



## Application for Licence Renewal

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

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<b>Licence Number</b>	L8877/2015/2
<b>Licence Holder</b>	B. & J. Catalano Pty Ltd
<b>ACN</b>	008 961 975
<b>File Number</b>	DER2015/000193-01
<b>Premises</b>	Shenton Ridge Gravel Quarry Coalfields Highway ROELANDS WA 6226  Legal description – Being Lot 501 on Plan 26892 and Lot 21 on Plan 10674
<b>Date of Report</b>	9 November 2020
<b>Decision</b>	Revised licence granted

**Carmen Standing**  
**A/MANAGER, RESOURCE INDUSTRIES**  
**REGULATORY SERVICES**

*An officer delegated by the CEO under section 20 of the EP Act*

## Table of Contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>Decision summary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Scope of assessment</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1	Regulatory framework	1
2.2	Renewal application summary	1
<b>3.</b>	<b>Risk Assessment of Surface Water Discharge point SW2</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1	Siting Context	2
3.2	Residential and Sensitive Premises	3
3.3	Specified Ecosystems	3
3.4	Groundwater and water sources	3
3.5	Other site characteristics	6
3.6	Soil Type	6
3.7	Meteorology	6
3.7.1	Wind direction and strength	6
3.7.2	Regional climatic aspects	6
3.7.3	Rainfall and temperature	6
<b>4.</b>	<b>Risk Assessment</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1	Risk assessment – operation	7
<b>5.</b>	<b>Risk of site stormwater entering surface waters</b>	<b>8</b>
5.1	General Characterisation and Impact of discharge	8
5.2	Criteria for Assessment	8
5.3	Assessment of proponent controls	8
5.4	Consequence	9
5.5	Likelihood of consequence	9
5.6	Overall rating	10
<b>6.</b>	<b>Licence Controls</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1	Surface water	10
6.2	Summary of Licence renewal changes	10
<b>7.</b>	<b>Consultation</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>Appendix 1: Key documents</b>	<b>13</b>
	<b>Appendix 2: Summary of Stakeholder Submissions</b>	<b>14</b>

# 1. Decision summary

The Delegated Officer has determined to renew Licence L8877/2015/2. The renewal is administrative in nature and includes an additional surface water discharge point. This does not alter the risk profile of the Premises, as the primary activity, emissions and receptors as stated in the original approval will remain unchanged.

This Decision Report documents the changes made pursuant to section 59 and 59(B) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

## 2. Scope of assessment

### 2.1 Regulatory framework

In renewing the licence, the department has considered and given due regard to its Regulatory Framework and relevant policy documents which are available at <https://www.der.wa.gov.au>.

### 2.2 Renewal application summary

Licence L8877/2015/2 is held by B. & J. Catalano Pty Ltd (the Licence Holder) for the Shenton Ridge Gravel Quarry (the Premises), located on part Lot 501 on Plan 26892 and part Lot 21 on Plan 10674, Roelands WA 6226.

The Licence relates to Category 12: Screening etc. of material under Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations). The assessed production capacity is 156,000 tonnes per annual period. Activities at the Premises include the use of a mobile crusher and screener to process material at a gravel extraction operation within stages 9, 10 and 11 on part Lots 21 and 501, Coalfields Highway, Roelands WA.

On 14 May 2020, the Licence Holder submitted an application to the department to renew Licence L8877/2015/2 under section 59B of the EP Act as the licence expires on 11 November 2020. The renewal is limited to extending the licence expiry date and completing a risk assessment to include a new ambient surface water discharge point (SW2). As the renewal is administrative in nature the risk assessment for the remaining emissions and discharges associated with the Premises has not been undertaken. The licence renewal process also provided the opportunity to review the current works approval W5709/2014/1 for the Premises.

The renewed licence has been issued for an additional 5 years in line with the project timeframes to complete the outstanding construction of stages 9, 10 and 11. The extension of licence timeframe is reflective of the DWER's *Guidance Statement: Licence Duration (August 2016)*. In renewing the licence DWER has also considered the pending Shire of Harvey development approval and extractive industry licence application in line with the DWER's *Industry Regulation Guide to Licensing* (June 2019). Therefore, the new licence expiry date has been set at 11 November 2025.

When renewing this licence, amendment Notice 1 was incorporated which approved an update to the premises boundary.

The obligations of the Licence Holder have not changed as the original licence included stages 9, 10 and 11 which are yet to be constructed at the gravel quarry.

In consolidating the licence, the CEO has:

- updated the format and appearance of the Licence;
- revised licence condition's numbers, and removed any redundant conditions and realigned condition numbers for numerical consistency; and
- corrected clerical mistakes and unintentional errors.

- completed a risk assessment of new ambient surface water discharge point SW2.

Previously issued original Decision Reports will remain on the department’s website for future reference of the original approved assessment and will act as a record of the department’s previous decision making.

### 3. Risk Assessment of Surface Water Discharge point SW2

To determine the detailed risk assessment of the additional surface water discharge point (SW2) the following location and siting characteristics are considered.

#### 3.1 Siting Context

The Shenton Ridge Gravel Quarry is located approximately 24 km east of Bunbury and 24 km west of Collie in the Southwest of Western Australia. The property is semi-cleared and zoned as ‘General Farming’ under the Shire of Harvey Town Planning Scheme No. 1. The Premises is located on the ridge of the Darling Scarp. This risk assessment is considering the operation of stages 9, 10 and 11 as indicated by Figure 1 below. No clearing of native vegetation is proposed to complete the gravel extraction operations within these stages.

