Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Decision Report

Application for Works Approval

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

Works Approval Number	W6944/2024/1
Applicant	Studio Schools Australia Ltd
ACN	637 122 644
File number	DER2024/000262
Premises	Manjali School Wastewater Treatment Plant Legal description - Part of Lot 1701 on Deposited Plan 419014 As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 2 of the works approval and depicted in the premises map attached to the issued works approval
Date of report	30 August 2024
Decision	Works approval granted

Adam Harbeck

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

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1. Decision summary

This decision report documents the assessment of potential risks to the environment and public health from emissions and discharges during the construction and operation of the premises. As a result of this assessment, works approval W6944/2024/1 has been granted.

2. Scope of assessment

2.1 Regulatory framework

In completing the assessment documented in this decision report, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the department; DWER) 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 and overview of premises

On 10 June 2024, Studio Schools Australia Ltd (the applicant) applied for a works approval to the department under section 54 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

The application is to undertake construction works relating to the Manjali School Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) at the premises. The premises is approximately 61 km northwest of Fitzroy Crossing and is anticipated to operate for 25 years.

The applicant proposes to construct a containerised WWTP with a production and design capacity of 75 m^3/day which will receive and treat sewage from the Manjali School, which will accommodate approximately 140 staff and students.

The Manjali School WWTP will comprise:

- 5 x 50,000 L wet weather storage tanks.
- 50,000 L raw sewage flow balance tank.
- 50,000 L chlorine contact tank.
- One sequential batch reactor and plant room.
- Process pump, aeration pump, balance pump, disinfection pump, alkalinity support pump, and nutrient reduction pump.
- Carbon support tank.
- Digestor tank.
- Chemical disinfection, alkalinity support, and nutrient digestion dosing system.
- Discharge flow meter.
- Human machine interface system.
- Audible alarms.
- Waste Sludge Geo-Bag Management Area.
- Spray Irrigation Field.

All treated wastewater (TWW) is to be fully contained within the WWTP, and TWW will be discharged to a 175 m x 175 m (3.06 ha) dedicated Irrigation Spray Field (ISF). The current works approval will involve the development of 1.7 ha of the sprayfield, which has been designed to accommodate an expanded WWTP in the future. Figure 1 provides an overview of the WWTP

and ISF location in the context of the Manjali School. Figure 2 provides a depiction of the WWTP layout.

