



Application for Licence Amendment

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

Licence Number	L6859/1987/12
Licence Holder	Ausvision Rural Services Pty Ltd
ACN	106 075 763
File Number	DER2015/000044-1~2
Premises	Narrogin Farm (Narrogin Prime Lamb) 394 Narrakine Road South DUMBERNING WA 6312 Legal description – Lot 566 on Deposited Plan 409391 Certificate of Title Volume 3932 Folio 557
Date of Report	29 February 2021
Decision	Revised licence granted

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1. Decision summary

This Amendment Report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment and public health from proposed changes to the emissions and discharges during the operation of the Premises. As a result of this assessment, Revised Licence L6859/1987/12 has been granted.

The Revised Licence issued because of this amendment, supersedes the Licence previously granted in relation to the Premises. Through the revision of this licence, DWER has taken the opportunity to update to the new format licence with reporting conditions being transferred, but not reassessed. A conditions map detailing conditions that have been transferred to the Revised Licence without reassessment is outlined in section 8, Table 9 along with conditions that have been included on the Revised Licence because of this amendment.

2. Scope of assessment

Regulatory framework

In completing the assessment documented in this Amendment 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/one-stop-shop> under Industry Regulation - Regulatory documents.

Application summary and overview of Premises

2.1.1 Application background

Licence L6859/1987/12 is held by Ausvision Rural Services Pty Ltd (licence holder) for Narrogin Prime Lamb (the premises), located at 394 Narrakine Road South, DUMBERNING, WA 6312.

Works Approval W6276/2019/1 was granted on 17 October 2019 for conversion of the existing piggery infrastructure to a sheep holding facility. Works Approval W6276/2018/1 assessed the premises for time limited operations with a maximum throughput of 50,000 animals per year and a capacity of 10,000 animals at any one time. A compliance certificate and environmental compliance report was received on 13 July 2020 which outlined infrastructure and equipment installations/modifications undertaken on the premises to convert the premises to a Category 55 livestock holding facility. The new infrastructure built within the works approval consisted of a contaminated stormwater system and was accepted by DWER as being compliant with the works approval on 20 July 2020 (A1915134).

2.1.2 Application summary

On 30 July 2020, the licence holder submitted an application to amend Licence L6859/1987/12 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The following amendments are being sought:

- Change to the operations of the premises from an intensive piggery (Category 2), to a

holding yard (Category 55) with a throughput of up to 75,000 sheep per year (6,000 sheep at any one time).

- Removal of existing piggery shed infrastructure (see section 2.1.4 for further detail).
- Decommissioning and partial removal of the piggery wastewater treatment system infrastructure (see section 2.1.4 for further detail).
- Decommissioning of piggery feed manufacturing infrastructure (except the silos), (see section 2.1.4 for further detail).
- Once-off spreading of pond sludge (removed from the existing piggery wastewater ponds) over onsite pasture (see section 2.1.4 for further detail).

No new infrastructure is proposed to be constructed by the licence holder as part of this licence amendment.

Table 1 below outlines the category and throughput changes.

Table 1: Category and throughput changes

Category	Works Approval W6276/2018/1 Time limited operations assessment	Assessed throughput capacity (this application)
55	50,000 animals (sheep) per annual period	75,000 animals (sheep) per annual period and not more than 6,000 animals (sheep) at any time

2.1.3 Overview of Operation and infrastructure

The licence holder intends to use the premises as a sheep holding facility for Hillside Meat Processors in Narrogin, which is licensed under L8613/2011/2 and owned and operated by the licence holder. Animals (sheep and lambs) will be held at the premises for up to seven days before dispatch to the slaughter facility. The animals will be off loaded from trucks and herded through the outdoor drafting yards prior to being allocated to roofed dome shelters that provide food, water, and protection from weather. The dome shelters have a concrete base and lined with saw dust. The dome shelters and drafting yards are cleaned monthly. Manure and sawdust is removed from the dome shelters and drafting yards, and immediately loaded onto vehicles for removal offsite. No manure and/or sawdust are stored or composted on-site.

The drafting yards are used for offloading sheep until they have been allocated to a dome shelter and prior to loading onto trucks for transport to the abattoir. The drafting yards have 300mm of in-situ compact clay and will not be used for the permanent holding of sheep i.e. sheep will not be held for longer than 24 hours in duration. Thus, it is expected that loading rates of manure on the drafting yards will be minimal.

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) have determined that the maximum stocking density for sheep holding facilities is 2 adult sheep per metre square (0.5m²). The proposed stocking density for the holding facility is 6,000 animals (sheep or lambs) at any one time and calculates out to a stocking rate of 0.506m² per adult sheep (3,036m²/6,000).

Manure contaminated stormwater from the dome shelters and outdoor drafting yards is gravity fed to an existing earth cut off drain (1.2m wide, 0.25m deep) that is gravity fed into an earth drainage channel (3m wide, 0.25m deep) which then gravity flows into a stormwater pond (6,300m³). This is known as the contaminated stormwater drainage system. Natural topography and bunding around the drafting pens and drainage channel prevent clean stormwater from entering the manure contaminated stormwater drainage system.

The sheep holding facility infrastructure, as it relates to category 55, is detailed in Table 2. The information in Table 2 has been provided by the licence holder.

Table 2: Sheep holding facility (category 55) infrastructure (from licence holder)

	Site infrastructure	Infrastructure location
1.	<p>Dome shelters with concrete bases and bunded walls on two sides used to house sheep and lambs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15x covered and concreted dome shelters, each: 22m*9.2m (total of 3,036m²) • 8x covered and concreted storage shelters, each: 22m*9.2m • 1x covered and concreted drafting facility shelter: 29*12.5m • 1x covered and concreted loading shelter: 29m*12.5m 	<p>As depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 1. Labelled as:</p> <p>Feed domes</p> <p>Storage dome</p> <p>Drafting dome</p> <p>Loading dome</p>
2.	<p>Outside drafting yard on 300mm in-situ compacted clay:</p>	<p>As depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 1. Labelled as:</p> <p>Outside drafting yards</p>
3.	<p>Silos for storage of purchased animal feed (pellets)</p>	<p>As depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 2. Labelled as:</p> <p>Feed silos</p>
4.	<p>In situ soil burial pits.</p>	<p>As depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 2. Labelled as:</p> <p>Burial area</p>
5.	<p>Contaminated stormwater drainage (to manage stormwater contaminated with manure and sediment from the drafting yards), consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insitu soil cut off drain, maximum width 1.2m, 0.25m deep, 1.23% gradient • Insitu soil drainage channel, maximum width 3m, 0.25 deep, 2.40% gradient • Insitu soil contaminated stormwater pond, top area 1,800m², bottom area 728m², 5m deep, total volume 6,320m³, spillway crest elevation 258mAHD 	<p>As depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 2. Labelled as:</p> <p>Cut off drain</p> <p>Drainage channel</p> <p>Stormwater dam 1</p>

2.1.4 Decommissioning of Infrastructure

The licence holder has provided the following details on the decommissioning of existing infrastructure related to previous intensive piggery (Category 2) operations.

