Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L8757/2013/2
Licence holder	Eco Resources Pty Ltd
ACN	148 991 315
Registered business address	IWS GROUP ASSET CO PTY LTD, 254 Hines & Wingfield Roads, WINGFIELD SA 5013
DWER file number	2013/001928-1
Duration	12/04/2022 to 11/04/2029
Date of amendment	07/02/2025
Date of issue	31/03/2022
Premises details	Eco Resources Recycling Transfer Station 165 Postans Road, Hope Valley WA 6165 Being Lot 572 and part of Lot 571 on Plan 3475. Certificate of Title Volume 2891 Folio 159 and 160. As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 2.

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed production / design capacity**
Category 13: Crushing of building material: premises on which waste building or demolition material (for example, bricks, stones or concrete) is crushed or cleaned.	100,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 57: Used tyre storage (general): premises (other than premises within category 56) on which used tyres are stored.	No more than 200 tyres at any point in time
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.	500,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 77: Concrete batching or cement products manufacturing: premises on which cement products or concrete are manufactured for use at places or premises other than those premises.	100,000 tonnes per annual period

This Licence is granted to the Licence Holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 07/02/2025, by:

Grace Heydon

Digitally signed by Grace Heydon
Date: 2025.02.07 15:51:36 +08'00'

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

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
27/02/2013	W5365/2013/1	Works Approval Granted.
17/07/2013	L8757/2013/1	Licence granted.
19/11/2015	L8757/2013/1	Licence Amendment – Production/design capacity increase and increase in tyre storage.
28/04/2016	L8757/2013/1	Licence Amendment – Change to Premises boundary, increase in green waste storage and addition of Category 13: Crushing of building material.
22/02/2017	L8757/2013/1	Amendment Notice 1 – Review of waste storage conditions
31/10/2019	L8757/2013/1	Licence Amendment – Increase to Premises boundary, change in the Premises layout and increase the size of operational areas on the Premises.
04/04/2022	L8757/2013/1	Licence renewal.

16/05/2022	L8757/2013/1	Licence Amendment –
		• Category 13:
		  ○ Increase throughput from 52,000 to 100,000 tonnes per annual period; and
		  ○ Increase operational hours of the crushing and screening equipment.
		• Category 67A:
		  ○ Increased throughput of from 330,000 to 500,000 tonnes per annual period;
		  ○ Addition of the Skala Picking Station on the Licence;
		  ○ Addition of acceptance of residential street sweepings for acceptance and storage; and
		  ○ Waste and product storage locations defined.
		• Category 77:
		  ○ Addition of concrete batching or cement products manufacturing to approved activities and controls on Licence;
		• Amend the designated waste acceptance areas for green waste and concrete.
		• Updated site maps; and
		• Update licence wording.

10/06/2022	L8757/2013/2	Licence number amended due to clerical error: updated from L8757/2013/1 to L8757/2013/2
13/07/2022	L8757/2013/2	Licence re-issued (clean copy without the ‘draft’ watermark)
13/09/2023	L8757/2013/2	Amendment to extend the expiry date of the licence to coincide with the licence holders new planning approval from the City of Kwinana. In addition, a department amendment to include additional

		construction and demolition (C & D) waste conditions.
07/02/2025	L8757/2013/2	Licence amended to update the registered business address to align with their current ASIC details

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 Standard or other standard, Best Management Practice, 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;

  (iii) unless specified otherwise, any reference to a section of an Act refers to that section of the EP Act; and

  (iv) 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 and waste classification

1. The Licence Holder must only accept onto the premises waste of a waste type that:
   (a) for the corresponding category does not exceed the corresponding rate at which waste is received, and
   (b) which meets the corresponding acceptance specification, as set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Types of waste authorised to be accepted onto the premises

Row #	Waste type	Category	Quantity limit	Acceptance Specification[1]
1.	Inert Waste Type 1	61A	A combined total of 500,000 tonnes per annual period	(a) Construction and Demolition Waste as defined by the Landfill Definitions; (b) Scrap metal; (c) Excluding Special Waste Type 1; and (d) Waste containing visible asbestos or ACM must not be accepted at the Premises.
2.	Inert Waste Type 2			Plastics and tyres only.
3.	Clean Fill			As specified by the Landfill Definitions.
4.	Putrescible Waste			Green waste, cardboard, paper and residential street sweepings only.

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 obtain a signed declaration from the supplier of the waste with each delivery that:
   (a) specifies the details of the:
      i. waste (type and description);
      ii. source of the waste load;
      iii. name of the waste carrier;
      iv. registration number of the delivery vehicle; and
      v. date that the waste load was rejected
   (b) sets out the quantity being delivered; and
   (c) declares that the load does not contain any asbestos or ACM

3. The Licence Holder must:
   (a) visually inspect all loads of construction and demolition waste on arrival at the Premises prior to acceptance, to determine the risk of a load containing asbestos and/or ACM; and

(b) classify each load as either a ‘low risk load’ or a ‘high risk load’, in accordance with the risk classification procedure provided in Schedule 3.

4. Where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 1 the licence holder must:

(a) record the details of the:

vi. waste (type and description);
vii. source of the waste load;
viii. name of the waste carrier;
ix. registration number of the delivery vehicle; and
x. date that the waste load was rejected,

and

(b) reject the waste and have it removed from the premises by the waste supplier’s delivery vehicle;

or

(c) where the waste supplier cannot immediately remove the waste in the delivery vehicle, it is stored in a quarantined storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility within seven days of receipt.

5. Where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 1 because it contains, or is suspected to contain, asbestos or ACM, the licence holder must ensure that the actions specified in condition 3 are implemented in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) if the waste is to be immediately rejected, it is wet down prior to reloading into the delivery vehicle; or

(b) if the waste is to be temporarily stored in a quarantined storage area or container, it is wrapped or otherwise contained in a manner that prevents release of asbestos fibres and clearly labelled before being placed in the quarantined storage area or container.

6. The Licence Holder must maintain a clearly visible sign stating ‘No Asbestos’ at the entry to the Premises.

Acceptance and load inspection

7. The Licence Holder must ensure all loads of construction and demolition waste are damp when unloading and maintained in a damp state throughout the inspection process.

8. Upon acceptance of construction and demolition waste, the Licence Holder must direct each Classified Load to an unloading area designed and constructed to ensure the classified load will not mix with other waste prior to inspection.

9. The Licence Holder must:

(a) visually inspect each load classified as a ‘Low Risk Load’ while the material is being unloaded and continue to do so at all stages of the storage, sorting, and screening process, to determine whether any asbestos can be identified;

(b) if asbestos and/or ACM is suspected or identified in a ‘Low Risk Load’, the load must be reclassified as a ‘High Risk Load’; and

(c) visually inspect and handle each ‘High Risk Load’ in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule 4 – High-risk load procedure.

10. High Risk Loads must be visually inspected and handled in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule 4 – High-risk load procedure.

11. The Licence Holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all loads that have been inspected and suspected or found to contain asbestos. Those records must show the source and originating site and actions taken to address the issue with the source customer.

12. The Licence Holder must continue to visually inspect construction and demolition waste on the Premises at all stages of the storage, sorting and screening process. Suspected asbestos identified at any stage of the process must be handled in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule 4 – High-risk load procedure and records maintained in accordance with Condition 11.

Waste processing and operations

13. The Licence Holder must ensure that wastes accepted onto the Premises are only subjected to the processes set out in Table 2 and in accordance with the process limits described in Table 2.