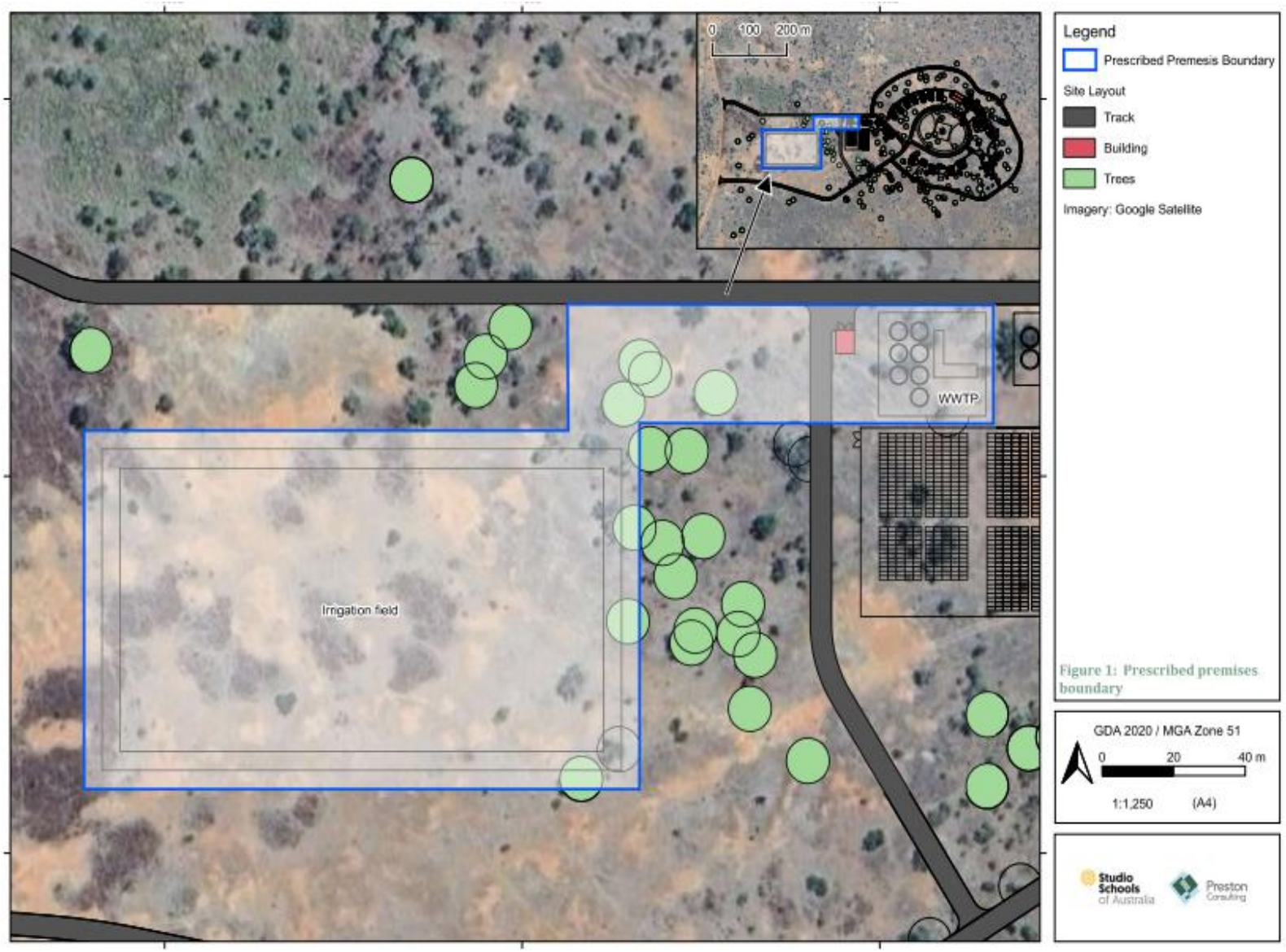

Figure 1: Manjali School WWTP location.