- Nine conventional pig sheds labelled as old piggery sheds in Figure 2, will be demolished within 5 years of the issue of the Licence and not used within the current operation.
- The wastewater treatment system comprising of the drainage channels (that connect the conventional flushing sump to the settling tanks), concrete sump and concrete settling tanks will be filled with sand within 12 months of the issue of the Licence.
- The vertical screen that separated solids from the wastewater before discharging into the wastewater treatment ponds (as part of the previous intensive piggery operations) will be removed within 3 months from the issue of the Licence.
- The wastewater recycling tank that was used for cleaning and flushing as part of the previous intensive piggery operations will be disconnected from the drainage system

within three months of the issue of the Licence but will be disposed offsite.

- The feed manufacturing plant will not operate, no infrastructure has been proposed to be removed; however, the silos will remain and be used to store purchased livestock pellets.
- The 5 disused piggery wastewater treatment ponds will be allowed to evaporate all liquid that remains from previous seasonal rainfall capture and /or wastewater treatment before being used for the storage of clean water for dust suppression purposes.
- All sludge or dried solid waste contained within the 5 existing piggery wastewater ponds will be removed and spread onto pasture within the premise's boundary. The following details have been provided by the licence holder:
 - Ponds will be removed of all sludge or dried material within two years from the issue of the Licence.
 - Livestock will not have access to the spreading areas.
 - Spreading will be conducted with heavy machinery.
 - The ponds' existing clay liners will remain and be checked for cracks, with repairs carried out as required.
 - Ponds will be filled with uncontaminated stormwater to control dust when loading and unloading the sheep from vehicles on hot and /or dry days.

The licence holder has not provided details of spreading rates, sludge nutrient levels, nor where the sludge will be spread within the Premises. The licence holder has provided sampling and analysis criteria (see Table 3) that will use this to assess the sludge to determine its suitability for spreading on the premises or disposing to land fill.

The licence holder is proposing to take 10 evenly spread sub samples from each pond (total of 50 samples) and have them analysed and assessed to determine if the sludge is viable for pasture spreading or disposal to land fill. If metal levels are analysed above the criteria levels as detailed within Table 3 the licence holder will take the sludge to a landfill facility.

Table 3 Licence holders parameters and criteria for analysis for spreading or disposal to landfill of old piggery wastewater pond sludge.

Parameter	Units	Licence holder	
		Spreading Criteria (¹ ANZECC Guidelines Vol.3) mg/kg	Spreading Criteria (² WQPN 22 Risk category C) kg/ha
Total nitrogen (TN)	mg/kg		300
Total Phosphorus (TP)			50
Arsenic		<10	
Cadmium		<0.12	
Copper		<28	
Lead		<18	
Mercury		<0.03	
Molybdenum		<1	
Nickel		<17	
Selenium		<0.5	

¹ANZECC 2000, Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality, Volume 3, Primary Industries (Chapter 9)

²WQPN 22 (2008) Irrigation with nutrient rich wastewater, Department of Water. Category C based on fine grained soils with a PBI > 100 (loams and peats) with 500m of surface water with eutrophication risk.

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 *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments* (DER 2017).

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.

Source-pathways and receptors

3.1.1 Emissions and controls

The actual or likely pathway of key emissions and their controls during decommissioning of existing piggery infrastructure has been outlined in Table 4. The proposed operational increase in throughput from 50,000 (as assessed under the works approval) to 75,000 animals per year has been considered in this Amendment Report and is detailed in Table 4 below. Table 4 also provides the control measures proposed by the licence holder to assist in controlling emissions.

Table 4: Licence holder emission controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Operation: Increase from 50,000 to 75,000 sheep.			
Dust	Livestock held in the dome shelters and outdoor drafting yards.	Air/windborne pathway	Animals housed within dome shelters that have a roof and two side walls with a concrete base. Gravel roads are watered during periods of

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
	Vehicle movements		<p>extreme heat and during periods of no rainfall and during offloading and loading of animals or transferring of animals from the drafting yards to the shelters.</p> <p>Dust suppression water is stored within two tanks and fed by water from scheme water line.</p> <p>One truck mounted 500L water tank and trailer mounted 1200L tank for dust suppression spraying. The two water carts are fitted with pumps to service a handheld hose or six metre spray boom.</p>
Noise	Livestock and vehicle activity	Air/windborne pathway	<p>Machinery / trucks limited to operate during daylight hours.</p> <p>All vehicle movements are associated with livestock checks, feed truck movements, unloading and loading of livestock and manure removal that may result in 16 to 33 vehicle movements a week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two light vehicle movements daily for livestock checks • Feed trucks twice a week • Truck loading and unloading livestock to occur every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday. With 3 to 4 trucks movement on each of these days. <p>Six-wheel tip truck and a telehandler for manure removal a minimum of once a month.</p>
Odour	<p>Manure from livestock in both dome shelters and outdoor drafting yards.</p> <p>Deceased livestock</p>	Air/windborne pathway	<p>Manure within shelters and drafting pens are cleaned out and removed directly from site every month.</p> <p>No manure is stockpiled or composted on site.</p> <p>Carcasses removed from shelters or drafting yards daily.</p> <p>Carcasses covered (buried) with 300mm of soil within 2 hours of death.</p>
Nutrient rich leachate from manure contaminated stormwater and carcass burial	<p>Stormwater contaminated with manure and sediment (nutrient) from livestock holding and from the burial of deceased animals.</p> <p>Overtopping of drains and</p>	Seepage to soils, groundwater and surface water bodies	<p>Domes have roofs that divert rainfall from the concrete hardstand areas.</p> <p>All solid materials (manure and spent sawdust) is transported off site immediately and not composted or stored on the premises.</p> <p>Manure contaminated stormwater runoff from dome shelters and outdoor drafting yards is directed to the contaminated stormwater drainage system from graded floors and bunds.</p> <p>Contaminated stormwater system consists of</p>