Table 2: Waste processing limits / specifications table

Row #	Waste type	Category	Process limits and/or specifications[1]
1	Inert Waste Type 1	61A	(a) Receipt, handling, storage and processing by manual or mechanical sorting (screening or other mechanical equipment) and mechanical crushing, as shown on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3). (b) Production of recycled products. (c) All waste must be: i. processed into a product; or ii. managed as a waste.
2	Scrap metal		
3	Inert Waste Type 2 (plastic only)		(a) Receipt, handling, storage and manual or mechanical sorting at the Waste Unloading Area, as shown on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3); and (b) The Licence Holder must store light fraction paper and plastics inside an enclosed caged bin after segregation and prior to stockpiling for off-site disposal or recycling.
4	Putrescible Waste (Cardboard and paper only)		
5	Putrescible Waste (Green Waste (must not be mixed with any other waste)		(a) Receipt, handling and processing by shredding at the Greenwaste Hardstand, shown on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3); (b) No more than 200 m^3 of processed and 200 m^3 of unprocessed green waste is authorised to be stored on the Premises at any one time; (c) Green waste and mulched green waste stockpiles must not exceed 5 meters in height; (d) Unprocessed green waste must be removed from the Premises within 4 weeks of being accepted; (e) Mulched green waste must be removed from the premises within one week of being shredded; and

Row #	Waste type	Category	Process limits and/or specifications[1]
			(f) Loads of green waste mixed with other waste must be unloaded at the waste unloading area shown on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3).
6	Inert Waste Type 2 (tyres only)		(a) Receipt, handling, storage and manual or mechanical sorting at the Waste Unloading Area, as shown on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3); (b) Storage of tyres after segregation must be stored at the Tyre Storage Area, as shown on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3); and (c) No more than 200 tyres are authorised to be stored at any one time.
7	Clean Fill		Receipt, handling and storage on the Western Side of the Premises as shown on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 2).
8	Residential street sweepings		(a) Receipt and storage within the Street Sweeping area specified on the map Schedule 1 (Figure 3); (b) No more than 200m^3 at any point in time; (c) No more than 1,600 tonnes per annual period; (d) No processing or recycling of street sweepings is authorised to occur at the premises; (e) The Licence Holder must inspect residential street sweeping material when unloading at the Premises for non-conforming waste material; (f) At the time of inspection, the Licence Holder must direct all loads of street sweeping waste that is contaminated with non-conforming waste types that cannot be separated out by hand, to a facility authorised to accept the waste; (g) No residential street sweepings are authorised to be tipped or deposited with any other waste types or recycled materials;
			(h) The Licence Holder must segregate, contain and remove non-conforming waste(s) identified in residential street sweeping waste to a facility authorised to accept the waste; and (i) Residential street sweeping material must be removed 7 days after acceptance, to a facility authorised to accept the waste.
9	Inert Waste Type 1 (Concrete, brick and sand only), excluding Special Waste Type 1)	13	(a) Crushing and screening of construction and demolition waste is only authorised to be undertaken at the western side of the Premises, as shown on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 2); and (b) No more than 100,000 tonnes is authorised to be crushed and screened per annual period.
10	Concrete	77	(a) Receipt, handling, storage and processing of recycled

Row #	Waste type	Category	Process limits and/or specifications[1]
	batching and/or manufacturing		aggregate and recycled sand; (b) No more than 60 m^3 or 20 blocks of concrete and cement product manufacturing is authorised at the Premises per day; (c) No more than 5000 tonnes of concrete and cement product manufacturing is authorised per annual period; (d) No retarders, accelerants, dyes, or additives are authorised to be utilised in concrete / cement manufacturing; (e) The Licence Holder must ensure all recycled aggregate and/or sand material utilised in the concrete batching process has been tested for asbestos and shown to conform to the product specification of 0.001% asbestos weight for weight (w/w) for asbestos content (in any form) prior to utilising the in the concrete batching process[1]; (f) Rinsing and cleaning of the agitator truck after use must be undertaken within in the enclosed barrel; (g) All sediment must be removed from the wastewater prior to use as dust suppression at the Premises; and (h) The Licence Holder must not store wet cement on the Premises at any time.

Note 1: Additional requirements for the activity of concrete batching is specified in the *Environmental Protection (Concrete Batching and Cement Batching Product Manufacturing) Regulations 1998* (as amended).

Infrastructure and equipment

14. The Licence Holder must ensure that the infrastructure and equipment specified in Column 2 of Table 3 is maintained to the in good working order and operated in accordance with the relevant manufacturer's specifications and in accordance with the requirements specified in Column 2 of Table 3.

Table 3: Infrastructure and equipment controls table

Row #	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Site infrastructure and equipment	**Operational requirements[1 & 2]**	**Infrastructure location**
1	Crusher (Striker JQ1175 Jaw Crusher and Rubble Master RM100 Impactor)	(a) Only concrete and brick is authorised to be crushed at the premises during operational hours; (b) Operational hours are only authorised between the hours of 7:00am to 5:00pm Monday to Friday and 7:00am to 12:00pm Saturday; and	Mobile within the western side of the premises between the existing quarry walls (approximately 15m in height) as shown on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 2).

Row #	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Site infrastructure and equipment	**Operational requirements[1 & 2]**	**Infrastructure location**
		(c) The crusher is only authorised to operate when all material passing through the Crusher and/or Rubble Master is dampened to prevent dust lift off.	
2	Screener	(a) The screener is only authorised to be operated at the premises during operational hours; (b) Operational hours are only authorised between the hours of 7:00am to 5:00pm Monday to Friday and 7:00am to 12:00pm Saturday; and (c) The screener must only operate when all material passing through the screener is dampened to prevent dust lift off.	The screener must be operated within the western portion of the Premises as shown on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 2).
3	Green waste shredder	(a) The shredder is only authorised to be operated at the premises during operational hours; (b) Operational hours are only authorised between the hours of 7:00am to 5:00pm Monday to Friday and 7:00am to 12:00pm Saturday; and (c) The Licence Holder must only operate the green waste shredder when all green waste passing through the shredder is dampened to prevent dust lift off; and (d) While operating, the green waste shredder it must be positioned either adjacent to sea containers or waste stockpiles to provide reduction of noise emissions emitted from the premises.	The mobile green waste shredder must only operate in the eastern portion of the Premises as specified on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3).

Row #	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Site infrastructure and equipment	**Operational requirements[1 & 2]**	**Infrastructure location**
4	Skala Picking Station	(a) The Skala Picking Station is only authorised to be operated at the premises during operational hours; (b) Operational hours are only authorised between the hours of 7:00am to 5:00pm Monday to Friday and 7:00am to 12:00pm Saturday; and (c) The SKALA Picking station must only operate when all material passing through is dampened to prevent dust lift off.	The Skala Picking Station must be operated at the location specified on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3).
6	Sami Concrete Batching Plant	(a) The Sami Concrete Batching Plant is only authorised to operate during operational hours; (b) Operational hours are authorised between the hours of 7:00am to 5:00pm Monday to Friday and 7:00am to 12:00pm Saturday; and (c) Prior to operation, the Licence Holder must ensure all inspection ports, hatches and all other openings are sealed to prevent dust emissions.	The Sami Concrete Batching Plant must be operated at the location specified on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3).
7	Water cart	(a) The water cart must operate throughout the day to prevent dust lift off from internal roads, stockpiles and processing activities; and (b) Sediment laden stormwater generated from the water cart must be contained within the premises boundary.	N/A
8	Truck Wheel Wash; Dribble bar; and Wastewater filtration unit.	(a) Must be operated during operational hours; (b) All sediment tracked in and out of the wheel wash must be managed to prevent dust lift off; and (c) All sediment must be removed on a daily basis from the wheel wash;	The Truck Wheel Wash, Dribble Bar and Wastewater Filtration Unit must be operated at location shown on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3).

Row #	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Site infrastructure and equipment	**Operational requirements[1 & 2]**	**Infrastructure location**
		(d) A dribble bar must be utilised to redirect any sediment laden wash water back to the wheel wash bay; (e) All sediment laden wash water must be contained within the premises to prevent vehicles and/or equipment tracking sediment off the premises boundary[2]; (f) All sediment must be inspected daily for any contaminates; and (g) All contaminates must be segregated, contained and removed to a facility authorised to accept the waste.	
9	Residential Street sweeping containment infrastructure	(a) The residential street sweeping containment infrastructure must be constructed to meet not less than 1 x 10^{-9} m/s permeability, with 1m high bunds on three sides and an impermeable bund on the fourth side to allow trucks to unload and to prevent leachate escaping (constructed of concrete) [2 & 3]; and (b) The residential street sweeping containment infrastructure must be covered to prevent leachate generation[2 & 3].	The Residential Street Sweeping Containment Infrastructure must be located at the location specified on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 3).

Note 1: Additional requirements for the activity of concrete batching is specified in the *Environmental Protection (Concrete Batching and Cement Batching Product Manufacturing) Regulations 1998* (as amended).

Note 2: Additional requirements regarding unauthorised discharges are specified in the *Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004*.

Note 3: Additional requirements to control noise are specified in the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 2007*.