Works approval: W6944/2024/1

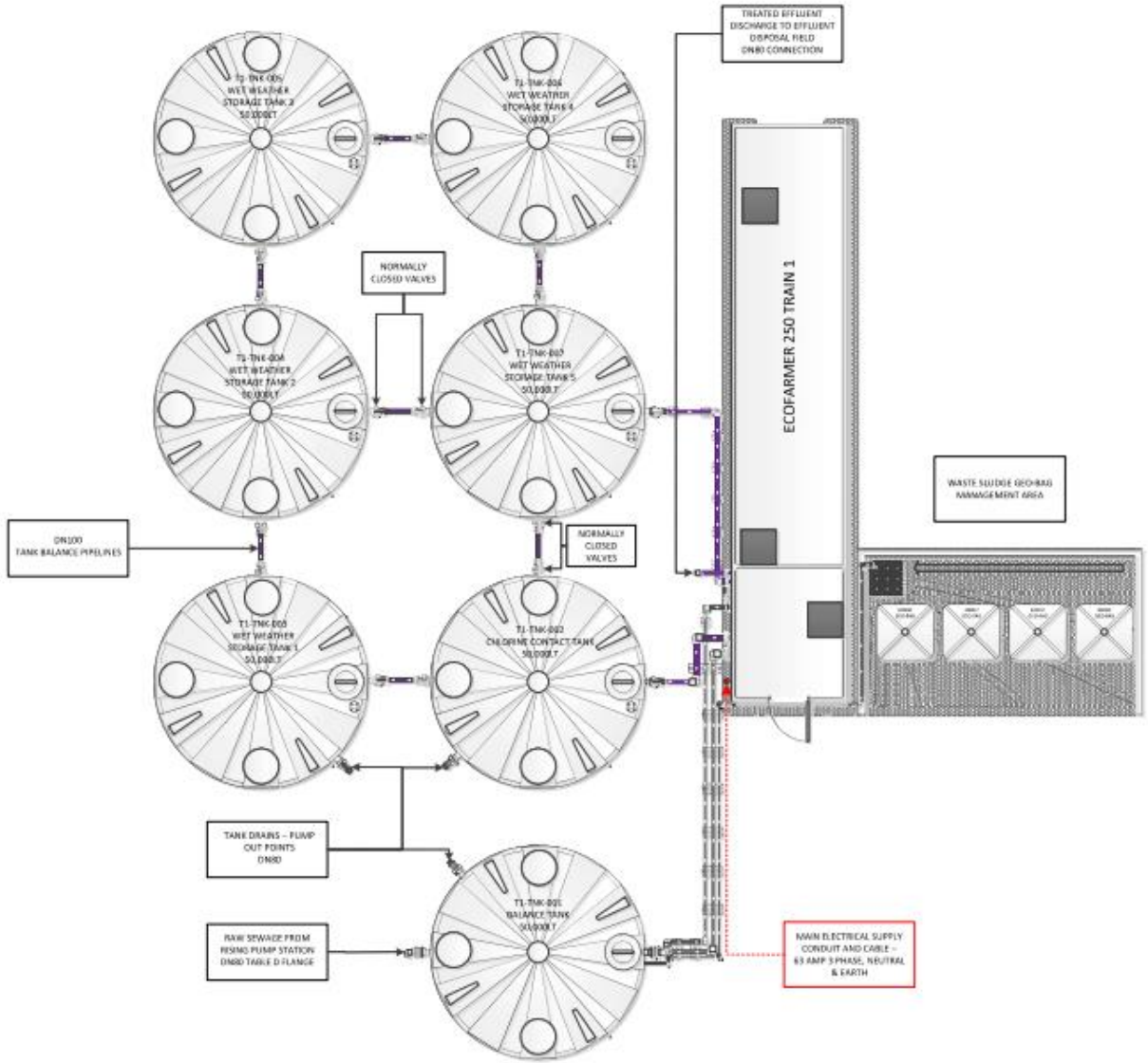

Figure 2: Manjali school WWTP layout.

The WWTP will incorporate a single ISF of approximately 1.71 ha. There will be a 5 m overspray buffer constructed around the ISF. TWW disposal will be via 90 mm lilac polyethylene pipe (polypipe) which delivering to 120 360-degree sprinklers. Each sprinkler will sit atop a riser 1.2 m high above the ground. The sprinklers will be spaced uniformly to distribute TWW evenly across the ISF to avoid waterlogging and erosion. Sludge from the WWTP will be collected by the sludge tanker and periodically removed off-site for disposal.

The WWTP will operate in a seven-step mode over six, four-hour cycles per day:

1. Aeration (150 minutes),
2. Anoxic (90 minutes),
3. Settling (60 minutes),
4. Decant purge (150 seconds),
5. Decant time out (30 minutes),
6. Refill phase, and
7. Idle phase.

The application states that TWW will be mixed with the onsite reverse osmosis (RO) reject water (RO reject) and discharged to the ISF. A maximum of 23 m^3/day RO reject will be blended with the TWW. The Manjali School's reverse osmosis plant is below the production or design capacity threshold (0.5 GL/y) for a Category 85B water desalination plant under Schedue 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (the regulations), as such it will not require a registration.

The applicant has requested approval for the commissioning of the WWTP following construction. After the submission of the works approval environmental compliance report (ECR), the applicant can apply to register the WWTP as Category 85 prescribed premises. A commissioning period of six (6) weeks has been requested.

The premises relates to the category and assessed production or design capacity under Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (EP Regulations) which are defined in works approval W6944/2024/1. The infrastructure and equipment relating to the premises category and any associated activities which the department has considered in line with *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) are outlined in works approval W6944/2024/1.

2.3 Targets for Treated Wastewater

The WWTP will receive inputs produced from the school which will include toilets, drainage from utility stores, grease traps, wet lab sinks, and floor drains. Wastewater is proposed to be treated to a 'low exposure risk level' (ERL) as outlined in the Department of Health Guidelines for the Non-potable Uses of Recycled Water in Western Australia (DoH Guidelines). The proposed TWW targets have also been compared to the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) 1997 *Australian Guidelines for Sewerage systems, Effluent Management*, National Water Quality Management Strategy (ANZECC (1997) (ANZECC (1997).

Table 1 outlines the proposed discharge quality of the TWW. All parameter discharge targets are less than respective ERL and ANZECC (1997) parameters.

Table 1: WWTP Target discharge quality.

