Licence

Licence number	L7060/1997/13
Licence holder	Peel Resource Recovery Pty Ltd
ACN	149 428 697
Registered business address	7 Parkfield Street BUNBURY WA 6230
DWER file number	DER2014/001334-1
Duration	21/08/2014 to 28/08/2030
Date of amendment	04/07/2022
Premises details	Cross Resource Management 70 Stanley Road WELLESLEY WA 6233 Part of Lot 601 on Deposited Plan 417253 As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 2

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	65,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 62: Solid waste depot: premises on which waste is stored or sorted, pending final disposal or re-use, other than in the course of operating — (a) a refund point (as defined in the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 section 47C(1)) (a refund point); or (b) a facility or other place (an aggregation point) for the aggregation of containers that have been returned to refund points until those containers are accepted for processing or disposal.	300,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 63: Class I inert landfill site: premises (other than clean fill premises) on which waste of a type permitted for disposal for this category of prescribed premises, in accordance with the Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996, is accepted for burial.	115,000 tonnes per annual period

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 4 July 2022, by:

Digitally signed by Abbie Crawford
Date: 2022.07.04 10:49:42 +08'00'

Abbie Crawford
A/MANAGER, WASTE INDUSTRIES

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

Licence history

Reference number	Date	Summary of changes
L7060/1	29/08/1997	First Licence issued for category 63 (inert builder's rubble (50,000 tpa) and used tyres). Issued to JW Cross & Sons.
L7060/2	17/08/1998	Licence reissue. Category 57 (used tyre storage) added.
L7060/2	23/04/1999	Licence amendment to authorise disposal of asbestos sheeting.
L7060/3	17/08/1999	Licence reissue.
L7060/4	28/08/2000	Licence reissue.
L7060/5	06/09/2001	Licence reissue.
L7060/6	30/08/2002	Licence reissue.
L7060/7	25/08/2003	Licence reissue.
L7060/8	17/08/2004	Licence reissue.
L7060/9	18/07/2005	Licence reissue.
L7060/10	10/08/2006	Licence reissue. Issued to Oasis Holdings Pty Ltd. Issued for 2 years.
L7060/1997/11	21/08/2008	Licence reissue. Issued for 3 years.
W4553/2009/1	03/09/2009	Works approval for construction of a hardstand for treatment of ASS.
L7060/1997/11	26/11/2009	Licence amendment to include categories 13 (crushing of building material), 61A (solid waste facility) and 62 (solid waste depot).
L7060/1997/11	18/03/2010	Licence amendment to include monitoring requirements for 6 new bores.
L7060/1997/12	18/08/2011	Licence reissue. Issued to Peel Resource Recovery Pty Ltd. Issued for 3 years.
L7060/1997/12	25/01/2013	Licence amendment regarding DEC Asbestos Guidelines.
L7060/1997/13	21/08/2014	Licence reissue. Category 61A removed. Issued for 5 years.
L7060/1997/13	18/02/2016	Licence amendment for the acceptance of plastics for landfilling, and an increase in the approved capacity for the solid waste depot (50,000 – 300,000 tpa) and crushing of building material (15,000 – 65,000 tpa).
L7060/1997/13	29/04/2016	Department initiated amendment in accordance with section 59(1)(k) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* to amend the duration of the Licence to 28 August 2030.

L7060/1997/13	28/02/2017	Amendment Notice 1: Licence Holder initiated amendment and requested the removal of the requirement to store green waste on a hardstand with a maximum permeability of 1 x 10^{-9}m/s from the Licence.
L7060/1997/13	05/01/2018	Amendment Notice 2: Licence Holder initiated amendment requested the following: 1) the removal of the requirement to store processed recycled glass on a hardstand with a maximum permeability of 1 x 10^{-9} m/s from the Licence; and 2) the revision of the definition for 'non-biodegradable plastics' on the Licence. The receipt and storage of recycled lime product for resale/ reuse outside of the premises boundary.
L7060/1997/13	27/02/2020	DWER initiated amendment to amalgamate /consolidate separately issued amendment notices in the Licence.
L7060/1997/13	05/02/2021	DWER initiated amendment to implement administrative changes, and additional controls relating to dust management, landfill disturbance and silica fume acceptance.
L7060/1997/13	28/08/2021	Amendment to change tyre monofil cell disposal location.
L7060/1997/13	4/07/2022	Amendment to add a new inert landfill cell and a new clean fill cell, move crushing plant

