Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Decision Report

Application for Licence

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

Licence Number	L3094/2025/1
Applicant	ICD Superalloys Australia Pty Ltd
ACN	675 181 987
Application number	APP-0030780
Premises	Canning Vale Facility Warehouse B, 204-208 Bannister Road CANNING VALE WA 6155 Legal description - Part of Lot 165 on Plan 13436 Certificate of Title Volume 1589 Folio 88 As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 2 on the Licence
Date of report	6 January 2026
Decision	Licence granted

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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 operation of the premises.

The delegated officer has granted licence L3094/2025/1.

This decision report will remain on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's (the department) website for future reference and will act as a record of the delegated officer's decision making.

2. Scope of assessment

2.1 Regulatory framework

In conducting this assessment, the delegated officer has considered and given due regard to the regulatory framework of the department and relevant policy documents which are available at *https://dwer.wa.gov.au/regulatory-documents*.

2.2 Application summary and overview of premises

Works Approval W6968/2024/1 is held by ICD Superalloys Australia Pty Ltd (the applicant) for the Canning Vale Facility (the Premises), located at Warehouse B, 204-208 Bannister Road, Canning Vale. Following the submission of an Environmental Compliance Report, on 24 September 2025 the Department determined that compliance with the Works Approval has been demonstrated.

On 20 August 2025 the applicant applied for a licence under section 57 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The application is for the operation of a Category 47 and 61A facility to process revert metals (i.e. scrap metal from other manufacturing processes that can be remelted and sent back into production) including:

- Pure metals (e.g. cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, and titanium)
- Alloys and revert (e.g. nickel, tungsten, cobalt)
- Ferro alloys (e.g. ferro molybdenum, ferro tungsten and ferro titanium)
- Rare earth metals (cerium, yttrium and lanthanum)

The premises relates to the categories and the assessed production capacity under Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations) which are defined in licence L3094/2025/1 and in Table 1 below. The infrastructure and equipment relating to the premises category and any associated activities which the delegated officer has considered in line with *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) are outlined in licence L3094/2025/1.

Table 1: Proposed premises design capacities

Prescribed premises category description	Proposed design 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.	18,800 tonnes per year
Category 61A: premises (other than premises within category 67A) on which solid waste produced on other premises is stored, reprocessed, treated or discharged onto land.	18,800 tonnes per year

The application includes the operation of the following, which were constructed under W6968/2024/1:

- Plasma cutting station
- Shot blasting booth
- Metals turning shredder
- Rotajet metals turnings wash plant

Description of operations

Processing and storage zones for each waste stream are specified in Figure 2 within the licence and a full list of site infrastructure and equipment used in the recycling process for all Premises activities is included in the licence.

The following information has been summarised from the application:

The scrap metals will be received in various containers such as drums, IBCs and bulk bags in the goods-in areas (as shown on Figure 2 of the licence) where it will be inspected and designated for processing. Depending on the type and nature of material, the various metals will be subject to the following activities

- Bulking up of material only (i.e. no further processing needed).
- Cutting into smaller pieces at a plasma-cutting station installed with local exhaust ventilation (LEV) with filter and external exhaust to the environment.
- Consolidation of larger items using cutting shears (240 t and 260 t) and baler.
- Cleaning and preparation of items by shotblasting in a chamber installed and operated in accordance with the *Environmental Protection (Abrasive Blasting) Regulations 1998* and incorporating a ventilation and dust extraction system prior to external discharge to the environment; and
- Swarf material will be prepared in a shredder to reduce material volume, and the metal turnings wash plant used to wash off any contaminants (e.g., oil and grease).

The Rotajet metal turnings wash plant is comprised of 3 main sections (wash, rinse and dry_ with an in-feed hopper on the front end and a bagging-off station for the out-feed.

Washing Screw

The in-feed material (swarf) is loaded into the twin screw feed hopper. This is connected to a screw conveyor that controls both the speed and amount of material loaded into the wash line. The feed hopper ensures consistent throughput and uniform production feed.

From the feed hopper, the swarf is transported into the washing screw which targets all internal and external surfaces of the swarf. The swarf is submerged into a heated bath of environmentally friendly wash chemicals, that ensures every internal and external surface of the swarf cut turnings encounters the wash solution and contamination and oils can be targeted, even from fine ridges.

