2	Must be operated, cleaned and maintained to ensure effective operation.
Carbon Column Filters x 2	Must be operated, cleaned and maintained to ensure effective operation.

2. The licence holder must:

(a) Implement security measures at the site to prevent unauthorised access to the site;

(b) Undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage as soon as is practicable; and

(c) Ensure that the entrance gates are closed and locked when the site is closed or unmanned.

Waste acceptance

3. The licence holder must only accept onto the premises waste of a waste type, which does not exceed the corresponding quantity limit, and meets the corresponding acceptance specification set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Waste Acceptance

Category group	Waste code	Waste type	Quantity limit	Acceptance specification
D Group	D300	Non-Toxic Salts	Combined total of no more than 23,000 tonnes per annual period of liquid waste (combined total for all allowable liquid waste types)	Delivered as bulk liquid onto the premises or delivered as packaged waste in intermediate bulk containers (IBC), drums, or other containers prior to being directed to the respective treatment or storage tank or bunded waste storage area
F Group	F100	Aqueous-based waste – inks/dyes		
	F110	Aqueous-based waste – Resins		
	F120	Solvent based – inks/dyes		
	F130	Solvent based – resins		
J Group	J100	Waste mineral oils		
	J120	Oily Water		
	J130	Oily interceptor wastes		
	J160	Waste tarry residues		
	J170	Waste oil filters		
	J180	Oil sludge		
L Group	L100	Car and truck wash waters		
	L150	Industrial Wash Waters		
N Group	N100	Containers or drums contaminated with residues of a controlled waste		
	N205	Industrial waste treatment plant residues		
D Group	D300	Non-toxic salts	Combined total of no	Solid waste must be

Category group	Waste code	Waste type	Quantity limit	Acceptance specification
F Group	F100	Aqueous-based wastes from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnish	more than 5,000 tonnes per annual period of solid waste (combined total for all allowable solid waste types)	received containerised in bulk or pre-packaged in drums, containers or bulk bags
	F110	Aqueous-based wastes from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives		
J Group	J160	Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation or pyrolytic treatment		
	J170	Used oil filters		
N Group	N100	Containers or drums contaminated with residues of a controlled waste		
	N120	Soils contaminated with a controlled waste		
	N150	Fly ash excluding fly ash generated from Australian coal fired power stations		
	N160	Encapsulated, chemically fixed, solidified or polymerised controlled wastes		
	N190	Filter cake containing a controlled waste		
	N205	Industrial waste treatment plant residues		

Note 1: Additional requirements for the acceptance of controlled waste are set out in the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004.*

Waste acceptance verification – all waste types

4. The licence holder must ensure that for all waste streams at the premises that:

(a) information that adequately characterises the waste is obtained to ensure that it meets the waste acceptance criteria in condition 3;

(b) all liquid waste streams are assessed by a Suitably Qualified Chemist upon arrival of each load to confirm that it meets the waste acceptance criteria in condition 3;

(c) a Suitably Qualified Chemist assesses the information obtained in accordance with sub-provisions (a) and (b) above and determines whether the waste can be treated, solidified or stored at the premises to meet the requirements of this licence.

(d) liquid waste streams are suitable for the proposed treatment, solidification and/or storage process determined in accordance with condition 6.

5. The licence holder must ensure that waste is not accepted onto the premises unless adequate treatment, solidification or storage capacity exists for that waste and the site is adequately staffed to receive the waste to ensure the requirements of this licence are met.

Waste processing

6. The licence holder must ensure that the waste types specified in Table 3 are only subjected to the process and the process requirements set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Waste processing

