



Application for Works Approval

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

Works Approval Number	W6559/2021/1
Applicant	Shire of East Pilbara
File Number	DER2021/000260
Premises	Newman Refuse Site Legal description - Lot 129 on Deposited Plan 218264
Date of Report	03/02/2022
Decision	Works approval granted

Melissa Chamberlain
A/MANAGER WASTE INDUSTRIES
REGULATORY SERVICES

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

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1. Decision summary

This Decision Report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment and public health from emissions and discharges during the construction and operation of the Category 61 liquid waste ponds at the premises. As a result of this assessment, Works Approval W6559/2021/1 has been granted.

2. Scope of assessment

2.1 Regulatory framework

In completing the assessment documented in this Decision Report, the department has considered and given due regard to its Regulatory Framework and relevant policy documents which are available at <https://dwer.wa.gov.au/regulatory-documents>.

2.2 Application summary and overview of Premises

The Shire of East Pilbara (Applicant) operates the Newman Refuse Site located on Crown Reserve 44274, Newman under licence L7059/1997/12 which includes Category 64 (Class II unlined putrescible landfill site), Category 62 (solid waste depot) and Category 61 (liquid waste facility). The premises is approximately 1.3 km south of the town of Newman. The Shire has operated the landfill since 1979 and contracts East Pilbara Recycling for the daily management of the site. The landfill services the town population and surrounding mining camps.

On 4 May 2021 the Applicant submitted an application for a works approval to the department under section 54 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The application is to undertake works to refurbish the existing liquid waste ponds and to construct new liquid waste ponds at the premises, thereby creating two pond trains. This design will ensure liquid waste is treated to comply with the ANZECC treatment limits applicable to treated sewage effluent that is intended to be discharged to land, and current licence limits for pH. The design of the new system will increase the total treatment capacity of the facility up to 112 000 tonnes per annum, which is the maximum treatment throughput that can be achieved in the available land area whilst complying with the ANZECC treatment limits.

The two sedimentation ponds will be constructed from concrete to achieve a permeability of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/sec. All treatment ponds will be lined with a 2mm thick high density polyethylene (HDPE) liner to achieve a permeability of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/sec. The fabrication, supply and installation testing of the HDPE liner will be compliant with, but not limited to:

- ASTM D7007 Standard Practice for Ultrasonic Testing of Geomembranes
- ASTM 6365 Standard Practice for the Non-destructive Testing of Geomembrane Seams using the Spark Test

The two treatment pond trains will each consist of one anaerobic pond, one aerobic pond and two facultative ponds. Existing ponds will be de-sludged prior to works and geobags stored on the existing sludge drying bed, which will be retained. Testing and disposal will be in accordance with the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996* (as amended 2019).

The new liquid waste ponds will continue to accept septage wastes (K210) and grease trap wastes (K110) as currently licensed, and sewage wastes (K130) from the reticulated sewerage system during emergency events only. Treated wastewater will continue to be discharged via the existing pipeline and unlined channel to a defined water disposal area located south of the liquid waste ponds, which will evaporate and infiltrate. Stormwater will be managed by the existing cut off drain located to the western side of the liquid waste ponds on the western boundary of the premises.

Solar power will be installed to the north of the liquid waste ponds, to provide 120 kW of power.

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Solar power is not a prescribed activity. The existing self-bunded diesel generator currently provides 145 kW power, which will become the emergency power supply backup system. Power generation using diesel falls below the threshold levels for Category 52 and Category 84, so is not included in this application.

The eight existing monitoring bores at the premises will be retained and will continue to service the ambient groundwater monitoring requirements of the current licence. Bore MB2 will be retained in the current location, however the embankment wall of Facultative Pond B4 will be constructed around the bore.

Upon completion of the works, the Applicant has requested time limited operations for a period of 180 days to enable operation of the new liquid waste ponds while the existing licence is amended.

The premises relates to the category and assessed production capacity under Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations), as shown in Table 1 below and defined in Works Approval W6559/2021/1. The infrastructure and equipment relating to the premises category and any associated activities which the department has considered in line with *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) are outlined in Works Approval W6559/2021/1.

