Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L9384/2023/1
Licence holder	Ucarty Holdings Pty Ltd
ACN	009 066 479
Registered business address	84 Ucarty Rock Road UCARTY WA 6462
DWER file number	DER2023/000217
Duration	18/05/2023 to 17/05/2043
Date of issue	18/05/2023
Premises details	Ucarty Cattle Feedlot Ucarty Road UCARTY WA 6462 Legal description – Lot 4666 on Plan 113035 (feedlot) Lot 13064 on Plan 136350, Lot 27890 on Plan 165452, Lots 2670, 2671, 2672 & 20618 on Plan 224572, Lot 4666 on Plan 113035, Lot 7882 on Plan 120468, Lots 19978 & 22509 on Plan 87261, Lot 19992 on Plan 87263, Lot 24824 on Plan 150105, Lots 100 & 101 on Plan 300056 and Lot 101 on Plan 300380 (manure utilisation areas) As shown in the premises map in Schedule 1

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, Environmental Protection Regulations 1987)	Assessed design capacity
Category 1: Cattle feedlot: premises on which the watering and feeding of cattle occurs, being premises – (a) situated less than 100 metres from a watercourse; and (b) on which the number of cattle per hectare exceeds 50.	Not more than 3,068 animals Covered pens – 2,000 animals (1,540 SCUs equivalent) Outdoor pens – 1,068 animals (820 SCUs equivalent)

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 18 May 2023, by:

Caron Goodbourn
Digitally signed by Caron Goodbourn
Date: 2023.05.18 10:51:12 +08'00'

Caron Goodbourn
MANAGER, PROCESS INDUSTRIES
REGULATORY SERVICES
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

Licence and works approval history

Date	Ref number	Summary of changes
16/06/2022	W6554/2021/1	Works approval granted for covered pens
18/05/2023	L9384/2023/1	Licence granted for existing outdoor pens and new covered pens (3,068 animals capacity / 2,360 SCUs equivalent)

Interpretation

In this licence:

(a) the words 'including', 'includes' and 'include' in conditions mean 'including but not limited to', and similar, as appropriate;
(b) where any word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
(c) where tables are used in a condition, each row in a table constitutes a separate condition;
(d) any reference to an Australian or other standard, guideline or code of practice in this licence:
  (i) if dated, refers to that particular version; and
  (ii) if not dated, refers to the latest version and therefore may be subject to change over time;
(e) unless specified otherwise, any reference to a section of an Act refers to that section of the EP Act; and
(f) unless specified otherwise, all definitions are in accordance with the EP Act.

NOTE: This licence requires specific conditions to be met but does not provide any implied authorisation for other emissions, discharges, or activities not specified in this licence.

Licence conditions

The licence holder must ensure the following conditions are complied with:

Premises operation

Infrastructure and equipment

1. The licence holder must ensure the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 1 is maintained in accordance with the corresponding design requirements in that table.

Table 1: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

	Infrastructure and equipment	Description and design requirements	Infrastructure location
	Covered feedlot infrastructure		
1	Covered feedlot pens	(a) One roofed shed comprising 8 pens, with individual pen dimensions not exceeding 30 m x 30 m; (b) Pen floors must be maintained: (i) as an impermeable barrier of at least 300 mm of clay or other suitable compactable soil or a synthetic liner able to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less; (ii) with a minimum 150 mm high bund around the external perimeter of the covered feedlot pens;	"Shed", as shown in Schedule 1: Map of infrastructure