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
	sedimentation pond		<p>graded cut off drains and bunding to direct all leachate generated from the outdoor holding yards and dome shelters to the contaminated stormwater channels and pond.</p> <p>Contaminated stormwater system is inspected once a month and after large stormwater events to remove any blockages (manure). Manure is cleaned out and removed immediately from site.</p> <p>Bunds and natural topography are inspected after large rainfall events and breached that allow clean and contaminated stormwater to mix are repaired.</p> <p>The stormwater pond has been designed to have a 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) of overflowing in rainfall events of 120 minutes or more.</p> <p>Burial pits are dug into in-situ soil.</p> <p>Burial pits when full are capped and levelled with 500mm of in-situ clay, monitored for subsidence, recapped with in-situ clay and covered with topsoil.</p>
Decommissioning: Removal of sludge and dry material from existing ponds			
Odour	Sludge from cleaned out WWTP ponds spread onto land.	Air/windborne pathway	No odour controls.
Direct discharge of high nutrient sludge to land	Sludge from WWTP ponds spread onto lands.	Seepage to soils, groundwater, and surface water bodies	<p>Sampling and analysis criteria for the spreading of sludge onto land or land fill, see section 2.2.3.</p> <p>Sludge will be spread only if it is under the metals criteria outlined in Table 3.</p>

3.1.2 Receptors

Table 5 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted because of activities upon or emissions and discharges from the prescribed activity (Guidance Statement: Environmental Siting (DER 2016)).

Table 5: Sensitive human and environmental receptors and distance from prescribed activity (excluding licence holder's residence)

Human receptors	Distance from prescribed activity
Residential Premises	Closest being 1.1km north of the activity
Narrogin townsite	3.7 km north northeast of the activity
S factor calculations for residential premises	<p>Maximum standard sheep units 20,467 for 1.1km distance.</p> <p>Minimum separation distance for 6,000 standard sheep units is 0.596km. See section 3.1.4 for calculations.</p>
Environmental receptors	Distance from prescribed activity

Surface water lines, minor non perennial water courses of the Arthur River	Closest surface water line is 440m south of the activity and adjacent to the anaerobic ponds
The area surrounding the Premises is part of the Arthur River sub-catchment (Blackwood Catchment)	Entire Premises
<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> Groundwater	Unproclaimed groundwater area in the Karri Groundwater area, Karri subarea, Combined-Fractured rock aquifers.
Six monitoring bores onsite	Groundwater from six monitoring bores onsite indicate groundwater ranges from 1.6mbgl to 9.9mbgl.

3.1.3 Soil

The soils within the Premises are the Dellyanine 2 Subsystem – consisting of hillslopes and hillcrests with mainly grey sandy duplex soils and significant areas of grey shallow sandy duplex and moderately deep sandy gravels.

The soils have high infiltration capacity and have low microbial purification ability. (DPIRD 2020 Natural Resource Information) <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/>.

The licence holder has not provided verification of soil type on the premises and the depth of layers within the likely duplex soils. In-situ clay will be used for the capping of the burial pits.

3.1.4 S Factor

The variable separation distances for the dispersion of odours from the source were calculated using the National procedures and guidelines for intensive sheep and lamb feeding systems (2020) (MLA 2020). The calculations consisting of the following.

- The maximum allowable standard sheep unit (SSU) at any one time for a site from a sensitive receptor at a given distance.

$$N = (D \div S)^2 \times 7.3 \quad N = (1100/20.7774)^2 * 7.3 = 20,467 \text{ SSU}$$

- The minimum allowable distance for a specified number of standard sheep units (SSU) from a sensitive receptor.

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{N}{7.3}} \times S \quad D = \sqrt{(6,000/7.3) * 20.7774} = 595.7\text{m}$$

Where,

N = maximum number of standard sheep at any one time. A standard sheep unit (SSU) is defined as a sheep of 60 kilograms live weight.

N = 6,000 (SSU) (taken from Applicants application)

D = Separation distance in metres between the closests points of the feedlot, including the pens, manure storage areas, effluent area and loading and unloading facilities and the cost sensitive receptor or impact location.

D = distance of rural residential receptor = 1,100m

S = Composite site factor (=S1*S2*S3*S4) = 20.7774

- S1 = 67.9 (Class 2, 1 m²/SSU)
- S2 = 0.3 (rural farm residence)

- S3 = 1.2 (low relief)
- S4 = 0.85 (Level wooded landscape) noted that there are vegetated buffers surrounding the premises.

The S factor calculations demonstrated that the proposed licence holder has an adequate distance from the closest receptor (1.1km) and has a stocking density (6,000 sheep at one time) that complies with the industry guidelines for odour.

4. Review of licence holders controls compared to industry standards

The following table sets out the licence holder's current controls for the management of the holding facility pens, drainage management, buffers and carcass disposal. The third column outlines the Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA) National procedures and guidelines for intensive sheep and lamb feeding systems (2020) industry standards. It is recognised that the holding facility is not a feedlot, however it is proposed to hold up to 6,000 sheep for feed and watering for periods of up to 7 days at a time. Manure, saw dust, spilt feed and urine will be produced therefore industry standards will need to be considered for the operation of the facility.

This assessment reviews the controls set out in Table 6 and discusses any differences from the industry standards.

Table 6: Licence Holder controls compared with Guideline standards for containment infrastructure

Site infrastructure / Control	Operation details from Licence Holder	Guideline requirements	Differences from guideline
Holding and drafting pens	<p>Dome shelters are lined with concrete and roofed.</p> <p>Drafting yards are outside and lined with 300mm compacted in-situ clay.</p> <p>Drafting pens are graded 2-8% to drain towards cut off drains and bunds.</p> <p>Dome shelters and drafting yards are cleaned and scraped of solids every month and material (manure) loaded directly onto vehicles for removal from site. No manure is stored or composted on the site.</p>	<p>Feed lot and contaminate area should have a suitable clay or gravelly clay applied and compacted to a depth of up to 300mm dependent on soil type and local council guidelines.</p> <p>Outdoor pens surfaces evenly graded between 2-8% and compacted.</p> <p>Shade or shelter provided.</p>	<p>The dome shelters have roof cover and concrete floors. Sheep are held, feed and watered within the dome shelters. They meet or exceed MLA industry standards.</p> <p>The outside drafting yards consist of 300mm of unverified compacted in-situ clay and graded to drain towards the cut off drains. The drafting yards have no shade or shelters. The drafting yards comply partially with industry standards. The drafting yards are used for on and off loading for holding sheep up to 24hours at a time. Therefore, the amount of manure collected within the drafting yards will be minimal. Monthly cleaning of the drafting yards and limited holding periods for sheep reduce the risk of leachate to groundwater.</p> <p>The holding of sheep within the drafting yards for a maximum of 24 hours at any one time, is considered by DWER to be a low risk as manure loading would be minimal.</p>

