Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L6610/1993/11
Licence holder	Lennard Waste Pty Ltd
ACN	151 475 286
Registered business address	Paragon Consultants First Floor 160 Stirling Highway NEDLANDS WA 6009
DWER file number	INS-0001330 / APP-0032510
Duration	28/03/2022 to 27/03/2042
Date of amendment	31/03/2026
Premises details	Jenour Liquid Waste Facility 205 Lennard Road BUREKUP WA 6227 Legal description - Part of Lot 89 on Plan 2842 As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 1

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed design capacity**
Category 61 – Liquid waste facility: premises on which liquid waste produced on other premises (other than sewage waste) is stored, reprocessed, treated or irrigated.	15,000 tonnes per annual period.

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 31 March 2026, by:

Steve Checker

Digitally signed by Steve Checker
Date: 2026.03.31 16:08:50 +08'00'

Stephen Checker
MANAGER, WASTE INDUSTRIES
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
18/06/2015	L6610/1993/10	Licence re-issue
21/03/2019	L6610/1993/10	Licence amendment to include additional irrigation area.
05/03/2020	L6610/1993/10	Amendment to extend expiry date
22/03/2022	L6610/1993/11	Renewal of the licence
31/03/2026	L6610/1993/11	Amendment to include commissioning of WRRF and increase throughput.

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:

General

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;
(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	Waste Code	Quantity Limit	Specification[1]
Putrescible and Organic wastes		Combined 15,000 kL/annual period	Tankered into the premises and discharged into the discharge hopper
Animal effluent and residues	K100		
Waste from grease traps	K110		
Food and beverage processing wastes	K200		
Septage wastes (sewage) – domestic wastes from apparatus for the treatment of sewage	K210		
Industrial wash water			
Cat and truck wash waters	L100		
Industrial wash waters contaminated with a controlled waste	L150		

Note 1: Additional requirements for the acceptance of controlled waste are set out in the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*.

2. The licence holder must ensure that the wastes accepted onto the premises are only subjected to the process(es) set out in Table 2 and in accordance with any process requirements described in that table.

Table 2: Waste processing

	Waste type	Process	Process requirements
1.	Wastewater	Treatment, storage, evaporation and irrigation	pH to be maintained between 6.5 and 9 in the anaerobic ponds and tanks at all times. Crust to be maintained on anaerobic ponds at all times.
2.	Sludge	Drying and off-site disposal	All sludge removed from the ponds and tanks for the purpose of drying to be only stored within the designated sludge drying beds. All leachate to be contained within the sludge drying beds with excess directed to the treatment ponds and/or the equalisation tank to be reprocessed via the primary and secondary treatment. The sludge drying beds to be maintained to prevent overtopping of waste.

3. The licence holder must ensure that the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 3 and located at the corresponding infrastructure location is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirements set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

	Site Infrastructure and equipment	Specification	Infrastructure location
1.	Anerobic ponds 1-5	Constructed with in-situ soils	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
2.	Aerobic ponds 1-3		As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
3.	Secondary containment dam		As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
4.	Green water header tank	Must be maintained to remain impervious and free of leaks and defects.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
5.	WRRF	The WRRF system must: (a) Be able to receive and treat a wastewater sewage inflow up to 15,000 kL/year; (b) Treat wastewater to the following output emission standards: (i) Biochemical oxygen demand ≤290 mg/L; (ii) Total suspended solids ≤290 mg/L; (iii) Total nitrogen ≤14 mg/L; and (iv) Total phosphorous ≤4 mg/L. (c) All WRRF storage and treatment tanks, vessels, transfer pipelines and conveyance infrastructure are to be maintained to remain impervious and free of leaks and defects; (d) Ensure stormwater is directed to the stormwater pond, and stormwater occurring within the WRRF is directed to the anaerobic ponds; (e) All spills of wastewater or chemicals outside of a vessel / container are to be cleaned up immediately; (f) Store all chemicals on bunded pallets located on a concrete base; and (g) Direct all treated wastewater to the dedicated 1.6 ha tree plantation, excluding during the commissioning period, in accordance with Condition 10, Table 7, items 1 (g) and (h).	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
6.	Screening and grit system	(a) Must be maintained in good working order, including the discharge hopper and 0.25-10 mm screen compactor.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
7.	Two 54 kL	(a) Must maintain pump capacities of 6.6 kL/hr.	As shown in