The wash solution is heated and recirculated into the cycle from the wash tank. The wash solution is also pumped to the overhead spray bars where it is impinged through the high flow knife jets directly onto the materials surface. The solution flows down the screw and drains out to the vibro sieve where the liquid is filtered through a 300-micron screen to remove any fines and solid picked up through the swarf. This is fed back into the wash tank. Used wash water will be drained to IBCs and temporarily stored on-site before removal to an appropriately licensed facility for treatment and disposal.

From the wash screw the swarf is transferred onto the linear vibrating deck where fines are separated through the screen. The step also dewaters the material to prevent any cross contamination from the wash liquor stand and the rinse stage.

Rinse

The rinse stage uses the same configuration as the wash. This stage uses water only to rinse the turning of any remaining residue, effluent or wash. Using the Rotajet again, the rinse screw will submerge, impinge and back flow the water for a thorough rinse process.

The screw then leads onto the second vibrating sieve where the swarf is transferred across the screen to be dewatered, and fines filtered again. This stage reduces the moisture on the surface of the cut in preparation for the subsequent drying stage. This step ensures less energy is needed to dry and that the drying stage will be more effective.

Dry

Rotajet uses a hot air blower to create an airflow down the screw that dries the surface of the swarf. As the swarf is constantly transferred up the screw, all surfaces of the swarf are in contact with the hot air and by the time it exits the screw, the material is completely dry.

The final stage of the line is the bagging station where bulk bags or drums are used to collect the clean and dry swarf. All consolidated and processed material will be stored in containers (bulk bags, drums and IBCs) in the goods out area before being removed off-site by truck for further processing (e.g., remelting).

Figure 1: Basic structure of the Rotajet swarf washing line

3. Risk assessment

The delegated officer 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 pathways during premises operation which have been considered in this decision report are detailed in Table 2 below. The control measures the applicant has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary are also detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Proposed applicant controls

Sources	Emission	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Operation			
Ball chamber mill and extraction and filtration system (internal vent). Plasma-cutting station extraction and filtration system (external roof stack). Metal turnings wash plant extraction units (three external roof stacks).	Dust and fumes	Air / windborne pathway	External roads and yards and internal floors are constructed of concrete or sealed with bitumen. All processing activities undertaken within the enclosed warehouse. Plasma-cutting bay installed with local exhaust ventilation, including filter, vented at roof level. Ball chamber mill operated in accordance with *Environmental Protection (Abrasive Blasting) Regulations 1998*, including a mechanical ventilation and dust extraction system which is operated so that: • no visible dust escapes from the blasting chamber; • all air from the blasting chamber passes through the ventilation and dust extraction system before being discharged into the environment; and • air discharged into the environment does not contain any visible dust or more than 50 mg/m^3. Metal turnings wash plant vents at high level (roof stacks). Good housekeeping services

Sources	Emission	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
			maintained within the warehouse.
Delivery and storage of material Operation of processing equipment (plasma cutting, shotblasting, shears, baler, wash plant and shredder), Operation of mobile equipment and vehicles	Noise and vibration	Air/windborne pathway	Operational hours limited to day period only (Monday to Saturday 0700-1900). All processing activities will be carried out inside the warehouse. Non-tonal reversing beepers will be used on mobile handling plant (e.g., forklifts). Equipment maintained in good working order. Noise validation monitoring was carried out during time limited operations under the works approval.
Uncontrolled waste metal fires	Smoke (particulates and noxious gases)	Air/windborne pathway	Fire water tanks and sprinkler system in warehouse. Fire extinguishers and blankets in warehouse. Isolation valves on drain points within warehouse. Fire alarm system connected to emergency services. Implementation of fire and emergency management procedures.
Fire debris and washwater	Firefighting activities in the event of an uncontrolled waste metal fire	Overland flow to stormwater infrastructure and infiltration to groundwater	
Metal turnings wash plant	Spills or leaks of wash water	Contamination of stormwater, direct discharge to land	Only environmentally safe cleaning solutions will be used. All processing activities will be carried out in the building with sealed concrete floors and concrete panel walls (below steel cladding). The wash water recirculation system will minimise volume of water stored in wash tank and need for change out of wash water. Regular inspection of wash plant for leaks and over-spray will be carried out. Used wash water will be stored in IBCs on temporary/mobile secondary containment (e.g. spill pallets).

