Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L9305/2021/1
Licence holder	Farfield Holdings Pty Ltd
ACN (if applicable)	104 086 320
Registered business address	Level 2/120 Beaufort St PERTH WA 6000
DWER file number	DER2018/001042-6~27
Duration	21/12/2021 to 20/12/2026
Date of issue	21/12/2021
Premises details	Capital Recycling 119 McLaughlan Road POSTANS WA 6167 Legal description - Lot 2129 on Deposited Plan 173137 Certificate of Title Volume LR3121 Folio 701 As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 1

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed 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.	200,000 tonnes per Annual Period
Category 62: Solid Waste Depot – premises on which waste is stored, or sorted, pending final disposal or re-use.	

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 21 December 2021, by:

Jarrod Abrahams

Digitally signed by Jarrod Abrahams
Date: 2021.12.21 08:28:44 +08'00'

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

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
27/02/2017	L8962/2016/1	Licence granted.
27/06/2018	L8962/2016/1	Expiry date amended to 26/02/2019.
19/02/2019	L8962/2016/1	Expiry date amended to 26/02/2020.
30/01/2020	L8962/2016/2	Licence renewed.
27/05/2020	L8962/2016/2	Licence amended to replace crushing infrastructure and increase waste stockpile height.
24/06/2021	L8962/2016/2	Licence ceased to have effect.
21/12/2021	L9305/2021/1	New licence granted.

Interpretation

In this licence:

(a) the words 'including', 'includes' and 'include' in conditions mean "including but not limited to", and similar, as appropriate;

(b) where any word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;

(c) where tables are used in a condition, each row in a table constitutes a separate condition;

(d) any reference to an Australian or other standard, guideline, or code of practice in this licence:

  (i) if dated, refers to that particular version; and

  (ii) if not dated, refers to the latest version and therefore may be subject to change over time;

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

(f) unless specified otherwise, all definitions are in accordance with the EP Act.

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

Licence conditions

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

Waste Acceptance

1. The licence holder must only accept onto the premises waste of a waste type, which does not exceed the corresponding rate at which waste is received, and which meets the corresponding acceptance specification set out in Table 1.

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

Waste type	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance specification
Clean fill Inert Waste Type 1	Combined total of no more than 200,000 tonnes per annual period	a) C&D waste only. b) Waste containing asbestos or ACM must not be accepted

2. The licence holder must ensure where waste does not meet the acceptance criteria set out in condition 1, it is removed from the premises by the delivery vehicle or, where that is not possible;

(a) stored in a quarantined storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility within 7 days of receipt; and

(b) where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria due to asbestos content it is wrapped or otherwise contained is a manner that prevents asbestos fibres entering the atmosphere and is clearly labelled.

3. Waste must not be accepted onto the premises where:

(a) it contains visible asbestos or ACM, inspected and classified in accordance with condition 5; or

(b) the licence holder has not obtained a signed declaration from the supplier of the source material with each delivery that:

(i) specifies the details of the waste (type and description), source of the waste load, name of the waste carrier, registration number of the delivery vehicle and date of delivery;

(ii) sets out the quantity being delivered; and

(iii) declares that the load does not contain any asbestos or ACM.

4. The licence must maintain a clearly visible sign specifying ‘No Asbestos’ at the entry to the premises.

5. The licence holder must visually inspect all loads of waste when they arrive at the gatehouse of the premises, prior to unloading, to determine the risk of a load containing asbestos or ACM and each load shall be classified in accordance with the risk classification outlined in Attachment 1 – Asbestos Risk Classification Procedure (Classified Load).

6. Where the visual inspection required by condition 5 identifies that waste is not permitted by the licence, the licence holder must:

   (a) reject the waste for acceptance;

   (b) record the details of the waste source, waste carrier, registration number of the vehicle and the date of rejection; and

   (c) maintain accurate and auditable records of all rejected loads on the premises.

Waste Unloading

7. Upon acceptance of waste, the licence holder must direct each Classified Load to an unloading area at the site for further inspection. The unloading area must be appropriately designed and constructed to ensure the Classified Load will not mix with other waste prior to inspection.

8. At the unloading area, the licence holder must keep all waste wetted down (in a damp state) throughout the inspection process.

9. The licence holder must visually inspect loads classified as low risk loads, while the material is being unloaded to determine whether any asbestos can be identified.

10. If asbestos is suspected or identified, the load must be reclassified as a high risk load and the licence holder must implement the high risk procedure set out in Attachment 2 – High Risk Load Procedure.