	equalisation tanks and 1 kL process tank		Schedule 1, Figure 2
8.	Primary tank	The primary tank must: (a) Comprise a lamella clarifier unit with a design flow rate of 2 kL/hr; and (b) Maintain polymer and coagulant dosing at rates between 0.1 to 15 L/hr.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
9.	Secondary tanks (25 kL anoxic tank and 54 kL aerobic tank)	The secondary tanks must: (a) Maintain the centrifugal pump with a capacity of up to 10 m^3/hr in good working order; and (b) Have all nanobubble generators, oxygen concentrators, and self-cleaning strainer in good working order.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
10.	10.5 kL Anaerobic tank	(a) The anaerobic tank must be maintained to remain impervious and free of leaks and defects.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
11.	Clarification tank	The clarification tank must: (a) Comprise a lamella clarifier unit with a design flow rate of 5 kL/hr; and (b) Maintain centrifugal pump recirculation capacity of 5.1 kL/hr.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
12.	Sand filter and chemical dosing	Sand filter and chemical dosing must: (a) Maintain a capacity of 6-10 kL/hr; and (b) Where lanthanum chloride is needed, the maximum dosage must not exceed the equivalent of 50 L/day of a liquid lanthanum chloride solution with an active ingredient concentration of 250 g/L.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
13.	Activated carbon filter and 54 kL filtrate tank	(a) Activated carbon filter must maintain a capacity of 6-10 kL/hr. (b) Filtrate tank must be maintained to remain impervious and free of leaks and defects.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
14.	8 Sludge drying beds	Sludge drying beds must: (a) Maintain hydraulic loading up to 3 kL/day; (b) Operate at sludge loading rate of 50-100 kg SS/m^2/yr; and (c) Return drained liquid to the equalisation tanks for re-processing.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2

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

5. Table 4.

Table 4: Containment infrastructure

	Vessel or compound	Material	Requirements

1.	Discharge hopper	Wastewater	Concrete lined
2.	Anaerobic ponds 1-5		Constructed with in-situ soils
3.	Aerobic ponds 1-3		
4.	Equalisation tanks		Impervious tank
5.	Primary tank		
6.	Secondary tanks		
7.	Clarification tank		
8.	Anaerobic tank		
9.	Green water header tank	Treated wastewater	
10.	Sludge drying beds	Sewage sludge	Constructed with in-situ soils All sludge generated from the treatment process to be stored within the sludge drying bed prior to off-site disposal
11.	Secondary containment dam	Stormwater	Constructed with in-situ soils

6. The licence holder must manage all wastewater ponds such that:

(a) overtopping of the ponds does not occur; and

(b) a freeboard equal to, or greater than, 300 mm is maintained; and

(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; and

(e) vegetation and floating debris (emergent or otherwise) is prevented from encroaching onto aerobic pond surfaces or inner pond embankments.

7. The licence holder must manage the irrigation of treated wastewater such that:

(a) bunding/cut-off drains are maintained around irrigation area; and

(b) no irrigation generated run-off, spray drift or discharge occurs beyond the boundary of the irrigation area; and

(c) treated wastewater is evenly distributed over the irrigation area; and

(d) no soil erosion occurs; and

(e) irrigation does not occur on land that is waterlogged.

8. The licence holder must

(a) implement security measures at the site to prevent as far as is practical unauthorised access to the site;

(b) undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage as soon as practical; and

(c) ensure the entrance gates are closed and locked when the site is closed or unmanned.

