Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L9327/2022/2
Licence holder	First Shepherd Holdings Pty Ltd
ACN	681 428 179
Registered business address	Governor Macquarie Tower Level 40 1 Farrer Place SYDNEY NSW 2000
DWER file number	DER2022/000122 and INS-0002199
Duration	14/06/2022 to 14/06/2042
Date of issue	14/06/2022
Date of transfer	24/03/2025
Premises details	Nexus Recycling 8 Winchester Road BIBRA LAKE WA 6163 Legal description - Lot 82 on Deposited Plan 418427

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, ***Environmental Protection Regulations 1987***)	**Assessed production capacity**
Category 47 Scrap metal recovery: premises (other than premises within category 45) on which metal scrap is fragmented or melted, including premises on which lead acid batteries are reprocessed.	30,240 tonnes per annum

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 24 March 2025, by:

Digitally signed by
Koby Anderson
Date: 2025.03.24
12:59:34 +08'00'

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
03/04/2020	W6304/2019/1	Works approval granted
18/10/2021	W6304/2019/1	Works approval amended to incorporate time limited operations
14/06/2022	L9327/2022/1	Licence granted
24/03/2025	L9327/2022/2	Licence transferred from FTR Operations Pty Ltd to First Shepherd Holdings Pty Ltd trading as Nexus Recycling

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 premises infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 1 is maintained and operated in accordance with the operational requirement set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

Infrastructure	Operational requirements
Used lead acid battery reprocessing plant	• The plant is to be operated to receive and process up to 30 240 tonnes per annum of used lead acid batteries. • Reprocessing equipment is to be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and to be free of leaks and defects.
Warehouse	• Flooring is to be maintained to be free of leaks and defects and the concrete is to be maintained as impermeable. • Floor drain is to be maintained to be free of leaks and defects, to collect spills and discharges, and direct spills and discharges back into the reprocessing system. • Internal areas of the warehouse are to be wet cleaned daily and external areas are to be vacuumed daily.
Crusher (hammer mill)	• The plastic curtains, spray bars and air bags are to be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and to be free of leaks and defects. • The Mist Eliminator is to be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure negative pressure is maintained during operation and captures, collects and returns acid mist into the reprocessing system. • The fine mesh filter of the Mist Eliminator is to be maintained and replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. • The pressure gauge of the Mist Eliminator is to be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and to be free of leaks and defects.

Epoxy liner	• To be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to meet the chemical resistance level of dilute sulphuric acid.
	• Coverage of the liner must be maintained at a sufficient distance from the operational equipment to capture potential spillage by jetting.
	• To be maintained under the following equipment:
	  ○ ULAB storage area;
	  ○ Apron feeder;
	  ○ Crusher (hammer mill) & Shredder;
	  ○ Primary & Secondary screens;
	  ○ Lead metal classifying tank;
	  ○ Plastics classifying tank;
	  ○ Recirculation tank, surge tank and elutriator; and
	  ○ Slurry tank, clean acid tank, wastewater treatment plant area.

Infrastructure	Operational requirements
Laundry	• Washing machine filters are maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and to be free of leaks and defects. • Plumbing is maintained to be free of leaks and defects and to ensure all waste water from all washing machines is directed for disposal to the wastewater treatment system.
Stormwater drainage	• Maintained to ensure uncontaminated stormwater is directed off the Premises and into the stormwater system.

2. The licence holder must only allow waste to be accepted onto the Premises if:

(a) it is of a type listed in Table 2;

(b) the quantity accepted is below any limit listed in Table 2; and

(c) it meets any specification listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Waste acceptance

Waste	Waste Code	Quantity Limit
Used lead acid batteries	D221	30 240 tonnes per annum

3. The licence holder may only perform operational activities from 0700 to 1900 Monday to Saturday.

4. The licence holder must ensure the roller doors of the warehouse are closed during activities involving operation of the crusher (hammer mill).

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

Fire and emergency management

6. The licence holder must implement a Fire and Emergency Management Plan that is consistent with Australian Standard AS 3745. The plan must include, but is not limited to:

(a) notification procedures for fire and major spill incidents;

(b) how fires will be prevented, detected, responded to, suppressed, contained and controlled for all approved activities addressing all waste types and for all stages of the waste handling, sorting and storage process;

(c) in the event of a fire occurring at the premises, how impacts to the environment and human health will be mitigated;

(d) how staff will be trained in fire and emergency response on an ongoing, annual basis;

(e) details on the firefighting equipment in place and/or accessible at the premises and the fire response capabilities and responsibilities;

(f) how major spills will be responded to and contained for all approved activities addressing all potential waste types;

(g) a premises map displayed at the front of the premises depicting an after hours contact details, plus the location and layout of:

(i) fire hose reels, hydrants, sprinklers and isolation points;

(ii) electrical isolation points;

(iii) sub-surface drainage infrastructure, including details on flow direction and off-site discharge locations (if applicable);

(iv) system shutdown points; and

(v) fire response access points to the premises.