	Infrastructure and equipment	Description and design requirements	Infrastructure location
	Outdoor feedlot infrastructure		
1	Cattle yard	(a) One pen used for processing animals at arrival/dispatch; (b) Must remain within the controlled drainage area; (c) Floor area must be maintained: (i) with sufficient bunding to prevent ingress of stormwater; (ii) be sloped to facilitate drainage of runoff to the main catch drain; and (iii) as an impermeable barrier of at least 300 mm of clay or other suitable compactable soil or a synthetic liner able to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less;	"Cattle yard", as shown in Schedule 1: Map of infrastructure
2	Outdoor feedlot pens – including feed lane	(a) One row, comprising 6 pens, with individual pen dimensions not exceeding 50 x 30 m (5 pens) and 50 x 50 m (1 pen); (b) Pen floors must: (i) be sloped to facilitate drainage of runoff to the nearest cattle lane/catch drain; and (ii) comprise an impermeable barrier of at least 300 mm of clay or other suitable compactable soil or a synthetic liner able to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less;	"Outdoor pen", as shown in Schedule 1: Map of infrastructure
3	Main catch drain	(a) Cattle yard and outdoor feedlot pens must be maintained with a main catch drain; (b) Must be maintained: (i) with a long fall of at least 0.5% and connect to the evaporation pond; and (ii) as an impermeable barrier of at least 300 mm of clay or other suitable compactable soil or a synthetic liner able to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less;	"Main drain", as shown in Schedule 1: Map of infrastructure
4	Controlled Drainage Area	(a) Must comprise all operational areas relating to the outdoor feedlot pens, including pen areas and hard catchment (feed road, cattle lane, main catch drain, evaporation pond); (b) Area must be sloped to facilitate drainage of surface water runoff to the evaporation pond;	As per design requirements
5	Evaporation pond	(a) Must be maintained downgradient of the outdoor feedlot pens and main catch drain, with minimum holding capacity of 5,000 m^3 (including minimum operational freeboard of 0.5 m); (b) Pond floor and walls must be maintained as an impermeable barrier of at least 300 mm of clay or other suitable compactable soil or a synthetic liner able to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less;	"Evaporation pond", as shown in Schedule 1: Map of infrastructure
	Mortalities composting infrastructure		
1	Mortalities composting pad	(a) Must be maintained with a minimum surface area of 270 m^2; (b) Pad floor must be maintained as an impermeable barrier of at least 300 mm of clay or other suitable compactable soil or a synthetic liner able to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s	"Composting pad", as shown in Schedule 1: Map of infrastructure

	Infrastructure and equipment	Description and design requirements	Infrastructure location
		or less; (c) Pad must be sloped to facilitate drainage of runoff to the holding pond; and (d) Pad must be bunded to prevent ingress of clean stormwater;	
2	Compost pad runoff pond	(a) Must be maintained downgradient of the compost pad, with a holding capacity of at least 2,000 m^3 (including minimum operational freeboard of 0.5 m); (b) Pond floor and walls must be maintained as an impermeable barrier of at least 300 mm of clay or other suitable compactable soil or a synthetic liner able to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less.	As per design requirements

Operational requirements

2. The licence holder must ensure the premises infrastructure listed in Table 2 is operated in accordance with the requirements set out in that table.

Table 2: Infrastructure operational requirements

	Site infrastructure	Operational requirement
1	Covered feedlot pens	<u>Stocking density</u> (a) Stocking density must be ≥4.7 m^2/SCU within individual pens; <u>Management of spent bedding</u> (b) Spent bedding within pens must be cleaned at the end of every rotation; (c) Spent bedding material removed from pens must be: (i) taken directly to the designated composting area; or (ii) directly applied to land in accordance with condition 5(a); <u>Mortalities</u> (d) All mortalities must be removed from pens within 24 hours of death; (e) Following post mortem at the cattle yard (if required), mortalities removed from pens must be: (i) taken directly to the designated mortalities composting area; or (ii) taken directly off-site for further processing or disposal, to a premises that is lawfully able to accept that kind of waste (such as a licensed rendering facility or composting facility);
2	Outdoor feedlot pens	<u>Stocking density</u> (a) Stocking density must be ≥9 m^2/SCU within individual pens; <u>Pen cleaning and maintenance</u> (b) Pens must be cleaned to ensure the depth of dry manure on the pen surface and under pen fence lines does not exceed 50 mm; (c) Manure harvested from pen surfaces must be: (i) taken directly to the designated composting area; or (ii) directly applied to land in accordance with condition 5(a); (d) Pens must be maintained to ensure there are no depressions, potholes and wet spots in the pen surface; <u>Mortalities</u> (e) All mortalities must be removed from pens within 24 hours of death; (f) Following post mortem at the cattle yard (if required), mortalities removed from pens must be: (i) taken directly to the designated composting area; or