Table 1: Prescribed premises category and capacity

Prescribed premises category description	Current design capacity as defined by licence L7059/1997/12	Proposed 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.	32 000 tonnes per annual period	112 000 tonnes per annual period

2.3 Design criteria

Settled solids will be removed in the two sedimentation basins at the head of the treatment process. The sedimentation basins will be concrete and can operate in a standby arrangement to allow an estimated 3 monthly excavation of solids to landfill disposal; typically both sedimentation basins will be online.

The design of the treatment capacity was based on methodology outlined in Mara (2007) and von Sperling (2003). The upgrade and expansion of the pond system has a calculated maximum treatment capacity of 112,914 tonne/year, at an assumed liquid waste density of 1.05 tonne / kL liquid. The maximum treatment design capacity was calculated from maximum liquid waste volumes that could be treated using anaerobic, aerobic and facultative ponds to meet the ANZECC treatment limits applicable to treated sewage effluent that is intended to be discharged to land.

Treatment capacity is dependent on temperature, therefore greater inflows of 210 kL/day for each treatment train were modelled for warmer months (Nov – Mar), when wastewater treatment is optimal. Modelled inflows during colder months (June and July) were reduced to 50 kL/day.

The main parameters to the pond treatment capacity model design were Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen. For an average water quality of all influent loads accepted in a month, these will be the maximum loading limits (Table 2).

Table 2: Liquid waste pond influent design targets

Parameter	Unit	Design Limit
Oil & grease	mg/L	-
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH – sum)	mg/L	-
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	1,000
Total Nitrogen (TN)	mg/L	300
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	350
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	-
Total Phosphorus (TP)	mg/L	60
Ammonia	mg/L	-
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	-
pH		5.0 - 8.5

The current DWER License L7059/1997/12, has a treated effluent quality limit for pH of 6.5 - 9. The water quality discharge limits for treated sewage effluent discharged to land within the *Australian Guidelines for Sewerage Systems, Effluent Management* (ANZECC, 1997) was applied to the design of the liquid waste ponds, to achieve a level of discharge parameters as outlined in Table 3 below. To achieve the maximum treatment capacity, lime dosing occurs at the inlet pipes to the anaerobic ponds. The lime dosing will target a pH of 8.5 for optimum nutrient removal within effluent quality limits.

Table 3: Liquid waste pond discharge limits for discharge to land (ANZECC 1997)

Parameter	Unit	ANZECC Limits
Oil & grease	mg/L	10
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH – sum)	mg/L	-
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	30
Total Nitrogen (TN)	mg/L	50
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	-
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	-
Total Phosphorus (TP)	mg/L	12
Ammonia	mg/L	-
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	40
pH		6.5 – 8.5

2.4 Water Balance Modelling

A water balance model was completed to determine the maximum effluent volumes that would be produced from the facility, incorporating the following parameters:

- Maximum treatment inflow of 112,914 tonnes per year;
- Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) mean monthly rainfall data collected from Newman Airport (station No. 007176); and
- BoM mean monthly evaporation data collected from Telfer Airport (station No. 013030).

A maximum discharge volume of 80,165 kL/year is anticipated, with monthly fluctuations as shown in Figure 1. Disposal of the treated wastewater will continue in accordance with the current Licence conditions, to be via the existing outlet drain system and to discharge to land to an area south of the ponds, to evaporate or infiltrate.