11. High risk loads must be visually inspected and handled in accordance with the procedure set out in Attachment 2 – High Risk Load Procedure.

12. 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.

13. The licence holder must continue to visually inspect waste at 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 Attachment 2 – High Risk Load Procedure and records maintained in accordance with condition 12.

Waste Processing

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

Table 2: Waste Processing

Waste Type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
Clean fill	Receipt, handling, storage and processing by manual or mechanical sorting (screening or via other mechanical equipment)	N/A
Inert Waste Type 1	Receipt, handling, storage and processing by manual or mechanical sorting (screening or via other mechanical equipment) and mechanical crushing.	No more than 200,000 tonnes per annual period shall be crushed.

15. In addition to the unloading area specified in condition 7, the licence holder must maintain material on the premises in at least three separate stockpile areas for unprocessed waste, products tested for ACM and/or asbestos and products awaiting testing for ACM and/or asbestos and:

(a) unprocessed waste and product stockpiles must be kept clearly separated with a minimum 3 metre distance between the base of respective stockpiles;

(b) Products tested for ACM and/or asbestos and products awaiting testing for ACM and/or asbestos must be clearly separated by a minimum 3 metre distance (between the base of stockpiles) OR clearly delineated and separated with impermeable barriers; and

(c) clearly visible legible signage must be erected on individual stockpiles to clearly identify and delineate tested products, untested products and unprocessed waste.

16. The licence holder must ensure that all stockpiles of products on the premises:

(a) do not exceed 7 metres in height at any point from the base of the stockpile;

(b) are located within the area shaded blue in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 2; and

(c) are located adjacent to a permanent stockpile height marker of at least 7 metres in height.

17. The licence holder must ensure that the waste stockpile:

(a) does not exceed 10 metres in height at any point from the base of the stockpile;

(b) is formed to allow a watercart driveable access across the stockpile;

(c) has a minimum distance of 1.5 metres separation from the base of the stockpile to the premises boundary at all times; and

(d) is located within the area shaded orange in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 2 and adjacent to a permanent stockpile height marker of at least 10 metres in height.

Infrastructure and equipment

18. 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 requirement set out in

Table 3.

Table 3: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
Fixed picking, crushing and screening plant	• Fitted with fixed water sprays to prevent fugitive dust emissions during operation.	At the location shown in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 3
Mobile crushing and screening	• Fitted with fixed water sprays to prevent fugitive dust emissions during operation.	Within the areas shaded purple and blue in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 2
Bore, storage tank and fast fill stand pipe	• Allows for fast filling of a 10 kL water truck and capable of filling the water truck in no more than 20 minutes.	Labelled as "Bore" in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 2
Water truck fitted with a minimum 10 kL water tank, high volume side and rear spray bars and hoses	• Capable of providing complete coverage of stockpiles, roadways and the tipping area. • Must maintain roadways, product and waste stockpiles in a damp state during operational hours. • Must conduct targeted wetting during tipping and when waste and product handling has the potential to generate fugitive dust.	N/A (mobile equipment)
Reticulated sprinkler system on product stockpile	• Ensures that a protective crust forms through wetting to prevent fugitive dust emissions from stockpiles. • Achieves an appropriate coverage and production of a fine water droplet cloud to suppress airborne dust particles. • Positioned to effectively deliver water to product and waste stockpiles and prevents water droplets from being blown away in the wind. • Must be maintained in a good working order to ensure continuous availability.	Within the areas shaded blue and orange in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 2
Fixed water sprays on machines/plant (screening, crushing and stacking) and associated conveyors	• Located on machines and conveyers to prevent fugitive dust from processing and handling of product and waste • Achieves an appropriate coverage and production of water droplets that are fine enough to form a droplet cloud and interact with dust particles. • Must be maintained in good working order to ensure availability during operation of equipment.	Labelled as Crusher and Screening units in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 2; and On the infrastructure shown in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 3