Waste code	Waste type	Process	Process requirements
D300	Non-Toxic Salts	Receipt, handling, physiochemical processing and/or storage prior to onsite discharge to sewer or off-site disposal and/or physical treatment of solids/sludges by solidification/ adsorption prior to off-site disposal	• Waste to be receipted, handled and stored within bunded hardstand areas to prevent ingress of uncontaminated surface water run-off; • Processing of wastes only to occur within a bunded hardstand area; • Physical treatment of liquid wastes by separation; • Chemical treatment of liquid wastes by coagulation/ flocculation; • Physical treatment of sludges by solidification/fixation using organic/inorganic binders/absorbents; • Waste must be stored, processed and/or consolidated in a manner that prevents incompatible wastes mixing; • Packaged/containerised waste to be stored on bunded hardstand areas; • No more than 100 tonnes of solid waste is permitted to be stored on the premises at any one time; • Storage volume not to exceed the capacity of onsite waste storage infrastructure, as specified in Table 1.
F100	Aqueous-based waste – inks/dyes		
F110	Aqueous-based waste – Resins		
F120	Solvent based – inks/dyes	Receipt, handling, storage and consolidation prior to offsite disposal	
F130	Solvent based – resins		
J100	Waste mineral oils	Receipt, handling, physiochemical processing and storage prior to onsite discharge to sewer or off-site disposal/recycling and/or physical treatment of solids/sludges by solidification/absorption prior to off-site disposal	
J120	Oily Water		
J130	Oily interceptor wastes		
J160	Waste tarry residues		
J170	Waste oil filters		
J180	Oil sludge		
L100	Car and truck wash waters		
L150	Industrial Wash Waters		

Waste code	Waste type	Process	Process requirements
N100	Containers or drums contaminated with residues of a controlled waste	Receipt, handling, physical treatment and storage prior to off-site disposal/recycling	
N120	Soils contaminated with a controlled waste		
N150	Fly Ash	Receipt, handling, storage and consolidation prior to offsite disposal	
N160	Encapsulated chemically fixed, solidified or polymerised controlled waste		
N190	Filter cake containing controlled waste		
N205	Industrial waste treatment plant residues		

7. Prior to the transfer of solids wastes for offsite disposal, the licence holder must analyse the wastes:

(a) to determine the relevant concentration and leachate acceptance criteria for contaminants of concern as specified in the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996* (as amended 2019), to ensure that wastes are sent to the correct landfill facility for disposal; or

(b) to determine the suitability for acceptance at other solid and/or liquid waste premises authorised for the acceptance of that waste type.

Labelling and waste description requirements

8. The licence holder must ensure that all wastes accepted in containerised drums, containers or bulk bags are:

(a) accompanied by a written description[1] of the contents and volume contained within each container;

(b) appropriately labelled[2,3] to match the written description required by sub-provision (a); and

(c) the written description required by sub-provision (a) must be made available to be produced to an inspector or the CEO as required.

Note 1: the written description must include details on the waste type and associated controlled waste code and must include (as an attachment) the associated safety data sheets (SDS) if the waste was derived from the use of potentially hazardous chemicals.

Note 2: labels must be legible and at least A5 size (114mm x 210mm).

Note 3: Additional labelling requirements may be required under the *Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007* (Western Australia) for wastes that are also considered dangerous goods.

Monitoring

9. The licence holder must undertake monitoring in Table 4 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 4: Waste monitoring

Input / Output	Parameter	Units	Frequency
All wastewaters, liquid and solid controlled wastes received on the premises	Waste types listed in Table 2	Litres/kL or kilograms/tonnes	Each load arriving at the premises
Water or liquid that has completed the treatment process and is removed from the premises for discharge to sewer			Each load leaving the premises
Oils, hydrocarbons or other liquids removed from the premises but not discharged to sewer			Each load leaving the premises
Sludge and solid wastes that are removed the premises			Each load leaving the premises
Incompatible and rejected wastes			Each load leaving or rejected from the premises

10. The licence holder must conduct a groundwater monitoring programme in accordance with the requirements specified in Schedule 2 and record the results of all monitoring activity conducted under that programme.

11. The licence holder must adhere to the field quality assurance and quality control procedures specified in Schedule 2 for the monitoring required by condition 10.

12. All sample analysis must be undertaken by laboratories with current NATA accreditation for the relevant parameters, unless otherwise specified in Schedule 2.

Record keeping

13. 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) any exceedance of any descriptive or numerical limit described in condition 3 of this licence;

(d) waste accepted onto and removed from the premises in accordance with condition 9 of this licence;

(e) conformational testing (certificates of analysis) and classification of treated solid wastes removed from the premises in accordance with condition ~~6 and~~ 7 of this licence;

(f) complaints received under condition 15 of this licence; and

(g) groundwater monitoring data obtained in accordance with condition 10 and Schedule 2 of this licence.

14. The books described in condition 13 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) be retained for at least 3 years from the date the books were made; and

(d) be available to be produced to an Inspector or the CEO.