Parameter	Target	ERL[1]	ANZECC (1997)[2]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	<20 mg/L	<20 mg/L	20-30 mg/L

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	<30 mg/L	<30 mg/L	25-40 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)	20 mg/L	N/A	20-50 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (TP)	8 mg/L	N/A	6-12 mg/L
E. coli	<1000 cfn/100mL	<1000 cfn/100mL	10^5 – 10^6 org/100ml
pH	6.5 – 8.5 pH Units	6.5 – 8.5 pH Units	N/A
Disinfection (if used)	0.2 – 2.0 mg/L	0.2 – 2.0 mg/L	N/A

Note 1: Table 7 of the DoH Guidelines.

Note 2: Appendix 6 ANZECC (1997).

The WWTP will undergo a six-week commissioning period, requiring TWW sampling, assessment, and reporting against the above discharge standards.

2.4 Irrigation of Treated Wastewater

The applicant intends to discharge TWW (combined with RO reject) from the WWTP to the ISF. The volume of TWW discharged will be up to 98 m^3/day comprising 75 m^3/day TWW and up to 23 m^3/day RO reject.

2.4.1 Description of potential adverse impact

Irrigation of nutrient rich water combined with RO reject has the potential to cause contamination of soil (salts) and health impacts (degradation) to native vegetation in the ISF.

RO reject can contain high concentrations of salts (measured as total dissolved solids or TDS) causing soil contamination and health impacts (degradation) on vegetation. Irrigation using blended effluent has the potential to modify major cation ratios in the receiving soil, causing loss of soil structure and dispersion. This can occur where the irrigation water being discharged has a high proportion of sodium ions in relation to calcium and magnesium ions (commonly referred to as the Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR), as well as a low electrical conductivity (EC).

If irrigation water with a high SAR relative to EC is applied to a soil, overtime the sodium in the water can displace bound calcium and magnesium ions and increase the exchangeable sodium proportion within the receiving soil. This will affect soil behaviour by decreasing permeability and increasing dispersibility, with the potential to impact flora and surface water receptors at and near the irrigation area.

Decreased permeability of the receiving soil reduces root penetration and air availability for plants as soils become waterlogged at the root zone. Waterlogged soils may become saline as salts are unable to leach through the profile and accumulate in the topsoil and root zone. A reduction in root penetration, air availability, and increased soil salinity can lead to reduced plant growth or death.

High dispersibility increases the erodibility of soil, as clay platelets become detached from larger clay aggregates. This may cause a reduction in water quality at surrounding watercourses due to the increased nutrient and sediment transported through surface runoff. There are no localised or significant surface water bodies or creeks located within 1km of the ISF.

2.4.2 Loading calculations

The applicant has referred to the document *Department of Water and Environmental Protection Water Quality Protection Note 22 (WQPN22): Irrigation with nutrient rich wastewater* in determining an appropriate spray field area size to accommodate the proposed nutrient loading

from TWW irrigation. The applicant advises that the soil type within the ISF is considered to be risk Category D as detailed in WQPN22.

Based on the following inputs:

- the anticipated discharge quality for contaminant parameters outlined in Table 1;
- an irrigation area of 1.71 ha; and
- and an effluent volume (production or design capacity) of 75 m^3/d of TWW;

The irrigation loading rates will be 320 kg/ha/year for Total Nitrogen (TN) and 128 kg/ha/year for Total Phosphorus (TP). Category D nutrient loading rates from WQPN22 are 480 kg/ha/year for TN and 120 kg/ha/year for TP respectively. This indicates that the proposed sprayfield size is just below that required to accommodate the TN and TP loadings proposed for discharge through irrigation.

It is noted that due to the dilution of the TWW stream with RO reject, creating a 'blended effluent' stream for final irrigation, the loading rates of TN and TP will decrease. Furthermore, a 5 m wide wind overspray buffer has been incorporated into the design which effectively increases the size of the ISF. The applicant will also manage the ISF to prevent any ponding or pooling of blended effluent.

Key finding: The Delegated Officer notes that the calculated nutrient loading for TP is 8 kg/ha/year over the permissible amount for risk category D soils as outlined in WQPN22.

