Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L2904/2025/1
Licence holder	Pure Environmental WA Pty Ltd
ACN	609 291 858
Registered business address	10/333 Queensport Road North MURARRIE QLD 4172
DWER file number	App-0027454
Duration	08/05/2025 to 07/05/2045
Date of issue	08/05/2025
Date of amendment	22/09/2025
Premises details	Karratha Liquid Waste Facility Lot 120 Pindan Road GAP RIDGE WA 6714 Legal description - Lot 120 on Deposited Plan 424552 Certificate of Title Volume 4027 Folio 393

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed production / design capacity**
Category 61: Liquid waste facility: premises on which liquid waste produced on other premises (other than sewerage waste) is stored, reprocessed, treated or irrigated.	130,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 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	20,000 tonnes per annual period

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 22 September 2025, by:

Grace Heydon

Digitally signed by Grace Heydon
Date: 2025.09.22 15:07:39 +08'00'

Grace Heydon

MANAGER WASTE INDUSTRIES

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

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
08/05/2025	L2904/2025/1	New Licence to operate established liquid waste facility.
22/09/2025	L2904/2025/1	Licence amendment to operate Drying Bed and accept Drilling Mud.

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 that the following conditions are complied with:

Waste acceptance

1. The Licence Holder must only allow waste to be accepted on to the premises if:

(a) it is of a type listed in Table 1; and
(b) the quantity accepted is below any limit listed in Table 1; and
(c) it meets any specification listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Waste Acceptance

Waste type	Controlled Waste Code	Quantity limit	Specification[1]
Sewage	N/A	130,000 tonnes per annual period (combined)	• Limited to tankered liquid wastes only. • Waste discharged directly to Anaerobic Pond or Treatment Ponds 1 and 2.
Septage waste (Sewage) – domestic wastes from apparatus for the treatment of sewage	K210		
Waste from grease traps	K110		
Sewage waste from reticulated sewerage system	K130		
High-saline industrial wash waters	D300		• Limited to tankered liquid wastes only. • Discharged only to evaporation pond.
Car and truck wash waters	L100		• L150 liquid waste limited to washwaters contaminated with controlled waste types D300, K110, K130, K210, L100, J100, J120, J130, and J180 only. • Limited to tankered liquid wastes only. • Discharged only to evaporation pond.
Industrial wash water contaminated with a controlled waste	L150		
Industrial waste treatment plant residues	N205		• Limited to Industrial waste treatment sludges and residues, Ion-exchange column residues, Residues from pollution control, and Scrubber sludge • Excludes PFAS contaminated waste.
Drilling muds	D190, D200, D220, D230, D270, D300, J110, J12, J180, L150, M130, M250 and N205		• Drill Muds contaminated with a controlled waste • Must be immediately deposited to the Drying bed on arrival to the premises

2. The Licence Holder must ensure that where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 1, it is removed from the Premises by the

delivery vehicle or, where that is not possible, stored in a quarantined storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility as soon as practicable.

Waste processing

3. The Licence Holder must ensure that the waste types specified in Table 2 are only subjected to the corresponding process(es), subject to the corresponding process limits and/or specifications.

Table 2: Waste processing

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
Sewage	Receipt in tankers; Physical, biological and chemical treatment	Primary treatment (Anaerobic Pond, Treatment Ponds 1 and 2): - Water depth to sludge shall be greater than 0.4 m or equivalent and sludge depth on ponds to be less than 1m or equivalent; and - pH of wastewater to be maintained at 6.5 to 9; Secondary treatment (Aerobic Pond, Treatment Pond 3, and Evaporation Ponds 1, 2, 3 4, and 5): - Water depth to sludge shall be greater than 0.4 m or equivalent and sludge depth on ponds to be less than 1 m or equivalent; - pH of wastewater to be maintained at 6.5 to 9; - Treatment of waste shall be at or below the treatment capacity of 130,000 tonnes per annual period; and - vegetation is prevented from encroaching onto pond surfaces or inner pond embankments.
Septage wastes (Sewage) – domestic wastes from apparatus for the treatment of sewage		
Waste from grease traps		
Sewage waste from reticulated sewerage system		
High saline industrial wash waters	Receipt in tankers for direct disposal to Evaporation Ponds 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for evaporation	
Car and truck wash waters		
Industrial wash water contaminated with a controlled waste		
Industrial waste treatment plant residues		
Sewage Sludge (generated onsite) Drilling Mud	Drying out of ponds; Receipt in Tankers; For direct disposal to Drying Bed for storage prior to landfill disposal	- 1500 m^3 at any one time prior to landfill disposal off-site. - To be placed in windrows within Drying Bed and turned to ensure even drying

4. The Licence Holder must ensure that waste material is only stored and/or treated within vessels or compounds provided with the infrastructure detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: Containment infrastructure

Vessel or compound	Material	Requirements
Receiving pit	Wastewater	Impermeable receptacle or storage chamber.
Treatment Pond 1 - receiving anaerobic pond – 18m x 27m x 4.5m	Wastewater	Lined with a geosynthetic clay liner in accordance with WQPN 27.