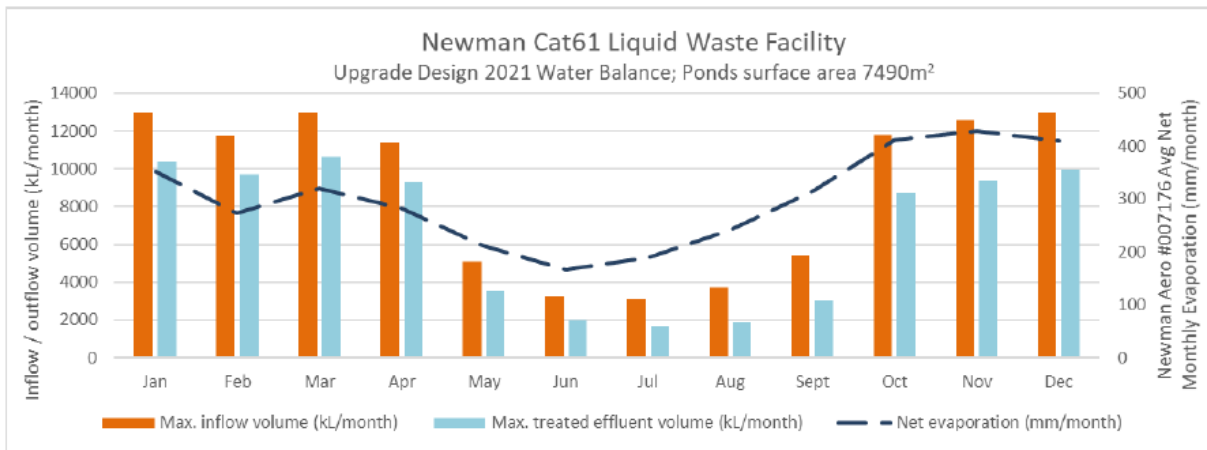


Figure 1: Water balance model



Figure 2: Location of groundwater monitoring bores

3. Risk assessment

The department assesses the risks of emissions from prescribed premises and identifies the potential source, pathway and impact to receptors in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020).

To establish a Risk Event there must be an emission, a receptor which may be exposed to that emission through an identified actual or likely pathway, and a potential adverse effect to the receptor from exposure to that emission.

3.1 Source-pathways and receptors

3.1.1 Emissions and controls

The key emissions and associated actual or likely pathway during premises construction and operation which have been considered in this Decision Report are detailed in Table 4 below. Table 4 also details the proposed control measures the applicant has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 4: Proposed applicant controls

Source Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Construction			
Construction of infrastructure	Dust	Air / wind dispersion	Site selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nearest sensitive receptor is the town of Newman located 1.3 km north of the premises.
	Noise	Air / wind dispersion	
Modification of existing ponds Construction of new ponds and infrastructure	Odour	Air / wind dispersion	
	Spills of untreated and treated wastewater	Overland flow Subsurface leaching	Decommissioning and construction works are planned in a manner that will allow the ponds to be taken offline and modified on a sequential basis. Sludge will be tested and disposed of in accordance with the <i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996</i> . The original ponds are clay lined. This liner will not be decommissioned and removed until all untreated and treated wastewater and sludge are removed from the ponds.
	Spills of hydrocarbons from vehicles and equipment	Direct discharge to land	There will be no onsite fuel storage. Refueling activities are planned to occur via mobile refueling trucks on a concrete hardstand pad, with spill response kits available.

Source Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Operation			
Treatment of liquid waste	Odour	Air / wind dispersion	Site selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nearest sensitive receptor is the town of Newman located 1.3 km north of the premises.
	Seepage of untreated sewage and treated wastewater from ponds	Overland flow Subsurface seepage	The two sedimentation ponds will be constructed from concrete to achieve a permeability of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/sec, and all treatment ponds will be lined with a HDPE liner to achieve a permeability of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/sec.
	Overtopping of ponds with treated and untreated wastewater	Overland flow Subsurface seepage	The sedimentation ponds will be constructed to provide a freeboard of 450 mm. All treatment pond embankments will be constructed to provide a freeboard of 400 mm, and to varying embankment slopes of 1:2, 1:2.5 or 1:3.
	Contamination of stormwater	Overland flow Subsurface seepage	The existing stormwater cut off drain located to the western side of the liquid waste ponds, on the western boundary of the premises, serves as a cut-off drain to the hillside catchment. The drain joins to the same effluent discharge channel, south of the ponds for disposal to land.
Onsite operational equipment	Spills of hydrocarbons from equipment	Overland flow Subsurface seepage	There is an existing bunded fuel storage tank located at the premises, however it is not intended for use. The Applicant intends on constructing a solar power system at the premises to provide all power needs, with a self-bunded generator for emergency backup use. Refueling of the generator is planned to occur via mobile refueling trucks with spill response kits available. Given the limited use of the generator, refueling is likely to be low volumes.
Disposal of treated liquid wastewater to land	Treated wastewater containing contaminants not fit for purpose (e.g. nutrients)	Overland flow Subsurface seepage	The new pond system has been designed to meet the ANZECC treatment limits applicable to treated sewage effluent that is intended to be discharged to land.