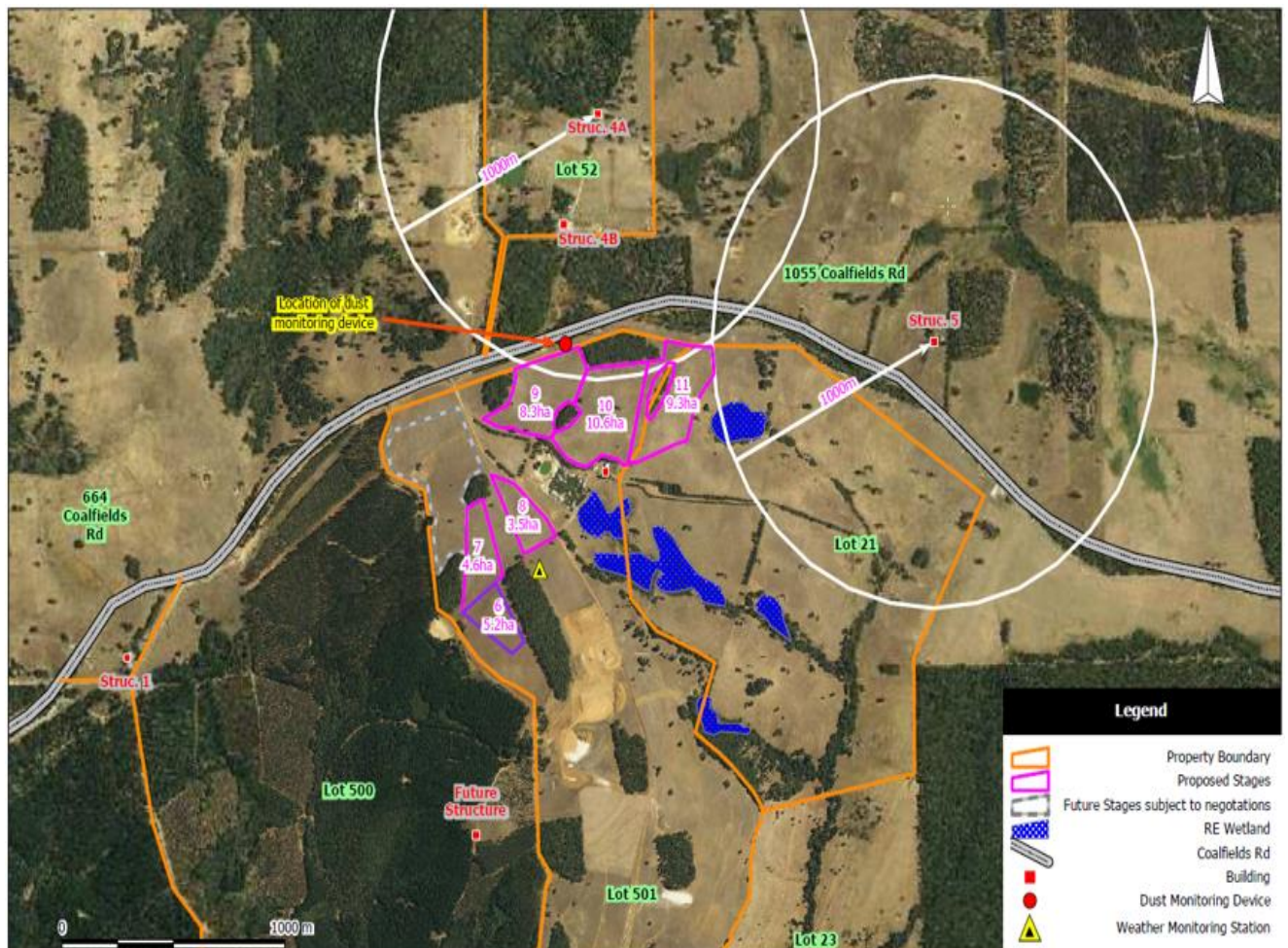


Figure 1. Location of Stages 9, 10 and 11 in relation to sensitive receptors

## 3.2 Residential and Sensitive Premises

The distances to residential and sensitive receptors depicted in Figure 1 are described in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Receptors and distance from prescribed activity**

Residential and Sensitive Premises	Distance from Prescribed Activity
Residential premises (Struc. 4A)	881 m north of Stage 9
Residential premises (Struc. 1)	1,530 m west of Stage 6
Future residential structure <sup>1</sup> (Future Structure)	900 m south of Stage 7
Abandoned/derelict dwelling (Struc. 5)	1,000 m northeast of Stage 11
Industrial premises (Struc. 4B)	465 m north of Stage 9
Major highway (Coalfields Hwy)	60 m north of Stage 9

Note 1: The dwelling on this premises is yet to be constructed although planning approval from the Shire of Harvey was granted for two years on 27 April 2016.

## 3.3 Specified Ecosystems

The premises is situated proximate to the following specified ecosystems:

**Table 2: Specified ecosystems**

Specified ecosystems	Distance from Prescribed Premises
Resource Enhancement Wetlands (4)	110 m east of Stage 11
	120 m south of Stage 10 & 11
Multiple Use Wetland	Approximately 640 m south east of Stage 11

No Priority or Threatened Ecological Communities have been identified in the vicinity of the premises stages 9,10 &11.