7. The licence holder must ensure the fire and emergency management requirements in Table 3 are complied with in the event of a fire.

Table 3: Fire and emergency management requirements

Management Requirement		**Fire and emergency management requirements**
1.	Fire suppression system	The fire suppression system must be connected to mains water supply, or alternatively have a minimum water supply and capacity that provides the maximum hydraulic demand for a minimum of four hours.
2.	Firewater containment	(a) Any firewater that is discharged at the premises must be contained within the areas that are covered by hardstand or low permeability surfaces. (b) The containment capacity for firewater must be calculated with the fire hydrant flow rates prescribed in Australian Standard AS 2419.1 and cumulatively the discharge densities prescribed in Australian Standard AS 2118.1 where automatic sprinklers are used: (i) for all fully-enclosed structures; and (ii) individually for each outside hardstand and low permeability catchment area. (c) The containment capacity for firewater, no less than the volumes calculated in Table 3, row 2(b), must be permanent or achieved automatically when the fire system is activated on the premises. (d) Where the premises stormwater management system is integrated as part of the containment capacity for firewater, relevant drains and discharge points that discharge off the premises must automatically close when the fire system is activated on the premises. (e) Bunding must be available to prevent fire water from entering other drains and discharge points. (f) Contingency arrangements must exist for the removal of firewater, in excess of the containment capacity, by a carrier licensed under the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*, to ensure firewater does not discharge to the environment.
3.	Spill management	(a) Spill kits are to be provided, be stocked and maintained; and (b) Adequate spill management practices are to be conducted on an as needs basis.
4.	Notifications[1]	Notifications must follow procedures outlined in the Fire and Emergency Management Plan required by condition 6.

Note 1: Notification requirements may include advising the Department of Fire and Emergency Services, Western Australian Police, Ambulance Services, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and neighbouring premises.

Monitoring

8. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring specified in Table 4.

Table 4: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Inputs/Outputs	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Used lead acid batteries	Volume	Tonnes	Per load	Each load entering the premises
Lead paste	Volume	Tonnes	Per load	Each load leaving the premises
Gypsum	Volume	Tonnes	Per load	
Any other waste and/or product outputs from the premises [1]	Volume	Tonnes	Per load	

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

9. The licence holder must undertake the air quality monitoring specified in Table 5.

Table 5: Air quality monitoring

Row	Monitoring location	Parameter[1]	Unit	Limit	Frequency	Averaging Period
1	Mist eliminator inlet pipe	Negative pressure	kPa (gauge)	N/A	Continuous	N/A
2	Mist eliminator outlet pipe (5)	H_2SO_4 [2]	mg/m^3	1.0	Quarterly	4 – 8 hours
3	Air sampler locations 1, 2, 3 and 4 (as depicted in Figure 1)	H_2SO_4 [2]	mg/m^3	1.0	Quarterly	4 – 8 hours

Note 1: in-field, non-NATA accredited analysis permitted.

Note 2: Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants (Safe Work Australia, 2019)

10. The licence holder must, as soon as a limit specified in row 2 within condition 9 is identified as being exceeded, immediately isolate and cease operating that section of the plant, investigate the source of the limit breach and rectify any issues, prior to recommencing operations.

11. The licence holder must, as soon as a limit specified in row 3 within condition 9 is identified as being exceeded, immediately isolate and cease operating the plant, investigate the source of the limit breach and rectify any issues, prior to recommencing operations.

12. The licence holder must ensure that monitoring is undertaken in each quarterly period such that there are at least 45 days in between the days on which samples are taken in successive quarters.

13. The licence holder must ensure that all monitoring equipment used on the Premises to comply with the conditions of this licence are calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

14. The licence holder must ensure that all laboratory samples collected under condition 9 are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters being measured unless indicated otherwise in the relevant table.

Records and reporting

15. 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.

16. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable books including the following records, information, reports, and data required by this licence:

    (a) any maintenance conducted in accordance with condition 1;

    (b) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 8 and 9;

    (c) any investigation outcomes and rectification works implemented in accordance with condition 10 and condition 11; and

    (d) complaints received under condition 15.

17. The books specified under condition 16 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.

18. 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 90 days after the end of that annual period an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.