3.1.2 Receptors

In accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020), the Delegated Officer has excluded employees, visitors and contractors of the applicant's from its assessment. Protection of these parties often involves different exposure risks and prevention strategies, and is provided for under other state legislation.

Table 5 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon or emission and discharges from the prescribed premises (*Guideline: Environmental Siting* (DWER 2020)).

Table 5: Sensitive human receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Human receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Town of Newman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3 km north of premises boundary. <p>The Delegated Officer considers this an adequate separation distance to prevent impacts to sensitive residential receptors. Residential receptors are not considered receptors under this assessment.</p>
Environmental receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Newman Drinking Water Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 1 zone adjacent to, and covering the north-western and north-eastern corners of the premises Priority 3 zone 160 m north of the premises boundary. <p>The proposed works do not occur upon lands classified as Priority 1, therefore the Delegated Officer considers there are no implications with incompatible land uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The depth to groundwater at the premises is between 6.1 m and 11.5 meters below ground level.
Ethel Gorge aquifer stygobiont community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endangered ecological community located within 5 km of the premises boundary. <p>The main threats to the stygobiont community include dewatering and salinisation of the aquifer that supports the community. The Delegated Officer considers this an adequate separation distance to prevent impacts to the stygobiont community. In addition dewatering and salinization activities are not occurring at the premises. Stygobiont receptors are not considered receptors under this assessment.</p>
Fortescue River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 km south-east of the premises boundary. <p>The Delegated Officer considers this an adequate separation distance to prevent overland flow impacting surface waters of the Fortescue River. The Fortescue River is not considered a receptor under this assessment.</p>
Minor non-perennial watercourses that feed into Fortescue River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 m south-west of the premises boundary. 400 m south-east of the premises boundary.
Threatened fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Macroderma gigas</i> (ghost bat) located 1.7 km west of the premises boundary. <i>Pseudomys chapmani</i> (western pebble-mound mouse, ngadji) located 2 km west of the premises boundary. <p>The Delegated Officer considers this an adequate separation distance to prevent impacts to threatened fauna. Threatened fauna are not considered a receptor under this assessment.</p>

3.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) for each identified emission source and takes into account potential source-pathway and receptor linkages as identified in Section 3.1. Where linkages are in-complete they have not been considered further in the risk assessment.

Where the applicant has proposed mitigation measures/controls (as detailed in Section 3.1), these have been considered when determining the final risk rating. Where the Delegated Officer considers the applicant's proposed controls to be critical to maintaining an acceptable level of risk, these will be incorporated into the works approval as regulatory controls.

Additional regulatory controls may be imposed where the applicant's controls are not deemed sufficient. Where this is the case the need for additional controls will be documented and justified in Table 6.

Works Approval W6559/2021/1 that accompanies this Decision Report authorises construction only. The conditions in the issued Works Approval, as outlined in Table 6 have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

A licence is required to authorise emissions associated with the ongoing operation of the premises. A risk assessment for the operational phase has been included in this Decision Report, however licence conditions will not be finalised until the department assesses the licence application.

Table 6: Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the premises during construction, commissioning and operation

Risk Event					Risk rating ¹ C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions ² of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Applicant controls				
Construction								
Construction of infrastructure	Dust	Air / wind dispersion Impacting amenity	None	See Section 3.1	No receptor present		The Delegated Officer considers there is no foreseeable risk from dust given the distance to sensitive receptors. No further risk assessment is required.	
	Noise	Air / wind dispersion Impacting amenity	None	See Section 3.1	No receptor present		The Delegated Officer considers there is no foreseeable risk from noise given the distance to sensitive receptors. No further risk assessment is required.	
Modification of existing ponds and construction of new ponds and infrastructure	Odour	Air / wind dispersion Impacting amenity	None	See Section 3.1	No receptor present		The Delegated Officer considers there is no foreseeable risk from odour given the distance to sensitive receptors. No further risk assessment is required.	
	Desludging leachate and spills of untreated and treated wastewater	Overland flow Impacting surface water quality	Minor watercourses	See Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Possible Low Risk	Yes	Conditions 1 - 4	<p>Refurbishment of the existing ponds poses a level of risk of spills outside the containment system.</p> <p>The Delegated Officer considers that the staged approach for construction is only likely to result in minor spills which may be managed through construction environmental management procedures.</p> <p>In addition, any discharges may be subject to the provisions of the <i>Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004</i>.</p>