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
Wheel wash facility	• Used for all vehicle movements exiting the premises. • Must ensure all tyres are sufficiently free of dirt to prevent tracking of product and waste outside of the premises. • Fitted with silt trap.	Labelled as "Wheel wash" in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 2.
Water gantry frame	• Used to thoroughly wet all loads of waste before entering the tipping area.	Labelled at "Water gantry" in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 2.
Processing hardstand	• A total hardstand depth of 500mm comprised of crushed recycled road base over a limestone base. • Retains all run-off and directs run-off to the surface water drains.	N/A
HDPE lined spoon drains	• Lined with a material that has a permeability no less than 2 x 10^{-10}m/s	N/A
110 kL wastewater storage pond	• Lined with a material that has a permeability of no less than 2 x 10^{-10}m/s • Capable of holding all stormwater run-off at the premises in an extreme rainfall event.	Labelled as "Storage pond" in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 2.
Stockpile height markers	• Must be installed from existing ground level to a height of at least 7m for product stockpiles and at least 10m for the waste stockpile. • Must clearly indicate the numerical limit of 7m for product stockpile height. • Must clearly indicate the numerical limit of 10m waste stockpile height. • Must be placed so they are clearly visible to assist with compliance to specified height restrictions.	Within the areas shaded blue and orange in Schedule 1: Maps, Figure 2

Emissions and discharges

Dust emissions

19. The licence holder must ensure that no visible dust generated from the primary activities crosses the boundary of the premises.

20. The licence holder must manage dust generation at the premises by:

(a) wetting down unsealed roads and exposed area with a water truck during operational hours;

(b) limiting all vehicle traffic within the premises to speeds of less than 10 km/hr; and

(c) ceasing dust-generating activities during strong winds conditions.

21. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) all product and waste stockpiles; and

(b) all unsealed access roads;

are maintained in a damp state to prevent dust lift off.

22. The licence holder must ensure that all products to be removed from the premises are wetted down prior to loading.

23. The licence holder must ensure that the wheel wash facility required by condition 18 and specified in Table 3 is used by all vehicles leaving the premises.

Noise emissions

24. The licence holder must ensure that the berm embankment, specified in the Site plan (Figure 2) in Schedule 1: Maps, along with the southern boundary of the premises is maintained at a minimum height of 5m.

25. The licence holder must ensure that the berm embankment, specified in the Site plan (Figure 2) in Schedule 1: Maps, along the western boundary is maintained at a minimum height of 2.5m.

26. The licence holder must ensure that all reversing alarms installed on plant equipment at the premises are broadband alarms.

Product Testing

27. The licence holder must ensure that testing of all products is undertaken in accordance with the product testing procedures specified in Attachment 3 – Asbestos Monitoring and Testing.

28. The licence holder must ensure that Products are only supplied to customers that have been tested in accordance with condition 27 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 products.

29. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all asbestos product testing undertaken in accordance with condition 27 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 products.

(a) details of the sample size;

(b) a state of Limit of Detection of the analysis;

(c) results in relation to asbestos detected (positive results exceeding the 0.001% w/w limit) or not;

(d) a description of any asbestos detected; and

(e) an estimate of the concentration of asbestos detected if practical to do so.

30. The licence holder is not authorised to implement a reduced product testing rate as per the reduced sampling criteria section Attachment 3 – Asbestos Monitoring and Testing.

Monitoring

31. The licence holder must record the total amount of waste accepted onto the premises, for each waste type listed in Table 4, in the corresponding unit, and for each corresponding time period, as set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Waste accepted onto the premises

Waste type	Unit	Time period
Clean fill	Tonnes – as measured by certified load scales OR m^3 and calculated tonnes – a relevant conversion factor must be used to calculate tonnage	Each load arriving at the premises.
Inert Waste Type 1		

32. The licence holder must record the total amount of waste removed from the premises, for each waste type listed in Table 5, in the corresponding unit, and for each corresponding time period set out in Table 5.

Table 5: Waste removed from the premises

Waste type	Unit	Time period
Waste types as defined in the Landfill Definitions	Tonnes – as measured by certified load scales OR m^3 and calculated tonnes – a relevant conversion factor must be used to calculate tonnage	Each load leaving the premises.
Product		

Records and reporting

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

(a) the calculation of fees payable in respect of this licence;

(b) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 18 of this licence;

(c) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 6, 12, 29, 31 and 32 of this licence; and

(d) complaints received under condition 35 of this licence.

34. The books specified under condition 33 must:

(a) be legible;

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

(c) be retained by the licence holder for the duration of the licence; and

(d) be available to be produced to an inspector or the CEO as required.

35. 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.

36. 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 90 days after the end of that annual period an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.

37. The licence holder must submit to the CEO by no later than 90 days after the end of each annual period, an Annual Environmental Report for that annual period for the conditions listed in Table 6, and which provides information in accordance with the corresponding requirement set out in Table 6.