3.1.2 Receptors

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

Potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon, or emissions and discharges from the prescribed premises are identified in Table 3, in accordance with the *Guideline: Environmental siting* (DWER 2020).

Table 3: Sensitive human and environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity

Human receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Residential Premises	640 m north-west of the premises boundary 1000 m south of the premises boundary
Industrial premises	Immediately adjacent to the premises
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Underlying groundwater (non-potable purposes) Perth Groundwater Area - Proclaimed Groundwater Area Aquifers: • Perth – Superficial Swan • Perth – Yaragadee North • Perth - Leederville	Premises is situated within the Perth Groundwater Area Depth to groundwater is approximately between 4.05 and 4.7 mBGL (Perth Groundwater Map) with groundwater flow to the west. One existing licenced groundwater drawpoint (GWL163705), extracting from Superficial Swan aquifer, is approximately 300m south-west of the premises boundary.
Geomorphic Wetlands (Multiple Use) (DBCA-019)	1000 m south of the prescribed premises
Bush Forever	Bush Forever Site 388 is approximately 1,430 m south southwest of the premises boundary Bush Forever Site 456 is approximately 2,700 east of the premises boundary
Threatened Ecological Communities	Buffer areas for occurrences of Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community are approximately 220 m north, 480 m south and 1,600 m east of the premises boundary.