Emissions

9. The licence holder must ensure that where waste is emitted to land from the

emission points in Table 5 and identified in Schedule 1 it is done so in accordance with the conditions of the licence.

Table 5: Emissions to land

Emission point reference	Description	Source including abatement
L1 – treated wastewater discharge point	Discharge of treated wastewater to the irrigation area.	Treated wastewater pumped from pond 8 to green water header tank

10. The licence holder must not cause or allow emissions to the irrigation area greater than the limits listed in Table 6.

Table 6: Emission limits to land

Emission point reference	Parameter	Limit (including units)	Averaging period
L1	Load of total nitrogen	120 kg/ha/year	Annual
	Load of total phosphorus	35 kg/ha/year	
	Volume of treated wastewater discharged to the irrigation area	13,500 kilolitres per annual period	

Environmental commissioning phase

Environmental commissioning requirements and emission limits

11. Any environmental commissioning activities undertaken for an item of infrastructure specified in Table 7 may only be carried out:

(a) in accordance with the corresponding commissioning requirements; and

(b) for the corresponding authorised commissioning duration,

as specified in Table 7.

Table 7: Environmental commissioning requirements

	Infrastructure	Commissioning requirements	Authorised commissioning duration
1.	WRRF	The WRRF system must: (a) Be able to receive and treat a wastewater sewage inflow up to 15,000 kL/year; (b) Treat wastewater to the following output emission standards: (i) Biochemical oxygen demand ≤290 mg/L; (ii) Total suspended solids ≤290 mg/L; (iii) Total nitrogen ≤14 mg/L; and (iv) Total phosphorous ≤4 mg/L. (c) All WRRF storage and treatment tanks, vessels,	For a period not exceeding 90 calendar days in aggregate.

		transfer pipelines and conveyance infrastructure are to be maintained to remain impervious and free of leaks and defects; (d) Ensure stormwater is directed to the stormwater pond and stormwater occurring within the WRRF is directed to the anaerobic ponds; (e) All spills of wastewater or chemicals outside of a vessel / container are to be cleaned up immediately; (f) Store all chemicals on bunded pallets located on a concrete base; (g) Direct all clean water used during commissioning to Pond 8 and direct all treated controlled waste used during commissioning to Pond 7; and (h) Ensure that no irrigation of WRRF treated wastewater occurs during the commissioning period.	
2.	Screening and grit system	(a) Must be maintained in good working order, including the discharge hopper and 0.25-10 mm screen compactor.	For a period not exceeding 90 calendar days in aggregate.
3.	Two 54 kL equalisation tanks and 1 kL process tank	(a) Must maintain pump capacities of 6.6 kL/hr.	For a period not exceeding 90 calendar days in aggregate.
4.	Primary tank	The primary tank must: (a) Comprise a lamella clarifier unit with a design flow rate of 2 kL/hr; and (b) Maintain polymer and coagulant dosing at rates between 0.1 to 15 L/hr.	For a period not exceeding 90 calendar days in aggregate.
5.	Secondary tanks (25 kL anoxic tank and 54 kL aerobic tank)	The secondary tanks must: (a) Maintain the centrifugal pump with a capacity of up to 10 m^3/hr in good working order; and (b) Have all nanobubble generators, oxygen concentrators, and self-cleaning strainer in good working order.	For a period not exceeding 90 calendar days in aggregate.
6.	10.5 kL Anaerobic tank	(a) The anaerobic tank must be maintained to remain impervious and free of leaks and defects.	For a period not exceeding 90 calendar days in aggregate.
7.	Clarification tank	The clarification tank must: (a) Comprise a lamella clarifier unit with a design flow rate of 5 kL/hr; and (b) Maintain centrifugal pump recirculation capacity of 5.1 kL/hr.	For a period not exceeding 90 calendar days in aggregate.