15. The licence holder must record the number and details of any complaints received by the licence holder relating to its obligations under this licence and its compliance with Part V of the EP Act at the premises, and any action taken by the licence holder in response to the complaint. Details of complaints must include:

(a) an accurate record of the concerns or issues raised, for example a copy of any written complaint or a written note of any verbal complaints made;

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

(c) the date of the complaint; and

(d) the details and dates of the actions taken by the licence holder in response to the complaints.

16. The licence holder must comply with a department request, within 14 days from the date of the department request or such other period as agreed to by the Inspector or the CEO.

Reporting

17. 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 28 days after the end of that annual period, an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.

18. The licence holder must:

(a) prepare an environmental report that provides information in accordance with Table 5 for the preceding two annual periods, and

(b) submit the environmental report to the CEO by 28 September 2023 and biennially thereafter.

Table 5: Environmental reporting requirements

Condition	Requirement
N/A	a summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment or any incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken
Condition 9	details on waste monitoring of inputs and outputs across the annual period, including a summary of: (i) waste types and quantities (volume or tonnes) accepted onto the premises; (ii) wastes that were processed on the premises; (iii) wastes that were removed from the premises; and (iv) wastes that rejected from the premises in the reporting year.
Conditions 10, 11 and 12	A groundwater monitoring report demonstrating compliance with for the preceding annual period, and must include: (i) a clear statement of the scope of work carried out; (ii) a description of the field methodologies employed; (iii) a summary of the field and laboratory quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) program; (iv) copies of the field monitoring reports and field QA/QC documentation; (v) an assessment of reliability of field procedures and laboratory results; (vi) a tabulated summary of results, as well as raw data provided in an accompanying Microsoft Excel spreadsheet digital document/file (or a compatible equivalent digital document/file), with all results being clearly referenced to laboratory certificates of analysis; (vii) a diagram with aerial imagery overlay showing all monitoring locations and depicting groundwater level contours, flow direction and hydraulic gradient; (viii) an interpretative summary and assessment of the results against relevant assessment levels for water, as published in the Guideline Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites; and (ix) trend graphs to provide a graphical representation of historical results and to support the interpretive summary.
Condition 15	a summary of any complaints received

Specified works

19. The licence holder must:

(a) construct and/or install the infrastructure;

(b) in accordance with the corresponding design and construction / installation requirements;

(c) at the corresponding infrastructure location; and

(d) within the corresponding timeframe,

as set out in Table 6.

Table 6: Design and construction / installation requirements

	Infrastructure	Design and construction / installation requirements	Infrastructure location	Timeframe
1.	Channel drains	• Must be installed around the entire perimeter of the storage and unloading area; • Must be connected via underground pipes to a sealed concrete sump; and • Must have the capacity to contain the stormwater generated in a 1 in 20 (5 per cent) annual exceedance probability (AEP) 24 hour storm event.	As shown on Figure 2 labelled as “proposed bunding”	Works to be completed by 31 August 2024
2.	Concrete sumps	• Must be completely seal and be free of cracks and defects; • Must contain a pump with a float switch that is capable of pumping liquids via dedicated pipework to the first stage of the treatment plant; • The pump must have the ability to be turned off/on manually; and • Must have the capacity to contain the stormwater generated in a 1 in 20 (5 per cent) annual exceedance probability (AEP) 24 hour storm event.	As shown on Figure 2 labelled as “sealed sump”	Works to be completed by 31 August 2024

20. The licence holder must within 30 calendar days of an item of infrastructure or required by condition 19 being constructed and/or installed:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the requirements of condition 19; and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO an Environmental Compliance Report on that compliance.

21. The Environmental Compliance Report required by condition 20, must include as a minimum the following:

(a) certification by a suitably qualified civil engineer that the items of infrastructure or component(s) thereof, as specified in condition 19, have been constructed in accordance with the relevant requirements specified in condition 19;

(b) as constructed plans and a detailed site plan for each item of infrastructure or component of infrastructure specified in condition 19; and

(c) be signed by a person authorised to represent the licence holder and contains the printed name and position of that person.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 7 have the meanings defined.