Stockpile and material storage management

15. The Licence Holder must ensure that:

    (a) material on the Premises is maintained into at least three separate stockpile areas for unprocessed waste, products tested for asbestos or ACM and products awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM;

    (b) unprocessed waste is kept clearly separated from tested products and processed products awaiting testing, by a minimum three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile;

    (c) product tested for asbestos or ACM and products awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM are:

        i. clearly separated by a minimum three (3) metre distance from the Stockpile Base; or

        ii. clearly delineated and separated with impermeable barriers; and

    (d) clearly visible and legible signage is erected on individual stockpiles to identify and delineate tested product, untested product and unprocessed waste.

16. The Licence Holder must ensure that all stockpiles (excluding Green Waste and Clean Fill stockpiles) on the Premises:

    (a) do not exceed 8 metres in height at any point from the stockpile base; and

    (b) have a minimum distance of 1.5 metres separation from the stockpile base to the Premises boundary at all times.

17. The Licence Holder must ensure that Clean Fill that is temporarily stored on the Premises:

    (a) is only stored within an area provided with dust controls; and

    (b) is stockpiled at a height that either:

        i. does not exceed the height of the bund wall, where the stockpile is located immediately adjacent to the bund wall; or

        ii. does not exceed 8 metres.

18. The Licence Holder must store used tyres so that tyres are stacked on their sides or in the laced storage format referred to in DFES Guidance Note 2 and as depicted in Schedule 7 - Tyre stacking and storage configuration;

    (a) individual tyre stacks do not exceed 3.7 metres in height or 60 m^2 in area;

    (b) tyre piles contain a maximum of four individual tyre stacks with a minimum separation distance of 2.5 metres between each tyre stack in that tyre pile;

    (c) a minimum separation distance of 18 metres is maintained between each tyre pile;

    (d) tyre stacks and tyre piles are at least 6 metres from any combustible material, wall, building or fence; and

    (e) tyre stacks and tyre piles are at least 18 metres from the Premises boundary.

19. The Licence Holder must ensure that:

    (a) windblown waste is prevented from crossing the premises boundary; and

    (b) any windblown waste is collected on at least a weekly basis and returned to the tipping area or otherwise appropriately contained.

20. The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste is burnt on the Premises.

21. The Licence Holder must not bury any waste at the Premises.

22. The Licence Holder must direct all un-recyclable waste to an appropriately licensed disposal facility, within 7 days of segregation.

23. The Licence Holder must implement the following security measures at the site:

    (a) erect and maintain suitable fencing to prevent unauthorised access to the site;

    (b) ensure that any entrance gates to the premises are securely locked when the premises are unattended; and

    (c) undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage within 7 days of identifying the damage.

24. All loads of waste material accepted at the Premises must be dampened prior to unloading, loading and transportation around the Premises to prevent dust lift off.

25. The Licence Holder mut undertake dust suppression measures to prevent dust lift off from access roads, internal roads and stockpiles to prevent dust lift off.

Product testing

26. The Licence Holder must ensure that testing of all Product is undertaken in accordance with the Product testing procedures specified in Schedule 5 - Asbestos monitoring and testing.

27. The Licence Holder must ensure that products are only supplied to customers that have been tested in accordance with Condition 26 and shown to conform to the product specification of 0.001% Asbestos weight for weight (w/w) for Asbestos content (in any form) within any recycled Product.

28. The Licence Holder must maintain and retain accurate and auditable records of all Asbestos Product testing undertaken in accordance with Condition 26. These records must include:

    (a) findings from the visual inspection of product stockpiles;

    (b) details of the field and laboratory sample sizes;

    (c) a statement of Limit of Detection of the analysis;

    (d) results in relation to Asbestos detected (positive result exceeding the 0.001% w/w limit) or not;

    (e) a description of any asbestos detected; and

    (f) an estimate of the concentration of Asbestos detected; and

    (g) actions taken to address any recycled product stockpiles that do not conform to the product specification.

29. The records maintained and retained in accordance with Condition 28 must be made available to the department and customers upon request.

30. The Licence Holder is not authorised to implement a reduced product testing rate as per the reduced sampling criteria as shown in Schedule 5 - Asbestos monitoring and testing - Reduced sampling criteria.

Monitoring

31. The Licence Holder must monitor and record the volume of Waste accepted onto the Premises for the waste type listed in Column 1 of Table 4, using the units specified in Column 2 of Table 4 and at the frequency specified in Column 3 of Table 4.

Table 4: Waste accepted onto the Premises

Column 1	**Column 2**	**Column 3**
Waste Type	**Unit**	**Frequency**
Inert Waste Type 1 (Construction and demolition waste, scrap metal and excluding Special Waste Type 1)	Tonnes - as measured by certified load scales (e.g. weighbridge) OR m^3 and calculated tonnes – an appropriate Conversion Factor must be used to calculate from m^3 to tonnes.	Each load arriving at the Premises.
Inert Waste Type 2 (plastics and tyres only)		
Putrescible Waste (Green waste, cardboard, paper and residential street sweepings only)		

32. The Licence Holder must record the total amount of Waste and Product removed from the Premises for each type listed in Column 1 of Table 5, using the units specified in Column 2 of Table 5 and at the frequency specified in Column 3 of Table 5.

Table 5: Waste and Product removed from the Premises

Column 1	**Column 2**	**Column 3**
Type	**Unit**	**Frequency**
Recycled Product	Tonnes - as measured by certified load scales (e.g. weighbridge) OR m^3 and calculated tonnes – an appropriate Conversion Factor must be used to calculate tonnage.	Each load leaving the Premises
All Waste types as defined in the Landfill Definitions		Each load leaving or rejected from the Premises

Staff training and competency

33. The licence holder must ensure personnel working on the premises undergo training when commencing a role at the premises and at least every two years following the initial training.

34. The training pursuant to condition 33 must cover:

(a) the health hazards associated with asbestos;

(b) the controls used to minimise dust emissions and exposure to asbestos dust;

(c) how to visually inspect waste and recognise different types of asbestos and ACM;

(d) procedures relevant to the person's role, such as processes for rejecting loads, classifying loads, unloading and inspecting low risk and high risk loads, segregating and storing asbestos and ACM, recycled product quality monitoring and sampling, and recordkeeping; and

(e) the requirements specified in the conditions of this licence, the Asbestos Management Plan and the DWER Asbestos Guidelines

Asbestos Management Plan

35. The licence holder must maintain and implement an Asbestos Management Plan that is consistent with the conditions of this licence and sets out in prescriptive detail:

(a) where asbestos or asbestos containing material (ACM) may be present on the premises at each stage of operations for:

i. waste acceptance;

ii. waste processing; and

iii. recycled products generated from construction and demolition waste;

(b) operating procedures and management practices to mitigate the risks from asbestos or ACM at each stage of operations as set out it condition 35(a);

(c) monitoring (including visual inspections), sampling and analysis to identify asbestos contamination at each stage of operations as set out it condition 35(a);

(d) actions to control any asbestos or ACM detected at each stage of operations as set out it condition 35(a);

(e) procedures for annually reviewing and revising the Asbestos Management Plan, and in response to any matters arising from compliance and process audits;

(f) procedures for responding to incidents or emergencies where any asbestos is detected at the premises or within products;

(g) identification of each person with responsibilities under the Asbestos Management Plan, the person's responsibilities and the training, qualifications and/or experience required for their role; and

(h) recordkeeping requirements in accordance with the conditions of this licence

Record-keeping

36. 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.

37. The licence holder must retain the services of a suitably qualified and independent person to:

(a) undertake a process audit of compliance with the conditions of this licence, the Asbestos Management Plan and the DWER Asbestos Guidelines during the preceding annual period; and

(b) prepare and submit to the licence holder by no later than 31 August in each year an annual Process Audit Report in accordance with condition 38.

38. A Process Audit Report pursuant to condition 37 must include:

(a) an assessment of the following during the preceding annual period:

i. compliance with the conditions of this licence, the Asbestos Management Plan and the DWER Asbestos Guidelines;

ii. the effectiveness and implementation of pre-acceptance, acceptance, classification, unloading, inspection, sampling and testing procedures;

iii. the effectiveness and results of product testing, including interpretation of results;

iv. the effectiveness of staff training, including their ability to recognise asbestos or ACM;

v. the adequacy of recordkeeping practices; and

vi. the effectiveness of the Asbestos Management Plan and degree to which it reflects site operations, and

(b) a summary of the qualifications and experience of the suitably qualified and independent person.