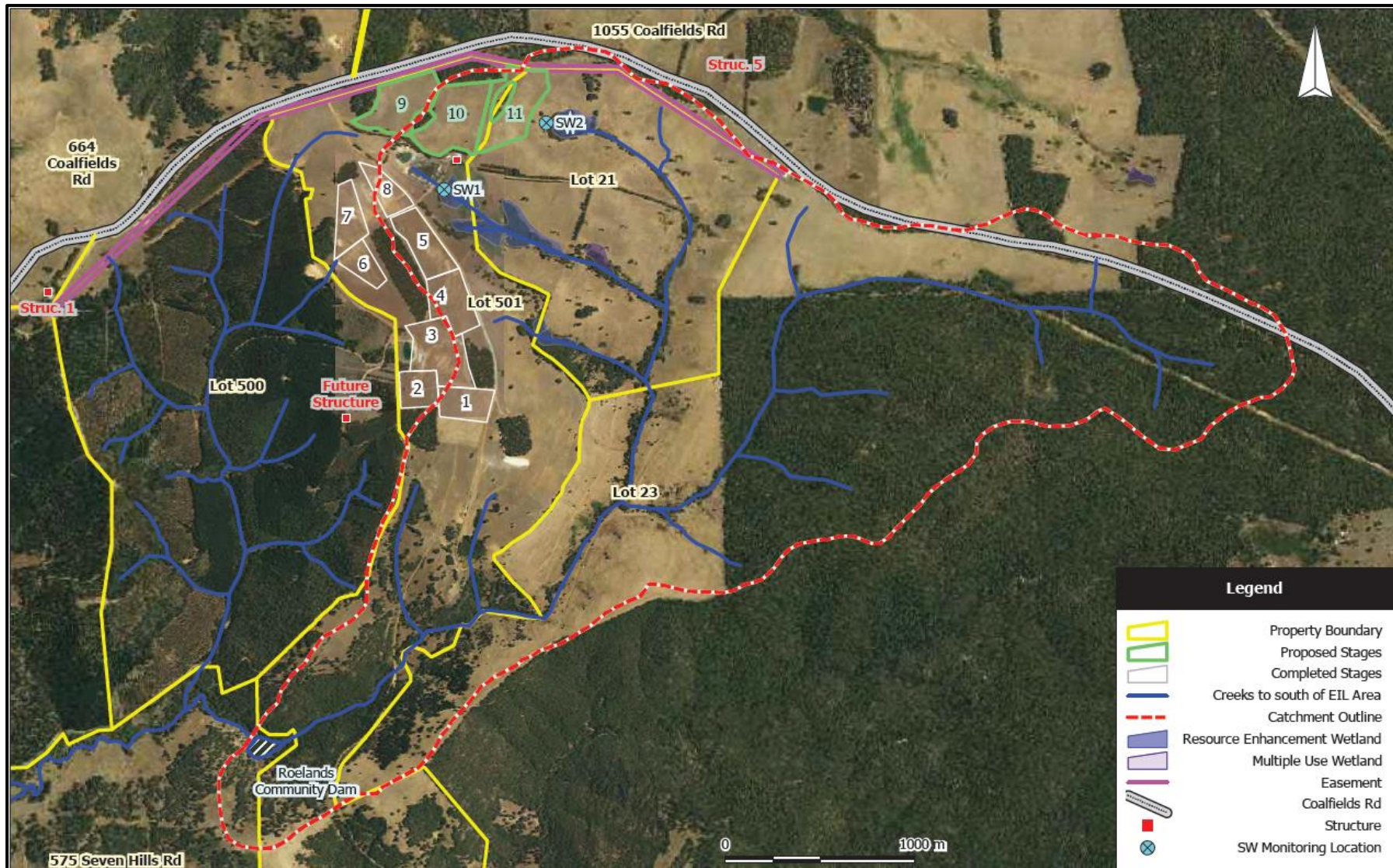
## 3.4 Groundwater and water sources

**Table 3: Groundwater and water sources**

Groundwater and water sources	Distance from Premises	Environmental Value
Groundwater beneath Stage 9, 10 and 11	Depth to groundwater is approximately 20 metres below natural ground level with seasonal fluctuations of ~2 metres.	Groundwater is not used for potable use with most water sourced from surface waters (Water Corporation, 2014). The site does not fall within a RIWI Act Groundwater Proclamation Area.
Two (2) small tributaries from the premises feed a tributary of the Collie River.	Approximately 50 m south of Detention Pond and Stage 11 Detention Basin 7a	Surface water lies within the Collie River Irrigation District.

Figure 2 and Figure 3 below shows the layout of the staged gravel operations 9, 10 and 11 in comparison with the monitoring locations and tributaries of the Collie River.