Site infrastructure / Control	Operation details from (Controls from Licence Holder)	1Guideline requirements	Differences from guideline
<p>Drainage channels / cut off drains and retention basin</p>	<p>Drains, channels and dam are all lined with in-situ soils and have gradients that drain towards the receiving stormwater dam.</p> <p>Bunds and drainage channels exclude clean water from entering the contaminated drainage system.</p> <p>Dam is designed to have a 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) of overflowing in rainfall events of 120 minutes.</p> <p>Dam has a spillway designed at crest.</p>	<p>Drains, sedimentation system, holding and evaporation ponds be lined with terminal systems with a material that prevents infiltration of 1×10^{-9}m/sec.</p> <p>Flow rates of drains designed to carry peak storm flows in an average recurrence interval (ARI) of 20 years and be non-scouring.</p> <p>Spillage and wastewater drains directly onto drainage system.</p> <p>Diversion banks on outdoor pens to exclude freshwater from pens.</p> <p>Drains in the controlled drainage area convey runoff to the treatment and storage areas.</p> <p>Solids separation by gravity settling where runoff is retained for sufficient time in a pond / basin.</p> <p>Holding or storage ponds of sufficient size to contain major storm events and / or extend periods of storage.</p> <p>Sedimentation systems cater for peak flow rate of runoff ARI of 20 years.</p> <p>Evaporative systems be broad and shallow and contain runoff from a 96-percentile wet year.</p> <p>Pond spillway be designed to discharge 1 in 50-year design storm event.</p> <p>Minimum pond freeboard is 0.9m</p>	<p>The contaminated stormwater drainage system including dam are unlined. The drainage system does not meet with industry standards.</p> <p>The receiving contaminated stormwater dam has limited capacity for storage and does not meet with industry standards.</p> <p>It is noted that groundwater ranges from 1.6 to 9.9 mbgl and the soils have good infiltration capacity (Dellyanine 2 Subsystem). DWER considers the amount of manure that is likely to enter the drainage system to be minimal. Therefore, DWER considers the likelihood of manure dissolving and leaching through the soil to groundwater is minimal.</p> <p>The amount of manure loadings within the drafting yards are minimum as sheep are held for periods of less than 24 hours for loading and off-loading purposes. The yards are cleaned once a month to remove any accumulated manure. DWER considers that manure loading is low and managed to keep manure loads to a minimum.</p> <p>The receiving stormwater dam has no freeboard. DWER will condition a freeboard to manage wave action within the dam (see Table 7). DWER recognises that the current topography of the premises will direct any over topping of dam wastewater through paddocks into a larger dam before exiting the premises. The likelihood of contaminated manure leaving the premises from surface water flows through overtopping is minimal.</p>
<p>Buffer zones</p>	<p>Infrastructure located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 metres from nearest watercourse (Arthur River tributary). <p>620m from public road (Wanerie Road)</p> <p>S factor calculations for odour separation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum number 	<p>Fixed separation distance from property boundary is 20m minor watercourses 100m public roads 200m.</p> <p>Separation distances on dispersal of odour from sources is based on minimum allowable distance of site from sensitive receptor.</p>	<p>Meets MLA 2020 standards</p>

Site infrastructure / Control	Operation details (Controls from Licence Holder)	¹ Guideline requirements	Differences from guideline
	<p>of standard sheep with a distance of 1100m to sensitive receptor is 20,467</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum separation distance for 6,000 standard sheep is 596m (see section 3.1.4). 		
Carcass disposal	Burial pits are capped with 500mm of clay, monitored for subsidence and recapped with in-situ clay and topsoil. Each carcass is covered within in-situ soil at time of burial.	Surface of the pit be sealed with clay and covered with topsoil.	Meets MLA 2020 standards

¹National procedures and guidelines for intensive sheep and lamb feeding systems (Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA) 2020

5. Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments (DER 2017) for those emission sources which are proposed to change and takes into account potential source-pathway and receptor linkages as identified in Section 0. Where linkages are in-complete they have not been considered further in the risk assessment.

Where the licence holder has proposed mitigation measures/controls (as detailed in Section 0), these have been considered when determining the final risk rating. Where the Delegated Officer considers the licence holder'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 licence holder's controls are not deemed sufficient. Where this is the case the need for additional controls will be documented and justified in Table 7.

The Revised Licence L6859/1987/12 that accompanies this Amendment Report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the premises. This includes:

- DWERs assessment of the emissions and discharges associated with the throughput increase from 50,000 to 75,000 animals per year for the sheep holding facility. Emission and discharges from the sheep holding facility with a throughput of 50,000 animals per year was assessed under works approval W6276/2019/1.
- DWERs assessment of the emissions and discharges associated with decommissioning activities of the existing infrastructure related to previous intensive piggery (Category 2) operations.

The conditions in the Revised Licence have been determined in accordance with Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions (DER 2015).

Table 7. Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the Premises during decommissioning and operation