39. 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) details of Waste rejected from the Premises documented in accordance with Condition 4;

(c) details of asbestos containing loads documented in accordance with Condition 11;

(d) the maintenance of infrastructure required to ensure that it is kept in good working order in accordance with Condition 14 of this Licence;

(e) the details of Product testing recorded under Condition 28;

(f) monitoring undertaken in accordance with Conditions 31 and 32; and

(g) complaints received under Condition 36 of this Licence.

40. The books specified under condition 39 must:

(a) be legible;

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

(f) be retained for at least 3 years from the date the Books were made; and

(g) be available to be produced to an Inspector or the CEO.

Reporting

41. 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 30 September after the end of that annual period an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.

42. The Licence Holder must:

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

(b) submit the Environmental Report to the CEO by 30 September each year.

Table 6: Environmental reporting requirements (biennial)

Column 1	**Column 2**	**Column 3**
Condition or Table (if relevant)	**Parameter**	**Format or Form**
-	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment or any incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken	None specified
26, 27, 28, 29 and 30	A summary of product monitoring results, including the following information: i) the total number of samples collected; ii) the number of samples that conformed to the product specification; iii) the number of samples that did not conform to the product specification; iv) the outcome of any investigations or actions taken to address any recycled product stockpiles that did not conform to the product specification; and v) field sampling records and laboratory certificates for any samples that did not conform to the product specification.	None specified
31 and 32	Summary of inputs and outputs monitoring	None specified
36	Complaints summary	None specified

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Condition or Table (if relevant)	**Parameter**	**Format or Form**
37 and 38	A complete copy of the Process Audit Report. A summary of improvement strategies identified to address the findings of the Process Audit Report and a summary of any related revisions to the Asbestos Management Plan.	None specified
41	Compliance	AACR format as specified by the CEO (guidelines and templates are available at https://www.der.wa.gov.au/our-work/licences-and-works-approvals/publications)

Definitions

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

Table 7: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACM	means Asbestos Containing Material and has the meaning defined in the *Guidelines for Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites*, Western Australia, (DOH, 2021), (and as amended from time to time).
ACN	Australian Company Number
Amendment Notice	means an amendment granted under s.59 of the EP Act in accordance with the procedure set out in s.59B of the EP Act.
Annual Audit Compliance Report	means a report in the format as specified by the CEO (guidelines and templates are available on the Department's website Publications – Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (der.wa.gov.au)).
Annual Period	means a 12-month period commencing from 1 July until 30 June of the immediately following year.
appropriately authorised facility	means a facility which holds approval under the EP Act for the acceptance of the relevant waste type as defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Asbestos	means the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rocking forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those.
Asbestos Management Plan	means the plan specified in condition 35 of this licence.
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
CEO Notice	As specified in the Notice of information required for an annual return of liable recyclers, 19 May 2020 (as amended from time to time).
Cement	means a mixture of cement, sand, aggregate and water.
Condition	means a condition to which this Licence is subject under s.62 of the EP Act.
Concrete batching	means the production, or batching and loading for transport, of concrete.
Certified load scales	As specified by the Measurement Act

Term	Definition
Classified Load	means the classification of waste loads during acceptance and post acceptance based on the risk of waste material containing Asbestos or ACM and through visual inspection.
Clean Fill	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D Waste)	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Conversion Factor	means the Default Bulk Densities shown in Appendix B Table 2 of the *Western Australian Government Gazette No. 91, 8 June 2020, (and as amended).*
Damp	means moist to the touch.
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.
DOH	means the Department of Health.
Department Request	means a request for Books or other sources of information to be produced, made by an Inspector or the CEO to the Licence Holder in writing and sent to the Licence Holder's address for notifications, as described at the front of this Licence, in relation to: (a) compliance with the EP Act or this Licence; (b) the Books or other sources of information maintained in accordance with this Licence; or (c) the Books or other sources of information relating to Emissions from the Premises.
DFES Guidance Note 2	means the document titled *Guidance Note 2: Bulk storage of rubber tyres including shredded and crumbed tyres* published by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services, (as amended).
Discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the department).
DWER Asbestos Guideline	means the document titled *Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling* facilities published by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, April 2021 (as amended).
Emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Environmental Harm	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EP Act	means the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA).
EP Regulations	means the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA).
ER	means Environmental Report.

Term	Definition
Green waste	means biodegradable waste comprising plants and their component parts such as flower cuttings, hedge trimmings, branches, grass, leaves, plants, seeds, shrub and tree lopping's, tree trunks, tree stumps and similar materials and includes any mixture of those materials.
Hardstand	Means a paved, lined, or compacted laydown or storage area. Concrete hardstands must form a base surface with a permeability of ≤ $1x10^{-9}$ m/s. Other hardstand specifications are listed in conditions of this licence.
High Risk Load	refers to loads classified as 'high risk' in accordance with the departments Asbestos Guideline included in Attachment 1 of this Licence.
Inert Waste Type 1	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Inert Waste Type 2	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Inspector	means an inspector appointed by the CEO in accordance with s.87 and s.88 of the EP Act.
Landfill Definitions	means the document titled *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions* 1996 (as amended).
Licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a Licence by the CEO under s.57 of the EP Act, subject to the Conditions.
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.
Low Risk Load	refers to loads classified as 'low risk' in accordance with the DWER Asbestos Guideline in Attachment 1 of this Licence.
Material Environmental Harm	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Tyre Pile	means a group of four used tyre stacks.
Pollution	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
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 of this Licence.
Prescribed Premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Primary Activities	refers to the Prescribed Premises activities listed on the front of this Licence as described in Schedule 2, at the locations shown in Schedule 1.
Product(s)	refers to either: • construction and demolition waste which has undergone processing, crushing and/or screening to create a fit-for-purpose recycled product which has been tested and conforms to the product specification in this licence; or • mulch produced off-site which is stored at the premises.

Term	Definition
product specification	means the specification set out in condition 8.
quarantined storage area or container	means a designated storage area or container that is: • clearly labelled; • separated and isolated from other waste storage and processing areas; and • designed to contain all non-conforming waste and prevent and mitigate the release to the environment of emissions that may arise from the waste.
Recycling	means an activity in which solid wastes are collected, sorted, processed (including through composting), and converted into raw materials to be used in the production of new products. It is the amount of solid waste remaining after any residuals are disposed of.
Recycling residuals	means unrecoverable materials generated during a recycling process.
Residential street sweepings	means materials consisting primarily of sand and soil generated during the routine cleaning of roadways in residential areas, but may also contain some leaves and other miscellaneous solid wastes collected during street sweeping.
residual wastes	means physical contaminants such as timber, glass, plastic, metals, paper and cardboard and any other waste that has been screened or otherwise removed during the processing of construction and demolition waste.
Serious Environmental Harm	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Stockpile Base	refers to the furthest point at the base of a stockpile that the material extends to.
Strong wind conditions	Means wind speeds of 22 knots or greater, or a Beaufort Scale4 rating of 6 or greater.
Storage	means placement of material in one place for more than one day with the intention to relocate, reuse or dispose of the material within a time limit specified before commencement of such storage.
suitably qualified and independent person	means a person who: (a) holds a tertiary qualification in occupational health and safety, industrial hygiene, science, building construction, or environmental health; (b) has a minimum of three years of relevant industry experience such as working on managing asbestos risks in the waste industry or contaminated site assessment; and (c) is employed by an independent third party external to the licence holder's business.
Unreasonable Emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
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 (Figure 1).