Risk Event					Risk rating ¹ C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions ² of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Applicant controls				
	Spills of hydrocarbons from vehicles and equipment	Direct discharge to land Impacting surface water quality	Minor watercourses	See Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely Low Risk	Yes	N/A	The Delegated Officer considers that the minor use of hydrocarbons and the Applicant's proposed controls pose a low risk of spills occurring. No regulatory controls are required. Discharges of hydrocarbons may also be subject to the provisions of the <i>Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004</i> .
Operation								
Treatment of liquid waste	Odour	Air / wind dispersion Impacting amenity	None	See Section 3.1	No receptor present			The Delegated Officer considers there is no foreseeable risk from odour given the distance to sensitive receptors. No further risk assessment is required.
	Seepage of untreated sewage and treated wastewater from ponds	Subsurface seepage Impacting soil and groundwater quality	Newman Drinking Water Reserve	See Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely Medium Risk	Yes	Conditions 1, 5 – 6, 9 – 10, 15 – 21, 22 – 23, 25 – 26	The Delegated Officer considers that the Applicant's proposed use of a concrete liner for the sedimentation ponds and HDPE liners for all treatment ponds will ensure a reduced likelihood of seepage occurring. Regulatory controls relating to construction quality assurance after construction is complete and maintenance of the infrastructure during time limited operations have been applied to the Works Approval and will apply to the Licence in due course. This will ensure the ponds are constructed and operated as intended, and thereby mitigating risk to receptors. Ambient groundwater monitoring conditions on the original Licence require sampling from eight existing bores at the Premises. These conditions have been mirrored on the Works Approval to occur during time limited operations, to monitor potential impacts to groundwater.

Risk Event					Risk rating ¹ C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions ² of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Applicant controls				
	Overtopping of ponds with treated and untreated wastewater	Overland flow Impacting surface water quality	Minor watercourses	See Section 3.1	C = Minor L = Unlikely Medium Risk	Yes	Conditions 1, 5 – 6, 9 – 13, 19, 22 – 23, 25 – 26	<p>The Delegated Officer considers that the Applicant's proposed design parameters and construction works will ensure a reduced likelihood of overtopping of ponds.</p> <p>Regulatory controls relating to construction quality assurance after construction is complete and maintenance of the infrastructure during time limited operations have been applied to the Works Approval and will apply to the Licence in due course. This will ensure the ponds are constructed and operated as intended, and thereby mitigating risks to receptors.</p> <p>Ambient groundwater monitoring conditions on the original Licence require sampling from eight existing bores at the Premises. These conditions have been mirrored on the works approval to occur during time limited operations, to monitor potential impacts to groundwater.</p>
	Contamination of stormwater	Overland flow Impacting surface water quality	Minor watercourses	See Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely Low Risk	Yes	N/A	<p>The Delegated Officer considers that the existing stormwater infrastructure proposed to be retained on the Premises by the Applicant is sufficient to minimise the risk of contamination of stormwater.</p> <p>Existing regulatory controls on the current Licence require management of stormwater so that contamination does not occur. As this Licence remains in force, no additional regulatory controls are required on the Works Approval.</p>
Onsite operational equipment	Spills of hydrocarbons from equipment	Overland flow Impacting soil and groundwater quality	Minor watercourses	See Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely Low Risk	Yes	N/A	<p>The Delegated Officer considers that the minor use of hydrocarbons proposed by the Applicant pose a low risk of spills occurring. No regulatory controls are required.</p> <p>Discharges of hydrocarbons may also be subject to the provisions of the <i>Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004</i>.</p>