19. The licence holder must:

    (a) prepare an environmental report that provides information from the preceding two annual periods, in accordance with the requirements set out in Table 6, and

    (b) submit the environmental report to the CEO by no later than 90 days after the end of the second annual period.

Table 6: Environmental Report

Condition	Requirement
Condition 8 Table 4	Monitoring of inputs and outputs
Condition 9 Table 5	Air quality monitoring

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).
annual period	a 12 month period commencing from 14 June until 13 June of the immediately following year.
Australian Standard AS 2118.1	means Standards Australia *AS 2118.1 Automatic fire sprinkler system Part 1 General systems.*
Australian Standard AS 2419.1	means Standards Australia *AS 2419.1 Fire hydrant installations Part 1: System design, installation and commissioning*.
Australian Standard AS 3745	means Standards Australia *AS 3745 Planning for emergencies in facilities.*
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
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)
firewater	means water that, in the event of a fire, has been used to extinguish a fire and all materials and combusting products dissolved or suspended within such water and includes other fire suppressant substances such as foams
H_2SO_4	Sulphuric acid

Term	Definition
kPa (gauge)	means kilopascal gauge pressure
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.
mg/m^3	means milligram per cubic meter
NATA	means the (Australian) National Association of Testing Authorities.
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.
ULAB	means used lead acid batteries.
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 and air quality monitoring locations are shown in the map below (Figure 1).

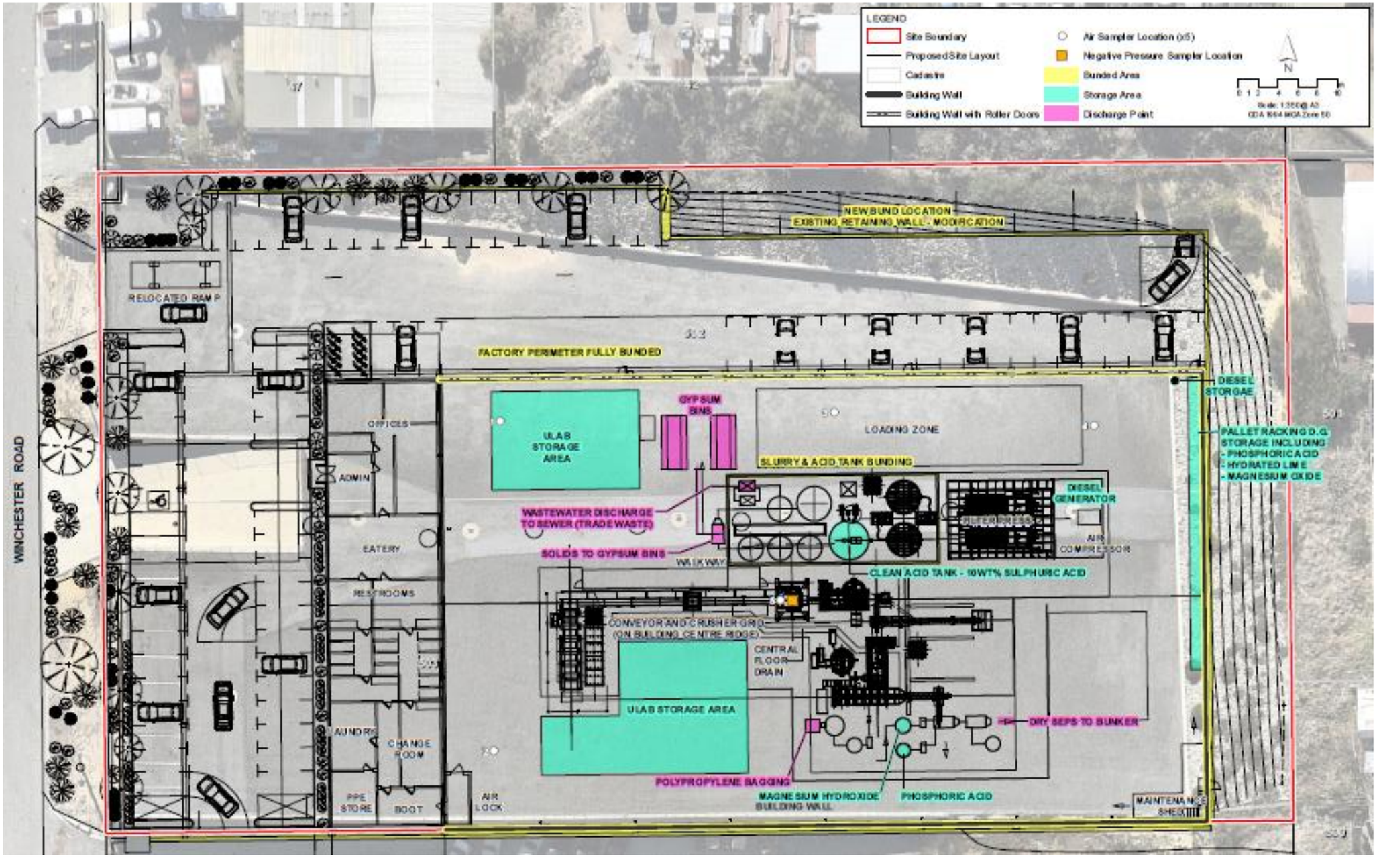

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises and air quality monitoring locations