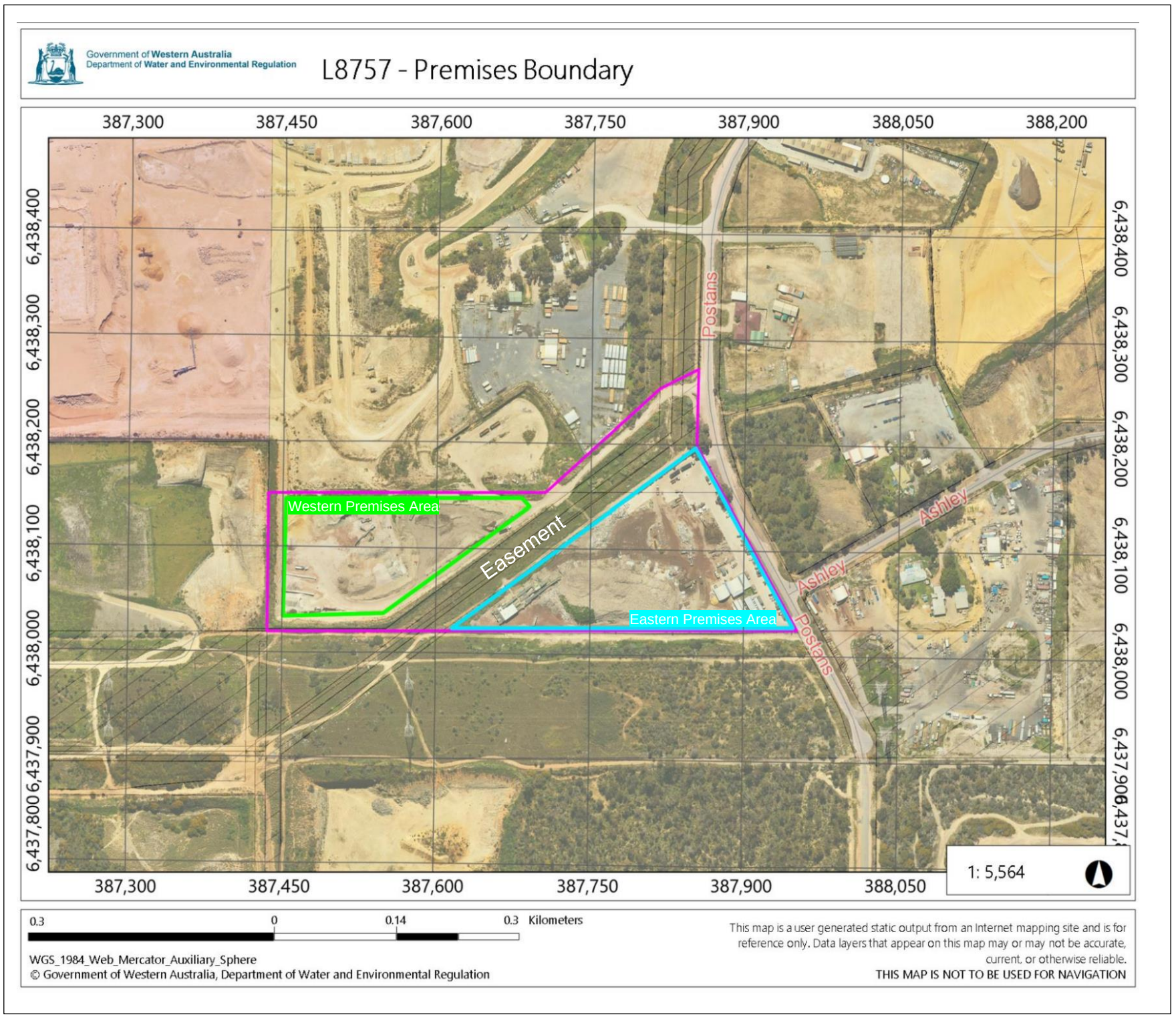

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises outlined in pink, western area outlined in green and eastern area outlined in blue.

Western Premises Site Plan

The layout of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (Figure 2).

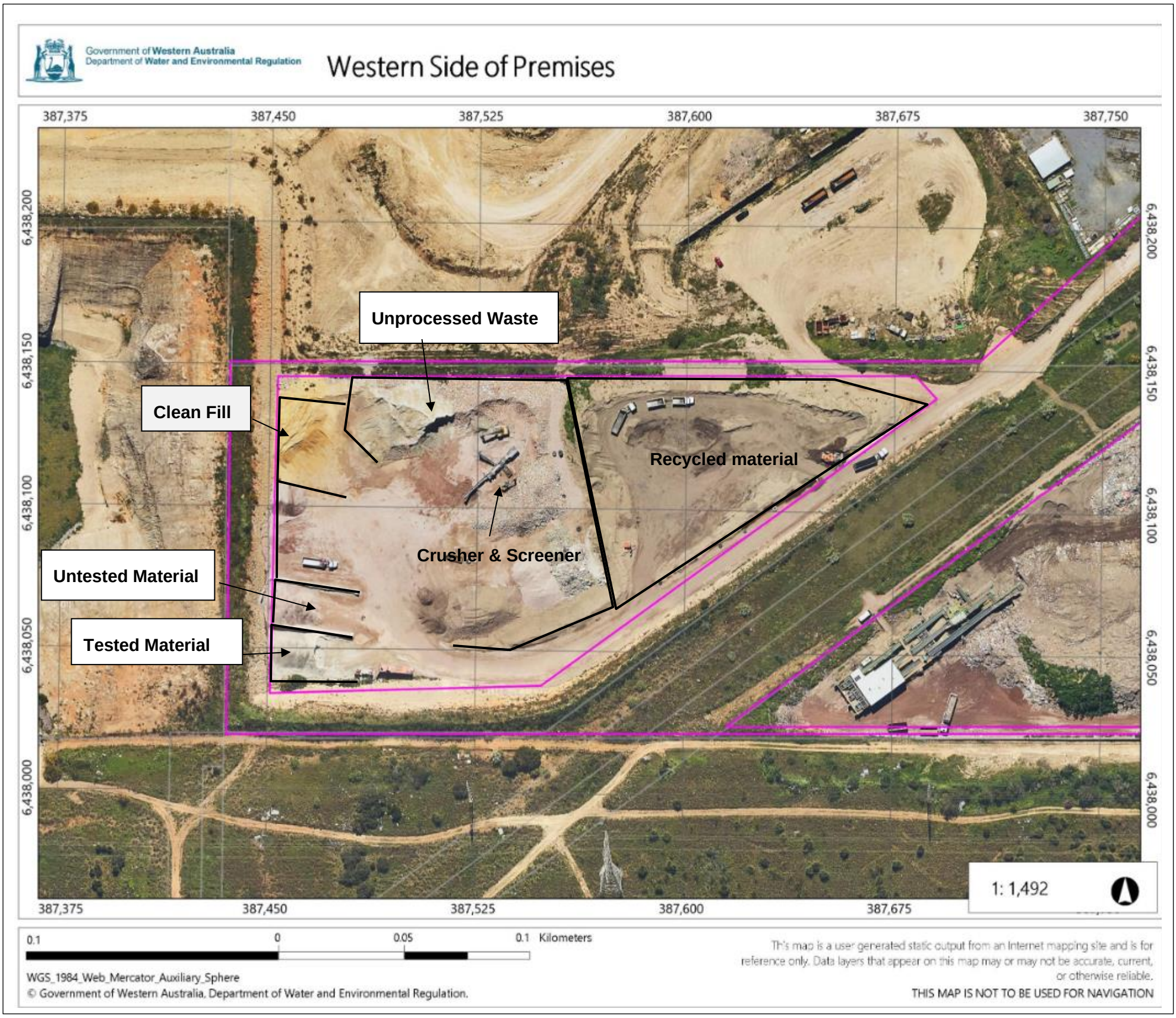

Figure 2: Layout of the Untested, tested and product material stockpiles, infrastructure and equipment within the Prescribed Premises boundary.

Eastern Premises Site Plan

The site layout of the eastern side of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (Figure 3).