	Site infrastructure	Operational requirement
		(ii) taken directly off-site for further processing or disposal, to a premises that is lawfully able to accept that kind of waste, such as a licensed rendering facility or composting facility;
3	Main catch drain	(a) Must be maintained to ensure all runoff from the outdoor feedlot pens and feed row can flow freely to the evaporation pond without scouring; (b) Must be cleaned of solids to ensure runoff is able to flow freely to the evaporation pond;
4	Controlled Drainage Area	Must be maintained to ensure all runoff is able to flow freely to the evaporation pond;
5	Evaporation pond	An operational freeboard of at least 0.5 m must be maintained at all times;
6	Mortalities composting pad	<u>Management of mortalities</u> (a) Composting of mortalities must only occur on the mortalities composting pad; (b) Only low risk organic materials may be brought onto the premises for use in the composting process; <u>Management of pond sludge</u> (c) Following pond desludging, the sludge must be: (i) dried within dedicated bays on the mortalities composting pad; or (ii) applied directly to mortalities windrows; (d) If sludge is dried in bays, the resulting dried sludge must remain stored on the hardstand area, until being managed in accordance with condition 5; <u>Pad maintenance</u> (e) Must be maintained to ensure all leachate and surface water runoff can flow freely to the runoff containment pond; (f) Must be operated to ensure stormwater runoff is excluded from entering the hardstand area;
7	Composting pad runoff pond	An operational freeboard of at least 0.5 m must be maintained at all times.

Backgrounding

3. The licence holder must not conduct backgrounding of animals outside of the feedlot complex on the premises, unless it is done:

(a) outside of designated manure utilisation areas; and
(b) where the number of cattle per hectare is less than 50.

4. The licence holder must not hold or feed cattle within the discontinued pens on the premises.

Emissions

Manure and mortalities management

5. The licence holder must ensure manure, including spent bedding, fresh manure, and pond sludge, is:

(a) managed as an unprocessed material by:
  (i) adding to mortalities windrows as a carbon source; and/or
  (ii) directly applying to land in accordance with the requirements specified in Table 3; and/or
(b) taken off-site to a premises that is lawfully able to accept that kind of waste, such as a licensed composting facility or licensed solid waste facility.

6. The licence holder must ensure mortalities are:

(a) composted (i.e., pasteurised), to significantly reduce the number of pathogens, prior to applying to land in accordance with the requirements of Table 3; and/or
(b) taken off-site to a premises that is lawfully able to accept that type of waste, such as a licensed composting facility or solid waste facility.

7. The licence holder must ensure mortalities composted in accordance with condition 6(a):

(a) the core of the mass is maintained at 55°C or higher for at least 3 consecutive days;
(b) the whole mass is turned at least once 3 months after the last carcasses were added within each bay or windrow; and
(c) after turning, the mass is allowed to cure for a period of at least 4 months.

Table 3: Authorised management of manure and mortalities compost

Reference point	Requirements
"Manure utilisation area", as shown in Schedule 1: Manure utilisation map	Spreading of: (a) spent bedding at not more than 4.5 t/ha/yr; (b) fresh or aged manure at not more than 2.5 t/ha/yr; and (c) mortalities compost at not more than 1.0 t/ha/yr; and in accordance with conditions 8 and 13

8. The licence holder must ensure that when applying manure and mortalities compost in accordance with conditions 5(a)(ii) and 6(a):

(a) manure and mortalities compost generated from operations at the premises are the only wastes to be spread over the manure utilisation area;
(b) it is evenly distributed over the manure utilisation area;
(c) it is only spread onto areas growing crops or pasture within the manure utilisation area;
(d) it is not spread within 50 m of any defined watercourse or within 25 m of the premises boundary or any gazetted road reserve; and
(e) the manure utilisation areas are harvested at least once every 12 months.