Risk Event					Consequence rating ¹	Likelihood rating ¹	Risk ¹	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Reasoning	Regulatory controls
Source/Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Licence Holder's controls						
Decommissioning: Removal of sludge and dry material from existing ponds										
Decommissioning of former piggery wastewater ponds, including the removal of sludge, and the spreading of sludge onto land	Odour from the once-off spreading of decommissioned pond sludge	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to amenity	Closest residence is 1.1km north of premises Narrogin town site 3.7km north west of premises	N/A	Minimal impact to the environment Minimal impact on the amenity and public health Slight	Risk event will probably not occur Unlikely	Low Acceptable, generally not controlled.	Y	The piggery ponds have been unused since 2016. Decomposition and drying of the pond sludge to a friable state will have occurred over the last 4 years. Microbial activation and natural composting will have already taken place releasing odours. The Delegated Officer considers that the separation distance between the premises and potential receptors is sufficient (1.1km north of premises). It is noted that the activity of pond sludge spreading is likely to be of short duration and impacts are unlikely to occur.	N/A
	Direct discharge of pond sludge to land	Seepage of leachate containing nutrients, bacteria and metals through soil to groundwater. Stormwater contaminated with metals and nutrients to seasonal waterways.. Contamination of soils from nutrients and metals.	Groundwater (depth ranges between 1.6 to 9.9mbgl) Seasonal waterways arise on premises.	A sampling and analysis criteria for the spreading of sludge or disposal at landfill site is provide, see section 2.1.4, Table 3 Sludge spreading criteria (see Table 3).	Minimal impact to the environment Minimal impact on the amenity and public health Slight	Risk event will probably not occur Unlikely	Low Acceptable, generally not controlled.	Y	The quality of the sludge is unknown as no samples have been taken. However, the licence holder has committed to taking 10 samples within each wastewater pond and analysing the samples for nutrients and metals. The licence holder has provided information on criteria that the sludge will meet before being discharged to land and has stated that if the sludge does not meet the criteria, they will dispose of the sludge to a land disposal facility. In accordance with the Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments (DER 2017), the Delegated Officer considers that the separation distance between the premises and potential receptors is sufficient (1.1km north of premises and 1.6 to 9.9 mbgl). It is noted that the activity is likely to be of short duration and impacts are unlikely to occur.	The Delegate Officer considers additional regulatory controls are not necessary to manage the risk of nutrient seepage and metal contamination to the environment (soil, surface and ground waters). (Conditions 1 and 2)
Operation: Increase from 50,000 to 75,000 sheep and lambs										
Generation of solid and liquid waste within the holding facilities and drainage system - including leaching through unlined drainage infrastructure and overtopping of dam, and carcasses management.	Odour	Air/windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	Closest residence is 1.1km north of premises. Narrogin town site 3.7km north west of premises.	See Table 4 in Section 3.1.1.	Minimal impact to the environment Minimal impact on the amenity and public health Slight	Risk event will probably not occur Unlikely	Low Acceptable, generally not controlled.	Y	The proposal changes Category 55 - stock holding facility from 50,000 to 75,000 sheep and lambs per year. The increase in numbers is not likely to increase odour emissions from the solid waste with the current licence holders' controls. DWER calculated the S factor for both the maximum allowable standard sheep and minimum allowable distance of site from sensitive receptors. Maximum number of standard sheep with 1100m was 20,467 and minimum separation distance for 6,000 standard sheep was 596m (MLA 2020) (see section 3.1.4). The regular (monthly) removal of manure from the holding yards and dome shelters reduces the potential for odour to adversely impact sensitive receptors. In accordance with the Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments (DER 2017) as these controls lower the risk of impacts, they will be added on the amended licence.	Odour emissions were assessed under works approval W6276/2019/1, the Delegate Officer considers that there is no significant increase in risk with the increase to 75,000 animals. The odour regulatory controls were conditioned in the works approval, therefore they have been included in the Revised Licence and the Delegated Officer considers that they are sufficient to manage the increase to 75,000 animals. Operational requirement conditions_(Condition 1) Records to be kept of odour complaints (Condition 3)
	Manure contaminated stormwater runoff and leachate rich in nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and pathogens (<i>E.coli</i>) discharging onto lands. Overtopping of drains and	Leaching of manure enriched leachate through soil profile into groundwater causing eutrophication. Manure contaminated stormwater runoff to seasonal	Groundwater and seasonal surface waterways	See Table 4 in Section 3.1.1.	Low level impact to the environment Low level impact on the amenity and public health Minor	Risk event will probably not occur Unlikely	Medium Acceptable subject to regulatory controls	N	The proposal changes Category 55 - stock holding facility from 50,000 to 75,000 sheep and lambs per year will increase the amount of manure at the facility. The loading rates of nutrients and bacteria emissions to the environment (soil, ground and surface waters) will increase and thus the likelihood of nutrient leaching and eutrophication of receiving water bodies. The increase in manure is likely to increase manure emissions to the manure contaminated stormwater system. The licence holder controls consist of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly cleaning of shelters and drafting pens to prevent the buildup of manure. All solid materials are to be transported off site immediately and not composted or stored on the premises. Drafting yards are lined with 300mm of compacted insitu clay and are used 	Manure emissions were assessed, and regulatory controls placed under works approval W6276/2019/1. The Delegate Officer considers that there is an increase in risk with the increase to 75,000 animals (sheep and lambs). Additional additional regulatory controls have been included in the Revised Licence, as the Delegated Officer considers that they are necessary to manage the increase to 75,000 animals to manage increases in manure loads. Additional controls are: Contaminated stormwater drainage infrastructure to be kept clear of manure and sediments to ensure water flows freely.

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Risk Event					Consequence rating ¹	Likelihood rating ¹	Risk ¹	Licence Holder's controls sufficient?	Reasoning	Regulatory controls
Source/Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Licence Holder's controls						
	stormwater pond (waste containment)	waterways causing contamination and/or eutrophication.						<p>for short time periods for onloading and offloading only and not for permanent holding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dome shelters are roofed with a concrete floor that minimise surface runoff and infiltration of contaminates to groundwaters. • All manure contaminated stormwater from drafting pens are directed to an insitu soil graded manure contaminated stormwater drainage system to a receiving contaminated stormwater basin. • Overtopping and surface water runoff from the contaminated stormwater dam enters a second dam before exiting premises. <p>The sheep are held at the premises for up to 7 days. It is unlikely that an increase in sheep deaths will occur, due to the short holding periods. The licence holder has the following controls for carcasses management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burial pits are capped with 500mm of clay and recapped after subsidence and covered with topsoil. Each carcass is covered within insitu soil at time of burial. <p>In accordance with the Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments (DER 2017) as these controls lower the risk of impacts, they will be added on the Revised Licence.</p> <p>The licence holder provided ongoing maintenance of the drainage infrastructure as once a month cleaning of drainage infrastructure and after significant rainfall events for manure. No containment controls were provided for ongoing maintenance of the manure contaminated stormwater system for the increase in manure loads resulting from increased numbers of sheep through the premises.</p> <p>Increases in manure loads are likely to result in solid deposition within the drainage system including dam, creating blockages and back flooding. Increased solids accumulating in the drains and dam would reduce the capacity of the flows within the drainage system and cause breaching of contaminated stormwater to flow over bunds and outside cut off drains. Including the over topping of the contaminated stormwater basin crest. The Delegate Officer considers additional regulatory controls are required to manage the increase in manure and solids entering the contaminated stormwater</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 24-hour time period will be placed on the licence to ensure minimal holding periods in the drafting yards. • A 300m freeboard on the stormwater dam to contain wind driven wave actions to prevent over topping.. <p>The stormwater pond has been designed to have a 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) of overflowing in rainfall events of 120 minutes or more drainage system and not designed to accumulate all winter rainfall. It is noted that the overflow from the stormwater dam1 flows into a larger dam before exiting the premises. The likely amount of manure transported through two stormwater dams and across 600m of paddock before exiting the premises is minimal.</p>	<p>(Condition 1)</p> <p>A minimum freeboard of 300mm to be maintained in stormwater dam 1. (Condition 1)</p> <p>Operational requirement conditions (Condition 1)</p>	

Note 1: Consequence ratings, likelihood ratings and risk descriptions are detailed in the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments* (DER 2017).

Note 2: Proposed Licence Holder's controls are depicted by standard text. **Bold and underline text** depicts additional regulatory controls imposed by department.