The Delegated Officer considers that, in view of the proposed blending of RO reject with the TWW and the inclusion of a further 5 m wind overspray buffer, an additional 8 kg/ha/year of TP applied in the ISF will have minimal environmental impact, as the exceedance over the permissible amount is low. Therefore, the Delegated Officer considers that the risk of this exceedance is acceptable and the proposed loading rate for TP can remain at 128 kg/ha/year.

2.4.3 Irrigation of RO reject

Soil salinity refers to the amount of dissolved salts in the soil. Excessive sodium levels relative to calcium and magnesium can adversely affect plant growth, soil structure, and permeability. This is detailed in the document *'Use of effluent by irrigation – Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW) – October 2004'* (NSW 2004).

A Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) is an indicator of the suitability of water for use in irrigation. Generally, the higher the SAR the less suitable the water is for irrigation, depending on the water's electrical conductivity (EC). The NSW 2004 document utilises a SAR calculation in section 3.8 which can be used to describe a relationship between SAR and EC. This can then be used to determine the suitability of an effluent for irrigation; whereby a high SAR may be tolerable if effluent also has a high EC. The relationship between SAR, EC, and soil structural impacts is shown in Figure 3 (*Figure 3.1 of the NSW 2004*) below.

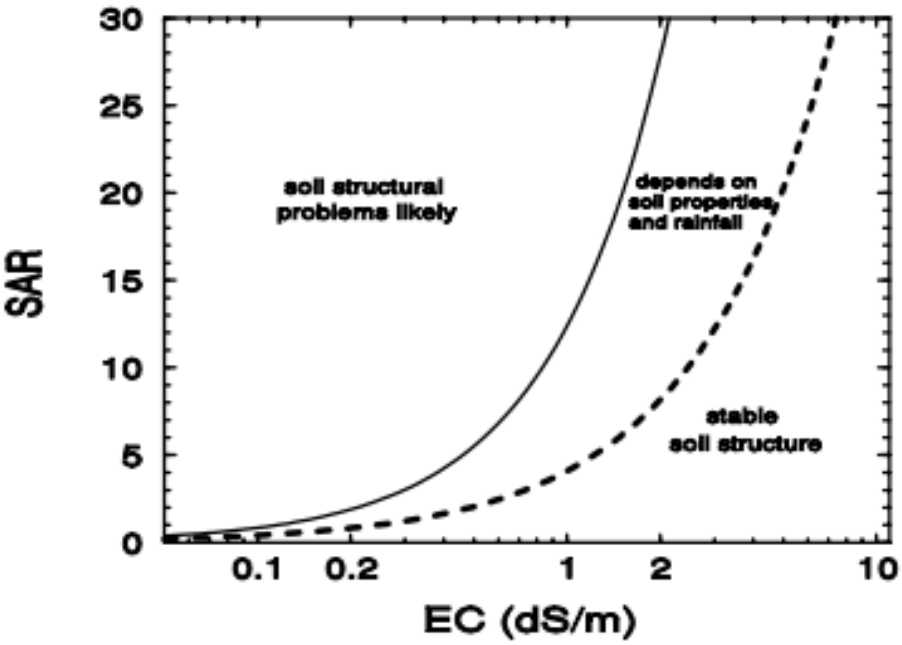

Figure 3: Relationship between SAR and EC of irrigation water for prediction of soil structural stability. Note that 1 dS/m = 1,000 µS/cm.

The applicant has submitted a SAR calculation of approximately 3.54. The applicant has submitted a report on water supply assessment for the premises area, which has determined that borehole water sampled has an EC of 1.2 dS/m (1,200 uS/cm). Using Figure 3, there would be a stable soil structure, and the irrigation of RO reject within the blended effluent stream appears to be acceptable.

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 construction / operation which have been considered in this decision report are detailed in Table 2 below. Table 2 also details the control measures the applicant has proposed to assist in controlling these emissions, where necessary.

Table 2: Proposed applicant controls.