Monitoring during environmental commissioning

12. The licence holder must monitor emissions during environmental commissioning in accordance with Table 8.

Table 8: Emissions monitoring during environmental commissioning

Monitoring location	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
M3 – pond 7	Volumetric flow rate	Kilolitres estimate from pump hours	Continuous	Monthly
	pH[1]		Spot sample	Monthly
	Nitrate-nitrogen	mg/L		
	Total nitrogen			
	Total phosphorus			
	Total dissolved solids			
	Chemical oxygen demand			
	Total petroleum hydrocarbons			Three Monthly (once during commissioning)
	Total aluminium			
	Total arsenic			
	Total cadmium			
	Total chromium			
	Total copper			
	Total iron			
	Total lanthanum (if lanthalum is used in commissioning period)			
	Total lead			
	Total mercury			
	Total nickel			
	Total zinc			

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

13. The licence holder must record the results of all monitoring activity required by condition 12.

Environmental commissioning report

14. The licence holder must submit to the CEO an Environmental Commissioning

Report within 30 calendar days of the completion date of environmental commissioning for each item of infrastructure specified in Table 7.

15. The licence holder must ensure the Environmental Commissioning Report required by condition 14 of this licence includes the following:

(a) a summary of the environmental commissioning activities undertaken, including timeframes and amount of wastewater processed;

(b) a summary of the treated wastewater monitoring results recorded in accordance with condition 12;

(c) copies of laboratory reports for the monitoring results recorded in accordance with condition 13;

(d) a summary of the environmental performance of each item of infrastructure or equipment as constructed or installed, which at minimum includes records detailing the:

(i) comparison of the treated wastewater monitoring results against discharge criteria specified in condition 1.

(e) a review of the licence holder's performance and compliance against the conditions of this licence; and

(f) where they have not been met, measures proposed to meet the manufacturer's design specifications and the conditions of this licence, together with timeframes for implementing the proposed measures.

Monitoring

16. The licence holder must ensure (including for commissioning monitoring) that:

(a) all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1;

(b) all wastewater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.10; 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.

17. The licence holder must ensure that quarterly monitoring is undertaken at least 45 days apart.

18. 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.

19. The licence holder must, where the requirements for the calibration cannot be practically 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.

20. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 9 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 9: Monitoring of emissions to land

Emission point reference	Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
L1 Irrigation area	M1 – outflow from pond 8 to green water header tank (to irrigation area)	Volumetric flow rate	Kilolitres estimate from pump hours	Continuous	Quarterly
		pH[1]	~~pH Units~~	Spot sample	Quarterly
		Nitrate-nitrogen	mg/L		
		Total nitrogen			
		Total phosphorus			
		Total dissolved solids			
		Chemical oxygen demand			
		Total petroleum hydrocarbons	mg/L		Annually
		Total aluminium			
		Total arsenic			
		Total cadmium			
		Total chromium			
		Total copper			
		Total iron			
		Total lanthanum			
		Total lead			
		Total mercury			
		Total nickel			
		Total zinc			

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

21. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 10 according to the specifications in that table

Table 10: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input / Output	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Wastewater	Waste types from Table 1 Waste Acceptance	kL	Annual	Each load arriving at the Premises
Sludge	Sludge taken off-site for disposal	Kg or m^3	Annual	Each load leaving the premises

22. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 11 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 11: Process monitoring

Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
M2 – Pond 9	pH[1]	-	Spot sample	Quarterly
	Nitrate-nitrogen	mg/L		
	Total nitrogen			
	Total phosphorus			
	Total dissolved solids			

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

Records and reporting

23. All information and records required by the licence must:

(a) be legible;

(b) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and subsequent amendments remain legible or are capable of retrieval;

(c) except for records listed in 22 (d) be retained for a least 6 years from the date the records were made or until the expiry of the licence or any subsequent licence; and

(d) for those following records, be retained until the expiry of the licence and any subsequent licence;

(i) off-site environmental effects; or

(ii) matters which affect the condition of the land or waters.

24. The licence holder must complete an Annual Audit Compliance Report indicating the extent to which the licence holder has complied with the conditions of the licence, and any previous licence issued under Part V of the Act for the premises for the previous annual period.