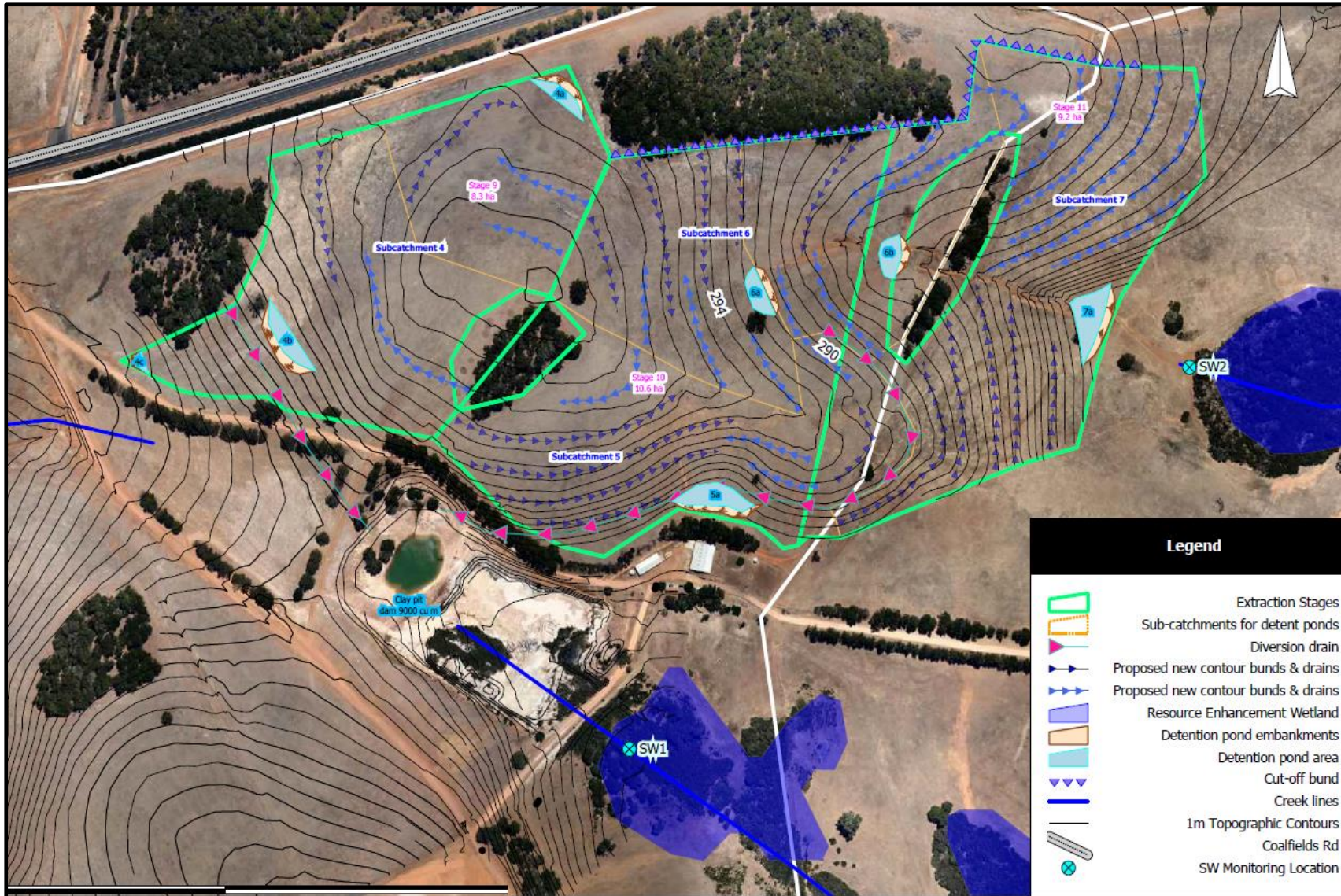




**Figure 2: Layout of gravel stages 9, 10 and 11 depicted by the green boundaries in relation to the Collie River tributary and SW monitoring locations SW1 & SW2**

Licence: L8877/2015/2





**Figure 3: SW monitoring locations depicted by labels SW1 and SW2**

Licence: L8877/2015/2

IR-T14 Amendment Report Template (administrative) v1.0 (May 2020)

### 3.5 Other site characteristics

Table 4: Other factors or sources of concern

Other emission or sources of concern	Location
Roelands Farm Community dam used for potable water supply for the village community. The Community dam is not listed within a Public Drinking Water Source Area.	~7km downstream of SW2 Resource Enhancement Wetlands referred to in specific ecosystems (Table 2) and indicated in Figure 2 with catchment boundary highlighted.

### 3.6 Soil Type

The whole site is underlain by the Granitoid rocks of the Darling Scarp with overlaying soils generally described as being a shallow layer of thin brown loamy gravels over local clay and clay subsoils (Catalano, 2020). Cap-rock thickness varies from 0.5 to 1.5 m, and maximum excavation depths are approximately 1.5 to 3.5m below current ground level, depending on resource thickness (Lundstrom Environmental Consultants, 2020).

The Dust Management Plan (Lundstrom Environmental Consultants, 2020) describes the soil texture as dominantly gravel with minor sand and trace amounts of fine clays and silts. Grain size distribution is approximately:

- Gravel (>2.0mm): 69%
- Sand (>0.063mm and <2.0mm): 27%
- Fines (Silt & Clay; <0.063mm): 4%

### 3.7 Meteorology

#### 3.7.1 Wind direction and strength

Wind direction and strength data has been extracted from two weather stations within 25 km of the site (Bunbury, 24 km west; Collie, 24 km east). Winds are strongest in this area in the afternoon prevailing from the west and north west for 20 to 40% of the time. Morning prevailing wind conditions are normally stronger from the east and south east occur approximately 20% of the time.

#### 3.7.2 Regional climatic aspects

The climate at the premises differs slightly from that on the adjacent Swan Coastal Plain. The climate is Mediterranean with hot dry summers and cool wet winters.