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:

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

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

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

(h) 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:

Premises operation

1. The Licence Holder shall only accept waste onto the Premises if:

(a) it is of a type listed in Table 1; and

(b) the quantity accepted is below any quantity limit listed in Table 1; and

(c) it meets any specification listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Waste acceptance

Waste type	**Quantity limit tonnes / annual period**	**Specification**[1]
Inert Waste Type 1	215,000 tonnes per annum	(a) Inert Waste Type 1 containing paper, plastics, glass, metal and timber is permitted to be accepted[2]; (b) Inert Waste Type 1 containing visible asbestos or ACM shall not be accepted; and (c) Biosolids shall not be accepted.
Inert Waste Type 2	35,000 tonnes per annum	Used tyres, rubber waste and non-biodegradable plastics only.
Hazardous waste	5,000 tonnes per annum	Recycled lime product only.
Special Waste Type 1	5,000 tonnes per annum	Cement bonded asbestos. No fibrous asbestos shall be accepted.
Putrescible waste	20,000 tonnes per annum	Green waste, timber[3] and recycled glass[4] only.
Clean fill	25,000 tonnes per annum	The Licence Holder is authorised to accept clean fill if it is raw, excavated, natural material such as clay, gravel, sand, soil or rock fines that: (a) has been excavated or removed from the earth in areas that have not been subject to potentially contaminating industries, activities and land; and (b) has not been processed except for the purposes of: 1. achieving desired particle size distribution; and/or 2. removing naturally occurring organic materials such as roots; and (c) does not contain any acid sulfate soil; (d) does not contain any other type of waste; and (e) each load must be accompanied by certification ensuring clean fill meets the above specifications.
Uncontaminated fill		Each load must be accompanied by certification ensuring fill is uncontaminated and meets the requirements of the *Landfill waste classification and waste definitions (December 2019)* as specified in Schedule 3.

Note 1: Additional requirements for the acceptance of controlled waste (including asbestos and tyres) are set out in the Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004.
Note 2: See Table 2 for further requirements relating to the management of these contaminants.
Note 3: Treated timbers such as copper chrome arsenate, high temperature creosote, and pigment emulsified creosote and light organic solvent preservative treated timber are excluded.
Note 4: Recycled glass is classified as putrescible waste due to the propensity for it to be contaminated with putrescible materials such as paper, cardboard, plastics and other residual substances.

2. The Licence Holder shall ensure that where waste does not meet the waste Acceptance Criteria set out in condition 1 it is removed from the Premises by the delivery vehicle or, where that is not possible, stored in a quarantined storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility as soon as practicable.

Inert Waste Type 1

Inspections

3. All incoming loads of Inert Waste Type 1 must be accompanied by a signed declaration from the supplier 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 of delivery;
(b) sets out the quantity being delivered; and
(c) declares that the load does not contain any asbestos or ACM.

4. The Licence Holder must refuse acceptance of any loads of Inert Waste Type 1 that do not have a signed declaration.

5. The Licence Holder must ensure water is routinely applied to each load of Inert Waste Type 1 entering the premises, to ensure all loads are wetted prior to unloading, and maintained in a damp state throughout the inspection process.

6. The Licence Holder must:
(a) visually inspect all loads of Inert Waste Type 1 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 4 and Table 2 below.