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
Construction			
Dust	Construction of	Air /	• Physical separation from sensitive

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
	WWTP, vehicle movements, lift-off from soils and earthworks etc.	windborne pathway	receptors. • Visual inspections of dust plumes/emissions onsite will be undertaken during construction works to ensure that dust control measures are implemented and effective. • Small size for construction site, so speed will be limited.
Noise			• Works will be conducted in accordance with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997.* • Siting location for sensitive receptors. • Vehicles and equipment will be fitted with appropriate noise controls. • All plant, equipment, and vehicles will be regularly inspected and maintained. • Construction work is not expected to occur at night.
Commissioning			
Dust	Operation of WWTP and vehicles movements	Air / windborne pathway	• Physical separation from sensitive receptors.
Nosie			• Physical separation from sensitive receptors. • Operations comply with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997.* • Limited vehicle movements required.
Odour	Operation of WWTP and abnormal operations of the WWTP		• Physical separation from sensitive receptors. • Containerised system with enclosed balance tank and TWW irrigation tank. • Daily plant inspection and maintenance.
Discharges to land	Treated wastewater containing contaminants (e.g. nutrients, pathogens, metals)	Discharge to land and subsurface seepage causing contamination of soil, degradation of groundwater quality and impacts to	• Physical separation from sensitive receptors. • Advanced secondary treatment. • Irrigation area of at least 1.71 ha with a 5 m perimeter buffer. • Spray and run-off will not occur beyond the boundary of the ISF. • Sprinklers evenly distributed within the ISF to avoid pooling/water logging and

Emission	Sources	Potential pathways	Proposed controls
		downgradient receptors.	erosion. • Irrigation minimised during rainfall events (Wet Season). • Suitable storage will be maintained in the treated wastewater tank. • Fencing and signage installed around ISF. • Monitoring of TWW during commissioning (six weeks). • Flow meter installed to monitor TWW discharged to the ISF.
Spills / Leaks	Operation of WWTP	Direct discharge to land and groundwater	• Daily inspection and maintenance. • All storage components are impermeable. • High level alarms. • Sufficient freeboard in each tank. • Spare pumps kept on site. • Sludge will be stored in separate sludge storage tanks and removed off-site.
Contaminated Stormwater	Operation of WWTP	Direct discharge to land and surface water	• Physical separation from sensitive receptors. • Irrigation Filed are not susceptible to erosion. • All wastewater treatment and dispersal areas will be bunded.

3.1.2 Receptors

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

Table 3 below provides a summary of potential human and environmental receptors that may be impacted because 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 – Yiramalay / Wamali Community	6.4 km southeast
Environmental receptors	**Distance from prescribed activity**
Watercourse -Tunnel Creek	1k m southwest

3.2 Risk ratings

Risk ratings have been assessed in accordance with the *Guideline: Risk Assessments* (DWER 2020) for each identified emission source and considers potential source-pathway and receptor linkages as identified in Section 3.1. Where linkages are in-complete they have not been considered further in the risk assessment.

Where the applicant has proposed mitigation measures/controls (as detailed in Section 3.1), these have been considered when determining the final risk rating. Where the delegated officer considers the applicant's proposed controls to be critical to maintaining an acceptable level of risk, these will be incorporated into the works approval as regulatory controls.

Additional regulatory controls may be imposed where the applicant's controls are not deemed sufficient. Where this is the case the need for additional controls will be documented and justified in Table 4.

Works approval W6944/2024/1 that accompanies this decision report authorises the construction and commissioning of the Manjali School Wastewater Treatment Plant.

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

A Registration is required following the commissioning phase authorised under the works approval to authorise emissions associated with the ongoing operation of the premises. When the works approval holder submits the environmental commissioning report (ECR) required under W6944/2024/1, the data from the CR will be used in the Registration Risk Assessment to ensure the WWTP is operating within its design parameters.

Table 4: Risk assessment of potential emissions and discharges from the premises during construction and commissioning.

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions [2] of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Sources / activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Applicant controls**				
Construction								
Construction of WWTP and ISF and associated equipment including vehicle movements (reversing beepers).	Dust	Air / windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	Yiramalay / Wamali Community 6.4km southeast	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	N/A	The Delegated Officer has considered the scale of the works and the separation distance between the source and receptors as indicating that the risk of dust emission impacts is not foreseeable. Dust can be adequately regulated by section 49 of the EP Act.
	Noise			Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	N/A	The Delegated Officer has considered the separation distance between the source and receptors as a guide to inform the risk of noise emissions as not foreseeable. Noise emissions are adequately regulated under the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*.
Commissioning								
Commissioning of WWTP and ISF Associated vehicle movements	Dust	Air / windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	Yiramalay / Wamali Community 6.4km southeast	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	N/A	The Delegated Officer has considered the scale of the works and the separation distance between the source and receptors as indicating that the risk of dust emission impacts is not foreseeable. Dust can be adequately regulated by section 49 of the EP Act.