25. 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);
the time and date of the complaint;

(b) the complete details of the complaint and any other concerns or other issues raised; and

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

26. The licence holder must submit to the CEO an Annual Environmental Report by 1 August in each year. The report shall contain the information listed in Table 12 in the format or form specified in that table.

Table 12: Annual Environmental Report

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Format or form
-	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any environmental incidents that have occurred	None specified

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Format or form
	during the annual period and any action taken.	
5b	Summary of any freeboard exceedances and any action taken.	None specified
Table 9	Monitoring of emissions to land: (a) summary of all monitoring data for emissions to land which shall include: i. data in a table format for the annual period; and ii. data in graphical format for trend analysis to include at least four years data where available; (b) contaminant load for the parameters measured (expect pH) as; i. kg/day monthly average; and ii. total annual loading kg/year	None specified
Table 10	Summary of inputs and outputs monitoring	
Table 11	Process monitoring	
23	Compliance	Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)
24	Complaints summary	None specified

27. The licence holder must ensure that the Annual Environmental Report also contains an assessment of the information contained within the report against previous monitoring results and Licence limits.

28. The licence holder must ensure that the parameters listed in Table 13 are notified to the CEO in accordance with the notification requirements of the table.

Table 13: Notification requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Notification requirement[1]	Format or form
-	Taking processing equipment offline for maintenance works that may result in increased odour emissions	No less than 72 hours in advance of works	None specified
-	Removal of sewage sludge from a treatment pond, wastewater treatment vessel, or sewage sludge pond.	No less than 14 days in advance of works[1]	
2.1.1	Breach of any limit specified in the Licence	Part A: As soon as practicable but no later than 5pm of the next usual working day. Part B: As soon	

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Notification requirement[1]	Format or form
		as practicable	
3.1.4	Calibration report	As soon as practicable.	None specified

Note 1: Notification requirements in the Licence shall not negate the requirement to comply with s72 of the Act.

The following information shall be included: (i) when desludging is proposed to occur, (ii) the desludging method, (iii) action to mitigate potential odour impacts, and (iv) the method by which the community will be advised of the desludging activities.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 14 have the meanings defined.

Table 14: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACN	Australian Company Number
Act	means the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*
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	a 12 month period commencing from 1 July until 30 June of the immediately following 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 handing of samples
AS/NZS 5667.10	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.10 Water Quality-Sampling – Guidance of sampling of waste waters
Averaging period	means the time over which a limit or target is measured or a monitoring result is obtained
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	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
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act

Term	Definition
environmental commissioning	means the sequence of activated to be undertaken to test equipment integrity and operation, or to determine the environmental performance, of equipment and infrastructure to establish or test a steady state operation and confirm design specifications.
Environmental Commissioning Report	means a report on any commissioning activities that have taken place and a demonstration that they have concluded, with focus on emissions and discharges, waste containment, and other environmental factors.
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 structure at their lowest point
irrigation area	means the area designated for the irrigation of treated wastewater as shown in the Premises Map in Schedule 1 with the annotation
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 in Schedule 1 to this licence.
Prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
Quarterly	means the 4 inclusive periods from 1 July to 30 September, 1 October to 31 December and in the following year, 1 January to 31 march, 1 April to 30 June
Sludge	means solid waste removed from the wastewater treatment ponds for drying in the sludge drying beds.
Spot sample	means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken

Term	Definition
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
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 Environment Regulation *"Controlled Waste Category List" (July 2014)*, as amended from time to time.
WRRF	Water Resource Recovery Facility

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (Figure 1).