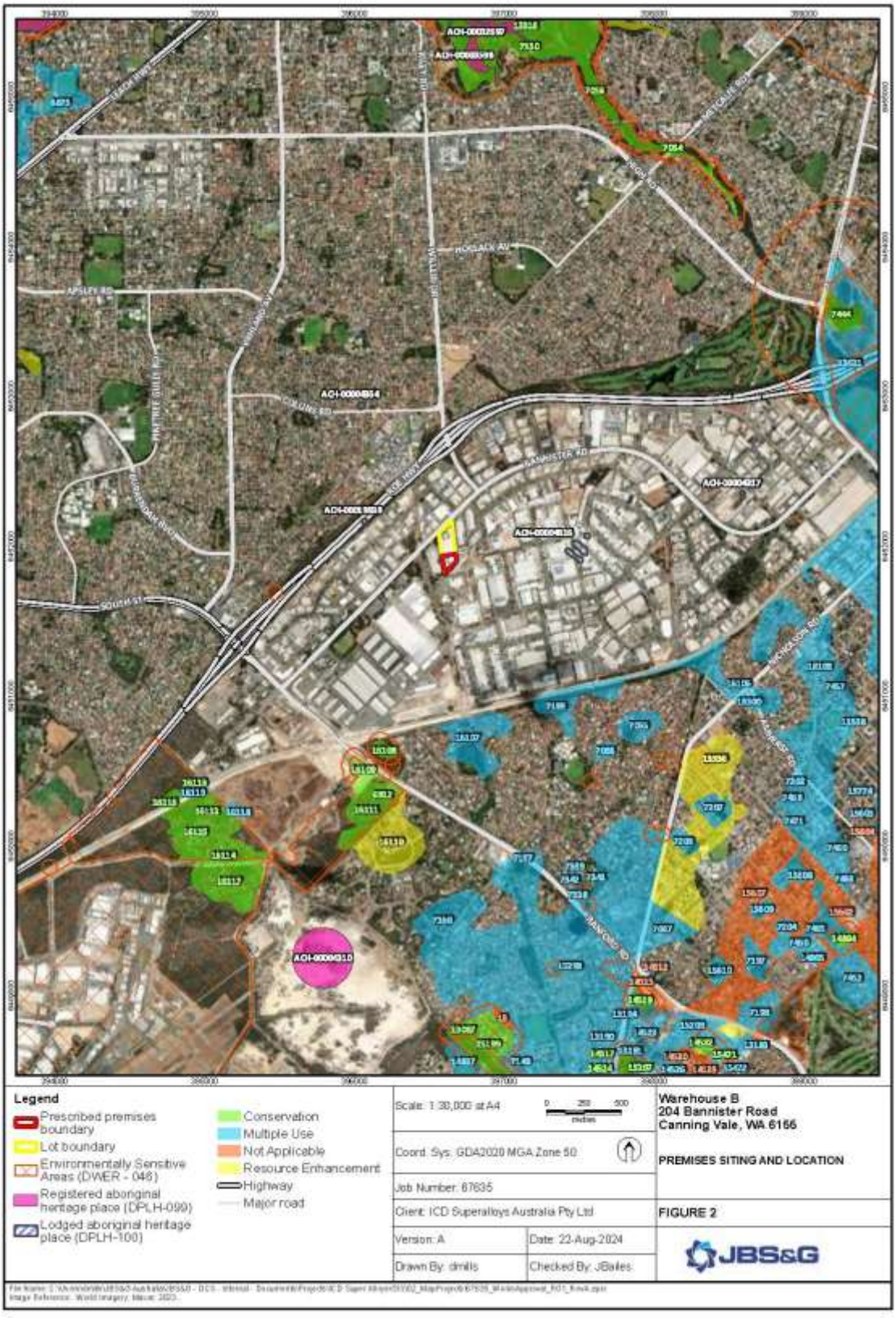

Figure 2 - Sensitive receptors

3.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) for each identified emission source and considers 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 licence 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 4.

Licence L3094/2025/1 that accompanies this decision report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the premises.

The conditions in the issued licence, as outlined in Table 4. have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

Table 4: Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the premises during operation

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions [2] of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Sources / activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Applicant controls**				
Operation of shredder, cutting shears, shot blasting and other equipment Traffic movements and deliveries Sorting and load preparation	Dust	Air / windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	Residences within 640 m of premises Immediately adjacent industrial premises	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Possible **Medium Risk**	Y	**Conditions 1 - 6, 13, 14**	The applicant's proposed controls and infrastructure are considered sufficient to mitigate dust emissions and can be adequately regulated by the general provisions of the EP Act. Key design controls have been specified in the licence as regulatory requirements.
Operation of shredder, cutting shears, shot blasting and other equipment Traffic movements and deliveries Sorting and load preparation	Noise	Air / windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	Residences within 640 m of premises Immediately adjacent industrial premises	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = possible **Medium Risk**	N	**Conditions 1-7, 13- 17**	Noise verification monitoring conducted as required by the works approvals has verified that the noise levels from operations can comply with *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* at the Premises boundary. Key design controls have been specified in the licence as regulatory requirements.
Plasma cutting operation Stockpiling of metal	Fire, including smoke and debris	Air / windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	Residences within 640 m of premises Immediately adjacent industrial premises Bush Forever and TEC occurrences within 220 m of Premises	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Severe L = Unlikely **High Risk**	Y	**Conditions 1-5, 8. 9, 11-17**	A fire prevention and management plan will sufficiently reduce the risks of impacts of fire and can be regulated through conditions in the works approval and the license. Key design controls have been specified in the licence as regulatory requirements.
Fire (Abnormal operations)	Potentially contaminated stormwater/firefighting water	Overland flow and subsurface seepage causing impacts on human health, soil and groundwater quality	Immediately adjacent industrial premises. Wetlands approximately 1000 m south of the premises boundary, on the edge of general industry zone. Underlying groundwater 4 – 4.7 mbgl	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	**Conditions 1-5, 8. 9, 11-17**	The applicant's proposed controls and infrastructure are generally considered sufficient to manage fire risk and mitigate emissions from contaminated firewater and stormwater. Key design controls have been specified in the licence as regulatory requirements. The emergency preparedness plan provided by the applicant does not refer to AS 3745, therefore condition 11 requires the plan to be updated accordingly and submitted to the CEO within 4 months.
Washwater spills and leaks	Contaminated washwater/stormwater	Overland flow and subsurface seepage causing impacts on human health, soil and groundwater quality	Immediately adjacent industrial premises. Wetlands approximately 1000 m south of the premises boundary, on the edge of general industry zone. Underlying groundwater 4 – 4.7 mbgl.	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	Y	**Conditions 1,4, 8-10**	The applicant's proposed controls and infrastructure are considered sufficient to mitigate emissions from washwater spills and leaks and prevent contamination of stormwater. Key design controls have been specified in the licence as regulatory requirements.

