Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Amendment Report

Application for Licence Amendment

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

Licence Number	L9111/2018/1
Licence Holder	City of Kalamunda
EO Number	APP-0029576
Premises	Walliston Transfer Station 155 Lawnbrook Road West Walliston, WA, 6076 Legal description – Lot 5 on Diagram 1485
Date of Report	18 December 2025
Decision	Revised licence granted

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1. Decision summary

Licence L9111/2018/1 is held by City of Kalamunda (licence holder) for the Walliston Transfer Station (the Premises), located at Lot 5 on Diagram 14851.

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 L9111/2018/1 has been granted.

The revised licence issued as a result of this amendment consolidates and supersedes the existing licence previously granted in relation to the Premises. The revised licence has been granted in a new format with existing conditions being transferred, but not reassessed, to the new format.

2. Scope of assessment

2.1 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/regulatory-documents.

2.2 Application summary

On 27 June 2025, the licence holder submitted an application to the department to amend licence L9111/2018/1 under section 59 and 59B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The following amendments are being sought:

- Category 62:
    - Addition of acceptance of road and footpath sweepings for storage only (see Table 1);
- Updated condition 5, table 3 and condition 7, table 4 due to the addition of the road and footpath sweepings;
- Updated condition 4, table 2 due to the change in speed limit on the premises;
- Updated condition 1, condition 2 and condition 3 due to completion of previous works and replacement with new works required;
- Removal of clearing conditions 12 through 21, 25 and 26 due to the completion of clearing works. There were no black cockatoo breeding trees identified by the Fauna specialist during the site assessment in 2019, therefore there is no requirement to maintain artificial hollows. Clearing undertaken under Licence L9111/2018/1 was completed lawfully and is subject to applicable exemptions. No further clearing is authorised under this licence; and
- Amendments to reporting requirements to give effect to the Notice of Amendment of licence reporting requirements section 59(2), section 59(1)(a) and 59(1)(b) *Environmental Protection Act 1986* licenced prescribed premises:
    - Condition 29 – change to the due date to 16 June annually for the submission of the Annual Audit Compliance Report.
    - Condition 30 – remove the requirement to submit an Annual Environmental Report.

Street sweeping is used in urban areas to reduce the accumulation of litter, leaves, and coarse sediment from roads, carparks, and footpaths. The composition of street sweepings

can include grit, plastic, paper, cardboard, wood, litter and glass. Similarly gully eduction and hydro evacuation waste can comprise sand, grit, coarse organics and silt/fine organics. As a result of multiple materials being blended together these waste types can be contaminated with trace amounts of chemicals (Waste Management Review, 2018).

Street sweeping and gully eduction materials may contain elevated levels of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, and heavy metals (Gunawardana, 2012; Jang et al, 2010). Levels of these contaminates can vary based on the type/ method of street sweeper, frequency of sweeping, and volume of traffic (Breault, 2005).

This amendment is limited only to changes to category 62 activities from the existing licence. No changes to the aspects of the existing licence relating to category 57 have been requested by the licence holder.

Table 1 below outlines the proposed changes to the existing licence

Table 1: Proposed design changes

Category	Current design capacity	Proposed design capacity	Description of proposed amendment
62	30,000 tonnes per annual period	No change	Addition of acceptance of storage of 3,000 tonnes per annual period of road and footpath sweepings.

3. Risk assessment

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

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

3.1 Source-pathways and receptors

3.1.1 Emissions and controls

The key emissions and associated actual or likely pathway during premises operation which have been considered in this Amendment Report are detailed in Table 2 below. Table 2 also details the proposed control measures the licence holder has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 2: Licence holder controls