Table 6: Annual Environmental Report

Condition	Requirement
-	A 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.
6	A summary of any rejected loads during the annual period.
12	A summary of any loads that have been inspected and suspected or found to contain asbestos.
29	A summary of asbestos product testing conducting during the annual period.
31	A summary of input monitoring: total across monthly, quarterly and annual periods.
32	A summary of output monitoring: total across monthly, quarterly and

	annual periods.

38. The licence holder must comply with a CEO request, within 7 days from the date of the CEO request or such other period specified in the CEO request.

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 mean defined in the *Guidelines for Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites, Western Australia* (DoH, 2021)
ACN	Australian Company Number
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 January until 31 December in the same year (calendar year annual period).
asbestos	means the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysolite, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those.
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D waste)	has the same meaning given to that term under the Landfill Definitions.
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
Classified load	means the classification of waste loads during acceptance and post acceptance based on the risk of waste materials containing asbestos.
Clean fill	has the same meaning to that term under the Landfill Definitions.
Conversion factor	means the default bulk densities listed in Appendix B Table 2 of the Western Australian Government Gazette No. 97, 28 June 2019.

Term	Definition
DWER Asbestos Guidelines	means the document titled *Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities*, published by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, as amended from time to time.
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.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
EP Regulations	*Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA)
extreme rainfall event	means a 72 hour, 1 in 100 year rainfall event.
high risk load	refers to loads classified as “high risk” in accordance with the DWER Asbestos Guidelines *Risk Classification Matrix* included in Attachment 1 of this licence.
Inert Waste Type 1	has the same meaning given to that term under the Landfill Definitions.
Landfill Definitions	means the document titled *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996*, published by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.
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.
low risk load	refers to loads classified as “low risk” in the DWER Asbestos Guidelines *Risk Classification Matrix* included in Attachment 1 of this licence.
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the premises maps (Figure 1 and Figure 2) in Schedule 1: Maps to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
product	means C&D waste which has undergone crushing, processing or screening to create a useable recycled product and which has been

Term	Definition
	tested and conforms with the specifications of this licence.
quarterly	refers to the four inclusive periods from 1 January to 31 March, 1 April to 30 June, 1 July to 30 September and 1 October to 31 December.
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).