Table 2: Inert Waste Type 1 Risk Classification Matrix

Material type	Type of load		
	Commercial	Public – utes, cars and trailers [1]	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

Note 1: If it is possible to view the entire load of incoming construction and demolition material (such as in the case of a small trailer with a shallow load), then consideration may be given to classifying those loads as 'low risk'.

7. Upon acceptance of the 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 further inspection.

8. The Licence Holder must:

(a) visually inspect each '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 and/or ACM can be identified;

(b) where asbestos and/or ACM is suspected or identified in a 'Low Risk Load', reclassify that load as a 'High Risk Load'; and

(c) visually inspect and handle each 'High Risk Load' in accordance with the procedure provided in Schedule 5.

Stockpile management

9. The Licence Holder must ensure that:

(a) Inert Waste Type 1 material on the premises are maintained in at least three separate stockpiles for unprocessed waste, products tested for asbestos or ACM, and products awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM; and

(b) unprocessed Inert Waste Type 1 waste and product stockpiles are kept clearly separated at a minimum three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile;

(c) Inert Waste Type 1 material products tested for asbestos or ACM and products awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM are clearly separated by a minimum three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile; and

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

10. The Licence Holder must ensure all stockpiles of crushed products either awaiting testing or post-testing to determine asbestos content, do not exceed 4 000 tonnes per stockpile.

11. The Licence Holder must ensure all stockpiles of crushed products either awaiting testing or post-testing to determine asbestos content, are maintained in a damp state to prevent dust lift off.

Product testing

12. The Licence Holder must ensure that testing of all Inert Waste Type 1 is undertaken in accordance with the product testing procedures specified in Schedule 6.

13. The Licence Holder must ensure that products are only supplied to customers if they have been tested in accordance with condition 12 and must not exceed the product specification of 0.001% asbestos weight for weight (w/w) for asbestos content (in any form) within any recycled products.

14. The Licence Holder is not authorised to implement a reduced product testing rate as per the "Reduced sampling criteria" section of Schedule 6.

Waste Processing

15. The Licence Holder shall ensure that wastes accepted onto the Premises are only subjected to the processes set out in Table 3 and in accordance with any process limits described in that Table.

Table 3: Waste processing

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits[1,2]
Clean Fill; Uncontaminated Fill	Receipt, handling, processing and/or disposal by landfilling	(i) Acceptance of clean fill and uncontaminated fill by landfilling shall only take place within the active clean fill landfill area, as depicted in the 'Site Layout Map' in Schedule 1. (ii) The use of clean fill and uncontaminated fill for the purpose of cover material at the tyre monofil is acceptable, as depicted in the 'Site Layout Map' in Schedule 1. (iii) All loads to be wet down prior to unloading, loading and processing. (iv) Stockpiles are limited to 10 metres or less in height such that the maximum height remains below the natural ground level at the Premises boundary.
Inert Waste Type 1	Receipt, handling, processing and/or disposal of waste by landfilling	(i) Disposal of waste by landfilling shall only take place within the active inert landfill area as depicted in the 'Site Layout Map' in Schedule 1; (ii) Disposal of waste by landfilling shall ensure that a minimum two metres separation is maintained between the base of the material being landfilled and the highest seasonal groundwater level; (iii) All putrescible wastes (paper, plastics[3], glass, metal and timber, etc.) received with Inert Waste Type 1 must be recovered and segregated for recycling, or stored in a quarantined storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility as soon as practicable; (iv) Burial of no more than 50,000 tonnes of Inert Waste Type 1 shall be undertaken in any annual period; (v) Crushing of no more than 60,000 tonnes of Inert Waste Type 1 shall be undertaken in any annual period; (v) By 1 May 2018, all glass products are to be stored within a bunded, concrete hardstand (of 1 x 10^{-9} m/s permeability or less) area capable of containing all leachates and/ or contaminated stormwater.
Inert Waste Type 2	Receipt, handling, processing and/or disposal of waste by landfilling	(i) No more than 100 tyres can be stored on the premises at any time; (ii) Disposal of tyres and rubber by landfilling shall only occur in the designated tyre monofil area as depicted in Schedule 1 Maps; (iii) Disposal of non-biodegradable plastics by landfilling shall occur in the active inert landfill area;