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Dust (including windblown waste)	Acceptance, storage, handling and removal of road and footpath sweepings	Air/windborne pathway, deposition onto green waste and mulch, removal off site	Storage of the street sweepings will be temporary and removal will be fortnightly to transport offsite for further mulching/recycling. A water cart will be used on a regular basis, including before unloading and loading of waste material. All vehicles entering the premises will continue to be covered to prevent uncontrolled release of windblown waste. Vehicles will be restricted to a maximum speed of 10km/hr.
Leachate from contaminated stormwater	Acceptance, storage, handling and removal of road and footpath sweepings	Seepage to groundwater causing degradation to groundwater quality	Storage of the street sweepings will be temporary and removal will be fortnightly to transport offsite for further mulching/recycling. Any water within the temporary storage area will be contained and evaporated.
		Overland flow to wetlands causing degradation to surface water quality	Storage of the street sweepings will be temporary and removal will be fortnightly to transport offsite for further mulching/recycling. All stormwater engineering features at the premises will be inspected regularly and maintenance works scheduled appropriately.

3.1.2 Receptors

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

Table 3 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted as a result of activities upon or emission and discharges from the prescribed premises *(Guideline: Environmental siting* (DWER 2020)).

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

Human receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Residential premises	76m west of the prescribed premises boundary
Recreational premises	Adjacent to the north
Commercial properties	Immediately adjacent
Users of Alan Anderson Park	Approximately 30m south of the premises boundary
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Groundwater	Inferred to be 14m-32m below ground level P1 PDWSA within the premises
Resource Enhancement Wetland	Approximately 0.7km north-west of the premises boundary
Multiple Use Wetland	1.14km south-west of the premises boundary
Threatened flora	0.53km south-west of the premises boundary