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions [2] of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Sources / activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Applicant controls**				
	Noise	Air / windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	Yiramalay / Wamali Community 6.4km southeast	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	N/A	The Delegated Officer has considered the separation distance between the source and receptors as a guide to inform the risk of noise emissions as not foreseeable. Noise emissions are adequately regulated under the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*.
	Odour	Air / windborne pathway causing impacts to health and amenity	Yiramalay / Wamali Community 6.4km southeast	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	Condition 1	The Delegated Officer has considered the scale of the works and the separation distance between the source and receptors as indicating that the risk of odour emission impacts is not foreseeable. Odour can be adequately regulated by section 49 of the EP Act.
	Discharges to Land	Discharge to land and subsurface seepage causing contamination of soil, degradation of groundwater quality and impacts to downgradient	Tunnel Creek 1km southwest	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Minor L = Possible **Medium Risk**	Y	Condition 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22.	N/A

Risk events					Risk rating [1] C = consequence L = likelihood	Applicant controls sufficient?	Conditions [2] of works approval	Justification for additional regulatory controls
Sources / activities	**Potential emission**	**Potential pathways and impact**	**Receptors**	**Applicant controls**				
		receptors						
	Spills / Leaks	Direct discharge to land and groundwater	Tunnel Creek 1km southwest	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	Condition 1, 5 and 14.	N/A
	Sediment laden stormwater	Overland runoff potentially causing ecosystem disturbance or impacting surface water quality	Tunnel Creek 1km southwest	Refer to Section 3.1.1	C = Slight L = Unlikely **Low Risk**	Y	Condition 1, 5, and 14.	N/A

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

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

4. Consultation

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

Table 5: Consultation.

Consultation method	Comments received	Department response
Application advertised on the department's website on 22 July 2024	None received.	N/A.
Local Government Authority advised of proposal on 17 July 2024	The Shire of Derby West Kimberley (SDWK) replied on 18 July 2024 and advised the Development Application was approved 16 January 2024 in accordance with the SDWK Kimberley Interim Development Order No. 9.	Noted.
Department of Health (DoH) advised of proposal 17 July 2024	DoH did not respond.	Noted.
Bunuba Dawangarri Aboriginal Corporation (BAC) advised of proposal on 17 July 2024	BAC did not respond.	Noted.
Applicant was provided with draft documents on 14 August 2024	The applicant responded on 28 August 2024 with the following comment: *The client is happy with all the conditions but wishes to change the wording in Condition 2(a) to the following:* ➢ *'certification by a suitably qualified civil engineer **or equivalent,** that the items of infrastructure or component(s) thereof, as specified in condition 1, have been constructed in accordance with the relevant requirements specified in condition 1;'* *This item will be covered by a design certificate and installation certificate supplied by the installation company and signed by a responsible person. Additionally, the lodgement of the "Shire installation Completion Report" will be submitted for the "permit to use" and the supplying company will happily assist with the supporting detail needed for the DWER completion report detail. These documents do not require an engineer's signature but will have signatures from persons responsible for installation of the WWTP.*	Noted. Condition 3(a) refers to the requirements for the environmental compliance report certification as discussed by the applicant. Accordingly, DWER has amended Condition 3(a) as requested.

5. Conclusion

Based on the assessment in this decision report, the delegated officer has determined that a

works approval will be granted, subject to conditions commensurate with the determined controls and necessary for administration and reporting requirements.

Commissioning has been requested for six (6) weeks, however a 90 day commissioning period will be conditioned in the works approval as this is the usual period permitted for commissioning activities by DWER.

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.