#### 3.7.3 Rainfall and temperature

Rainfall and temperature at the premises are well represented by the Collie weather station, approximately 24 km east of the project. The annual average rainfall is 924 mm. Rainfall is likely to be greatest over the months of June to August. (BoM, 2016a). The Bureau of Meteorology (2020) data indicates the mean minimum temperature is around 15 degrees Celsius during winter and the mean maximum temperature of 30 degrees Celsius during summer. Figure 5 below shows the Collie mean temperature and rainfall.



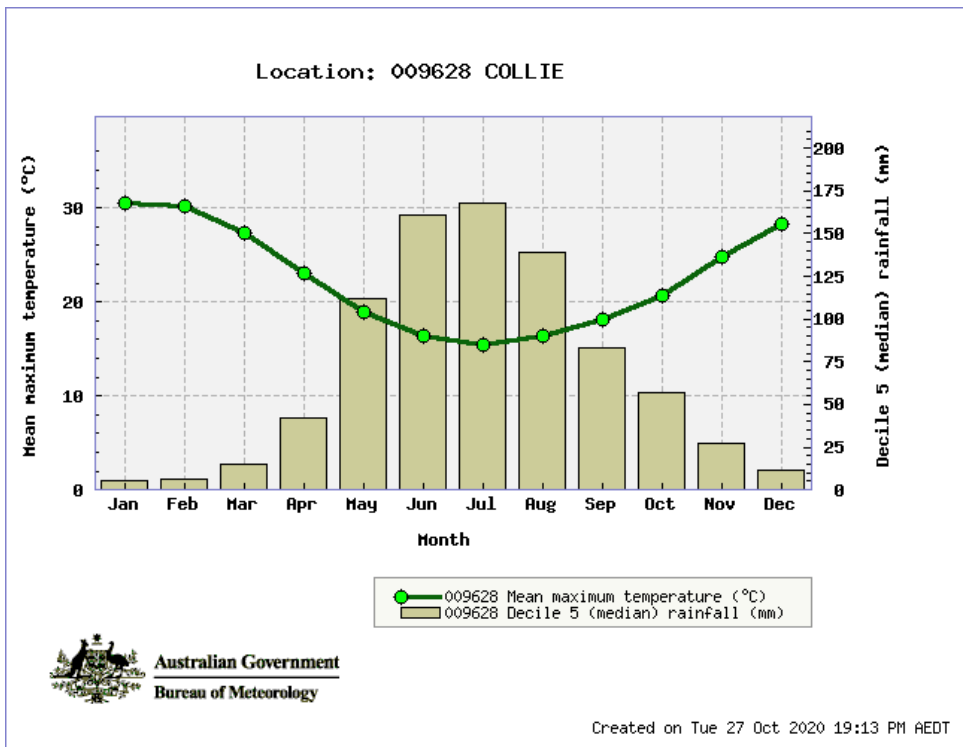


Figure 5. Collie mean temperature and rainfall

## 4. Risk Assessment

The identification of the sources, pathways and receptors to determine Risk Events are set out in Table 5 below, consistent with the *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments*. Risk ratings will be assessed for the new surface water discharge point number two (SW2). This discharge will consider the potential source-pathway-receptor linkages.

The mitigation measures / controls proposed by the Applicant have been considered in determining the risk rating. Discharges of surface water during operations from SW2 has been assessed separately as all other emissions have been assessed during the initial licence assessment conducted in late 2016 and early 2017.

The licence that accompanies this report authorises operations at the premises in stages 9, 10 and 11 once construction compliance reports required by conditions of the amended works approval W5709/2014/1 are submitted. The risk assessment in Table 5 is to determining the risk of contaminated stormwater discharging from the gravel quarry through a new discharge point (SW2) as shown in figure 3 which was not assessed in the initial licence issued in 2017. The water quality parameters measured, and frequency of monitoring will be determined within the risk assessment by considering the emissions that could occur during category 12 operational activities.

The conditions in the issued Licence, as outlined in Table 5 have been determined in accordance with the *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*.

## 4.1 Risk assessment – operation

Table 5: Risk Assessment - operation

Risk Event				Consequence rating	Likelihood rating	Risk	Reasoning	Regulatory controls (conditions of Licence)
Source/Activities	Potential emissions	Potential receptors, pathway and impact	Applicant controls					
<p>Screening activities</p> <p>Crushing activities</p> <p>Loading, unloading and stockpiling of material.</p> <p>Vehicle movements within the quarry</p>	<p><u>Sediment</u></p> <p>Overland runoff causing impacts to onsite flora, threatened fauna and surface water quality by increasing suspended solids in the water environment.</p>	<p>Stormwater runoff and overflows beyond designated retention basins 7a to land.</p> <p><u>Amenity impacts:</u> Flow of sediment laden water into a local water supply catchment may impact the quality and taste of water.</p> <p>Community dam used for potable water supply for the Roelands Village Farm located approximately 7 km downstream of SW2.</p> <p>Potential changes to drinking water quality are not expected to exceed Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (2011) updated May 2019.</p> <p><u>Ecosystem health:</u> Four Resource Enhancement Wetlands located east of Stages 9 to 11.</p> <p>Flow of sediment laden water into Resource Enhancement Wetlands that discharge to the Collie River.</p> <p>Groundwater is located approximately 17 to 20 metres beneath ground level for each gravel stage 9, 10 and 11.</p>	<p>SW2 located in the headwaters on small tributary of the Collie River as shown in figure 2 and directly downstream of detention basin 7a in stage 11.</p> <p>Crushing and screening operations will occur for 12 weeks every year.</p> <p>Detention basin 7a is designed for a 1 in 10 year; 2 hour storm event.</p> <p>Cut-off drains in Stage 10 divert water away from 7a basin where SW2 is located and diverts stormwater to large Detention pond. (See figure 3)</p> <p>SW2 is further away from community dam than SW1 that is already approved in the original Licence.</p> <p>All Detention Basins constructed to minimum storage capacity identified in Schedule 3 of Licence.</p>	Moderate	Rare	Medium	<p>The performance of cut-off drains, diversion drains, bunding and detention basins will be monitored during operations.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring (sampling and analysis of turbidity and pH) required when detention basins discharge to the environment.</p> <p>The design of cut-off drains, bunding and detention basins during construction will direct surface water flows during operations.</p> <p>Existing condition limits timeframes that crushing and screening operations can occur at the premises.</p> <p>Refer to section 5.</p>	<p><u>Condition 1 &amp; 11</u> – detention basin performance monitoring.</p> <p><u>Condition 10</u> – Water quality monitoring.</p> <p><u>New Condition 21</u> - requiring certified survey of all detention basin capacities.</p> <p><u>Condition 6 table 5</u> – crushing and screening operational times.</p>