9. The licence holder must keep accurate records of the date, time, area, and volumes of manure and mortalities compost applied in accordance with conditions 5(a)(ii), 6(a) and 8.

Monitoring

General monitoring

10. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) all soil samples are collected in accordance with DPIRD guidelines for soil sampling; and
(b) all soil samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current ASPAC certification (or equivalent).

11. The licence holder must ensure all monitoring equipment used on the premises to comply with conditions of this licence is calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

12. The licence holder must, where the requirements for calibration cannot be practicably met, or a discrepancy exists in the interpretation of the requirements, bring these issues to the attention of the CEO accompanied with a report comprising details of any modifications to the methods.

Soil monitoring

13. The licence holder must conduct soil testing in accordance with Table 4.

Table 4: Soil testing requirements

Soil sampling locations	Soil profile	Parameter	Units	Frequency
At least one sample made up of at least 5 individual cores for each farm paddock across the manure utilisation area[1,2]	0 – 10 cm, 10 – 20 cm, 20 – 30 cm	pH	$CaCl_2$	Annually, prior to the application of manure, for each paddock receiving manure in the previous 12-month period
		Electrical conductivity	mS/cm	
		Moisture content	%	
		Total nitrogen, ammonium-nitrogen, nitrate-nitrogen	mg/kg	
		Total phosphorus		
		Phosphorus retention index (PRI)	-	
		Phosphorus buffering index (PBI)	-	
		Aluminium	$CaCl_2$ extract	

Note 1: For soil sampling purposes, each farm paddock must represent a maximum area of 100 ha.
Note 2: GPS coordinates must be recorded for each sampling location, to ensure subsequent sampling events are in the same location.

14. The licence holder must monitor and record inputs and outputs in accordance with Table 5, where applicable.

Table 5: Monitoring and recording of inputs and outputs

Input / Output	Parameter	Units	Frequency
Animals received and dispatched at the premises	Animals	Number	Aggregated total monthly summary
Mortalities			Monthly
Low risk organic material brought onto the premises	Organic material type	Cubic metres or tonnes	Each load brought onto the premises, by type
Yield harvested, dry matter yield	Harvested crops or fodder	t/ha	Each crop harvested from the manure utilisation area
Nitrogen & phosphorus removal rate		kg/ha	

Complaints management

15. The licence holder must investigate any complaints received by the licence holder (whether received directly from a complainant or forwarded to them by the department or another party) about any alleged emissions from the premises.

16. Following receipt of a complaint, directly from a complainant, about any alleged emissions from the premises, the licence holder must:

(a) respond to the complainant within 72 hours of receipt of the complaint; and
(b) within 10 calendar days of receipt of the complaint, provide a summary of the outcomes of any investigation conducted in response to the complaint, including any corrective and preventative actions taken in response to the complaint, unless such communication is not requested by the complainant.

Records and reporting (general)

17. The licence holder must record the following information in relation to complaints received by the licence holder (whether directly from a complainant or forwarded to them by the department or another party) about any alleged emissions from the premises:

(a) the name and contact details of the complainant (if provided);
(b) the time and date of the complaint;
(c) the complete details of the complaint and any other concerns or other issues raised;
(d) the complete details of any activities being undertaken, where, and the weather and wind conditions at the time of the complaint;
(e) the complete details and dates of any investigation conducted in response to the complaint;
(f) a summary of the findings of any investigation conducted in response to the complaint, including the details of the person(s) responsible for the investigation;
(g) a summary of any corrective and preventative actions taken in response to the complaint;
(h) a summary of the time taken to respond to the complaint; and
(i) a summary of all communications with the complainant.

Records and reporting

Record-keeping

18. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable books including the following records, information, reports, and data required by this licence:

(a) the calculation of fees payable in respect of this licence;
(b) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 1;
(c) records of manure and mortalities compost spreading required by condition 9;
(d) results of soil monitoring required by condition 13;
(e) records of inputs and outputs in accordance with condition 14; and
(f) complaints received under condition 15.