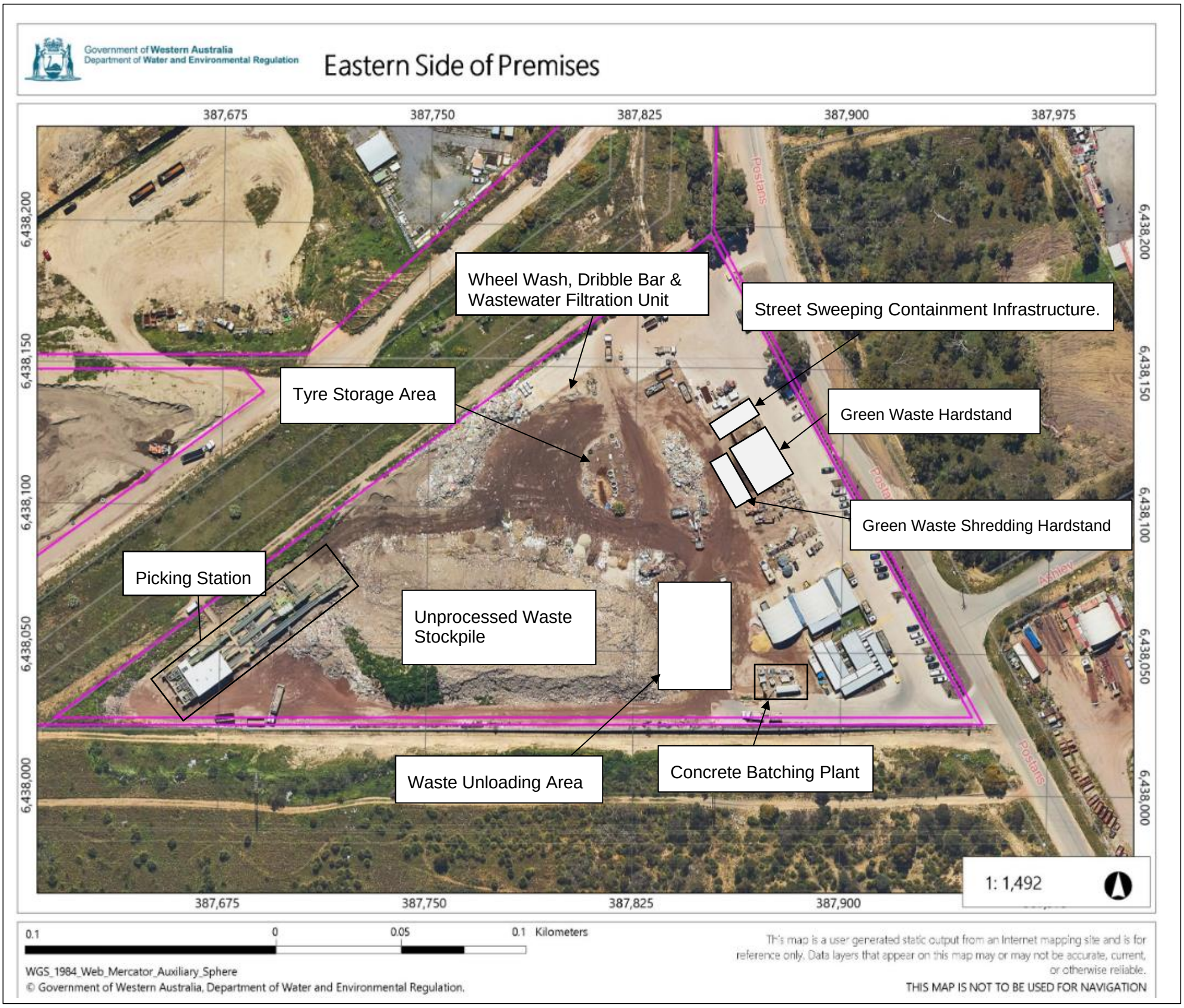

Figure 3: Layout of equipment, infrastructure and material stockpiles.

Schedule 2: Premises boundary

The premises boundary is defined by the coordinates in Table 8.

Table 8: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA94)

Point	Easting	Northing	Zone
1	387876.5861	6438153.7344	50
2	387950.6389	6438023.9009	50
3	387611.0834	6438020.1383	50
4	387537.4445	6438019.3093	50
5	387434.5370	6438018.1670	50
6	387434.5817	6438148.9181	50

Schedule 3: Asbestos risk classification procedure

To determine the risk of an incoming load containing asbestos the gatehouse operator shall establish:

- the source of the load, including the site location and, if possible, the age of
- any building or structure from which the C&D waste originated
- the content/waste types within the load
- the type of load.

Where the source of the load can clearly be determined to be a building or structure constructed after 1990 then the load can be considered to represent a low risk of asbestos contamination and managed as outlined in the following section. Where the waste originates from a building constructed before 1990 or there is uncertainty over this issue, the risks associated with asbestos in the load must be established in line with the Risk Classification Matrix below.

Once classified, each load must be directed to the appropriate area for unloading and further inspection in line with the following sections.

Risk Classification Matrix			
	Type of load		
Material type	**Commercial**	**Public, utes, cars and trailers***	**Skip bins**
Clean concrete (without formwork)	Low	High	High
Clean brick	Low	High	High
Clean bitumen/ asphalt	Low	High	High
Mixed construction waste	High	High	High
Mixed demolition waste	High	High	High

* If it is possible to view the entire load of incoming C&D material (e.g. a small trailer with a shallow load) then consideration may be given to classifying these loads as low risk (Risk Matrix Classification *adapted from WorkSafe Victoria 2006 and WMAA 2009*).

(Derived from Section 3.3, page 7 of the DWER Asbestos Guideline, April 2021).

Schedule 4 – High-risk load procedure

Loads classified as ‘high risk’ must be unloaded and spread over a sufficiently large area to enable a comprehensive visual inspection of all sides of the material. One method of achieving this is to spread the material to a depth of less than 30 cm and to turn over the material with the use of an excavator or similar. Where appropriate, larger sections of concrete should be inverted to permit a visual check for embedded or underlying asbestos product debris.

If suspect FA or AF are detected, the load must be isolated and kept wet. Once appropriately contained in accordance with the Asbestos factsheet in Appendix A, it should be redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility.

Where suspect ACM is identified within a load and is not capable of being easily removed by hand, the load must be rejected and should be isolated and kept wet. Once appropriately contained in accordance with the Asbestos factsheet in Appendix A, it should be redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility.

Where suspected ACM fragments capable of being easily removed by hand are identified in a load, the suspect ACM must be removed from the load and either:

1. appropriately isolated and covered for asbestos testing. If testing of representative samples confirms the material is ACM it must be redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility. If testing confirms the material is not ACM the waste can be added to the stockpile awaiting further processing; or
2. assumed to be ACM and redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility.

All suspected or assumed ACM must be segregated. Material must be clearly labelled, kept secure and sufficiently contained to prevent the release of asbestos, including wind-blown fibres.

Once all suspected or assumed ACM has been removed from a load in line with the above procedure the residual waste can be added to the stockpile awaiting further processing.

Records must be kept to ensure the process from receipt of C&D material to the completion of the unloading procedure is auditable and that any loads found to contain suspect asbestos can be traced back to the customer and originating site.

Through Part V licence conditions, the department will require records to be submitted on a regular basis detailing loads found to contain asbestos and action taken by the C&D recycler to address this issue with the customer. The department will take follow-up action with customers delivering asbestos-containing waste to the premises as necessary.

(Derived from Section 3.4.2, Pages 8 and 9 of the DWER Asbestos Guideline, April 2021).

Schedule 5 - Asbestos monitoring and testing

Product and supply

To ensure recycled products have been produced to the required specification in relation to asbestos content it is necessary for product testing to be undertaken. The testing procedures detailed in this section have application for the three main recycled products:

1. Recycled drainage rock 20–27 mm;
2. Recycled sand, screened to <10 mm; and
3. Recycled road base, <19 mm.

The testing must be documented as outlined below.

Stockpile inspection and sampling

- In the case of recycled drainage rock and recycled road base, a visual inspection should be undertaken in a systematic grid fashion over any new stockpile to identify any suspect asbestos material.
- No sampling is required for recycled drainage rock, other than to determine by laboratory analysis if necessary whether a suspect fragment is asbestos. For recycled road base and screened sand, sampling is necessary and must be spread evenly over the whole stockpile surface, or samples may be taken at regular intervals (as per conveyor sampling) during construction of the stockpile.
- Suspect asbestos material or areas must be targeted for sampling. Sampling of road base and screened sand products must occur at a minimum rate of 40 locations per 4000 tonnes, or 14 samples per 1000 m^3 of product.

Conveyor sampling

Sampling of road base and screened sand products must occur at a minimum rate of one sample per 70 m^3 of a product output. Suspect asbestos material or areas must be targeted for sampling.

Sampling treatment

Each sample collected must be at least 10 litres in volume and then be divided into two size fractions (>7 mm and <7 mm) fraction should be examined for any suspect asbestos material and this be retained to calculate the level of contamination. The >7 mm fraction should be examined for any suspect asbestos material and this be retained to calculate the level of contamination.