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits[1,2]
		(iv) Disposal of non-biodegradable plastics by landfilling shall occur in separate batches of no more than 40m^3, separated on all sides by at least 100 mm of Clean Fill or Inert Waste Type 1[4]; (vi) Disposal of waste by landfilling shall ensure that a minimum two metres separation is maintained between the base of the material being landfilled and the highest seasonal groundwater level.
Hazardous waste	Receipt, handling, processing and/or disposal of waste by landfilling	(i) All recycled lime product received is to be stored within a bunded, concrete hardstand (1 x 10^{-9} m/s permeability or less) area capable of containing all leachates and/ or contaminated stormwater; (ii) Processing of ≤ 4,160 tonnes and storage of ≤ 5,000 tonnes of recycled lime product per annual period; (v) Purchasers of any processed recycled lime product sold for offsite use are to be supplied with representative contaminant and pH analysis (on a per-batch basis) along with manufacturers' specifications for application of the recycled lime product to land.
Special Waste Type 1	Receipt, handling, processing and/or disposal of waste by landfilling	(i) Disposal by landfilling shall only occur in the designated asbestos disposal area; (iii) No works shall be carried out on the landfill that could lead to a release of asbestos fibres.
Putrescible waste	Receipt, handling, processing and/or disposal of waste by landfilling	(i) Putrescible waste (with the exception of green waste) must be stored on a concrete bunded, hardstand area designed to prevent the discharge of any leachate to the environment; (ii) Mulching of green waste is permitted; (iii) No more than 1000m^3 of green waste (unprocessed or mulched) and timber is stored or stockpiled on the Premises at any time; (iv) Crushing and/or screening of no more than 5,000 tonnes of recycled glass shall be undertaken in any annual period; (iv) Disposal of green waste, timber and recycled glass by burning or landfilling is prohibited.

Note 1: Requirements for landfilling tyres are set out in Part 6 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*.
Note 2: Additional requirements for the acceptance and landfilling of controlled waste (including asbestos and tyres) are set out in the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*.
Note 3: With the exception to non-biodegradable plastics (Inert Waste Type 2) which are permitted to be landfilled.
Note 4: Free of non-biodegradable plastics and/or any other contaminants, and with a maximum particle diameter of 30 mm.

16. The Licence Holder shall manage the landfilling activities to ensure:

(a) waste is levelled and compacted as soon as practicable after it is discharged;

(b) waste is placed and compacted to ensure that the final landfill profile including capping does not exceed a slope steeper than 20 degrees; and

(c) rehabilitation of a cell or phase takes place within 6 months after disposal in that cell or phase has been completed.

17. The Licence Holder must not excavate or uncover any previously landfilled waste at the Premises.

18. The Licence Holder shall ensure that cover is applied and maintained on landfilled wastes in accordance with Table 4 and that sufficient stockpiles of cover are maintained on site at all times.

Table 4: Cover requirements

Waste Type	Cover Material	Depth	Timescales
Special Waste Type 1	Inert waste Type 1[1] Or Clean Fill Or Uncontaminated Fill	300 mm	As soon as practicable after deposit and prior to compaction.
		1 000 mm	By the end of the working day in which the asbestos waste was deposited.
Inert Waste Type 2 (tyres and rubber)	Inert waste Type 1[1] Or Clean Fill Or Uncontaminated Fill	150 mm	Such that a cumulative total of no more than 99 used tyres (or equivalent volume of rubber) are uncovered within the tyre monocell or otherwise stored on the premises at any time.
	Final cover in accordance with Part 6 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*		
Inert Waste Type 1[1] (general)	No cover required		
Inert Waste Type 1 (silica fume)	Inert waste Type 1[1] Or Clean Fill Or Uncontaminated Fill	150 mm	By the end of the working day in which the silica fume was accepted.
Inert Waste Type 2 (non-biodegradable plastics); or Inert Waste Type 1 mixed with Inert Waste Type 2 (non-biodegradable plastics))	Inert waste Type 1[1] with a maximum particle diameter of 30mm; Or Clean Fill Or Uncontaminated Fill	150 mm	As soon as practicable after deposit and prior to compaction.
		300 mm	Final cover