Appendix 1: Application validation summary

SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY (as updated from validation checklist)					
Application type					
Works approval	☒				
Licence	☐	Relevant works approval number:		None	☐
		Has the works approval been complied with?	Yes ☐ No ☐		
		Has time limited operations under the works approval demonstrated acceptable operations?	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒		
		Environmental Compliance Report / Critical Containment Infrastructure Report submitted?	Yes ☐ No ☐		
		Date report received:			
Renewal	☐	Current licence number:			
Amendment to works approval	☐	Current works approval number:			
Amendment to licence	☐	Current licence number:			
		Relevant works approval number:		N/A	☐
Registration	☐	Current works approval number:		None	☐
Date application received		20 June 2024			
Applicant and premises details					
Applicant name/s (full legal name/s)		Studio Schools Australia Pty Ltd			
Premises name		Manjali School Wastewater Treatment Plant			
Premises location		Part Lot 1701 on DP419014 Bunuba Native Title			
Local Government Authority		Shire of Derby West Kimberley			
Application documents					
HPCM file reference number:		DER2024/000262			
Key application documents (additional to application form):		Application Form Supporting Document			
Scope of application/assessment					

SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY (as updated from validation checklist)	
Summary of proposed activities or changes to existing operations.	Works approval Construction of Category 85 WWTP at 75 m^3/day: • 5 x 50,000L Wet weather storage tanks • 50,000L raw sewage flow balance tank • 50,000L chlorine contact tank • One sequential batch reactor and plant room • Process pump, aeration pump, balance pump, disinfection pump, alkalinity support pump and nutrient reduction pump • Carbon support tank • Digestor tank • Chemical disinfection, alkalinity support and nutrient digestion dosing system • Discharge flow meter. • Human machine interface system • Audible alarms • Spray irrigation field.

Category number/s (activities that cause the premises to become prescribed premises)

Table 1: Prescribed premises categories

Prescribed premises category and description	Assessed production or design capacity	Proposed changes to the production or design capacity (amendments only)
Category 85: Sewage facility	75m^3/day	N/A

Legislative context and other approvals

Has the applicant referred, or do they intend to refer, their proposal to the EPA under Part IV of the EP Act as a significant proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Referral decision No: Managed under Part V ☐ Assessed under Part IV ☐
Does the applicant hold any existing Part IV Ministerial Statements relevant to the application?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Ministerial statement No: EPA Report No:
Has the proposal been referred and/or assessed under the EPBC Act?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Reference No:
Has the applicant demonstrated occupancy (proof of occupier status)?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Certificate of title ☐ General lease ☒ Expiry: 1/5/2026 Mining lease / tenement ☐ Expiry:

SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY (as updated from validation checklist)		
		Other evidence ☐ Expiry:
Has the applicant obtained all relevant planning approvals?	Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A ☐	Approval: 16 January 2024 Expiry date: If N/A explain why?
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing EP Act clearing permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	CPS No: N/A No clearing is proposed. Cleared land and Exemption under 5ha.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing CAWS Act clearing licence in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Application reference No: N/A Licence/permit No: N/A No clearing is proposed. Cleared land and Exemption under 5ha.
Has the applicant applied for, or have an existing RIWI Act licence or permit in relation to this proposal?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Application reference No: Licence/permit No: Licence / permit not required.
Does the proposal involve a discharge of waste into a designated area (as defined in section 57 of the EP Act)?	Yes ☐ No ☐	Name: N/A Type: Proclaimed Groundwater Area/Surface Water Area Has Regulatory Services (Water) been consulted? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Regional office: Swan Avon / Mid-West Gascoyne / Kwinana Peel / North West / South West / Goldfields / South Coast
Is the Premises situated in a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Name: N/A Priority: P1 / P2 / P3 / N/A Are the proposed activities/ landuse compatible with the PDWSA (refer to WQPN 25)? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐
Is the Premises subject to any other Acts or subsidiary regulations (e.g. *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004, Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, State Agreement Act xxxx*)	Yes ☐ No ☒	*Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004*

SECTION 1: APPLICATION SUMMARY (as updated from validation checklist)		
Is the Premises within an Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) Area?	Yes ☐ No ☒	If Yes include details of which EPP(s) here.
Is the Premises subject to any EPP requirements?	Yes ☐ No ☒	If Yes, include details here, e.g. Site is subject to SO_2 requirements of Kwinana EPP.
Is the Premises a known or suspected contaminated site under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*?	Yes ☐ No ☒	If Yes include details here. Classification: N/A / possibly contaminated – investigation required (PC–IR) / not contaminated – unrestricted use (NC–UU) / contaminated – restricted use (C–RU) / remediated for restricted use (RRU) / contaminated – remediation required (C–RR) / decontaminated (Decon) Date of classification: N/A