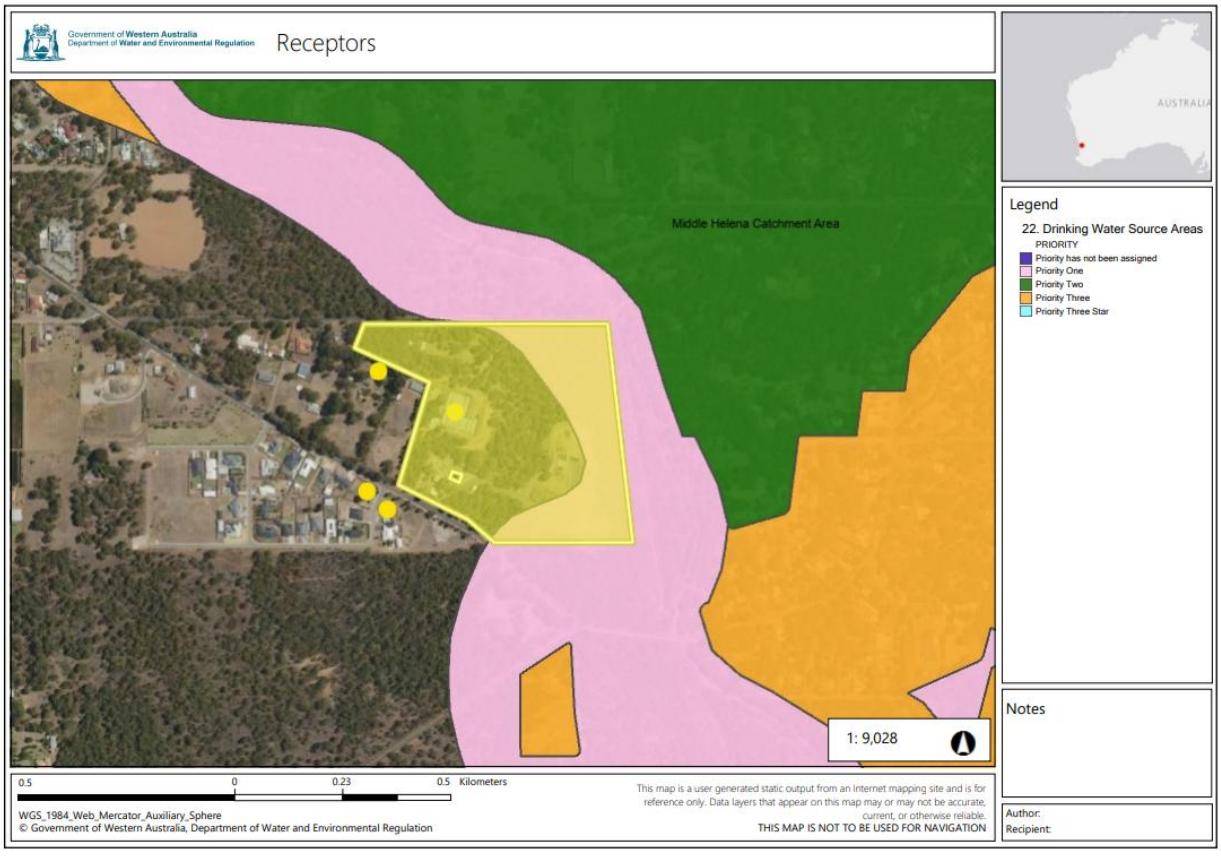

Figure 1: Distance to sensitive receptors

3.2 Risk ratings

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

Where the licence holder has proposed mitigation measures/controls (as detailed in Section 3.1), these have been considered when determining the final risk rating. Where the delegated officer considers the 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 4.

The revised licence L9111/2018/1 that accompanies this amendment report authorises emissions associated with the operation of the Premises i.e. acceptance and storage of road and footpath sweepings.

The conditions in the revised licence have been determined in accordance with *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions* (DER 2015).

Table 4. Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the Premises during operation

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls/ department comments
Source/Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Licence holder's controls				
Operation								
Acceptance, storage, handling and removal of road and footpath sweepings	Dust (including windblown waste)	Air/windborne pathway and deposition onto green waste and mulch, and removal off site causing impacts to health and amenity	Surrounding residences 76m west Users of Kalamunda Rifle Range adjacent to the north Users of Alan Anderson Park approx 30m south Commercial premises immediately adjacent Threatened flora 0.53m south-west	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	N	Conditions **1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7**, 8, 9, 10, 11.	No street sweepings are to be tipped or deposited with any other waste types. Any contaminated material will be directed to an appropriate landfill/facility licenced to accept contaminated waste. Inspections will be conducted in the storage bay visually for any other types of materials that can be removed and disposed of to an appropriate landfill/facility licenced to accept the contaminated waste. Should the entire load be contaminated it will be directed to an appropriate landfill/facility licenced to accept contaminated waste. The material will not be doused in water and only if material is excessively dry and a windblown waste/dust risk will it be dampened. A 10m x 10m concrete bunker with 1m high reinforced concrete walls to 3 sides, and a 150mm reinforced slab on ground, graded by 1% towards the back wall to capture any potentially contaminated waters, with an impermeable

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls/ department comments
Source/Activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Licence holder's controls**				
								concrete speed bump (maximum 100mm high) on the fourth side to allow trucks to unload and to prevent leachate escaping and mitigate stormwater ingress into the bunker, creating a semi-enclosed bay for storage and inspection prior to removal offsite. Additional conditions were included on the licence to control potential emissions and/or discharges during unloading of road and footpath sweepings directly to hardstand areas. The better practice organics recycling guideline outlines benchmark controls for leachate barriers on hardstand surfaces.
	Leachate from contaminated stormwater	Seepage to groundwater causing degradation to groundwater quality	P1 PDWSA Middle Helena Catchment Area	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	N	Conditions **1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7**, 8, 9, 10, 11.	A 10m x 10m concrete bunker with 1m high reinforced concrete walls to 3 sides, and a 150mm reinforced slab on ground, graded by 1% towards the back wall to capture any potentially contaminated waters, with an impermeable concrete speed bump (maximum 100mm high) on the fourth side to allow trucks to unload and to prevent leachate escaping and mitigate stormwater ingress into the bunker, creating a semi-enclosed bay for storage and

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls/ department comments
Source/Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Licence holder's controls				
								inspection prior to removal offsite. Any runoff will be on the hardstand and material will be removed fortnightly to ensure that water does not become stagnate Additional conditions were included on the licence to control potential emissions and/or discharges during unloading of road and footpath sweepings directly to hardstand areas. The better practice organics recycling guideline outlines benchmark controls for leachate barriers on hardstand surfaces.
		Overland flow to wetlands causing degradation to surface water quality	Resource Enhancement Wetland 0.7km north-west Multiple Use Wetland 1.14km south-west Threatened flora 0.53im south-west	Refer to Section 3.1	C = Moderate L = Unlikely **Medium Risk**	N	**Conditions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7**, 8, 9, 10, 11.	A 10m x 10m concrete bunker with 1m high reinforced concrete walls to 3 sides, and a 150mm reinforced slab on ground, graded by 1% towards the back wall to capture any potentially contaminated waters, with an impermeable concrete speed bump (maximum 100mm high) on the fourth side to allow trucks to unload and to prevent leachate escaping and mitigate stormwater ingress into the bunker, creating a semi-enclosed bay for storage and inspection prior to removal offsite.

Risk Event					Risk rating[1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Licence holder's controls sufficient?	Conditions[2] of licence	Justification for additional regulatory controls/ department comments
Source/Activities	Potential emission	Potential pathways and impact	Receptors	Licence holder's controls				
								Additional conditions were included on the licence to control potential emissions and/or discharges during unloading of road and footpath sweepings directly to hardstand areas. The better practice organics recycling guideline outlines benchmark controls for leachate barriers on hardstand surfaces.

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

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

4. Consultation

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

Table 5: Consultation

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Consultation with the department's Water Source Protection Planning Branch (19/08/2025)	Water Source Protection Planning (WSPP) have reviewed the proposed licence amendment L9111/2018/1 (Walliston Transfer Station) for storage of road and footpath sweepings (putrescible waste) in consideration of the department's policy - *Land use compatibility in public drinking water source areas* and its Water Quality Protection note (WQPN) 25 - *Land use compatibility tables for public drinking water source areas.* This proposal was assessed under consideration of: • Quantity of putrescible wastes (no more than 30,000 tonnes per annum) is not proposed to change as part of the amendment. • Currently the putrescible waste is limited to mixed residential refuse, cardboard and paper, beds and mattresses with the requested amendment to include road and footpath sweepings • Road and footpath sweepings must be stored within a bunded area • Part of the Walliston waste transfer station operations are inside the Priority One (P1) area of the Midde Helena Catchment Area. WSPP notes that the storage of road/footpath sweepings will be stored within a bunded area, ***outside*** of the PI area. According to the water quality protection note WQPN no. 25: *Land use compatibility tables for public drinking water source areas* (LUCT) prescribed premises, including waste facilities, are considered ***incompatible*** in P1 public drinking water source areas (PDWSAs). The LUCT recognises that existing, approved, incompatible land uses such as the Walliston Waste Transfer station can continue to operate with use of best management practice. Therefore, WSPP does not object to the inclusion of road and footpath sweepings to this licence. The following best practice guidance documents may be relevant to waste disposal facilities located within a public drinking water source area: • WQPN 24: *Land filling and inert materials* • WQPN 30: *Groundwater monitoring bores* • WQPN 90: *Organic material – storage and recycling* • WQPN 111: *Landfills for disposable of putrescible materials*	Noted. The licence conditions have been reviewed to ensure consistency with the specified LUCT conditions.

Consultation with the department's Native Vegetation Regulation Branch (08/10/2025)	Removal of Native Vegetation clearing conditions is endorsed. As clearing works have already been undertaken and there were no black cockatoo breeding trees identified by the Fauna specialist (Natural Area Holdings Pty Ltd) during the site assessment in 2019, there is no requirement to maintain artificial hollows. Due to clearing works being undertaken lawfully under licence L9111/2018/1, the maintenance of clearing area exemptions will still apply, even with the conditions removed on subsequent amendments.	Noted. The licence conditions have been removed due to the prior completion of clearing works.
Consultation with the department's Controlled Waste Branch (10/10/2025)	Designation of a waste material as a controlled waste depends on what contaminants are in the waste material and if any are considered a controlled waste, which may also vary between waste loads. By way of assistance the following information is provided. Controlled waste means any matter that is within the definition of waste in the *National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 1998* and listed in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004 (the Regulations). The Regulations apply if a controlled waste is being transported on a public road in Western Australia (WA) for unloading/disposal and if the waste was produced as a result of: a) An industrial or commercial activity; or b) A medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or another related activity; or c) Activities carried out on or at a laboratory; or d) An apparatus for the treatment of sewage. The Regulations do not apply if a controlled waste may be lawfully accepted at a Class I inert landfill, a Class II putrescible landfill site or a Class III landfill site or a Class III putrescible landfill site (as determined by reference to the waste types set out in the document entitled *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996* published by the CEO and as amended from time to time) other than — (i) asbestos; or (ii) clinical or related waste; or (iii) tyres; or (iv) encapsulated, chemically fixed, solidified or polymerised controlled wastes. Please refer to r.3 of the Regulations for full and complete wording on the application of the Regulations. **Waste holder** The waste holder has obligations under the Regulations, including, but not limited to: • Engaging an appropriately licenced controlled waste carrier, if required, and if they do not hold a valid	Noted. The licence holder has engaged a third party contractor that is licenced to carry Controlled Waste. If contamination is suspected upon visual inspection after collection of road and footpath sweepings, the licence holder will ensure the entire load will be disposed or transferred to a an appropriate landfill/facility licenced to accept contaminated waste.

	controlled waste carrier licence for the waste type to be transported.
	• Providing information of the waste to the carrier, including:
	  ○ Type of controlled waste
	  ○ Amount of controlled waste
	  ○ Containment type (bulk of packaged)
	  ○ Physical state of the controlled waste (liquid, solid, gaseous),
	• Where the container type is packaged, then it must be fit for transportation.
	The waste holder is responsible for knowing what their waste is and its constituents. If unknown or uncertain, it is recommended the waste holder obtains a waste analysis of the material from a NATA accredited laboratory.
	For certainty in categorising waste, the department published the *Guideline Waste categorisation of controlled waste* to assist industry to ensure the transport of controlled waste on public roads in WA is categorised correctly, accurately recorded on the controlled waste tracking form before transport, and responsibly redirected to a facility that is lawfully able to accept and manage that waste type within legislative parameters. Waste holders and stakeholders should use the steps in the guideline to determine the composition of their waste.
	Search for a carrier to transport and/or waste facility
	Stakeholders can generate a list of licenced carriers or waste facilities that can lawfully transport or accept specific waste types from the Controlled Waste Tracking System. You do not need to log in to do this.
	Please visit https://cwts.dwer.wa.gov.au under the 'Search' heading select either 'Search for Waste facility' or 'Search for Carrier'. You can search by post code or waste category (the waste category option is recommended as a postcode search limits the search for the carrier or waste facility within that postcode). Simply populate the fields with your criteria (see screenshot below) and click 'Run report' to generate your search results.
	We recommend contacting the carrier or waste facility directly for further details on the services offered.	

Licence Holder was provided with draft amendment on 24 November 2025	Refer to Appendix 1	Refer to Appendix 1

5. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this amendment report, the delegated officer has determined that a revised licence will be granted, subject to conditions commensurate with the determined controls and necessary for administration and reporting requirements.

5.1 Summary of amendments

Table 6 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 6: Summary of licence amendments

Condition no.	Proposed amendments
N/A	Page 1: • DWER file number updated to department's current format • Date of amendment added
Licence history	Licence history table added
1 (Table 1)	Previously completed works removed: • Surface water management system; • Hardstand for a portion of the community recycling area; and • Access road. New works condition added: • Hardstand for the storage of road and footpath sweepings
4 (Table 2)	• Change to speed limit on premises from 15km/hr to 10km/hr maximum • Inclusion of road and footpath sweepings containment infrastructure • Note 1: Removed from 'sealed road surfaces', 'community drop off area' and 'surface water system' due to completion of works and added to 'road and footpath sweeping containment infrastructure'. • Note 2: reference to additional legislative requirements was included under Table 1 for Controlled Waste(s). • Note 3: reference to additional legislative requirements was included under Table 1 for Controlled Waste(s).
5 (Table 3)	Inclusion of authorisation to accept road and footpath sweepings under putrescible waste.
7 (Table 4)	Inclusion of road and footpath sweepings and the process limits and specifications for this waste type.
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26	Conditions removed as clearing works have already been undertaken and there were no black cockatoo breeding trees identified by the fauna specialist during site assessments, therefore there is no requirement to maintain artificial hollows.
29	AACR reporting due date updated to 16 June annually in accordance with 2022 blanket amendment notice.
30	Removal of Environmental Reporting as it is no longer required to be submitted to the CEO in accordance with 2022 blanket amendment notice..
Definitions	Definitions Table updated for new terms and removal of redundant terms.

Schedule 1 (Figure 1)	Updated map of the boundary of the prescribed premises.
Schedule 1 (Figure 2)	Updated figure of the waste storage and acceptance and PDWSA.
Schedule 1 (Figure 4)	Removed due to removal of clearing conditions 12-21.
Schedules 2 and 3	Removed due to the removal of clearing conditions 12-21.

References

1. Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015, *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*, Perth, Western Australia.
2. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2020, *Guideline: Environmental Siting*, Perth, Western Australia.
3. DWER 2020, *Guideline: Risk Assessments*, Perth, Western Australia.
4. DWER 2022, *Guideline: Better practice organics recycling*, Perth, Western Australia.
5. WMR Waste Management Review (May 2018). “Sweeping Changes” (p46-49).
6. Gunawardana et al. (2012). “Role of Solids in Heavy Metals Buildup on Urban Road Surfaces.” ASCE Journal of Environmental Engineering 138: 490-498.
7. Jang et al. 2010. “Characterization of Roadway Stormwater System Residuals for Reuse and Disposal Options.” Science of the Total Environment 408: 1878-1887.
8. Breault, R., Smith, K., and Sorenson, J. (2005). “Residential Street-Dirt Accumulation Rates and Chemical Composition, and Removal Efficiencies by Mechanical- and Vacuum-Type Sweepers, New Bedford, Massachusetts, 2003–04.” US Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2005-5184.

Appendix 1: Summary of licence holder's comments on risk assessment and draft conditions

Condition	Summary of licence holder's comment	Department's response
Condition 1 Table 1	Dimensions provided for the construction of the concrete bunker: • 10m by 10m concrete bunker will consist of 1m high reinforced concrete walls and a 150mm reinforced slab on ground, graded by 1% towards the back wall to capture any potentially contaminated waters	The construction requirements have been updated to reflect the provided specifications.
Condition 4 Table 2	Dimensions provided for the construction of the concrete bunker: • 1m high concrete walls on 3 sides of the bunker. An impermeable concrete speed bump (maximum 100mm high) will be constructed on the fourth side to allow trucks to unload and to prevent leachate escaping and mitigate stormwater ingress into the bunker	The operational requirements have been updated to reflect the provided specifications.
Condition 7 Table 4	Removal of temporary waste changed from 14 days to 21 days to allow for contingency. Acceptance criteria provided for the storage of road/footpath sweepings: • total volume of 100m^3 can be stored within the bunker following the increase in size (subsection b). No more than 3,000 tonnes of road and footpath sweepings will be accepted per annual period. • Increased volume of the bunker will allow for waste to be stored for the requested 21 days • A concrete pad of 150mm thickness designed by a suitably qualified person will be installed to achieve a sealed surface with a coefficient of permeability of <1x10^{-9}m/s.	The delegated officer notes the proposed change does not alter the risk profile of the premises. The licence has been updated to reflect the licence holder comments.