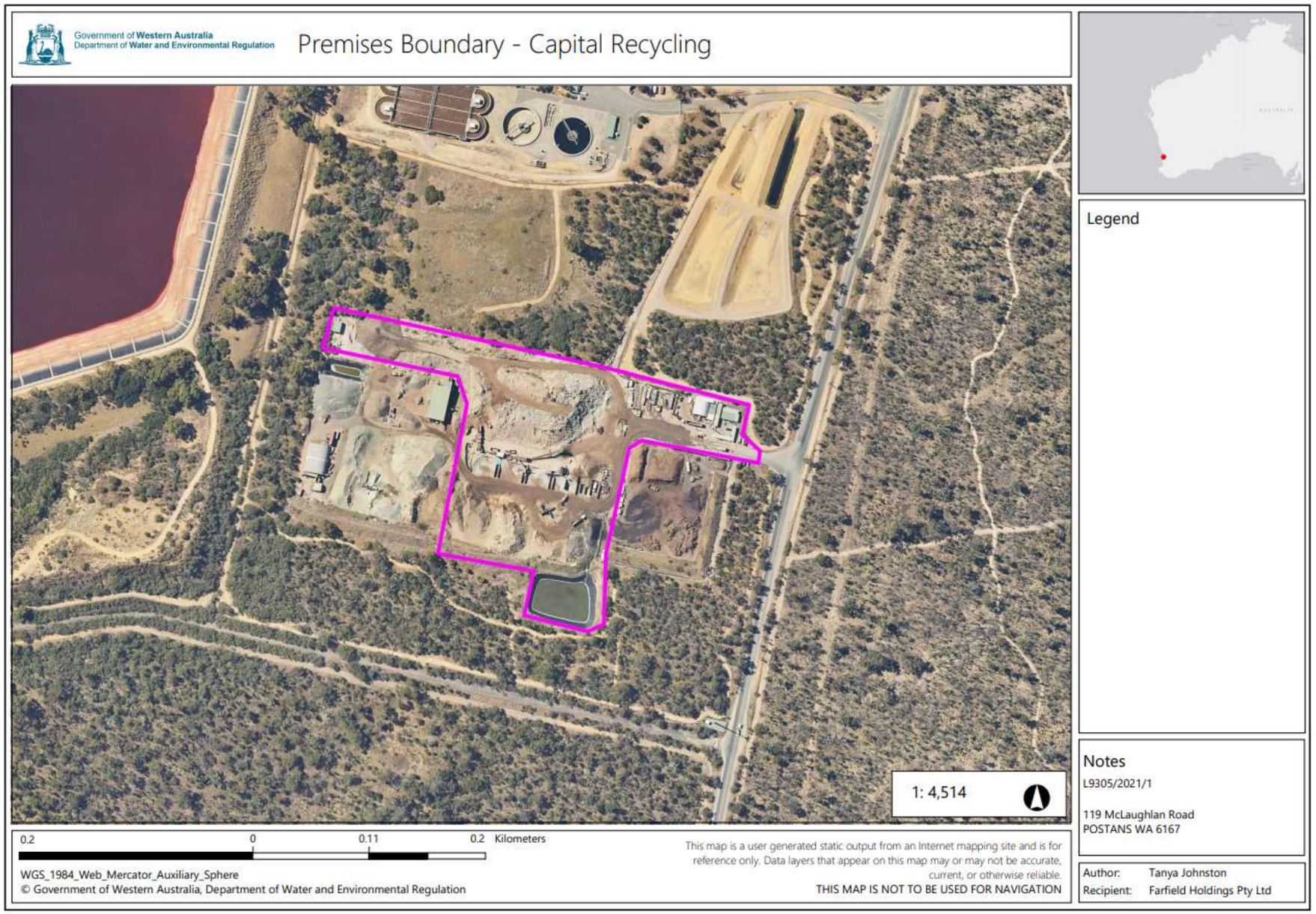

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises

Site Plan

The layout of infrastruture and equipment (excluing fixed picking, crushing and screening plant) at the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (Figure 2). Orange shading indicates the waste stockpiling area, purple shading indicates the processing areas and blue shading indicates the product stockpiling area.

Figure 2: Site plan of the prescribed premises

Figure 3: Location of fixed and mobile picking, crushing and screening plant

Schedule 2: Premises boundary

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

Table 8: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA94 MGA Zone 50)

	Easting	Northing
1	389113.64	6434800.45
2	389104.65	6434767.14
3	389217.56	6434744.75
4	389221.82	6434701.69
5	389202.31	6434597.94
6	389278.93	6434568.37
7	389274.40	6434547.73
8	389327.25	6434534.85
9	389340.71	6434541.03
10	389431.36	6434596.89
11	389343.27	6434607.10
12	389349.06	6434632.19
13	389356.44	6434670.09
14	389370.51	6434693.44
15	389444.36	6434679.02
16	389467.65	6434675.88
17	389469.06	6434685.96
18	389454.01	6434698.93
19	389459.51	6434723.91
20	389339.64	6434753.43

Attachment 1 – Asbestos Risk Classification Procedure

To determine the risk of an incoming load containing ***Asbestos***, the ***Gatehouse*** operator should establish:

- The source of the load, including the site loaction and, if possible, the age of any building or structure from which the ***Waste*** origniated;
- The content/***Waste*** types within the load; and
- 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 a low risk of ***Asbestos*** contamination. 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.

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 of the DWER Asbestos Guideline, pages 6-7)

Attachment 2 – High Risk Load Procedure

- ***High Risk Loads*** must be unloaded and spread over a sufficiently large area to enable a comprehensive visual inspection of all sides of the material to be undertaken.
- If ***Asbestos*** is suspected or detected, the load must be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained in accordance with *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004,* and 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 to an appropriately authorised disposal facility.
- Where suspect ***ACM*** fragments capable of being easily removed by hand are identified in the load, the suspected ACM fragments 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 the ***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 for further processing.
- Records must be kept to ensure that the process from receipt of the C&D material to the completion of the unloading procedure is auditable and that any loads found to contain suspect ***Asbestos*** will be traced back to the customer and originating site.

Attachment 3 – Asbestos Monitoring and Testing

Product testing and supply

The testing procedures detailed in this attachment have application to the three main recycled products:

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

Stockpile inspection and sampling

- For 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 ***ACM*** 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 1 sample per 70 m^3 of a ***Product*** output. Suspect ***ACM*** or areas must be targeted for sampling.