## 5. Risk of site stormwater entering surface waters

### 5.1 General Characterisation and Impact of discharge

#### Operation

The key risk event associated with the operation of the premises is surface water runoff impacting adjacent surface water bodies (tributaries of the Collie River). The most common contaminant found within the site surface water of quarries is sediment. Due to the undulating topography of Lots 501 and 21, sediment laden water has the potential to runoff into surface water tributaries. Sediment laden water may also negatively impact the water treatment process, quality and taste of water should it be permitted to flow into the community dam for the Roelands Village Farm dam.

In July 2013, Water Corporation conducted a Source Protection visit of the Roelands Community Dam to test the quality of the dam. Spot samples identified that the turbidity levels of the two tributaries that feed into the dam that were 170 and 700 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) respectively while the dam had a turbidity level of 49 NTU.

Water Corporation concluded that the gravel operation of Stages 1 – 6 significantly contributed to turbidity levels in the dam. Although no data was provided for upstream turbidity, the source of sediment within the Roelands Community Dam cannot be confirmed based on the samples taken, previous activities from the premises operations are likely to contribute to the sediment loads. However, baseline turbidity data from the dam under similar weather conditions has not been undertaken and therefore the level of contribution from the licence holder's activities cannot be determined.

As diesel powered vehicles and machinery will also be operated on site, hydrocarbons have the potential to be present in stormwater. However, vehicles will be refuelled each morning with a mobile facility equipped with automatic shutoffs. Onsite equipment will be left near-empty overnight, servicing will be conducted offsite and there will be no onsite storage of hydrocarbons. The risk of hydrocarbon spillage will be during refuelling, which is likely to be infrequent and insignificant in volume and therefore has not been further assessed.

### 5.2 Criteria for Assessment

Australian water quality guidelines (ANZECC and ARMCANZ, 2000) recommends that the trigger level of turbidity for slightly disturbed wetland ecosystems in south-west Australia, measured in NTU, is between 10 and 100 NTU depending on the condition of the catchment and depth of the wetland. The series of Resource Enhancement Wetlands can be characterised as shallow and within catchment areas that have been cleared for agriculture. Waterbodies within the premises are likely to be subject to higher turbidity levels than deeper wetlands located in undisturbed environments.

Drinking water quality parameters under the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (2011 updated August 2018) that may fluctuate as a result of operations include turbidity, pH and silica, each of which have not been identified as having maximum health criteria meaning that health impacts are not anticipated. Silica and pH are highly unlikely to exceed the aesthetic guideline values for silica (80 mg/L) or vary beyond the acceptable range of pH between 6.5 and 8.5 as a result of the licence holder's operations. The aesthetic guideline value for turbidity notes that 5 NTU is considered to be just noticeable in a glass but also has no consequences to human health.

### 5.3 Assessment of proponent controls

The license holder has the following controls in place to reduce and manage stormwater



discharges:

**Table 6: Proponent controls for stormwater (summary from Stormwater Management Plan)**

Control	Description
Stormwater catchment	<p>Detention basins capable of storing a 1 in 10 year, 2 hour storm event will be constructed prior to the development of each of the Stages 9 to 11 for the purpose of stormwater catchment. Detention basins 4a and 7a, which will be used to capture stormwater from Stages 9, 10 and 11, will be constructed to achieve a 1 in 50 year, 2 hour storm event (see section 3.7.3).</p> <p>Three diversion drains will be constructed to divert overflow water from Stage 9, 10 and 11 detention basins to an existing 9,000 cubic metre clay pit dam as identified in Figure 3.</p>
Stormwater diversion	Bunding will be constructed to prevent the egress of stormwater within mined areas while natural contours will prevent the ingress of additional stormwater.
Monitoring	<p>Surface water monitoring for pH and NTU will be undertaken at SW1 and SW2, identified in figure 3, within 48 hours of the first significant rainfall of the year and any other rainfall events that result in flow from the detention basins and into the local creek-lines during crushing and screening operations.</p> <p>If an analysis for NTU is returned at above 100 units the Applicant will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inspect bunding and retention dams for failures. If failures are identified repairs will be made to stormwater infrastructure;</li> <li>resample SW1 following exceedance;</li> <li>construct additional detention basins if NTU exceedances persist; and</li> <li>if NTU exceedances continue after point (c) the licence holder will use coagulants to promote sedimentation in surface waters.</li> </ol> <p>No limit or specified actions have been proposed in respect of pH.</p>

## 5.4 Consequence

Turbid water has the potential to reduce sun availability to aquatic vegetation within Resource Enhancement and Multiple Use Wetlands and creek systems in the local area. This is likely to present minor impacts on the ability for aquatic species to grow if turbidity increases above 100 NTU. As these are Resource Enhancement Wetlands the consequence of the impact is assessed as **moderate**.