6. Consultation

Table 8 provides a summary of the consultation undertaken by the department.

Table 8: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Local Government Authority advised of proposal 4/09/2020	The Shire of Narrogin replied on 14/09/2020 (DWERDT336506) and 11/11/2021 (DWERDT399782) confirming that they have approved planning development for the increased number of sheep from 50,000 to 75,000.	The department notes this decision.
Licence Holder was provided with draft amendment on 16 December 2020	Comments were received from the Licence Holder on the 7 January and 22 January 2021. Refer to Appendix 2	Refer to Appendix 2

7. Decision

The assessment for Category 55 – livestock, sale yard and holding pens for up to 75,000 animals (sheep or lambs) per annual period was assessed. The assessment considered the risk to the environment using licence holder and regulatory controls. The assessment considered the licence holders infrastructure and operation against industry standards (MLA 2020) see Table 6. The licence holder infrastructure and operations meet with industry standards for carcass disposal, buffer zones and holding pens. The drafting pens, cut off drains, drainage channel and retention basin (dam) did not meet will all standards. However, DWER did consider risk of nutrient contamination to receiving ground and surface water environments and considered that manure loadings would be minimal.

The risk assessment undertaken considered the operational processes including sheep held within the outside drafting yards for limited periods and monthly cleaning of manure from the yards. It was considered that manure entering the contaminated stormwater system would be minimal and the likelihood of contamination of manure to groundwater and surface waters outside the premises to be minimal.

The Delegated Officer has determined the proposed change in activities at the site from a Category 2- Intensive piggery to a Category 55- sheep holding yard with an assessed throughput of 75,0000 sheep per annual period. The licence will be issued subject to the licence holder and additional regulatory controls to manage emissions to the environment.

Additional regulatory controls consist of:

- Maintenance of the manure contaminated stormwater infrastructure and containment system to reduce manure loads from receiving stormwater dams.
- Contaminated stormwater dam to maintain a 300mm freeboard to reduce overtopping from wind driven wave actions.
- Drafting yards are not for permanent holding or feeding of sheep (not longer than 24 hours) to keep manure loading to a minimum.

8. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this Amendment Report, the Delegated Officer has determined that a Licence Amendment will be issued, subject to conditions commensurate with the

determined controls and necessary for administration and reporting requirements. Should the licence holder wish to change the Licence conditions in the future, a Licence Amendment application can be submitted.

Summary of amendments

Table 9 provides a summary of the proposed amendments and will act as record of implemented changes. All proposed changes have been incorporated into the Revised Licence as part of the amendment process.

Table 9: Summary of changed licence conditions in this amendment

Existing condition	Revised licence condition	Conversion notes
Front cover	Changed of Category	Prescribed premises category: Amended to remove Category 2 and add Category 55.
Contents and Introduction	N/A	Removed this information as it is not required. Instrument log has been incorporated into the Licence history section.
1.1.1 1.1.2	Interpretation section, Definitions and Table 1	Interpretation and definitions Redundant condition. Revised to current licensing format.
1.1.3	N/A Interpretation section, Definitions and Table 1	Redundant condition. Australian Standards are specified within the monitoring conditions and defined within the definitions of the licence.
1.1.4	N/A Interpretation section, Definitions and Table 1	Reference to code of practice. Redundant condition. Revised to current licensing format.
1.2.1	Condition 1 and Table 1	Redundant condition. Emissions are authorised within condition 2, 3 and 4 of the Revised Licence.
1.2.2	N/A	Pollution control and monitoring equipment. Redundant condition.
1.2.3	N/A	Storage of environmentally hazardous materials. Redundant condition. Adequately regulated by the <i>Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004</i> . Deleted from licence.
1.2.4	N/A	Recovery and removal of spills Redundant condition. Adequately covered by EP (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004. Deleted from licence.
1.2.5	N/A	Prevention of contamination and containment of contaminated stormwater. Redundant condition. Adequately covered by alternative existing conditions and proposed new conditions. Deleted from licence.
2.1.1	N/A	Redundant condition. Deleted from licence.
1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.4, 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 1.3.7, 1.3.8, 1.3.9, 2.2-2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7.1, 2.8, 3.1, 5.1.2	N/A	Category 2 conditions. Conditions removed from licence as they aligned with Category 2.

Existing condition	Revised licence condition	Conversion notes
1.3.3, Table 1.3.3, 1.3.5, Table 1.3.5	Condition 1	Infrastructure Reformatted to new Infrastructure and Operation table Condition 1 Table 1
5.1.1	Conditions 2, 4, 5	Records New numbering and update to wording format
5.1.3	Condition 3	AACR Reformatted to new AACR condition, Condition 3
5.1.4	Condition 2	Complaints Reformatted to new complaints condition, Condition 8
5.5.1, Table 5.2.1		AER requirement removed as there are no monitoring conditions, all other conditions are reports through the AACR and annual fee processes.
5.3.1, Table 5.3.1	Condition 6	Notification Reformatted to new Notification requirement, Condition 14
Schedule 1: Maps	Schedule 1: Figure 1	Premises map New naming convention
Schedule 2 Reporting & notifications	Condition 3	Annual Audit Compliance Report Form Redundant attachment. Deleted from Licence Forms accessed at www.dwer.wa.gov.au

9. References

1. Australian Pork Limited (2018), National Environmental Guidelines for Indoor Piggeries (NEGIP), Third Edition, Kingston, ACT
2. ANZECC 2000, *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality*, Volume 3, Primary Industries (Chapter 9), ACT
3. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2016, *Guidance Statement: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
4. DER 2017, *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.
5. DER 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
6. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) 2020, *Confined paddock feeding and feedlotting of sheep*, DPIRD, Perth WA. <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/autumn/confined-paddock-feeding-and-feedlotting>
7. Department of Water (DoW) 2008, Water Quality Protection Note (WQPN) 22, *Irrigation with nutrient rich wastewater*, Perth, WA
8. DWER, 2019, *Guideline, Decision making*, Perth, Western Australia.
9. DWER 2019, *Guideline, Industry Regulation Guide to Licensing*, Perth, Western Australia
10. MLA, 2020, *National procedures and guidelines for intensive sheep and lamb feeding systems*, North Sydney, NSW

Appendix 1: Maps

Dome shelter map

The dome shelters of the prescribed premises are shown in the map below (Figure 1).



Figure 1 : Outline of the three outside drafting yards, the feed, loading and drafting shelters.

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Infrastructure map

The infrastructure of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Outline of the infrastructure within the prescribed premises.