19. The books specified under condition 18 must:

(a) be legible;
(b) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original version(s) and any subsequent amendments remain legible and are capable of retrieval;
(c) be retained by the licence holder for the duration of the licence; and
(d) be available to be produced to an inspector or the CEO as required.

Annual reporting requirements

20. The licence holder must:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the conditions of this licence during the preceding annual period; and
(b) prepare and submit to the CEO, by no later than 1 March in each year, an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.

21. The licence holder must submit to the CEO, by no later than 1 March in each year, an environmental report containing the information listed in Table 6 for the preceding annual period.

Table 6: Annual environmental report

Condition or table	Parameter
-	Summary of any environmental incidents that have occurred during the biennial period and any action taken
Condition 9	Records to demonstrate compliance with manure spreading rates, including the amount of manure applied, the location(s) in which the manure was applied, and the total application area
Table 4	Results of annual soil monitoring
Table 5	Records of inputs and outputs
Condition 17	Complaints summary
Condition 20	Compliance

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 7 have the meanings defined.

Table 7: Definitions

Term	Definition
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates may be available on the Department's website)
annual period	means a 12-month period commencing from 1 January until 31 December in that same year
ASPAC	Australian Soil and Plant Analysis Council
ASPAC certification	means in relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is certified by ASPAC for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis
averaging period	means the time over which a limit or target is measured or a monitoring result is obtained
backgrounding	means grouping, growing or acclimatising animals prior to entry into a feedlot
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer. CEO for the purposes of notification means: Director General Department administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919 info@dwer.wa.gov.au
condition	means a condition to which this licence is subject under s.62 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
DPIRD guidelines for soil sampling	means the document entitled "*A guide for fit for purpose soil sampling*" (Fertilizer Australia 2019), available at https://fertilizer.org.au
EP Act	means the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
freeboard	means the distance between the maximum water surface elevations and the top of retaining banks or structures at their lowest point
harvested	means the process of cutting and gathering a ripened crop by mechanical means, such as a combine harvester
licence	means this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within
licence holder	refers to the occupier of the premises being the person to whom this licence has been granted, as specified at the front of this licence
licensed composting facility	means a premises that holds a current and valid licence granted by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act for a compost manufacturing and soil blending facility (category 67A)
licensed solid waste facility	means a premises that holds a current and valid licence granted by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act for a solid waste facility (category 61A)
low risk organic material	means green waste derived from controlled collections and landscaping sources (e.g. grass, leaves, plants, branches, etc.), untreated timber (e.g. sawdust, wood shavings, timber off-cuts, etc.) and natural fibrous organics (e.g. peat, seed hulls/husks, straw, bagasse and other natural organic fibrous organics)