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 the department.

4. Consultation

Table 5 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 5: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Application advertised on the department's website on 16 October 2025 and in The West Australian on 20 October 2025.	**One submission was received:** Summarised comments & recommendations: 1. No quantitative data on filter efficiency or maintenance; fugitive dust risk from unsealed traffic areas. Quantitative dust-control performance data recommended. 2. No cumulative assessment for delivery truck noise, suggest modelling traffic noise contribution for residential receptors (~600 m NW). 3. No information provided detailing the receiving treatment facility, spill risk assessment, and sewer capacity analysis. A comprehensive spill-contingency plan and hydraulic analysis are required. 4. No details on storage duration or segregation of hazardous residues. Waste-audit protocol with tracking and periodic reporting to DWER recommended.	1. Dust has been considered in the risk assessment (Table 4), and key design controls have been specified in the licence as regulatory requirements (Conditions 1 - 6, 13, 14) to mitigate dust emissions, and can be adequately regulated by the general provisions of the EP Act. 2. Noise emissions have been considered in the risk assessment (Table 4). Noise verification monitoring conducted as required by the works approvals has verified that the noise levels from operations can comply with *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* at the Premises boundary. Key design controls have been specified in the licence as regulatory requirements (Conditions 1-7, 13-17) and can be adequately *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*. 3. Wasteway, spills and stormwater management have been considered in the risk assessment (Table 4). Key design controls have been specified in the licence as regulatory requirements (Conditions 1,4, 8-10), including that used washwater must be stored on spill pallets before being removed to appropriately licensed facility for treatment and disposal. 4. Solid waste handling, including fire risk, auditing and reporting has been considered in the risk assessment (Table 4). Key design controls have been specified in the licence as regulatory requirements. (Conditions 1-5, 8. 9, 11-17).

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
	5. No baseline ecological survey. Suggest conducting survey within 500 m buffer for threatened species. 6. Heritage impact assessment recommended regarding one lodged site ~700 m east 7. Estimate carbon footprint estimate and energy-reduction measures recommended.	The transportation of controlled waste on roads in Western Australia is regulated under the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*. 5 & 6 . Potential biodiversity and heritage receptors have been identified (Table 3) and impacts from noise, dust and fire have been considered in the risk assessment (Table 3). The Premises is an existing cleared site in an established industrial zoned area and has received planning approval, which has also already considered potential biodiversity and heritage impacts. A baseline biodiversity survey or heritage impact assessment is not considered necessary. 7. Carbon footprint estimates and strategies for energy efficiency are beyond the remit of the EP Act's Part V licencing process.
City of Canning advised of proposal on 15 October 2025	No response received	n/a
Applicant was provided with draft documents on 11 December 2025.	In relation to Condition 1 (Table 1), Row 1 (Warehouse), Operational requirements: The external yard area has a gradient of at least 1% to direct rainwater to the stormwater drainage system. No wash water or chemicals are stored in the external yard area. The internal warehouse floor (where wash water [maximum 12,000 L as per Table 3 of the licence] and chemicals are stored) has a flat concrete floor and is maintained to contain any spills within the building. If a spill occurs (maximum storage in one container is 1,000L), it will be contained in the building and recovered using absorbent material of wet vacuum as required by Condition 8 of the licence. The applicant requests that the operational requirements are changed as follows:	Condition 1 operational requirements amended for clarification to ensure that any spills will be contained within the warehouse.

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
	Hardstand must be: i. Maintained to have a permeability of less than $1x10^{-9}$ m/s ii. Maintained free of leaks and defects iii. Maintained to ~~have a minimum 1% drainage gradient to ensure free drainage to sump~~ **ensure that any spills are contained within the building**. ~~iv. Sumps must be maintained, free of liquids and obstructions to permit full capacity.~~	

5. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this decision report, the delegated officer has determined that a licence 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) (2015) *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
2. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2020a) *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2020b) *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia