# Decision Report

## Application for Works Approval

### Division 3, Part V *Environmental Protection Act 1986*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Works Approval Number** | W6108/2017/1 |
| **Applicant** | BGC (Australia) Pty Ltd |
| **ACN** | 005 736 005 |
| **File Number** | DER2017/002102 |
| **Premises** | BGC Neerabup<br>31 Turnbull Road, Neerabup WA 6031<br>Lot 23 on Diagram 63843<br>Certificate of Title Volume 1630 Folio 956 |
| **Date of Report** | 24/04/2018 |
| **Status of Report** | Final |

# Table of Contents

# 1. Definitions of terms and acronyms

In this Decision Report, the terms in Table 1 have the meanings defined.

**Table 1: Definitions**

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| ACN | Australian Company Number |
| Category/ Categories/ Cat. | Categories of Prescribed Premises as set out in Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations |
| Decision Report | refers to this document. |
| Delegated Officer | an officer under section 20 of the EP Act. |
| Department | means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* and designated as responsible for the administration of Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act. |
| DWER | Department of Water and Environmental Regulation |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Authority |
| EP Act | *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA) |
| EP Regulations | *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA) |
| $m^3$ | cubic metres |
| Minister | the Minister responsible for the EP Act and associated regulations |
| Noise Regulations | *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* (WA) |
| Occupier | has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act. |
| Prescribed Premises | has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act. |
| Premises | refers to the premises to which this Decision Report applies, as specified at the front of this Decision Report |
| Primary Activities | as defined in Schedule 2 of the Revised Licence |
| Risk Event | As described in *Guidance Statement: Risk Assessment* |

# 2. Purpose and scope of assessment

This decision report is prepared for the assessment of an application for a Works Approval for an asphalt manufacturing plant on 31 Turnbull Road in Neerabup. This assessment also provides a guide for the future licence for the Premises. A concrete batching plant is currently located on one side of the Premises and the asphalt manufacturing plant will be located on the other side. The works approval is only for the asphalt manufacturing plant, whereas the licence will include the whole Premises.

# 3. Background

The Applicant currently operates on the Premises a concrete batching plant under registration R368/2003/1. With this application the Applicant seeks to add an asphalt manufacturing plant to the Premises that also would be able to accept reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) and process the RAP by crushing and screening it and using the processed RAP for the asphalt manufacturing process.

Table 2 lists the prescribed premises categories that have been applied for.

**Table 2: Prescribed Premises Categories**

| Classification of Premises | Description | *Requested Premises production or design capacity or throughput* |
|---|---|---|
| 35 | Asphalt manufacturing: premises on which hot or cold mix asphalt is produced using crushed or ground rock aggregates mixed with bituminous or asphaltic materials for use at a place or premises other than those premises | 250,000 tonnes per annum |
| 61A | Solid waste facility: premises (other than premises within category 67A) on which solid waste produced on other premises is stored, reprocessed, treated or discharged onto land | Up to 10,000 tonnes per annum |
| 77* | Concrete batching or cement products manufacturing: premises on which cement products or concrete are manufactured for use at places or premises other than those premises | Not applicable. |

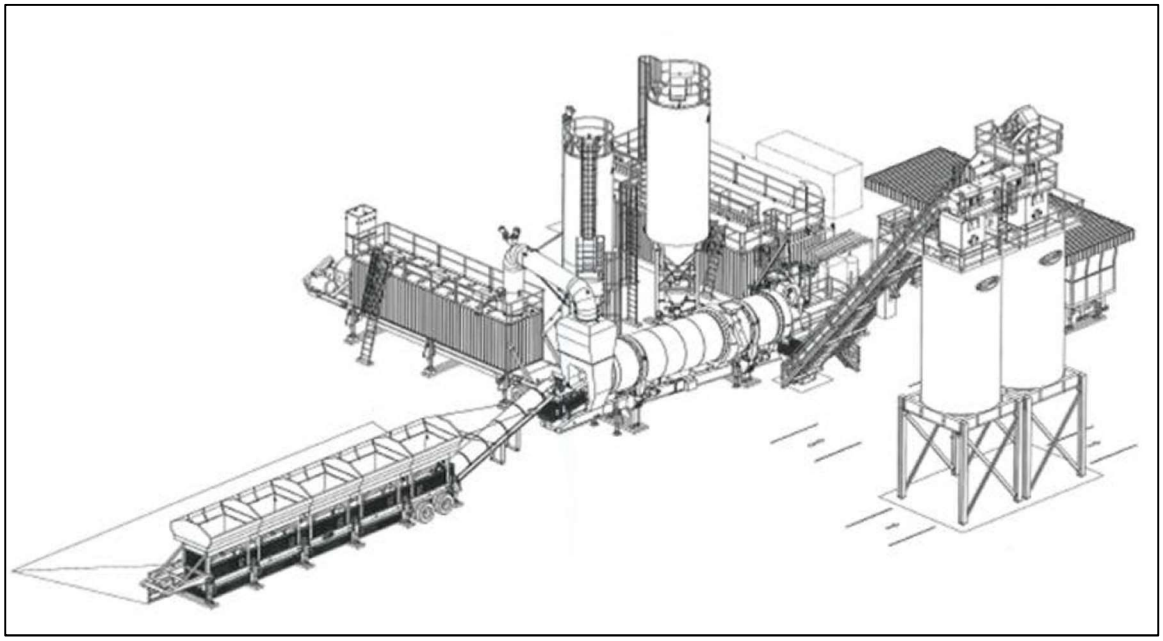
*Category 77 is not included in this assessment as it is already located on the premises and is registered, but will fall under the licence once the works have been completed.

# 4. Overview of Premises

## 4.1 Operational aspects

The Applicant currently operates a concrete batching plant within the premises and applied for a Works Approval to add an asphalt manufacturing plant, which has previously operated at Coodewanna Airport, to the premises. The asphalt manufacturing process used for this plant is a standard process, where aggregate is dried, then transported to hoppers above a pugmill and then mixed with bitumen and additives and sometimes with Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) to form asphalt. This hot mix asphalt is then delivered to heated storage tanks prior to delivery in trucks for transport offsite. Supporting activities like the storage of the aggregate, the RAP storage and processing, the bitumen storage and diesel storage on site are all standard activities commonly associated with the asphalt manufacturing process. A 3D view of the plant layout is presented in Figure 1 below. The operating hours for the Premises will be from 7:00hrs to 17:00hrs. When RAP is being processed within the Premises it will occur within these hours and will occur on an irregular bases (expected to be operating on site for about one week possible occurring 4 times per year).

Figure 1 Generic 3D view of the proposed asphalt plant



## 4.2 Infrastructure

The infrastructure, as it relates to the asphalt manufacturing process on site, is detailed in Table 3. A site plan is given in Figure 2.

Table 3 lists infrastructure associated with each prescribed premises category.

**Table 3: Infrastructure**

| | Infrastructure | Specifications |
|---|---|---|
| | **Prescribed Activity Category 35 Asphalt Manufacturing** | |
| 1 | ALmix Model TP72UF/150 Asphalt plant | Up to 150 tonnes per hour of asphalt being produced<br>Fitted with bag filter ensuring emissions from the stack are less than 20 mg/Nm$^3$<br>Bag filter fitted with a pressure differential monitoring system<br>Diesel fuelled burner<br>To be located on hardstand |
| 2 | 7 Raw material bins | 3-sided concrete bins<br>Raw materials not stored higher than the bin walls |
| 3 | Office | - |
| | **Prescribed Activity Category 61A Solid Waste Processing** | |
| 1 | RM 70GO! 2.0 Compact Crushing or equivalent | Up to 150 tonnes per hour of RAP to be able to be processed.<br>To be fitted with the dust suppression option. |

Figure 2 Location of the premises in relation to nearest sensitive receptor

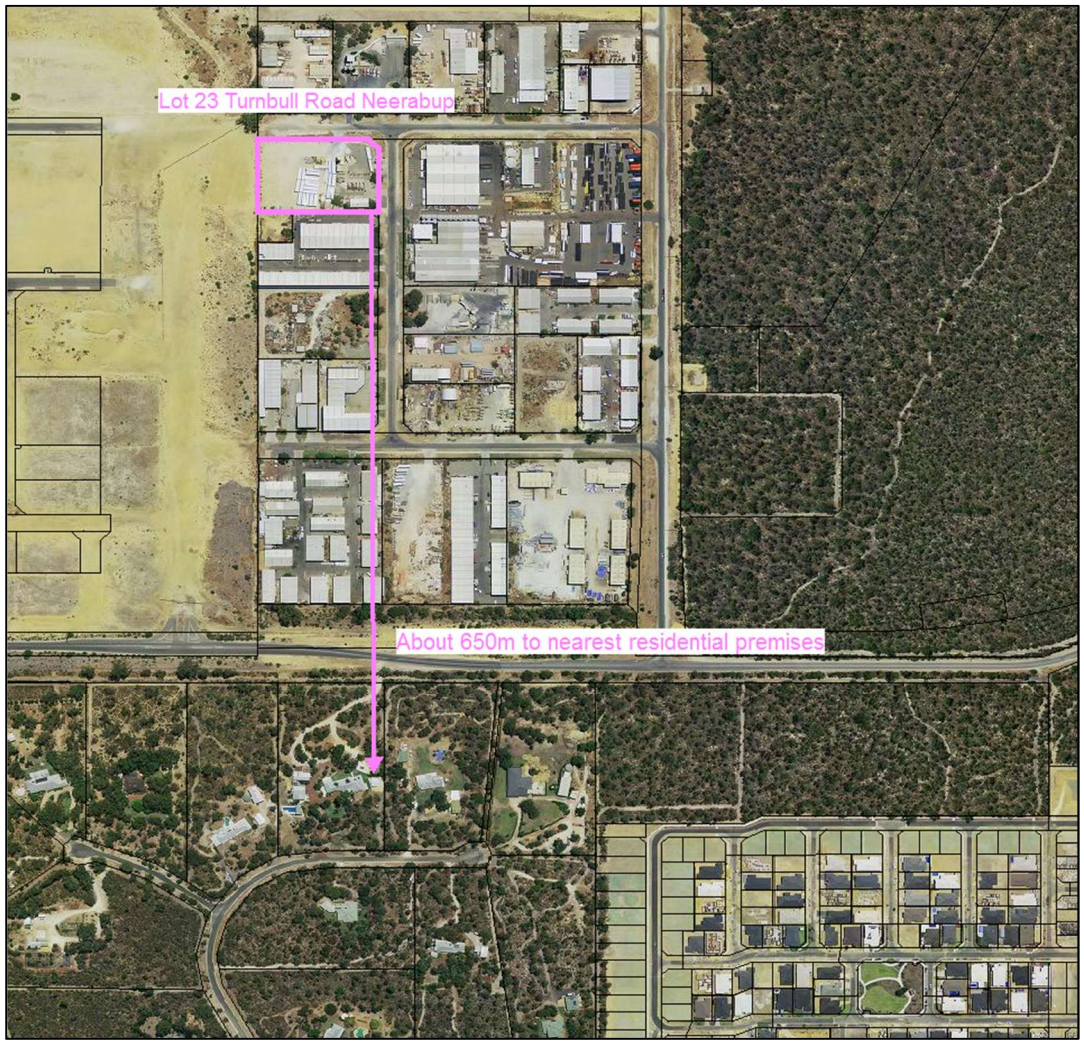


Figure 3 Site Plan

# 5. Legislative context

There is currently an existing concrete batching plant operational on the Premises, also owned by BGC. The concrete batching plant is registered with DWER under R368/2003/1. Upon completion of the construction of the asphalt manufacturing plant, the new licence will include both the asphalt manufacturing plant and the concrete batching plant.

## 5.1 Other relevant approvals

The City of Wanneroo informed the Department by letter of 13 March 2018 (received per email on 14 March 2018) that the proposed works received an approval on the development application on 13 February 2018.

# 6. Modelling and monitoring data

The Applicant provided stack testing results of the asphalt plant that is proposed to be relocated to the Premises. The Applicant also provided stack emission modelling for the proposed Premises. The stack testing results showed that the bag filter that is used for dust collection from the dryer performs at a very high standard as particulate emissions were less than 5mg/$m^3$. The modelling results concluded that the risk for residents to be negatively affected by the emissions from the premises was deemed to be very unlikely.

# 7. Consultation

The Application for a Works Approval was advertised in The West Australian on 26 February 2018 and a letter was send to the City of Wanneroo on 21 February 2018. No submissions from the general public were received within the comment period. The City of Wanneroo notified DWER, by letter received on 14 March 2018, that the proposed works received approval for on the development application on 13 February 2018.

# 8. Location and siting

## 8.1 Siting context

The premises are located within a relatively new industrial area in the suburb Neerabup, which is located within the City of Wanneroo.

## 8.2 Residential and sensitive Premises

The distance to residential and sensitive receptors is detailed in Table 4 and shown in Figure 2.

**Table 4: Receptors and distance from activity boundary**

| Sensitive Land Uses | Distance from Prescribed Activity |
|---|---|
| Residential Premises | approximately 650m to the south |

## 8.3 Specified ecosystems

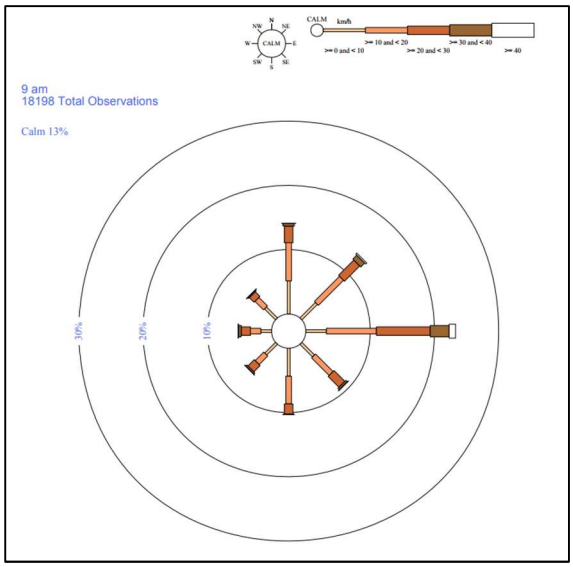
Specified ecosystems are areas of high conservation in close proximity are listed in Table 5. .

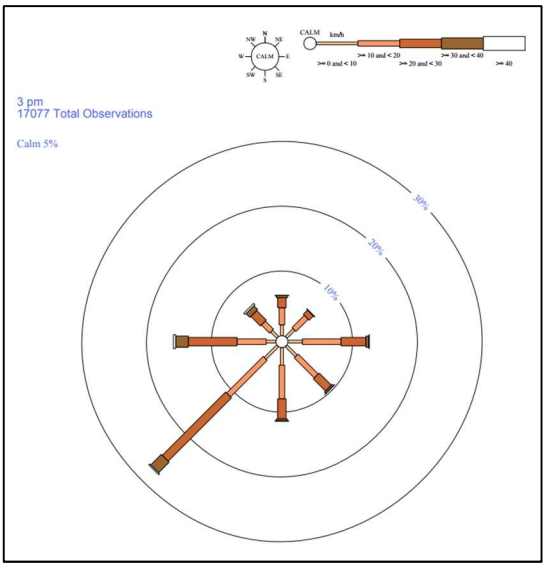
**Table 5: Environmental values**

| Specified ecosystems | Distance from the Premises |
|---|---|
| Bush forever sites #295, #494 and #384 | Closest bush forever site is approximately 350m from the premises |

## 8.4 Meteorology

To assist with the risk assessment a check on the prevailing wind speed and wind direction has been conducted from the Bureau of Meteorology website for the Pearce RAAF station. This data comprises of the period 2 November 1940 to 11 August 2017. The first graph displays the data for the weather observations at 9am and the second for 3pm.



# 9. Risk assessment

## 9.1 Determination of emission, pathway and receptor

In undertaking its risk assessment, DWER will identify all potential emissions pathways and potential receptors to establish whether there is a Risk Event which requires detailed risk assessment.

The identification of the sources, pathways and receptors to determine Risk Events are set out in Tables 6 and 7 below.

**Table 6. Identification of emissions, pathway and receptors during construction**

| Risk Events | | | | | | Continue to detailed risk assessment | Reasoning |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources/Activities** | | **Potential emissions** | **Potential receptors** | **Potential pathway** | **Potential adverse impacts** | | |
| **Construction of infrastructure phase** | Vehicle movements on unsealed access roads | Noise | Residential premises: 650m south | Air / wind dispersion | Amenity impacts | No | Construction is of a very short duration, as it is a modular plant.<br>The plant is to be located in an industrial area, separated from residential premises.<br>The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 apply*. |
| | | Dust | | | | No | |
| | | Noise | Industrial premises: on the boundary of the proposed lot | Air / wind dispersion | Occupation health impacts | No | Construction is of a short duration, as it is a modular plant.<br>Only a few truck movements are anticipated during the construction phase of the project.<br>The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 apply*. |
| | | Dust | | | | No | |
| | Construction of plant and associated infrastructure | Noise | Residential premises | Air / wind dispersion | Amenity impacts | No | Construction is of a short duration, as it is a modular plant.<br>The plant is to be located in an industrial area, separated from residential premises<br>The construction of the asphalt plant is covered under the general provisions of the Act<br>Construction related issues are not normally associated with a manufacturing plant of this type and size.<br>The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 apply*. |
| | | Dust | | | | No | |
| | | Noise | Industrial premises: on the boundary of the proposed lot | Air / wind dispersion | Health impacts | No | The construction is of a short duration as it is a modular plant.<br>The construction of the asphalt plant is covered under the general provisions of the Act.<br>Construction related issues are not normally associated with a manufacturing plant of this type and size.<br>The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 apply*. |
| | | Dust | | | | No | |

## Table 7: Identification of emissions, pathway and receptors during operation

| Risk Events | | | | | | Continue to detailed risk assessment | Reasoning |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sources/Activities** | | **Potential emissions** | **Potential receptors** | **Potential pathway** | **Potential adverse impacts** | | |
| **Asphalt Manufacturing** | Noise (premises as a whole) | Noise | Residential premises about 650m to the south | Air | No adverse impacts expected | No | The plant is to be located in an industrial area.<br>Reasonable separation distance to residential premises. As the site is within an industrial area, it is shielded by other industrial premises, further reducing any impacts on residential premises.<br>No significant noise source identified.<br>The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* apply. |
| | | | Industrial premises: on the boundary of the proposed lot | Air | No adverse health impacts expected | No | The plant is to be located in an industrial area.<br>No significant noise source identified.<br>The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* apply. |
| | Aggregate storage and handling | Dust emissions | Residential premises about 650m to the south | Air | Low level amenity Impacts may occur | No | The plant is to be located in an industrial area.<br>No significant dust source identified.<br>The general provisions of the EP Act apply. |
| | | | Industrial premises: on the boundary of the proposed lot | Air | No adverse health impacts expected | No | The plant is to be located in an industrial area.<br>No significant dust source identified.<br>The general provisions of the EP Act apply. |
| | Aggregate drying | Particulate emissions | Residential premises about 650m to the south; and<br>Industrial premises: on the boundary of the proposed lot | Air | Low level amenity Impacts may occur | Yes | Particulate emissions when not controlled may cause an amenity issue. |
| | Asphalt mixing, bitumen storage and delivery of the asphalt into trucks | Odour/VOC | Residential premises about 650m to the south; and<br>Industrial premises: on the boundary of the proposed lot | Air | Low level amenity Impacts | Yes | Odour/VOC emissions from the plant may cause an amenity issue. |

| Risk Events | | | | | | Continue to detailed risk assessment | Reasoning |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sources/Activities | | Potential emissions | Potential receptors | Potential pathway | Potential adverse impacts | | |
| **Bulk fuel storage** | Bulk Diesel storage | No source of emission. Diesel is to be stored in competent primary and secondary containment. | | | No adverse impacts expected to occur. | No | No source of an emission.<br>Fuel storage is regulated by the Department of Mines Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). |

## 9.2 Consequence and likelihood of risk events

A risk rating will be determined for risk events in accordance with the risk rating matrix set out in Table 8 below.

**Table 8: Risk rating matrix**

| Likelihood | Consequence | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Slight | Minor | Moderate | Major | Severe |
| Almost certain | Medium | High | High | Extreme | Extreme |
| Likely | Medium | Medium | High | High | Extreme |
| Possible | Low | Medium | Medium | High | Extreme |
| Unlikely | Low | Medium | Medium | Medium | High |
| Rare | Low | Low | Medium | Medium | High |

DWER will undertake an assessment of the consequence and likelihood of the Risk Event in accordance with Table 9 below.

**Table 9: Risk criteria table**

| Likelihood | | Consequence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The following criteria has been used to determine the likelihood of the Risk Event occurring. | | The following criteria has been used to determine the consequences of a Risk Event occurring: | | |
| | | | Environment | Public health* and amenity (such as air and water quality, noise, and odour) |
| Almost Certain | The risk event is expected to occur in most circumstances | Severe | • **onsite impacts**: catastrophic<br>• **offsite impacts local scale**: high level or above<br>• **offsite impacts wider scale:** mid-level or above<br>• Mid to long-term or permanent impact to an area of high conservation value or special significance^<br>• Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are significantly exceeded | • Loss of life<br>• **Adverse health effects:** high level or ongoing medical treatment<br>• Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are significantly exceeded<br>• **Local scale impacts:** permanent loss of amenity |
| Likely | The risk event will probably occur in most circumstances | Major | • **onsite impacts**: high level<br>• **offsite impacts local scale**: mid-level<br>• **offsite impacts wider scale**: low level<br>• Short-term impact to an area of high conservation value or special significance^<br>• Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are exceeded | • **Adverse health effects:** mid-level or frequent medical treatment<br>• Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are exceeded<br>• **Local scale impacts**: high level impact to amenity |
| Possible | The risk event could occur at some time | Moderate | • **onsite impacts**: mid-level<br>• **offsite impacts local scale**: low level<br>• **offsite impacts wider scale**: minimal<br>• Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are at risk of not being met | • **Adverse health effects:** low level or occasional medical treatment<br>• Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are at risk of not being met<br>• **Local scale impacts:** mid-level impact to amenity |
| Unlikely | The risk event will probably not occur in most circumstances | Minor | • **onsite impacts**: low level<br>• **offsite impacts local scale**: minimal<br>• **offsite impacts wider scale**: not detectable<br>• Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) likely to be met | • Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are likely to be met<br>• **Local scale impacts:** low level impact to amenity |
| Rare | The risk event may only occur in exceptional circumstances | Slight | • **onsite impact**: minimal<br>• Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) met | • **Local scale**: minimal to amenity<br>• Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) met |

^ Determination of areas of high conservation value or special significance should be informed by the *Guidance Statement: Environmental Siting.*
* In applying public health criteria, DWER may have regard to the Department of Health's *Health Risk Assessment (Scoping) Guidelines.*
"onsite" means within the Prescribed Premises boundary.

## 9.3 Acceptability and treatment of Risk Event

DWER will determine the acceptability and treatment of Risk Events in accordance with the Risk treatment table 10 below:

**Table 10: Risk treatment table**

| Rating of Risk Event | Acceptability | Treatment |
|---|---|---|
| **Extreme** | Unacceptable. | Risk Event will not be tolerated. DWER may refuse application. |
| **High** | May be acceptable.<br>Subject to multiple regulatory controls. | Risk Event may be tolerated and may be subject to multiple regulatory controls. This may include both outcome-based and management conditions. |
| **Medium** | Acceptable, generally subject to regulatory controls. | Risk Event is tolerable and is likely to be subject to some regulatory controls. A preference for outcome-based conditions where practical and appropriate will be applied. |
| **Low** | Acceptable, generally not controlled. | Risk Event is acceptable and will generally not be subject to regulatory controls. |

## 9.4 Risk assessment – Risk Event 1: particulate emissions from the drying process

### 9.4.1 Description of Risk Event 1

The first risk event is defined as follows:

Particulates (dust) from the normal operation of the plant are released into the atmosphere and cause a nuisance to people residing about 650m to the south or to neighbouring industrial premises.

### 9.4.2 Identification and general characterisation of emission

The aggregate is transported from the on-site storage to hoppers that feed into the dryer. The dryer, which uses diesel as a fuel, dries the aggregate inside the rotating drying drum. The waste gas emissions are then pulled through a bag filter and emitted to atmosphere. The bag filter will ensure that under normal circumstances (no faulty bags) particulate emissions are below 20 mg/m$^3$.

### 9.4.3 Description of potential adverse impact from the emission

Loss of amenity at nearby residential and adjacent industrial premises causing a nuisance to occupants.

### 9.4.4 Criteria for assessment

The Delegated Officer considers that the emissions standards detailed in the *Environmental Protection (Concrete Batching and Cement Products Manufacturing) Regulations 1998*, are reasonable surrogate criteria to assess particulate emissions. The limit for particulate emissions from a stack is 50mg/m$^3$.

### 9.4.5 Applicant controls

The Applicant stated in the application that the bag filter would ensure that particulate emissions would be kept to below 20 mg/m$^3$. The bag filter will be regularly maintained to ensure that bag breakage will be limited. In case of bag breakage, the pressure differential monitoring system will show bigger than normal change to the pressure differential and production manager can then check the stack emissions visually and he/she will then decide to stop the process and get the broken bag replaced.

### 9.4.6 Consequence

If particulate emissions from the drying process are emitted in significant quantities to atmosphere and reach residents or adjacent industrial premises, then the Delegated Officer has determined that the impact of particulate emissions will be of low level impact to amenity. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the consequence of the emission of particulates to atmosphere to be **Slight**.

### 9.4.7 Likelihood of Risk Event

The Delegated Officer has determined that the likelihood of the negative impact occurring of particulate emissions from the drying process will be such that it is unlikely to occur. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers the likelihood of Risk Event 1 to be **Rare**.

### 9.4.8 Overall rating of Risk Event 1

The Delegated Officer has compared the consequence and likelihood ratings described above with the risk rating matrix (Table 9) and determined that the overall rating for the risk of negative impacts from particulate emissions from the drying process is **Low**.

## 9.5 Risk assessment – Risk Event 2: odour emissions from the asphalt manufacturing process

### 9.5.1 Description of Risk Event 2

The second risk event is defined as follows:

Odour emissions from the normal operation of the plant are released into the atmosphere and cause a nuisance to people residing about 650m to the south-east.

### 9.5.2 Identification and general characterisation of emission

Odour emissions are created from the heated bitumen when it is sprayed into the mixing drum to mix with the heated aggregate and RAP (when used). The air from the mixing drum is extracted to the bag filter. The temperature of the bitumen inside the mixing drum is controlled to reduce odour emissions from this part of the process. Odour emissions are caused by Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) that evaporate from the bitumen.

### 9.5.3 Description of potential adverse impact from the emission

Odour emissions from the manufacturing plant can cause a nuisance issue and an amenity impact to nearby residential areas or adjacent industrial premises.

### 9.5.4 Criteria for assessment

In relation to nearby premises, the generic criteria for the assessment of Odour is in Section 49 of the Act which is to not cause an odour emission that unreasonably interferes with the health, welfare, convenience, comfort or amenity of any person.

### 9.5.5 Applicant controls

The Applicant has proposed to locate the plant in an Industrial area and at a distance of about 650m to nearby residential premises to minimise the impact of odours upon nearby residential premises. The modern temperature control system ensures that excessive odours caused by overheating are prevented.

### 9.5.6 Consequence

If odour emissions from the asphalt manufacturing process are emitted in sufficient amounts to reach residents, then the Delegated Officer has determined that consequence of the impact of odour emissions will be **Slight**.

As to the likely consequence on employees at adjacent industrial premises, the Delegated Officer considers there may be also be a **Slight** consequence.

### 9.5.7 Likelihood of Risk Event

The likelihood of Risk Event 2 is influenced by the operational processes and the local separation distance to the nearest sensitive receptors and prevailing wind direction.

Considering the above, the likelihood of Risk Event 2 occurring is: **Possible**.

In relation to adjacent industrial premises the Delegated Officer notes that the greatest OHHS (odour) exposure is to the staff employed at the proposed asphalt manufacturing plant and it is possible that they may experience unacceptable odours. Therefore, because of the close proximity to adjacent industrial premises, the likelihood of unacceptable odours is **Possible**.

### 9.5.8 Overall risk rating of Odour emissions from the asphalt manufacturing process

The Delegated Officer has compared the consequence and likelihood ratings described above with the risk rating matrix and determined that the overall rating for the risk of negative impacts from odour emissions from the asphalt manufacturing process is **Low**.

In setting this risk rating the Delegated Officers notes:

- the premises are to be located in an industrial area; and
- that asphalt plants are usually located in industrial areas, abutting other industrial premises without causing amenity issues for other industrial premises.

## 9.6 Summary of acceptability and treatment of Risk Events

A summary of the risk assessment and the acceptability or unacceptability of the risk events set out above, with the appropriate treatment and control, are set out in Table 11 below. Controls are described further in section 11.

**Table 11: Risk assessment summary**

| | Description of Risk Event | Applicant controls | Risk rating | Acceptability with controls (conditions on instrument) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Particulate emissions from the aggregate drying are released into the atmosphere and cause an amenity issue at the residents who are about 300m to the South-East. | Bag filter and maintenance of the bag filter. | Slight consequence<br>Rare likelihood<br>**Low Risk** | Acceptable subject to regulatory controls |

| | Description of Risk Event | Applicant controls | Risk rating | Acceptability with controls (conditions on instrument) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Odour emissions from the asphalt manufacturing process are released into the atmosphere and cause an amenity issue at the residents who are about 300m to the South-East. | Location and separation distance. | Slight consequence<br>Unlikely<br>**Low risk** | Acceptable, general provisions of the Act are sufficient. |

# 10. Regulatory controls

A summary of regulatory controls determined to be appropriate for the Risk Event is set out in Table 12. The risks are set out in the assessment in section 10 and the controls are detailed in this section. DWER will determine controls having regard to the adequacy of controls proposed by the Applicant. The conditions of the Works Approval will be set to give effect to the determined regulatory controls.

**Table 12: Summary of regulatory controls to be applied**

| | | Controls | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Infrastructure and equipment** | **Monitoring** | **Reporting** |
| **Risk events** | **1. Particulate emission from the aggregate drying process** | ● | ● | ● |
| | **2. Odour emissions from the asphalt manufacturing process** | ● | | |

## 10.1 Works Approval controls

### 10.1.1 Particulate emissions from the aggregate drying process

The bag filter must be installed and all waste gases from the aggregate drying process must pass through the bag filter prior to release to atmosphere. Upon completion of the works, stack testing must be performed to ensure that particulate emissions from the bag filter stack are below 50 mg/m$^3$. The Applicant should prepare a bag filter maintenance and inspection schedule to ensure that the risk of high particulate emissions from the stack is reduced.

### 10.1.2 Odour emissions from the asphalt manufacturing process

If the works are completed as proposed (will be prescribed in the infrastructure table) and the asphalt manufacturing process will occur as provided in the application, the risk of odour emissions at unacceptable levels is very low. Odour emissions are deemed sufficiently covered by the general provisions of the EP Act. Together with a general condition to maintain a complaints register this risk is deemed to be appropriately managed.

### 10.1.3 Monitoring requirements

To ensure that the bag filter performs as per specifications a stack testing will be conducted upon completion of the works. The requirements for stack testing are included in the Works Approval conditions.

The Licence will likely contain annual stack testing requirements to ensure the emission controls continue to work properly over the lifetime of the plant.

### 10.1.4 Monitoring reports

Following the completion of the works the Applicant must conduct a stack test and provide the full stack testing report with information about the production at the time of the stack test together with a completion certificate to the CEO.

# 11. Determination of Works Approval conditions

The conditions in the Works Approval in Attachment 1 have been determined in accordance with the *Guidance Statement: Setting Conditions*.

Table 13 provides a summary of the conditions to be applied to this Works Approval.

**Table 13: Summary of conditions to be applied**

| Condition Ref | Grounds |
|---|---|
| Infrastructure and equipment<br>Conditions 1 – 4 | These conditions relate to what the Works Approval Holder is allowed to construct and what requirements are attached to that. |
| Emissions<br>Condition 5 | This condition authorises emissions from the works and restricts the emissions for particulates to less than 50mg/$m^3$ at any time. |
| Record-keeping<br>Conditions 6 - 7 | These conditions are required to enable compliance control with the Works Approval. |
| Stack testing and reporting<br>Conditions 8 – 10 | These conditions are required to ensure that the stack emissions are tested to enable confirmation of compliance with Condition 5. |

DWER notes that it may review the appropriateness and adequacy of controls at any time and that, following a review, DWER may initiate amendments to the works approval under the EP Act.

# 12. Applicant's comments

The Applicant was provided with the draft Decision Report and draft Works Approval on 13 April 2018. The Applicant provided on 24 April 2018 a response to the draft documents. The only clarification that the Applicant wanted to make was that the pressure differential monitor within the bag filter was most likely not able to pick up a broken bag if this didn't resulted in a significant pressure differential change. As such the Applicant believed that the system cannot be classed as a broken bag detection system. The Delegated Officer has accepted this comment and changed the wording of Table 2 in the Works Approval.

# 13. Conclusion

This assessment of the risks of activities on the Premises has been undertaken with due consideration of a number of factors, including the documents and policies specified in this Decision Report (summarised in Appendix 1).

Based on this assessment, it has been determined that the Works Approval will be granted subject to conditions commensurate with the determined controls and necessary for administration and reporting requirements.

Caron Goodbourn
A/Manager Licensing (Process Industries)

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

# Attachment 1: Issued Works Approval W6108/2017/1