The consequence of increasing the turbidity of drinking water at the Roelands Village Farm and community dam is **minor** as impacts to drinking water amenity may occur for short periods of time, at low concentrations with impacts to a small population.

The consequence rating is therefore assessed as **moderate**.

## 5.5 Likelihood of consequence

During operations, the licence holder will complete water management as described in the plan titled "Water Management Plan" submitted as Appendix 4 to the Environmental Management Plan dated September 2020. The Water Management Plan identifies management controls to address increased turbidity in nearby surface water resources, the likelihood of impacts is reduced from possible to unlikely. Based on proposed management controls and the significant distance for suspended solids to travel through creeks that are likely to settle and/or filter solids, the likelihood of impacts to the Roelands Village community dam is assessed as **rare**.

## 5.6 Overall rating

The overall rating for the risk of surface water runoff impacts on environmental receptors during operations has been rated as **medium**.

## 6. Licence Controls

The surface water controls identified following the risk assessment are summarised in section 6.1 below and will appear as regulatory controls in the licence for the inclusion of the new surface water monitoring site SW2.

### 6.1 Surface water

- Requirements for maintaining stormwater diversion and containment infrastructure (detention basins) and the capacity of 9,000 cubic metres in the final (existing) detention pond identified in Figure 3.
- Sampling for pH at SW1 and SW2 to ensure that pH does not fall below 6.0 or rise above 8.0.
- Sampling for NTU at SW1 and SW2 to ensure there are no exceedances of 100 units.
- In the event of an exceedance of NTU or pH limits:
  - All extraction areas above the monitoring point must be inspected to ascertain if sedimentation control works have failed and if so, these are to be repaired immediately.
  - Follow-up sampling will be undertaken a week after any exceedance.
  - If high sediment loads persist and are attributed to the extraction areas, additional detention areas will need to be created within the relevant extraction area.
  - Coagulants will be used if water within the natural creek remains sedimented for long periods of time.
- Limit the time or duration that crushing and screening operations can occur at the premises.
- Requirement for new regulatory control to ensure containment infrastructure (detention basins) are surveyed for storage capacity once they are constructed and prior to operations commencing.

### 6.2 Summary of Licence renewal changes

Table 8 below provides a summary of the proposed Licence changes and will act as a record of implemented changes. All proposed changes have been incorporated into the renewed licence as part of this assessment.

**Table 8: Summary of licence renewal changes**

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
Licence Cover page	Restructured to most recent DWER Licence template and clearly indicate what prescribed activities have been risk assessed at assessed production of 156,000 tonnes per annum.
Duration	Extended to 11/11/2025

<b>Condition no.</b>	<b>Proposed amendments</b>
Interpretation	Updated based on departmental legal advice allowing from the deletion of licence conditions 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.4.
Renumber all conditions	Change licence condition number to numbers 1 to 21.
All conditions	Amend Licensee to "licence holder".
Renumber tables	Change table numbers references from 1.2.1 to 2, 1.3.1 to 3, 1.3.2 to 4, 1.3.3 to 5, 2.2.1 to 6, 2.2.2 to 7, 2.3.1 to 8, 2.4.1 to 9, 3.2.1 to 10 and 3.3.1 to 11.
Condition 1	Replace "specifications" with "Operational requirement" text.
Table 2	Delete references to "stage 6, 7 and 8"; delete text "depicted in Schedule 1" amend with "Schedule 3" in column 3; delete "three" from diversion drain operational requirements and delete "detention basins 2b and 3a".
Table 4	Delete row two "Stage 7a" and amend row three by deleting "7b, 8, documentation" and "works approval W5709/2014/1" and include "condition 21" in the specifications column.
Table 6	Add "& SW2" into column 1 and "or 7a Detention Basin" in frequency column 4.
Table 9	Include "Figure 3" in column one titled "monitoring station and location".
Conditions 16 & 18	Amend "Anniversary Date" to "Annual Period".
Table 10	Renumber and define the conditions table rows 2, 3 and 4 to define the correct compliance reporting conditions.
Table 11	Renumber column one to reflect correct numbered conditions.
Condition 21	New condition to ensure detention basin capacities and final design following construction are surveyed by a licensed surveyor and submitted to the CEO prior to operations commencing.
Definitions	Review all definitions
Schedule 1 – Figure 1 map	New updated premises boundary map provided by licence holder.
Schedule 1 – Figure 2 map	New updated staged extraction location map included.
Schedule 1 – Figure 3 map	New updated dust and meteorological monitoring locations
Schedule 1 – Figure 4 map	New updated surface water infrastructure map
Schedule 2	New premises boundary coordinates table
Schedule 3	New map and table of detention basin minimum storage capacities and remove detention basins 2a, 2b and 3a from Table 14.