Appendix 2: Summary of Licence Holder's comments on risk assessment and draft conditions

Item	Condition	Summary of Licence Holder's comment - 7 January 2021	Department's response	Licence Holders second response - 22 January 2021	Departments second response
Decision report					
1	Table 8: Consultation	Ausvision provided a copy of the planning approval from the Shire of Narrogin to increase sheep throughput from 50,000 to 75,000 animals.	The department notes this and no longer requires further evidence.		
2	Section 2.1.3 Overview of operation and infrastructure	Ausvision have decided that straw bedding will not be spread across the concrete base of the dome shelters, due to dampness, disease and sheep becoming ill from eating contaminated straw.	The spent straw application was a control to reduce leaching of urine, spilt water, manure, and feed to the cut off drains. Please provide further details of controls to prevent leaching and spillage of urine, manure, water and spilt feed to move outside the dome shelters. DWER does note information supplied in Item 8 on the stormwater drainage system. Are the four sides of the dome shelter sealed from floor to walls/gates? If there are gaps how is manure / urine / spilt feed prevented from being pushed/leached to outside the dome shelters from cattle movements? A photograph or detailed diagram can be provided to demonstrate the controls in place.	Ausvision will spread sawdust instead of straw on the base of the dome shelters to reduce leaching or urine, spilt water, and manure. Two sides of the dome shelters are sealed wall to floor. The other two sides are open with double 1.5m steel gates bordering a concrete laneway. Concrete laneway acts as an apron between domes and cut off drain. Concrete laneway will be cleaned of any solid wastes as required or a minimum of monthly.	The department notes this information and will update the report and Licence.
3	Section 2.1.4 Decommissioning of Infrastructure	Ausvision requested confirmation on the time allowed to remove dried sludge from the ponds. As the decision report states two year and the Licence states 31 December 2021. Ausvision asked why they must maintain the existing clay liners if they will be used hold uncontaminated stormwater from rainfall for dust suppression.	DWER notes this and will adjust the Decision Report and the Licence to reflect two years to the 31 December 2022. The Licence Holder provided in their application (page 12 of the Decommissioning Plan: for 394 Narrakine Road South, Dumberning (Bioscience, March 2020)) that they would maintain the existing clay liners of the storage ponds once emptied of sludge.	Ausvision would like to leave the sludge in-situ if it is under the ANZECC guideline criteria and not maintain existing clay liner. If the sludge is above ANZECC guideline criteria, then the sludge will be removed by 31 December 2022	The department will issue the Amended Licence as assessed, this includes the requirement to desludge the ponds and maintain the clay liner within the ponds. An assessment of the emission to lands has not been undertaken for the mixing of uncontaminated stormwater with the sludge in the ponds. Once the two entities are combined, they become contaminated water. This water will be used for dust suppression activities and this has not been assessed in this amended licence. The licence holder will have the option of resubmitting a licence amendment in the future should the sludge fall below the ANZECC guideline criteria.
4	Section 2.1.4 Decommissioning of Infrastructure – wastewater recycling	Ausvision will remove the wastewater recycling tank offsite.	The department notes this information and will update the report.		
5	Table 4 Licence Holder emission controls	Ausvision provided the following information on water source and application of dust suppression watering. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression water is stored within to large tanks. The tanks are fed by water from scheme water line hat traverses the property. Ausvision has one truck mounted 500L water tank and trailer mounted 1200L tank for dust suppression spraying. The two water carts are fitted with pumps to service a handheld hose or six metre spray boom. Gravel roads, loading and drafting areas will be sprayed, as necessary. Livestock drinking water is fed from the scheme line. 	The department notes this information and will update the report.		
6	Table 4 Licence Holder emission controls	Grass cover exists only in non-operational areas and not irrigated. No grass cover in operational areas.	The department notes this information and will update the report.		
7	Table 4 Licence Holder emission controls	Ausvision provided the following vehicle movements on the premises. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicle movements are associated with livestock checks, feed truck movements, unloading and loading of livestock and manure removal that may result in 16 to 33 vehicle movements a week. Two light vehicle movements daily for livestock checks Feed trucks twice a week Truck loading and unloading livestock to occur every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday. With 3 to 4 trucks movement on each of these days. 	The department notes this information and will update the report.		

Item	Condition	Summary of Licence Holder's comment - 7 January 2021	Department's response	Licence Holders second response - 22 January 2021	Departments second response
Decision report					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six-wheel tip truck and a telehandler for manure removal a minimum of once a month. 			
8	Table 4 Licence Holder emission controls	<p>Ausvision provided the following information on the contaminated stormwater system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rainfall can enter dome shelters. The concrete laneways, gates, fences and catch drain prevent manure from leaving dome shelters. Ausvision will inspect once a month during manure clean out the stormwater system for accumulated solids. Any solids will be removed. Following significant rainfall events, the stormwater system will be inspected and any accumulated solids removed offsite to prevent impediments to flows. Following significant rainfall events, the bunding and natural topography that prevents contaminated and clean stormwater from mixing will be inspected and faulty repaired. 	The department notes this information and will update the report. (Linked to Item 2) Are the four sides of the dome shelter sealed from floor to walls/gates? If there are gaps how is manure / urine / spilt feed prevented from being pushed/leached to outside the dome shelters from cattle movements? A photograph or detailed diagram can be provided to demonstrate the controls in place.	Refer to Items 2 response. Sawdust will be used as a control.	The department notes this information and will update the report and Licence.
9	Table 4 Licence Holder emission controls	<p>Clay to cap burial pits are sourced from within the premises using in-situ clay.</p> <p>Burial pits will be levelled and monitored until subsidence stops, then the surface of the pit will be sealed with in-situ clay, levelled, and covered with topsoil. (as per section 4.11 Carcass disposal, Meat and Livestock feeding systems (2020) industry standards).</p>	The department notes this information and will update the report.		
Revised Licence					
10	Condition 4c	Request that recording the tonnages of spent bedding (straw) be removed.	The spent application was a control to reduce leaching of urine, spilt water and manure and feed to the cut off drains. DWER notes this and will remove require from the licence.		
11	Table 1: Infrastructure and equipment requirements, Sheep Holding Facility	Ausvision requested that the 12 hour holding limit placed on the drafting yards be removed. Ausvision stated that clay from in-situ soil was applied to the drafting yards in 2019 to limit soil erosion and dust. Ausvision will conduct permeability tests of the soil or use compaction machines to ensure 300 mm compaction depth as well as a 2-8% grade drainage to sheep and lamb feeding systems to industry standards.	The 12 hour limit was a control placed on the drafting yards that were known at the time to be bare earth. The department notes that the drafting yards have in-situ clay and that the Licence Holder will maintain a 300mm clay compacted surface to industry standards. This will be updated in the Licence and Decision report. The Licence Holder did not specify the time require for holding sheep within the drafting yards. A holding time of 24 hours will be placed on the drafting yards to minimise manure accumulation and potential runoff to drains.	Ausvision agrees to 24 hour holding time period.	The department notes this information and will update the report and Licence.
12	Table 1 Infrastructure and equipment requirements 5x Dust suppression water storage ponds (previous piggery ponds)	<p>Ausvision requested confirmation on the time allowed to remove dried sludge from the ponds. As the decision report states two year and the Licence stated 31 December 2021.</p> <p>The Licence Holder questioned why sludge must be removed from the ponds if they were under the ANZECC guideline criteria.</p>	<p>DWER notes this and will adjust the Decision Report and the Licence to reflect two years to the 31 December 2022.</p> <p>The Licence Holder provided in their application (page 12 of the Decommissioning Plan: for 394 Narrakine Road South, Dumberning (Bioscience, March 2020)) that they would removal all sludge from the 5 ponds and either spread sludge to pastures that fall under the ANZECC guideline criteria or transfer sludge to a land fill facility if they fall above the ANZECC guidelines within 2 years of issue of the licence.</p>	Refer to Item 3 response.	Refer to Item 3 response