Table 7: 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).
AHD	Australian Height Datum
Amendment Notice	means an amendment granted under s.59 of the EP Act in accordance with the procedure set out in s.59B of the EP Act.
annual period	a 12 month period commencing from 1 July until 30 June of the immediately following year.
AS/NZS 5667.11	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 Water quality - sampling - guidance on sampling groundwater.
Assessment of Site Contamination NEPM	means the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999.
Averaging Period	means the time over which a limit or target is measured or a monitoring result is obtained.
BGL	Below Ground Level
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
Compliance Report	means a report in a format approved by the CEO as presented by the licence holder or as specified by the CEO (guidelines and templates may be available on the Department's website).
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

Term	Definition
	Part V Division 3.
Department Request	means a request for books or other sources of information to be produced, made by an Inspector or the CEO to the licence holder in writing and sent to the licence holder's address for notifications, as described at the front of this licence, in relation to: (a) compliance with the EP Act or this licence; (b) the books or other sources of information maintained in accordance with this licence; or the books or other sources of information relating to emissions from the premises.
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Discharge pit	means the designated area for discharging liquid waste into the waste treatment process as depicted in the map of the treatment plant in Schedule 1.
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Environmental Harm	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)
Guideline: Assessment and management of contaminated sites	means the document titled *Assessment and management of contaminated sites, Contaminated sites guidelines* (Department of Environment Regulation, December 2014), as amended from time to time.
Hardstand	means a surface with a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ metres/second or less.
Impermeable	means a material that will not allow liquid to pass through it.
Implementation Agreement or Decision	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Inspector	means an inspector appointed by the CEO in accordance with s.88 of the EP Act.
Landfill Definitions	means the document titled 'Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996' published by the CEO of DWER and as amended from time to time.
Leachable Concentration	has the meaning as referenced in the Landfill Definitions; and refers to the Australian Standard Leaching Procedure for assessing the leachability of wastes, sediments and

Term	Definition
	contaminated soils.
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.
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.
Material Environmental Harm	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
NATA	means the (Australian) National Association of Testing Authorities.
Pollution	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
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.
Quarterly	means the 4 inclusive periods from 1 December to (in the following year) 28 February, 1 March to 31 May, 1 June to 31 August, 1 September to 30 November.
Reportable Event	means an exceedance above the target limit specified in Column 4 of Table 10, in Schedule 2.
Serious Environmental Harm	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Suitably qualified chemist	means a person who: (a) holds a Bachelor Degree in Chemistry; and (b) has a minimum of three years experience working in the field of chemistry and in a related waste management and/or chemical processing field.
SWL	Standing Water Level
Unreasonable Emission	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.
Waste Code	means the Waste Code assigned to a type of controlled waste for purposes of waste tracking and reporting as specified in the Department of Environment Regulation “Controlled Waste Category List” (July 2014), as amended from time to time.

Term	Definition
Wastewater Treatment Vessels	means any vessel or tank containment infrastructure associated with the treatment of wastewater.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The premises are shown in the map below (Prescribed premises boundary indicated by the pink line.