The <7 mm fraction will need to be a minimum 500 ml, be wetted, and submitted for laboratory analysis. This sample size is considered necessary to improve the limit of detection for asbestos in the analysis procedure.

Reduced sampling criteria

Once premises have demonstrated their procedures are able to consistently produce recycled product that meets the product specification and that they undertake their activities to a high standard, the department may authorise a reduced product testing rate, including down to five locations per 4000 tonnes (one sample per 600 m^3) of product.

The criteria that the department will use to consider and determine a reduction in product sampling frequency are:

1. activities at the premises have been validated through an inspection or audit to comply with these guidelines
2. the department has confirmed through an inspection or audit that the conditions of the Part V licence are being met
3. the department has not undertaken any enforcement action in relation to the activities at the premises in the past six months
4. product testing has demonstrated that the product specification has been consistently achieved at the premises for a continuous six-month period
5. the presence of mitigating factors such as best practice management measures, high control of source material or use of the product for low-risk purposes
6. the quantity of waste processed in the past six months and the different sources/types of material processed at the premises
7. DoH has agreed to the reduction in product sampling rate at the premises.

All requests for a reduced product sampling rate must be submitted in writing to the relevant industry regulation regional leader for the premises, details of which can be found in the interpretation section of the Part V licence for the premises.

The department will refer all requests to the DoH and operators must ensure that all requests include sufficient evidence, particularly in relation to product testing, to support compliance with the above criteria. Proponents should note, however, that despite a premises meeting the above reduced sampling criteria, there may be occasions where a reduced sampling rate is not approved by the department. This may occur, for example, where the site is close to sensitive receptors, is contentious and/or there is a need to provide public confidence in the activities at the site. Where a reduced sampling rate is approved at a premises, the department will provide written notification of the approval and will continue to closely monitor that premises to ensure it remains compliant with the reduced sampling criteria. The department's monitoring of the premises will be further supported by the annual process audits required by section 5.1 and the results of the product sampling. The department will withdraw the approval to implement a reduced sampling frequency where the reduced sampling criteria are not being met on an ongoing basis. Where the department withdraws approval for a reduced sampling frequency, proponents will be provided with the reasons for the withdrawal. In the event that approval for a reduced sampling rate is withdrawn by the department, proponents will be required to make a new reduced sampling frequency request and demonstrate that:

1. they have implemented appropriate measures to prevent a reoccurrence of the non-compliance that caused the previous agreement for a reduced sampling frequency to be withdrawn
2. the product specification (sampled at the 40 samples per 4000 tonnes rate) has been consistently met for a six-month period following the implementation of the measures identified in 1. above.

Sample treatment

Each sample collected must be at least 10 litres in volume and then be divided into two size fractions (>7 mm and <7 mm) in the field by sieving though a 7 mm screen or spread out for

inspection on a contrasting colour fabric. The >7 mm fraction should be examined for any suspect asbestos material and this be retained to calculate the level of contamination.

The <7 mm fraction will need to be a minimum 500 ml, be wetted, and submitted for laboratory analysis. This sample size is considered necessary to improve the limit of detection for asbestos in the analysis procedure.

Sample analysis method

>7mm sample fractions

Asbestos concentrations (ACM and FA) should be calculated in accordance with the methods detailed in Appendix 2 of the *Guidelines for the Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos-Contaminated Sites in Western Australia*. As detailed in the DoH guidelines, averaging asbestos levels across the stockpile is not appropriate and asbestos levels within each sample should be reported.

< 7 mm sample fractions

Each <7 mm sample fraction must be analysed for FA and AF.

Asbestos analysis must be undertaken by an independent NATA-certified laboratory and comply with *Australian Standard Method for the Qualitative Identification of asbestos in bulk samples* (AS 4964–2004) or be demonstrated to be able to achieve the equivalent level of results to this Australian Standard.

AS 4964-2004 is currently the only method in Australia that has NATA certification; however, the practicable level of detection for this standard polarised light microscopy method (PLM) and dispersion staining (DS) is 0.01% w/w. It is possible, however, to measure asbestos contamination at or lower than 0.001% w/w where an increased sample size is used; however, the department recognises that any reporting of concentrations below 0.01% w/w will be outside the conditions set by NATA.

Therefore, to determine whether recycled products meet the product specification for asbestos content, samples must be a minimum of 500 ml in size. Proponents must adopt one of the following analytical approaches:

1. Detected/non-detected – where any quantity of asbestos is detected by the PLM method it must be assumed, without further analysis, to be in concentrations above the product specification limit of 0.001% w/w. A weight-of-evidence approach may be adopted, i.e. the frequency and occurrence of other positive results in the stockpile can be taken into account, to determine whether the stockpile being assessed is considered to meet the product specification or not; or
2. Where any quantity of asbestos is detected by the PLM method, the sample is subject to further testing in the form of a semi-quantitative method with a lower level of detection for asbestos. A number of laboratories have developed such semi-quantitative methods for the analysis of low levels of asbestos. Techniques include:
    - the extraction and weighing of fibre bundles or fibre cement material from the total sample
    - measuring the width and length (i.e. volume) of individual fibre by Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) and calculating the weight of fibres in the extracted sub-sample.

The use of either of these methods is considered acceptable to the department.

Whatever analysis methods are adopted by an operator, the department expects a number of assessment-based statements to be included in all laboratory analytical reports. These include:

- details of the sample size
- a statement of limit of detection of the analysis
- results in relation to asbestos detected or not – note that AS 4964-2004 allows for a nil detection if the asbestos is less than a certain concentration and is non-respirable; however, the department would consider a positive result to exceed the 0.001% w/w limit a description of any asbestos detected
- an estimate of the concentration of asbestos detected if practical to do so.

(Derived from Section 4, Pages 12 - 16 of the DWER Asbestos Guideline, April 2021).

Schedule 6 – Asbestos Factsheet

TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL

The transportation and disposal of asbestos-containing material (ACM) from commercial, industrial and other activities is regulated by the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004* (Controlled Waste Regulations). The Controlled Waste Regulations apply obligations on the waste transporter to ensure the waste is safely transported to an approved location.

The Controlled Waste Regulations define what is considered to be ACM for the purposes of the Controlled Waste Regulations. This definition includes material which contains 0.001 per cent or more of asbestos fibres weight/weight.

Please note that removal, handling, signage, security and onsite packaging of asbestos-contaminated material must be carried out in accordance with the local government authority, Department of Health (DoH) and WorkSafe requirements. Contact the relevant authority for further information (refer to the end of this factsheet).

TRANSPORTATION OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL (ACM)

Transportation of ACM The Controlled Waste Regulations require ACM to be:

1. separated from other material for disposal where that is reasonably practicable
2. wrapped and contained in a manner that prevents asbestos fibres entering the atmosphere during transportation on a road
3. labelled or marked with the words ‘CAUTION ASBESTOS’ in letters no less than 50 mm high on the individual packages and the transport container.

Further guidance on the transportation of ACM is set out in the Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos 2 nd Edition [NOHSC:2002(2005)] and the Health (Asbestos) Regulations (1992 or as amended). This Code of Practice recommends that:

- ACM is sealed in heavy-duty 200 μm (minimum thickness) polythene plastic and clearly labelled with the appropriate signage warning.
- All drums or bins used to store and dispose of ACM should be in good condition, with lids and rims in good working order.
- The drums or bins should be lined with polythene plastic (200 μm minimum thickness) and be clearly labelled • if a waste skip bin, vehicle tray or similar container is used, the ACM should be double-bagged before being placed in to the container or sealed in double-lined, polythene plastic (200 μm minimum thickness), and be clearly labelled. In the case of bulk loads such as contaminated soil, an alternative is to double-line the vehicle tray with the polythene and completely cover the load with a close-fitting, durable material such as the double-layered polythene or a tarpaulin.
- in the case of ACM in the form of contaminated soil, it needs to be wetted down before removal and loading onto a vehicle or bin.

DISPOSAL OF MATERIAL CONTAINING ASBESTOS

All material containing asbestos must be disposed at a disposal site appropriately licensed or registered under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) to accept asbestos waste.

A person who disposes of material containing asbestos other than at a licensed disposal site commits an offence.

Receipts for the disposal of ACM should be retained or passed on to the disposal client to assist any subsequent regulatory investigation.