Vessel or compound	Material	Requirements
Treatment Pond 2 - receiving anaerobic pond – 18m x 27m x 4.5m	Wastewater	Lined with a geosynthetic clay liner in accordance with WQPN 27.
Treatment Pond 3 - facultative aerobic pond – 33m x 58m x 2.2m	Treated wastewater	Lined with a geosynthetic clay liner in accordance with WQPN 26.
Anaerobic Pond 28m x 24m	Wastewater	Lined with a geosynthetic clay liner in accordance with WQPN 26.
Aerobic Pond 28m x 33m	Treated Wastewater	Lined with a geosynthetic clay liner in accordance with WQPN 26.
Evaporation Pond 1 – 77m x 58m x 2m	Treated wastewater	Lined in accordance WQPN 26 with a synthetic membrane.
Evaporation Pond 2 - 80m x 80m x 3.5m	Treated wastewater	Lined in accordance with WQPN 26 with a HDPE liner.
Evaporation Pond 3 - 80m x 70m x 3.5m	Treated wastewater	Lined in accordance with WQPN 26 with a HDPE liner.
Evaporation Pond 4 - 69m x 43m x 3.5m	Treated wastewater	Lined in accordance with WQPN 26 with a HDPE liner.
Evaporation Pond 5 - 69m x 72m x 3.5m	Treated wastewater	Lined in accordance with WQPN 26 with a HDPE liner.
Drying Bed	Sewage sludge; Drilling mud	Temporary or permanent infrastructure to consist of a bunded hardstand or lined area (lined to achieve a permeability of less than 10^{-9} m/s or equivalent), capable of preventing surface run-off of leachate.

General site management

5. The Licence Holder must manage all wastewater treatment, receiving, facultative and storage evaporation ponds such that:

(a) overtopping of the ponds does not occur; and
(b) a freeboard equal to, or greater than, 500 mm is maintained;
(c) the integrity of the containment infrastructure is maintained; and
(d) trapped overflows are maintained on the outlet of ponds to prevent carry-over of surface floating matter.

Emissions and discharges

6. The Licence Holder must immediately recover, or remove and dispose of, spills of environmentally hazardous materials including fuel, oil, or other hydrocarbons, whether inside or outside an engineered containment system.

7. The Licence Holder must ensure that all material used for the recovery, removal, and/or disposal of environmentally hazardous materials is stored in an impermeable container prior to disposal at an appropriately authorised facility.

Stormwater

8. The Licence Holder must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent stormwater run-off from becoming contaminated by the activities and operations undertaken at the premises.

Dust

9. The Licence Holder must ensure that no visible dust generated from the primary activities crosses the boundary of the premises.

Odour

10. The Licence Holder shall ensure that any odour emitted from the premises does not unreasonably interfere with the health, welfare, convenience, comfort, or amenity of any person who is not on the premises.

Monitoring

General monitoring

11. The Licence Holder must ensure that:

(a) all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1 unless otherwise indicated in the relevant table,
(b) all groundwater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.11, and
(c) all laboratory samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters being measured unless indicated otherwise in the relevant table.

12. The Licence Holder must ensure that: six-monthly monitoring is undertaken at least 5 months apart.

13. The Licence Holder must ensure that all monitoring equipment used on the Premises to comply with the conditions of this Licence is calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

14. 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 by a report comprising details of any modifications to the methods.

Monitoring of inputs and outputs

15. The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 4 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 4: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input/output	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Waste Inputs	Waste received	tonnes	N/A	Each load arriving at the Premises

Ambient environmental quality monitoring

16. The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 5 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 5: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality

Monitoring point reference and location as shown in Schedule 1 Monitoring Bore Location Map	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Monitoring Bore 1	pH[1]	pH units		Six monthly

Monitoring point reference and location as shown in Schedule 1 Monitoring Bore Location Map	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Monitoring Bore 2 Monitoring Bore 3	Electrical conductivity[1]	µS/cm	Spot sample	
	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L		
	Redox potential	mV		
	Standing Water Level (SWL)	m AHD		
	E. coli and Enterococci	cfu/100mL		
	Total Phosphorus	mg/L		
	Total Nitrogen			
	Ammonium, Nitrate and Nitrite			
	Major ions: sodium, potassium. Calcium, magnesium, chloride, sulphate and alkalinity			
	Metals and metalloids: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc.			
	Total recoverable hydrocarbons (TRH)			

Note 1: In-field non-NATA accredited analysis permitted.