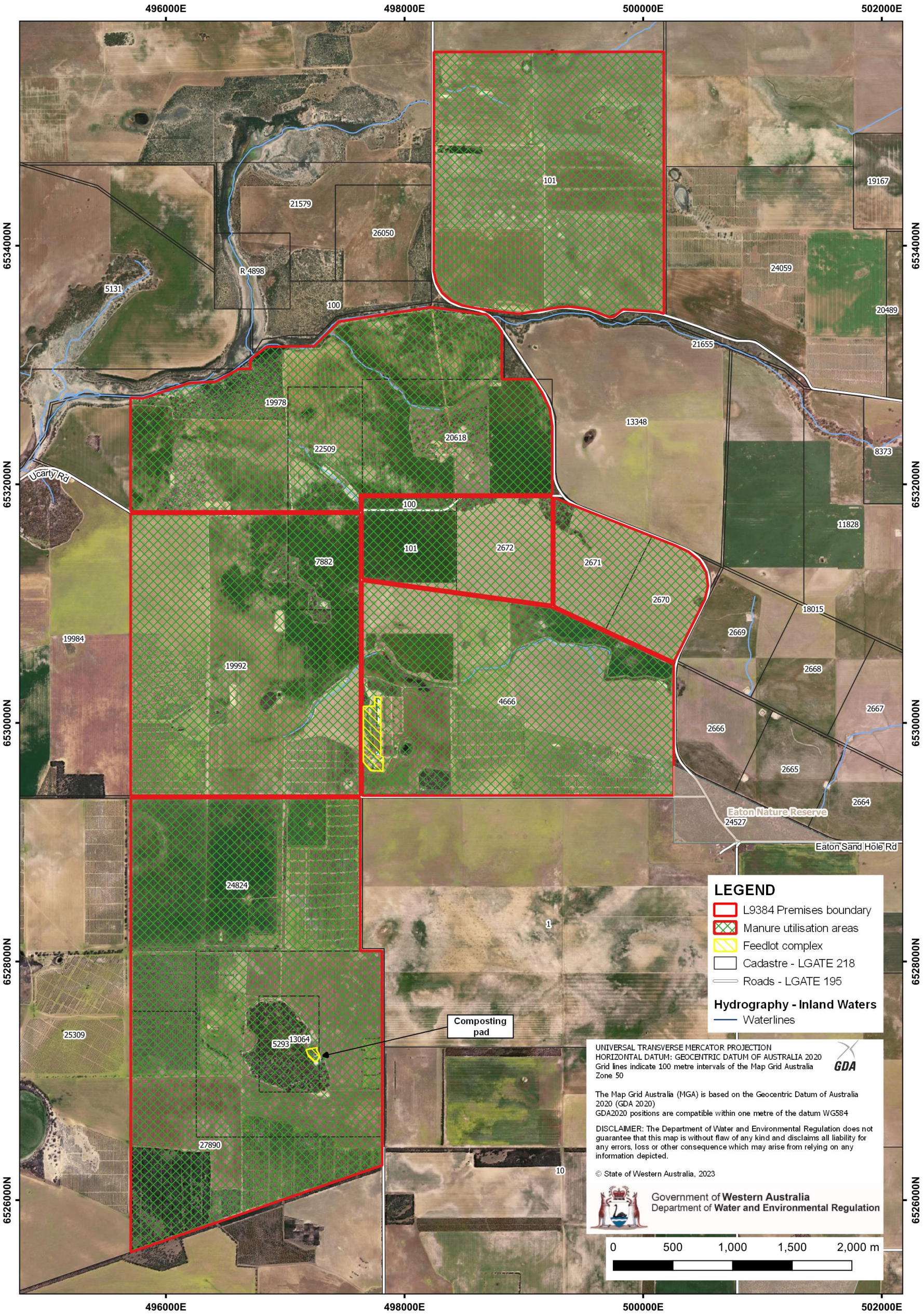
Term	Definition
manure	means faeces and urine. For the purpose of this licence, manure also means spent bedding and pond sludge
manure utilisation area	means an area of land in which manure and mortalities compost generated from operations at the premises may be applied as a soil ameliorant, subject to conditions
mortalities compost	means the product of the partial decomposition of carcasses, which have been managed within bays or windrows were the centre of the mass has been subjected to temperatures of ≥55°C for at least 3 consecutive days, the pile is turned at least once after 3 months after the last carcasses were added, and cured for at least 3 – 4 months
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia
NATA accreditation	means in relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is NATA accredited for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis
pasteurisation	means a process whereby organic materials are treated to significantly reduce the numbers of plant and animal pathogens, and plant propagules
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the map in Schedule 1 to this licence
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
Phosphorus retention index (PRI)	means the ratio of phosphorus adsorbed by soil (micrograms per gram) compared to that remaining in a solution (of initial concentration of 10 mg phosphorus per litre) after 16 hours
spot sample	means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken
Standard Cattle Unit (SCU)	means a Standard Cattle Unit, which is equivalent to an animal with a liveweight of 600 kg and calculated using the method outlined in the *National Beef Cattle Feedlot Environmental Code of Practice*, Meat & Livestock Australia Limited, June 2012

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map and map of manure utilisation areas

The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (red line), in addition to the location of the feedlot complex (yellow line). The manure utilisation area(s) are shown as the green hashed area.



Schedule 1: Maps

Map of infrastructure

The location of key feedlot infrastructure is shown in the map below.