Sample treatment

- Each sample collected must be at least 10 litres in volume and then be divided into 2 size fractions (>7mm and <7mm) in the field by sieving through a 7mm screen or spread out for inspection on a contrasting colour fabric. The >7mm fraction should be examined for any suspect ***ACM*** and this be retained to calculate the level of contamination.
- The <7mm 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 that their procedures are able to consistently produce recycled ***Product*** that meets the ***Product*** specification and undertake their activities to a high

standard, ***DWER*** may authorise a reduced ***Product*** testing rating including down to 5 locations per 4,000 tonnes (1 samples per 600 m^3) of ***Product***.

The criteria that ***DWER*** will use to consider and determine a reduction in ***Product*** sampling frequency are:

1. Activities at the ***Premises*** have been validated through a ***DWER*** site inspection or audit and comply with the DWER Asbestos Guidelines;
2. ***DWER*** has confirmed through an inspection or audit that the conditions of the ***Licence*** are being met;
3. ***DWER*** has not undertaken any enforcement action in relation to the activities at the ***Premises*** in the last 6 months;
4. ***Product*** testing has demonstrated that the ***Product*** specification has been consistently achieved at the ***Premises*** for a continuous 6 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 last 6 months and the different sources/types of material processed at the ***Premises***; and
7. Department of Health (DoH) has agreed to the reduction in ***Product*** sampling rate at the ***Premises***.

All requests for reduced ***Product*** sampling rate must be submitted in writing to the ***CEO***.

DWER 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.

Applicants should note however, that despite ***Premises*** meeting the above reduced sampling criteria, there may be occasions where a reduced sampling rate is not approved by ***DWER***. This may occur for example where the site is close to sensitive receptors, 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 the ***Premises***, ***DWER*** 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. ***DWER***'s monitoring of the ***Premises*** will be further supported by annual process and audits and the results of the ***Product*** sampling.

DWER will withdraw approval to implement a reduced sampling frequency where the reduced sampling criteria are not being met on an on-going basis. Where ***DWER*** withdraws approval for a reduced sampling frequency, applicants will be provided with the reasons for withdrawal.

In the event that approval for a reduced sampling rate is withdrawn by ***DWER***, applicants will be required to make a new reduced sampling frequency request and demonstrate that they:

1. Have implemented appropriate measures to prevent a re-occurrence of the non-compliance that caused the previous agreement for a reduced sampling frequency to be withdrawn; and
2. That the ***Product*** specification (sampled at the 40 samples per 4,000 tonnes rate) has been consistently met for a 6 month period following the implementation of the measures identified above.

Sample analysis method

- **>7mm sample fractions –**

- ***Asbestos*** concentrations (***ACM*** and ***Asbestos***) should be calculated in accordance with the methods detailed in Appendix 2 of DoH, 2021, *Guidelines for the Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites in Western Australia*. Average ***Asbestos*** levels across the stockpile is not appropriate and ***Asbestos*** levels within each sample should be reported.

- **<7mm sample fractions**
  - Each <7mm sample fraction must be analysed for ***Asbestos*** and ***ACM***.
  - ***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 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 polarized 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 increase sample size is used, however ***DWER*** 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 specifications for ***Asbestos*** content, samples must be a minimum of 500mL in size. Applicants must adopt one of the following analytical approaches:

1. Detected/non-detect – 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***. Either of the following methods are considered acceptable by ***DWER***:
   - The extraction and weighing of fibre bundle or fibre cement material from the total sample; and
   - 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.

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

- details of the samples 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, ***DWER*** would consider a positive result to exceed the 0.001%w/w limit;
- a description of any asbestos detected; and
- an estimate of the concentration of asbestos detected if practical to do so.

Interpreting inspection and sampling results

- If the visual inspection, sieve sample or analytical results identify ***Asbestos*** above or possible above the 0.001%w/w criteria, then that stockpile or product process should be deemed potentially contaminated and considered for off-site disposal as ***Asbestos*** waste, or subject to further actions to remediate it or to demonstrate its accessibility by further assessment. A record should be made of the decision-making and action taken (e.g. off-site disposal, further assessment undertaken etc.) in relation to that stockpile.
- In addition to the above, where ***Asbestos*** is identified above or possibly above the 0.001%w/w criteria, an investigation into the likely cause for the presence of ***Asbestos*** in the ***Product*** should be undertaken and measures implemented to prevent a reoccurrence. A record of the investigation and its findings together with the details of any preventative measures implemented at the site should be made.

(Derived from Section 4.3 of the DWER Asbestos Guidelines, pages 12 – 16)

Attachment 4 – Asbestos Fact Sheet

Appendix A: 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 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 2nd 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.