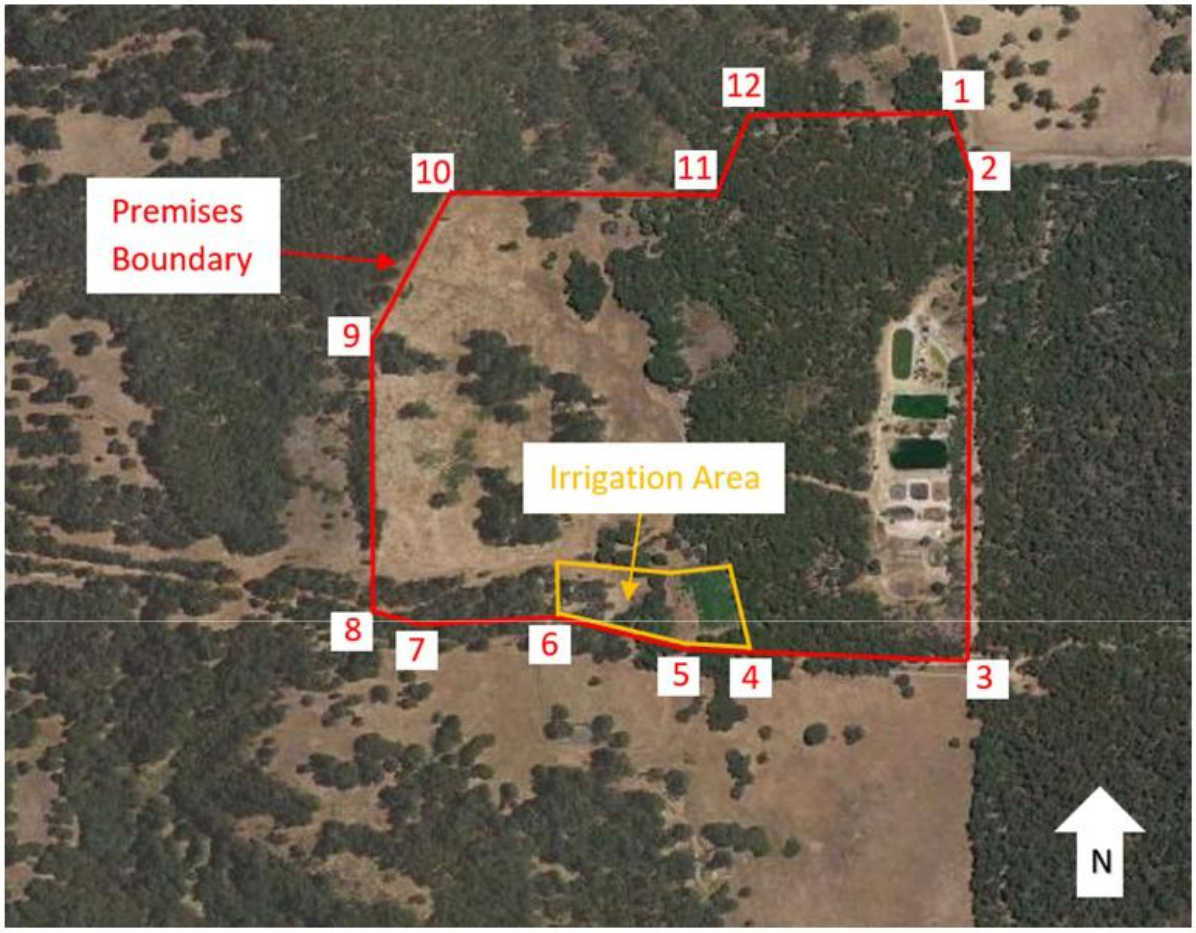

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises

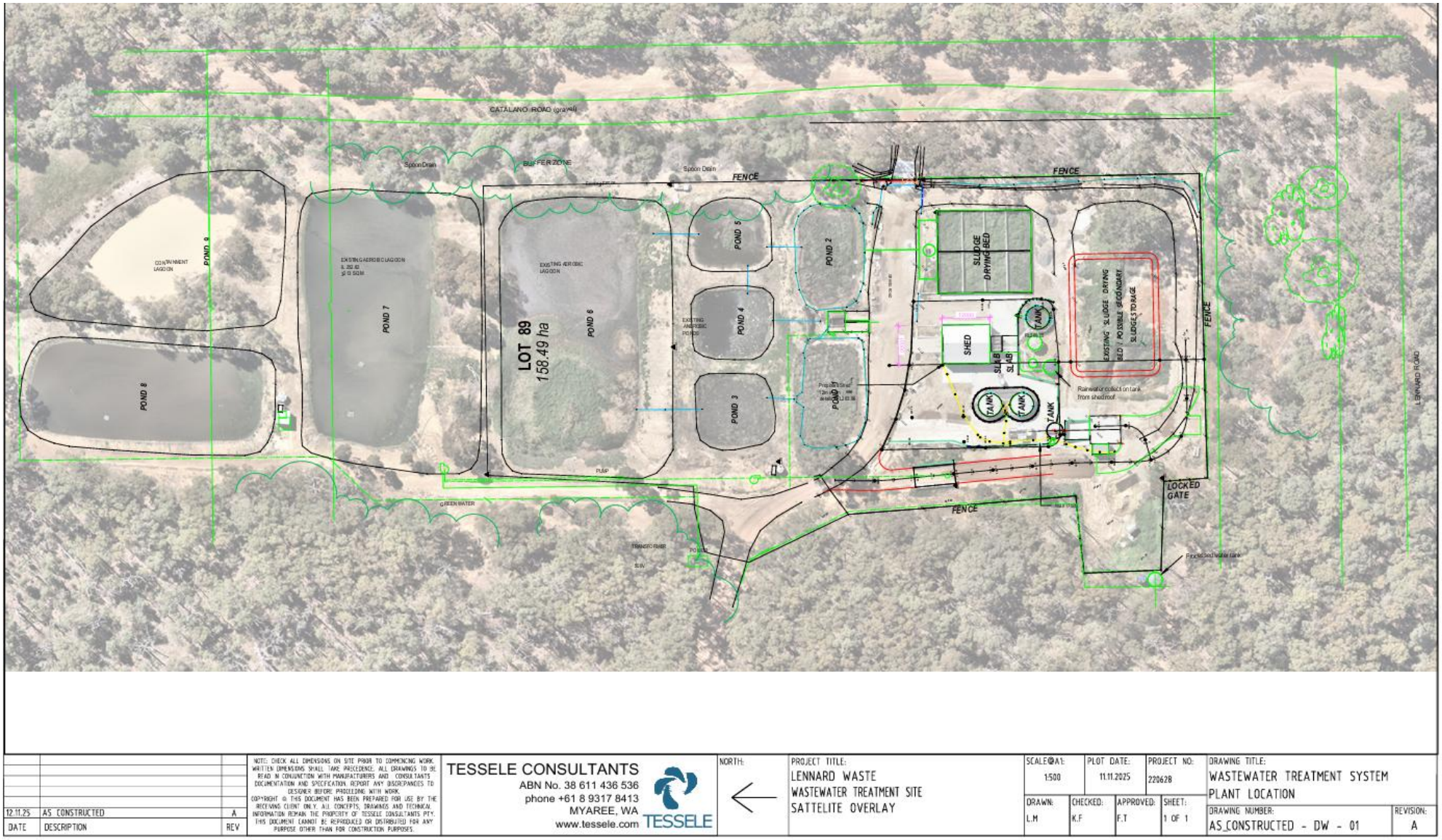

Figure 2: Wastewater treatment system plant location

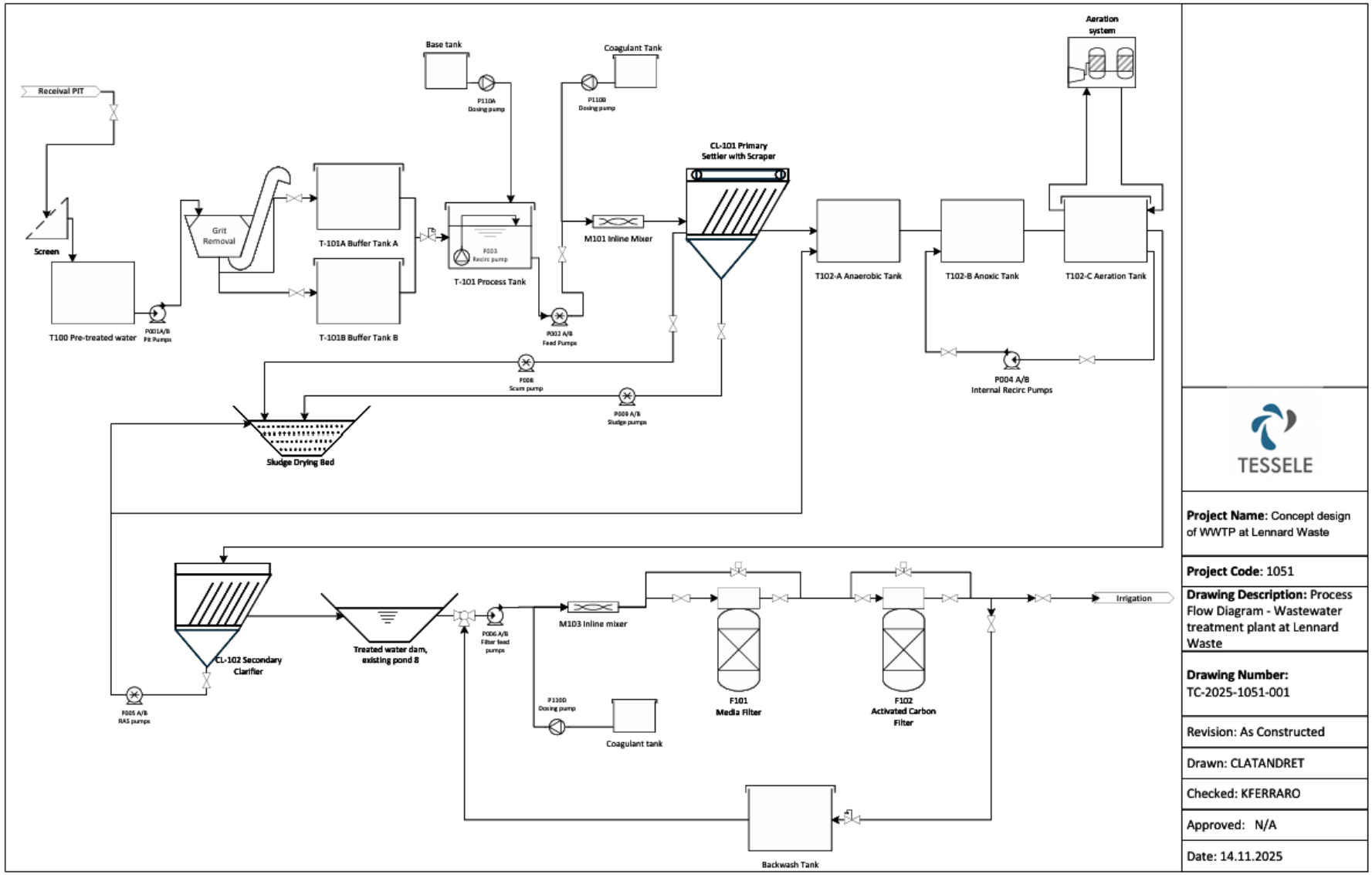

Figure 3: WRRF Process flow diagram

Schedule 2: Premises boundary

The premises boundary is defined by the coordinates in Table 15.

Table 15: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA94)

Point	Easting	Northing
1	394645.48	6309932.83
2	394642.27	6309879.08
3	394670.20	6309344.39
4	394427.54	6309352.36
5	394353.81	6309351.95
6	394217.61	6309373.69
7	394185.04	6309378.51
8	394027.33	6309380.90
9	394018.60	6309710.34
10	394094.73	6309845.87
11	394389.62	6309855.70
12	394433.14	6309910.36