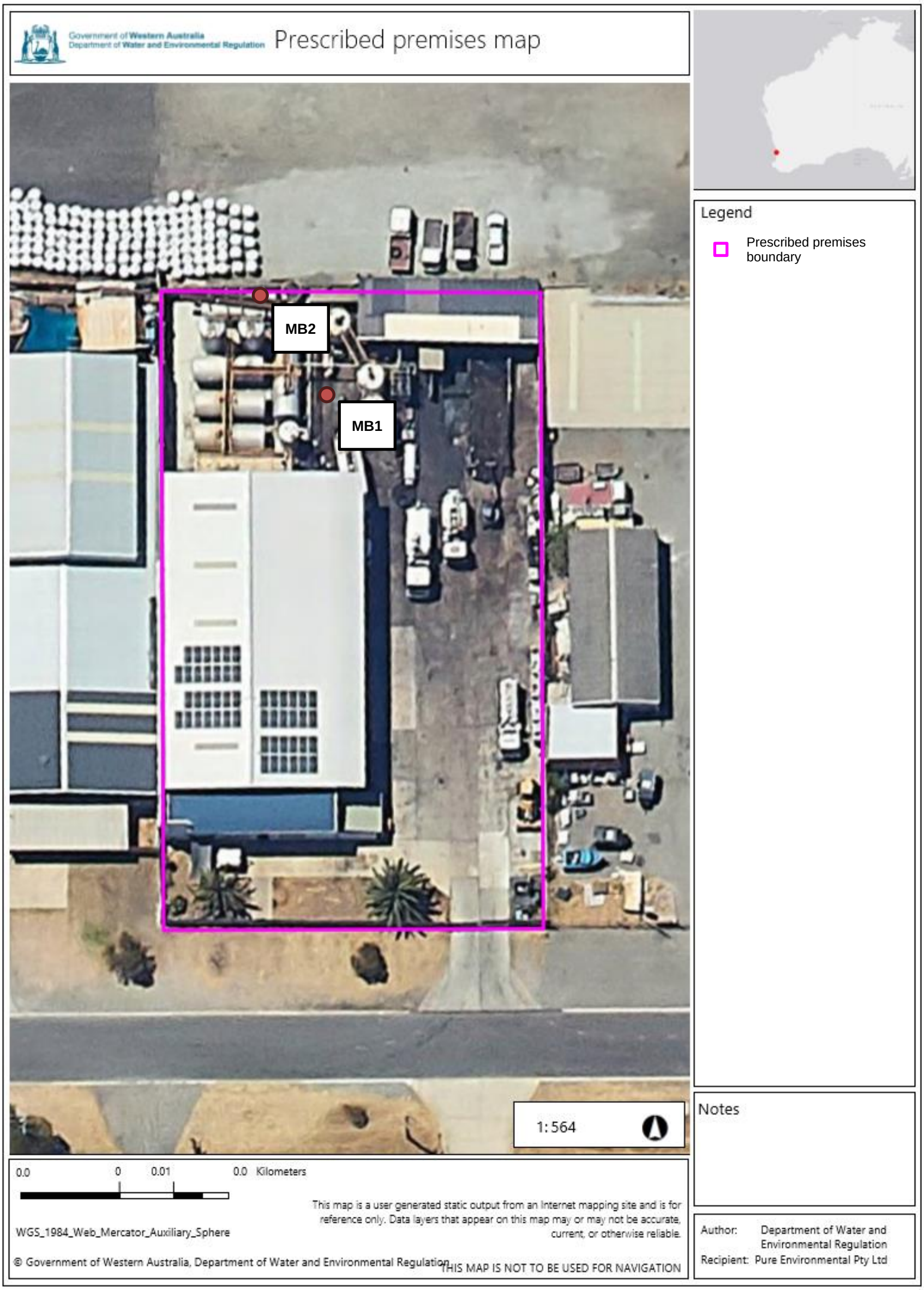

Figure 1: Prescribed premises boundary

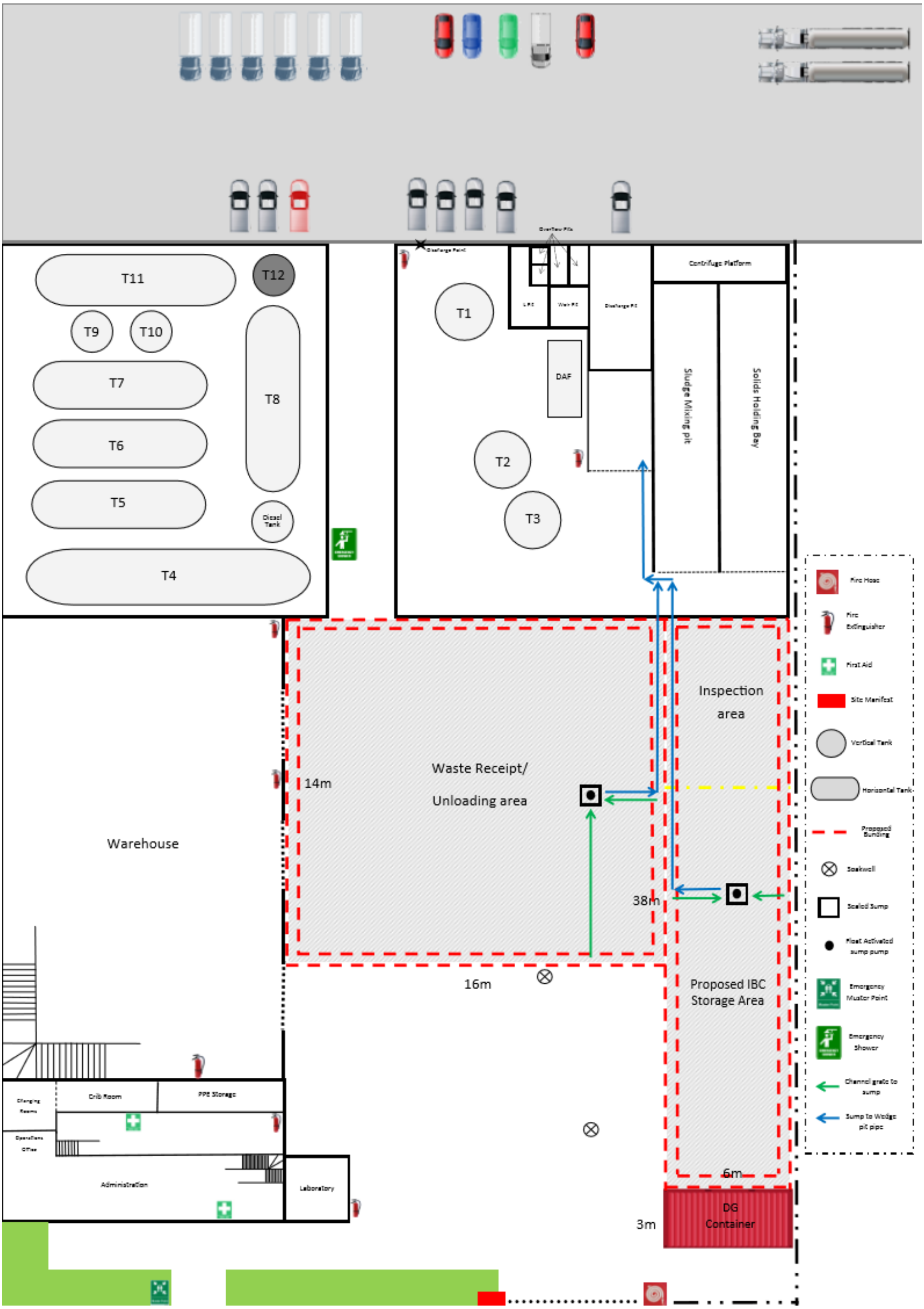

Figure 2: Prescribed premises layout

Schedule 2: Monitoring

The licence holder must monitor groundwater for concentrations of the identified parameters in accordance with Table 8.

Table 8: Groundwater monitoring of ambient concentrations

Location	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency	Method
MB1 and MB2, as depicted in Figure 1	Standing water level (SWL)[1]	m(AHD) and m(BGL)	Spot sample	Each six-monthly period[2]	AS/NZS 5667.11:1998
	pH[1]	pH units			
	Electrical conductivity	µS / cm			
	Major ions: sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, chloride, sulphate, bicarbonate	mg/L			
	Metals and metalloids: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, and zinc.	mg/L			
	Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (BTEX)	mg/L			
	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons (TRH)	mg/L			
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	mg/L			

Note 1: In-field non-NATA accredited analysis permitted.
Note 2: Six-monthly samples are to be undertaken at least 5 months apart

Field quality assurance and quality control procedures

The licence holder must adhere to the following field quality assurance and quality control procedures, as specified in Schedule B2 of the Assessment of Site Contamination NEPM, and must include as a minimum:

(d) decontamination procedures for the cleaning of tools and sampling equipment before sampling and between samples;

(e) field instrument calibration for instruments used on site;

(f) blind replicate samples and rinsate blanks must be collected in the field and sent to the primary laboratory to determine the precision of the field sampling and laboratory analytical program;

(g) completed field monitoring sheets / sampling logs for each sample collected, showing:

(i) time of collection;

(ii) location of collection;

(iii) initials of sampler;

(iv) sampling method;

(v) field analysis results for SWL, electrical conductivity and pH;

(vi) duplicate type / location (if relevant); and

(vii) site observations and weather conditions, and

(h) chain-of-custody documentation must be completed which details the following information:

(i) site identification;

(ii) the sampler;

(iii) nature of the sample;

(iv) collection time and date;

(v) analyses to be performed;

(vi) sample preservation method;

(vii) departure time from site;

(viii) dispatch courier(s); and

(ix) arrival time at the laboratory.