## 7. Consultation

The consultation completed for the licence renewal is identified in Table 7 below.

**Table 7: Consultation methods and responses**

Method	Comments received	DWER response
Application advertised on DWER website (18/08/2020)	None received by 12 September 2020	N/A
Local Government Authority advised of proposal (21/08/2020)	None received	N/A
Community consultation, letters sent to 5 stakeholders on 21/08/2020.	One submission received. Concerns summarised and addressed in Appendix 2.	See Appendix 2.
Applicant referred draft documents on 28/10/2020.	On 6 November, the Licence Holder replied with no comments, waived the comment period and requested the licence renewal be issued.	N/A

## 8. Conclusion

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

A new licence condition will be added to the Licence to ensure detention basin capacities and final design following construction are surveyed by a licensed survey and submitted to the CEO prior to operations commencing. SW2 monitoring location will be included in condition 10 Table 6.

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## Appendix 1: Key documents

Document title	Availability
New Licence (L8877/2015/2) application form and supporting documentation (14 May 2020)	DWER record A1893730
Supplementary information for new licence from licence holder received on 21 September 2020 (Premise map and confirmation of annual production throughput)	DWER record A1935915,
New Premises boundary map and coordinates	DWER record A1935916
DWER letter request to Shire of Harvey regarding planning approval for gravel quarry stages 9, 10 and 11	DWER record A1944961
Submission from interested party dated 14 September 2020	DWER record A1933486
B & J Catalano Extractive Industry Application Environmental Management Plan (EMP) dated September 2020	DWER record A1944967
Site plans for Stages 9, 10 & 11 supplementary	DWER record A1944969
DER, July 2015. <i>Guidance Statement: Regulatory principles</i> . Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	accessed at <a href="http://www.dwer.wa.gov.au">www.dwer.wa.gov.au</a>
DER, October 2015. <i>Guidance Statement: Setting conditions</i> . Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	
DER, August 2016. <i>Guidance Statement: Licence duration</i> . Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	
DER, February 2017 <i>Guidance Statement: Risk Assessments</i> . Department of Environment Regulation, Perth.	
DWER, June 2019 <i>Guideline: Decision Making</i> Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	
DWER, June 2019 <i>Industry Regulation Guide to Licensing</i> Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	

## Appendix 2: Summary of Stakeholder Submissions

The Application was advertised for public comment on the Department's website on 18 August 2020 with submission closing on 12 September 2020.

The Shire of Harvey and four (4) other parties of interest were notified of this application. One (1) submission from an interested party was received during the advertising period. Several issues were raised in the submission summarized below and includes DWER's response.

Summary of Submission	Department's response
Enquired as to when the renewal application was received by DWER.	The Application to renew the licence was received by DWER on 14 May 2020
Why redact the information in the application as this makes it difficult to make informed submission to DWER?	The redacted sections of the application contain personal and private information in relation to the Applicant which is not relevant to the crushing and screening proposal such that it prevents a submission.
The application is for a 7 year licence extension over the 55.73 Ha to complete 9 extraction stages. The volume of gravel to be extracted is 170,000 tonnes per year but the plant capacity is 3,500 tonnes per day or 1,095,500 tonnes per year.	Concerns relating to the timeframe, area, number of gravel stages, volume of production per year were stated incorrectly. The proposed timeframe is 5 years, over 28.1ha for three stages, 9, 10 and 11 with an annual production capacity of 156,000 tonnes per year during 12 weeks of crushing and screening plant operations.
Concerned that the proposal seems to include all of Shenton Ridge property that abuts the National Park and neighbours land.	Only stages 9, 10 & 11 on part of lot 21 and part of Lot 501 which totals 28.1ha is included in the proposed stages 9, 10 and 11. The approval will reflect that only stage 9, 10 and 11 can be completed as part of this Licence.
Important that the Resource Enhanced Wetlands that flow water from Shenton Ridge into other neighbours' properties is protected.	DWER has assessed the risk of the crushing and screening operation on the wetland and stream water quality for sedimentation (section 5)
Unclear if this licence extension is limited to the area included in the original Licence and include the same conditions plus the Ministers appeal determination.	The new Licence includes the same area approved in the original Licence with conditions that reflect the detailed risk assessment completed for operations in stages 9, 10 and 11. Stages 9, 10 and 11 are yet to be constructed.
The Applicant proposed a large dam on a tributary of the area where this development would occur. Is that dam to proceed.	This is a matter for the Shire of Harvey to determine and is not included within the scope of the EP Act Part V application assessment.
The impact upon landscape and amenity value plus scenic value especially from Coalfields Highway requires substantiation.	This issue is outside the scope of EP Act Part V application process and is considered to be a planning matter.
Need a guarantee that access to neighbours' lands will not be impacted by this proposal.	A Licence will be granted on lands where the licence holder has demonstrated legal access. The access road on neighbouring properties is outside the premises boundary.
Concern that the term of this licence will be 7 years which is longer than original licence.	When renewing the licence its timeframe is considered by the Delegated Officer given the proposed construction and operation timelines for stage 9 to 11 as proposed by the Applicant.

The concerns relating to extractive industry, planning development approval, main road design and usage, aesthetic and amenity values are concerns that are outside of the scope of this EP Act Part V assessment.

Other concerns relating to emissions from the screening plant (primary activity) such as noise, dust, contaminated stormwater and water discharge to land have been considered in accordance with the department's regulatory framework and conditioned accordingly.