DUTY TO NOTIFY OTHERS OF THE PRESENCE OF ASBESTOS

A person who takes material containing asbestos to a disposal site **MUST** inform the operator of the facility that the material is, or contains, asbestos waste. This notification should be provided in a written form; however, where notification is verbally provided the disposal site should make a written record of the notification.

PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Penalties apply for offences committed under the EP Act and Controlled Waste Regulations.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND CONTACTS

Local government authority

For information on demolition licence requirements and household queries contact an Environmental Health Officer at your local government authority.

Department of Health

For information on asbestos cement products in your home, asbestos- contaminated sites and frequently asked questions on asbestos, visit the *DoH website* or phone 9222 4222.

Department of Consumer and Employment Protection – Worksafe

For information about asbestos in the workplace, licensed asbestos removalists and appropriate handling of asbestos including safety wear, visit the *Worksafe website* or phone 1300 307 877.

Schedule 7 - Tyre stacking and storage configuration

Laced Storage – For Outdoor Storage Only

Tyres are stacked in an overlapping manner to create a woven or laced arrangement. This configuration helps limit fire spread as it reduces ability of burning tyre to fall and roll into unignited stock, figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Tyres Stacked in Laced Arrangement – Outdoor Storage Only.

General Requirements

External Storage

An external storage site should be level, clear of all rubbish and combustible material, and enclosed by fences or walls constructed of non-combustible materials. The fence or wall should be sufficiently high and secure to keep unauthorised persons from entering the site. A hydrant system complying with Australian Standard (AS) 2419.1 Fire Hydrant Installations should be provided:

- When total quantity of outdoor storage exceeds 50 tonnes.
- Where the storage facility has or may be deemed a Special Hazard, i.e. large tyre facility.

NOTE: For further details regarding the provision of an adequate firefighting water supply, refer to "DFES Guidance Note GN 1 Firefighting Water Supply Considerations for Special Hazards".

Size of Tyre Stacks and Piles

Individual stacks should not exceed 3.7m in height, 60m² in area and/or 12.5 tonnes in weight, figure 5 below.

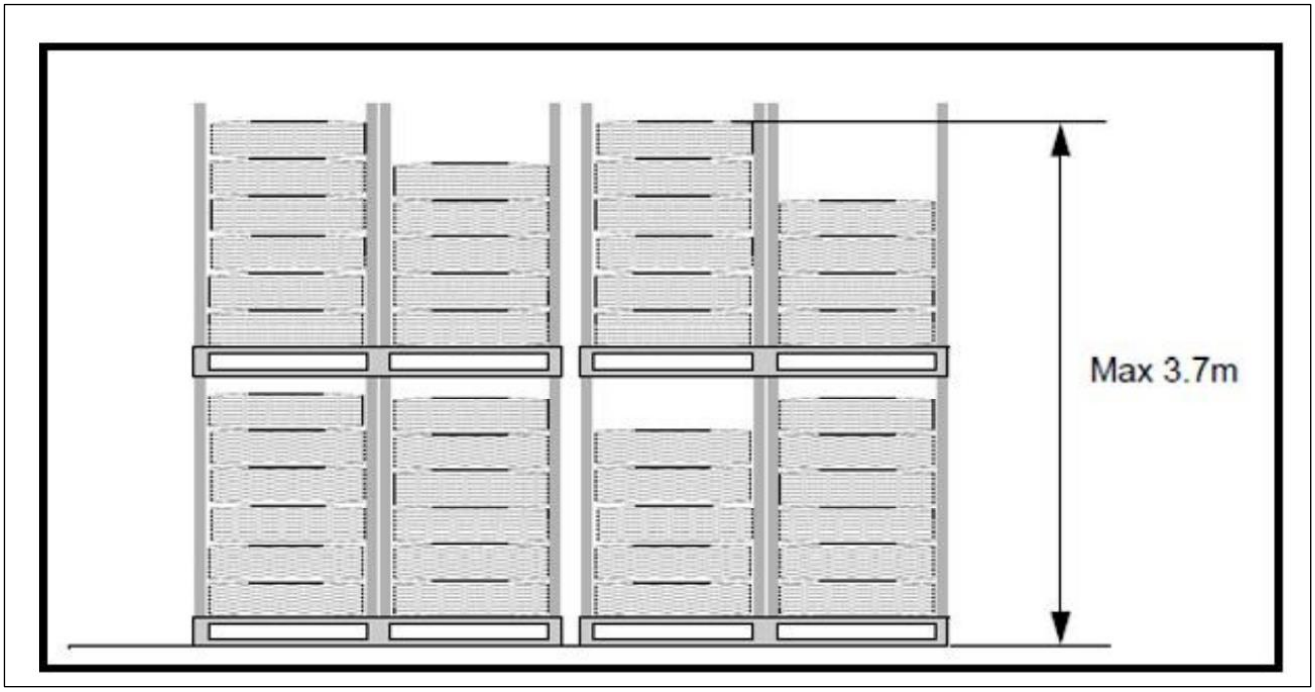

Figure 5 Maximum Tyre Stack Height (elevated view).

Stacks and piles

A maximum of four (4) individual stacks can be grouped. Each group of 4 stacks is referred to as a pile. A clear separation distance of not less than 2.5m at the base must be maintained between each stack, figure 6 below.

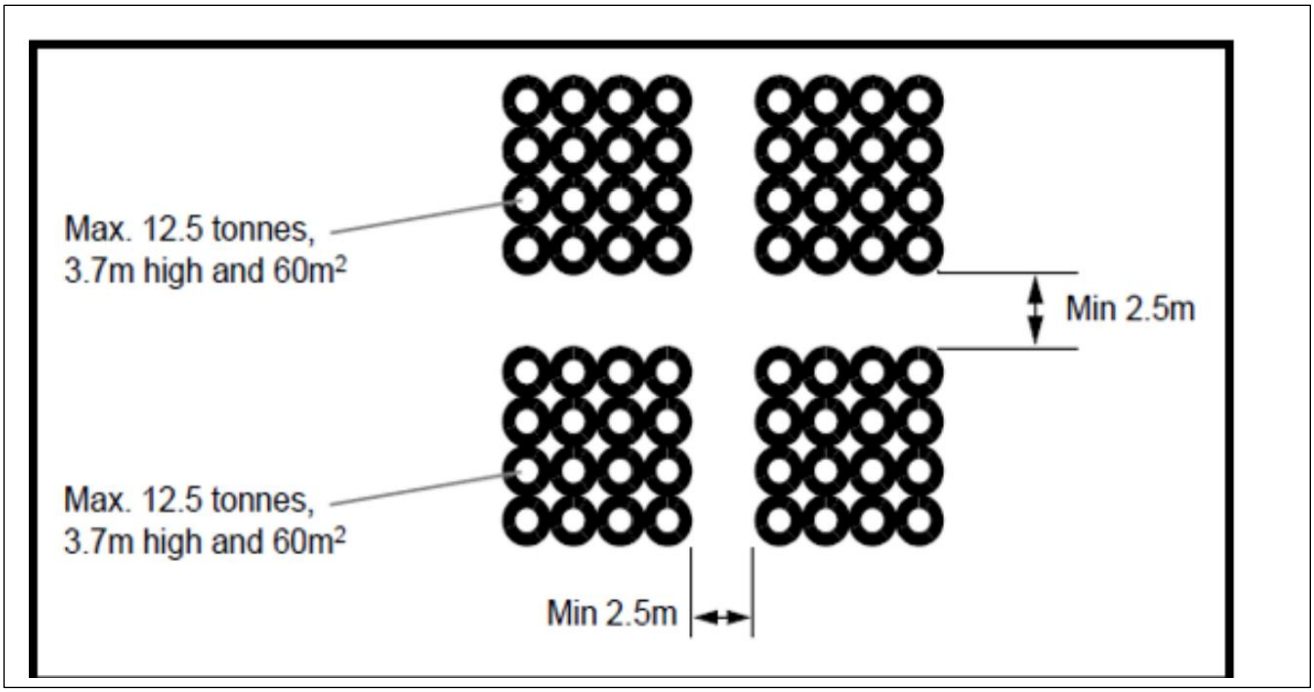

Figure 6: Minimum Separation Distance Between Piles.

(Derived from Department of Fire and Emergency Services, sections 6-8, pages 6 – 9 of *Guidance Note 2: Bulk Storage of Rubber Tyres Including Shredded and Crumbed Tyres,* 2020.)