Records and reporting

Records

17. The Licence Holder must record the following information in relation to 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:

(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; and

(d) the complete details and dates of any action taken by the licence holder to investigate or respond to any complaint.

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 4 of this licence;

(c) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 15 and 16 of this licence; and

(d) complaints received under condition 17 of this licence.

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.

Reporting

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 an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form by 31 March each year.

21. The Licence Holder must:

(a) prepare an Environmental Report that provides information in accordance with Table 6 for the preceding annual period, and

(b) submit that Environmental Report to the CEO by 31 March each year.

Table 6: **Environmental reporting requirements**

Condition	Requirement
-	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any environmental incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken
Condition 1 Table 1	Summary of any capacity exceedances and any action taken.
Condition 5	Summary of any freeboard exceedances and any action taken.
Condition 15 Table 4	Total waste received
Condition 16 Table 5	Monitoring results of ambient groundwater quality including: • A description of the field methodologies employed; • A summary of the field and laboratory quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) program; • Copies of the field QA/QC documentation and field monitoring records; • An assessment of the reliability of field procedures and laboratory results; • A tabulated summary of results; • A diagram with aerial image overlay showing all monitoring locations and depicting groundwater level contours, flow direction and hydraulic gradient (relevant site features including discharge points and other potential sources of contamination must also be shown); • An interpretive summary and assessment of results against relevant assessment levels for water as published in the Guideline: Assessment and management of contaminated sites.

Condition	Requirement
	• An interpretive summary and assessment of results against previous monitoring results, supported by trend graphs.
Condition 20	Compliance
Condition 17	Complaints summary

Notification

22. The Licence Holder must ensure that the parameters listed in Table 7 are notified to the CEO and in accordance with the notification requirements of the table.

Table 7: Notification requirements

Condition	Parameter	Notification requirement[1]
-	Removal of sewage sludge from a treatment pond, wastewater treatment vessel, sewage sludge storage pond or Geobag	No less than 14 days in advance of works
Condition 14	Calibration report	As soon as practicable.

Note 1: No notification requirement in the Licence shall negate the requirement to comply with s72 of the EP Act

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 8 have the meanings defined.

Table 8: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACN	Australian Company Number
Aerobic Pond	means Aerobic Pond as depicted in Treatment Pond Location Map in Schedule 1 of this Licence.
Anaerobic Pond	means Aerobic Pond as depicted in Treatment Pond Location Map in Schedule 1 of this Licence.
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates are available on the Department's website).
annual period	means the inclusive period from 1 January until 31 December in the same year.
AS/NZS 5667.1	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance of the Design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples.*
AS/NZS 5667.11	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of groundwaters.*
averaging period	means the time over which a limit is measured or a monitoring result is obtained.
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer of the department. "submit to / notify the CEO" (or similar), means either: Director General Department administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919 or: info@dwer.wa.gov.au
controlled waste	has the definition in *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004.*
department; DWER	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

Term	Definition
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Evaporation pond	means Evaporation ponds 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 as depicted in Treatment Pond Location Map Schedule 1 of this Licence.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
EP Regulations	*Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA)
freeboard	means the distance between the maximum water surface elevations and the top of retaining banks or structures at their lowest point.
GCL	Geosynthetic Clay Liner
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
leachate	means liquid released by or water that has percolated through waste and which contains some of its constituents.
licence	refers to 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 specified on the front of the licence as the person to whom this licence has been granted.
NATA	means the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia;
NATA accredited	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;
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the premises map(s) in Schedule 1 to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
PFAS	means per-and poly-fluoroalkyl substances.
Treatment ponds 1 and 2	means the Treatment Ponds as depicted in Treatment Pond Location Map in Schedule 1 of this Licence.
Treatment pond 3	means the Treatment Ponds as depicted in Treatment Pond Location Map in Schedule 1 of this Licence.
waste code	means the Waste Code assigned to a type of controlled waste for purposes of waste tracking and reporting as specified in the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation “Controlled Waste Category List” (May 2018), as amended from time to time.

Term	Definition
WQPN 26	means the Department of Water, *Water Quality Protection Notes 26 – Liners for containing pollutants, using synthetic liners*, *August 2013.*
WQPN 27	means the Department of Water, *Water Quality Protection Notes 27 – Liners for containing pollutants, using engineered soils, August 2013*
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below in red.

Treatment Pond Location Map

The Treatment Ponds outlined in Table 3 are shown in the map below.

Monitoring Bore Location Map

The Monitoring Bore outlined in Table 5 are shown in the map below.