Appendix 3: Application validation summary

SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY				
Application type				
Amendment to licence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Current licence number:	L6859/1987/12	
		Relevant works approval number:	W6276/2019/1	N/A
Date application received	30/07/02020			
Applicant and Premises details				
Applicant name/s (full legal name/s)	Ausvision Rural Services Pty Ltd			
Premises name	Narrogin Farm (Narrogin Prime Lamb)			
Premises location	Lot 566 on Deposited Plan 409391 Volume 2932 Folio 557 394 Narrakine Road South DUMBERNING			
Local Government Authority	Shire of Narrogin			
Application documents				
HPCM file reference number:	This amendment DER2015/000044-1~2, History file DER2015/000044-1			
Key application documents (additional to application form):	<i>Decommissioning Plan</i> <i>Stormwater modelling report</i>			
Scope of application/assessment				

<p>Summary of proposed activities or changes to existing operations.</p>	<p>Narrogin Farms wish to change operations from a piggery to a sheep holding facility, works approval was issued 17 October 2019 to facilitate this.</p> <p>Narrogin Farms currently has approval to operate under Category 55 Livestock Holdings under time limited operations (W6276/2019/1) for 50,000 animals per year or 10 000 animals at any one time.</p> <p>Key changes detailed in the application are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Premise operations change to Category 55 Livestock Holding Yard with a throughput of 75,000 animals per annum with a carrying capacity of 6,000 animals at any one time. The works approval W6276/2018/1 assessed for 50,000 animals per annum with a carry capacity of 10,000 animals at any one time. 2. Removal of Category 2 – Intensive piggery from licence. 3. Decommissioning of key infrastructure including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9x conventional flushing sheds • 2x anerobic ponds • 2x aerobic ponds • 1x evaporation pond • Drainage channels leading to waster ponds • Vertical solids screen • Concrete hardstand • Concrete settling tank • Wastewater recycling tank. 4. Spreading of pond sludge to insitu pasture. <p>The Licence Holder intends to use the Premises as a temporary holding facility for Hillside Meat Processors in Narrogin. Sheep would be held at the Premises up to seven days before dispatch to the slaughter facility.</p>
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Category number/s (activities that cause the premises to become prescribed premises)

Table 1: Prescribed premises categories

Prescribed premises category and description	Current production or design capacity	Proposed changes to the production or design capacity (amendments only)
Category 2: Intensive piggery		Remove from licence
Category 55: Livestock Holding Yards	Works approval (W6276/2019/1) was assessed at 50,000 animals and 10,000 animals at any time	Licence Holder is requesting for 75,000 animal throughput and 6,000 animals at any one time.

Legislative context and other approvals

Has the applicant referred, or do they intend to refer, their proposal to the	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Referral decision No:
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EPA under Part IV of the EP Act as a significant proposal?		Managed under Part V <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assessed under Part IV <input 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"/>	Ministerial statement No: EPA Report No:
Has the proposal been referred and/or assessed under the EPBC Act?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reference No:
Has the applicant demonstrated occupancy (proof of occupier status)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate of title <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General lease <input type="checkbox"/> Expiry: Mining lease / tenement <input type="checkbox"/> Expiry: Other evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Expiry:
Has the applicant obtained all relevant planning approvals?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Approval: DA11/19-20 Expiry date: 1 October 2021 If N/A explain why? Note approval is for 50,000 animals the licence holder has applied to DWER for 750,000.
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"/>	CPS No: N/A 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"/>	Application reference No: N/A Licence/permit No: N/A 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"/>	Application reference No: Licence/permit No: 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"/>	Name: N/A Type: Has Regulatory Services (Water) been consulted? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional office:

Is the Premises situated in a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name: N/A Priority: N/A Are the proposed activities/landuse compatible with the PDWSA (refer to WQPN 25)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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>)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is the Premises within an Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) Area?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is the Premises subject to any EPP requirements?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is the Premises a known or suspected contaminated site under the <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i> ?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Classification: Incomplete Report Date of classification: N/A TRIM ID DER2014/3167
Direct interest stakeholders		
Shire of Narrogin	Letter to be sent Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Stakeholder letter regarding discrepancy between DA approved for 50,000 vs Amendment application for 75,000 animals.

SECTION 2: RECEPTORS

The nearest town of Narrogin	Is approximately 3.7 km north northeast of the Premises.
Human receptors	Distance from activity / prescribed premises
Residential Premises	0.5km west of the activity (belongs to applicant)
Residential Premises	1.1km north of the activity
Residential Premises	1.9km north northwest of the activity
Residential Premises	2.2 km west of the activity

Residential Premises	2.3 northeast of the activity
Residential Premises	1.7km north of the activity
Residential Premises	2.1km north of the activity
Residential Premises	2.4km southwest of the activity
Residential Premises	2.6km north of the activity
Residential Premises	2.7km north northwest of the activity
Narrogin townsite	3.7 km north north northeast of the activity
Environmental receptors	Distance from activity / prescribed premises
Williams River is a major tributary to the Murray River. It starts near Narrogin and flows in a westerly direction	4km northwest of the activity
Bottle Creek	2.3km northwest of the activity
Surface water lines, minor non perennial water courses	Closest surface water line is 440m south of the activity and adjacent to the anaerobic ponds
The area surrounding the Premises is part of the Arthur River sub-catchment (Blackwood Catchment)	Entire site
Crown Reserves (listed at Type 3R) are in several locations surrounding the Premises	Closest is approximately 560m north