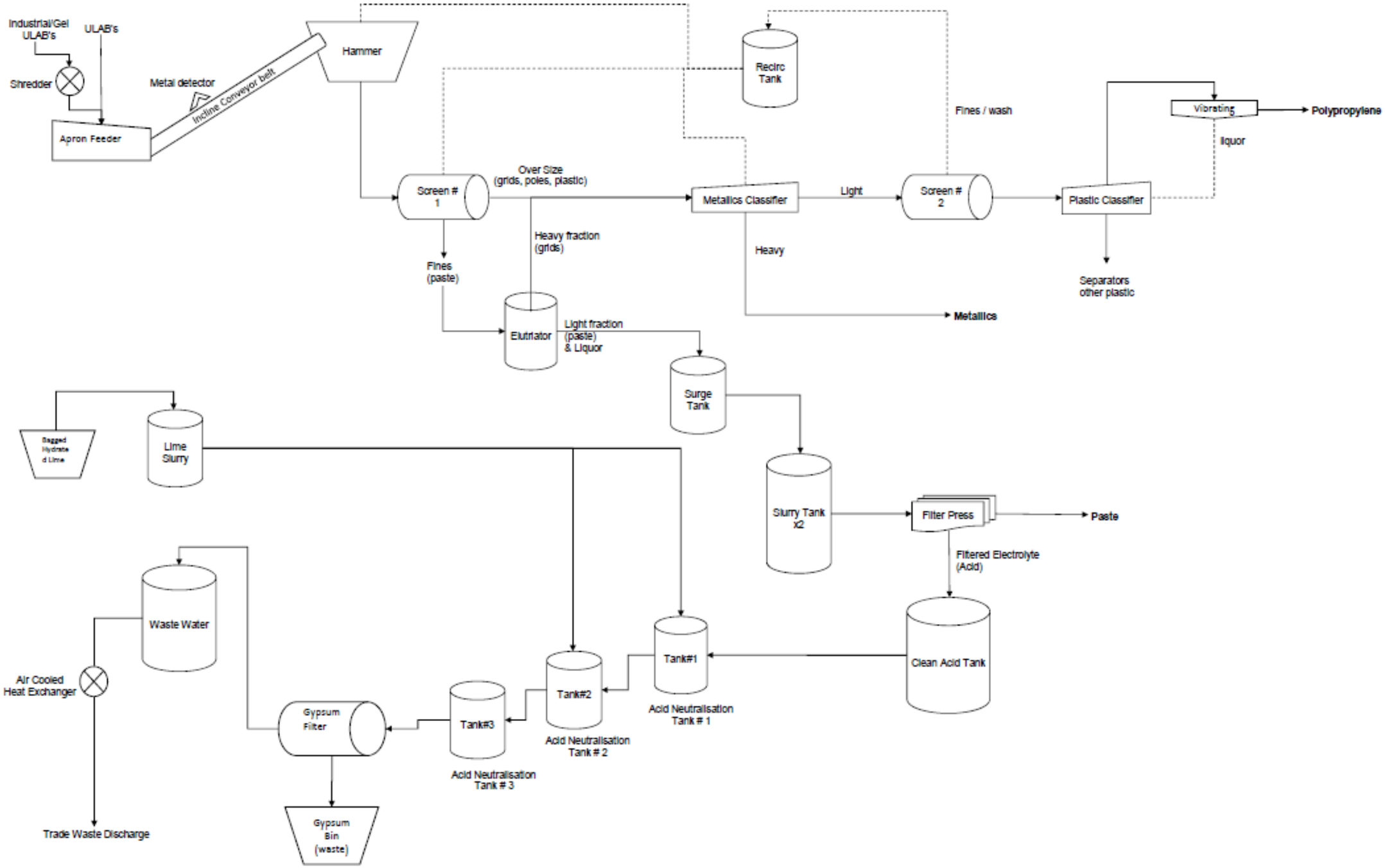

Figure 2: Process flow schematic