Risk Event					Risk rating ¹ C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions ² of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Source Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Applicant controls				
Discharge of treated liquid wastewater to land	Treated wastewater containing contaminants not fit for purpose (e.g. nutrients)	Overland flow Impacting surface water quality Subsurface seepage Impacting soil and groundwater quality	Minor watercourses	See Section 3.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely Low Risk	Yes	Conditions 14, 15 – 18, 20 – 21, 22 – 23, 25 – 26	The Delegated Officer considers that the treatment processing system meeting the ANZECC limits for discharges to land during operation of the system poses a low risk to surface and groundwater sources. Ambient groundwater monitoring conditions on the original Licence require sampling from eight existing bores at the Premises. Monitoring of emissions to land on the original Licence require sampling of discharges from the final treatment pond. These conditions have been mirrored on the Works Approval to occur during time limited operations, to monitor potential impacts to surface and groundwater sources

Note 1: Consequence ratings, likelihood ratings and risk descriptions are detailed in the *Guideline: Risk Assessments (DWER 2020)*.

Note 2: Proposed applicant controls are depicted by standard text. **bold and underline text** depicts additional regulatory controls imposed by department.

4. Consultation

Table 7 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 7: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Application advertised on the department's website and the West Australian (26/07/2021)	None.	N/A
Applicant was provided with draft documents (13/01/2022)	The applicant confirmed on 27/01/2022 that there are no comments and to waive the remaining comment period (DWERDT555072).	Noted.

5. Conclusion

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

References

1. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2016, *Guidance Statement: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
2. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. DWER 2020, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.

Appendix 1: Application validation summary

SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY						
Application type						
Works approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Licence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant works approval number:		None	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Has the works approval been complied with?			Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Has time limited operations under the works approval demonstrated acceptable operations?			Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Environmental Compliance Report / Critical Containment Infrastructure Report submitted?			Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Date Report received:				
Renewal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Current licence number:				
Amendment to works approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	Current works approval number:				
Amendment to licence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Current licence number:				
		Relevant works approval number:		N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Registration	<input type="checkbox"/>	Current works approval number:		None	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Date application received	4 May 2021					
Applicant and Premises details						
Applicant name/s (full legal name/s)	Shire of East Pilbara					
Premises name	Windell Refuse Site					
Premises location	Lot 129 on Plan 218264 Crown Reserve 44274					
Local Government Authority	Shire of East Pilbara					
Application documents						
HPCM file reference number:	DWERDT447644; A2014533					
Key application documents (additional to application form):	Supporting document – Proposed Activities Supporting plans Aerial map Cost calculator and fee estimate					

Scope of application/assessment			
Summary of proposed activities or changes to existing operations.	Works approval Refurbishment of existing liquid waste ponds and construction of new ponds to create two trains. Current licence is approved for 32 000 tpa for existing ponds.		
Category number/s (activities that cause the premises to become prescribed premises)			
Table 1: Prescribed premises categories			
Prescribed premises category and description	Proposed production or design capacity	Proposed changes to the production or design capacity (amendments only)	
Category 61 Liquid waste facility: premises on which liquid waste produced on other premises (other than sewerage waste) is stored, reprocessed, treated or irrigated.	112 000 tonnes per year		
Legislative context and other approvals			
Has the applicant referred, or do they intend to refer, their proposal to the EPA under Part IV of the EP Act as a significant proposal?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Does the applicant hold any existing Part IV Ministerial Statements relevant to the application?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Has the proposal been referred and/or assessed under the EPBC Act?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Has the applicant demonstrated occupancy (proof of occupier status)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Public authority	
Has the applicant obtained all relevant planning approvals?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing EP Act clearing permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No clearing is proposed.	
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing CAWS Act clearing licence in relation to this proposal?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No clearing is proposed.	
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing RIWI Act licence or permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Licence / permit not required.	
Does the proposal involve a discharge of waste into a designated area (as defined in section 57 of the EP Act)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

<p>Is the Premises situated in a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Name: Newman Drinking Water Reserve Priority: P1 Are the proposed activities/ landuse compatible with the PDWSA (refer to WQPN 25)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> North eastern corner of premises is located over PDWSA, however ponds are located to the western side which is not above PDWSA</p>	<p>Water</p>
<p>Is the Premises subject to any other Acts or subsidiary regulations (e.g. <i>Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004, Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, State Agreement Act xxxx</i>)</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>Is the Premises within an Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) Area?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>Is the Premises subject to any EPP requirements?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>Is the Premises a known or suspected contaminated site under the <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i>?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		