Note 1: Free of non-biodegradable plastics and/or any other contaminants.

19. The Licence Holder shall implement the following security measures at the site:

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

(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 as soon as practicable.

20. The Licence Holder shall take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure that no wind-blown waste escapes from the Premises and that wind-blown waste is collected on at least a weekly basis and returned to the tipping area.

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

Emissions and discharges

22. The Licence Holder must ensure that all areas on the Premises from which dust may be generated are maintained so that no visible dust emissions are discharged from the Premises.

23. The Licence Holder must manage dust generation at the premises by:

(a) wetting down unsealed roads and exposed areas with a water truck;

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

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

Monitoring

24. The Licence Holder shall ensure that:

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

(b) all groundwater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.11; and

(c) all laboratory samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters being measured (unless indicated otherwise in the relevant table).

25. The Licence Holder shall ensure that:

(a) six monthly monitoring is undertaken at least 5 months apart; and

(b) annual monitoring is undertaken at least 9 months apart.

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

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

28. The Licence Holder shall undertake the monitoring in Table 5 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 5: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input/Output	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Waste inputs	Clean Fill, Uncontaminated Fill, Inert Waste Type 1, Inert Waste Type 1 (silica fume), Inert Waste Type 2, Putrescible Waste, Special Waste Type 1	m^3 and estimated conversion to tonnes for each waste type	Monthly totals	Each load arriving at the Premises
Waste inputs[1]	Clean Fill, Uncontaminated Fill, Inert Waste Type 1, Inert Waste Type 2			All waste landfilled at the Premises
Waste outputs	Waste types as defined in the Landfill Definitions			Each load leaving or rejected from the Premises

Note 1: Including wastes moved from onsite storage and screening activities to the active landfill area.

29. The Licence Holder shall maintain accurate and up-to-date records of all Contaminated Solid Waste and Special Waste Type 1 (Cement bonded asbestos) accepted onto the Premises, which includes the following:

(a) time and date of acceptance;

(b) type and nature of the waste;

(c) source of the waste; and

(d) details of the delivery vehicle.

30. The Licence Holder shall undertake the monitoring in Table 6 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 6: Process monitoring

Process description	Parameter	Units	Frequency
Crushing of Inert Waste Type 1	Volume	m^3 and estimated conversion to tonnes	Monthly total
Crushing of recycled glass	Volume	m^3 and estimated conversion to tonnes	Monthly total

31. The Licence Holder shall undertake the monitoring in Table 7 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 7: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality

Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
GQ1 (B1) GQ2 (B2) GQ3 (B3S) GQ4 (B3D) GQ5 (B4S) GQ6 (B4D) GQ7 GQ8 GQ9 GQ10 GQ11	Standing water level[1]	m AHD	Spot sample	Six monthly
	pH[1]	pH unit		
	Electrical conductivity[1]	µS/cm		
	Redox potential[1]	Eh		
	Chemical oxygen demand	mg/L		
	Nitrate-nitrogen			
	Ammonia-nitrogen			
	Total nitrogen			
	Total phosphorus			
	Total dissolved solids			
	Total organic carbon			Six monthly
	Dissolved oxygen[1]			
	Major cations and anions: calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, chloride, bicarbonate and sulphate			
	Heavy Metals: Aluminium, Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Iron (total) Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium and Zinc			
	Organics: Pthalates, Phenols, Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), Organochlorine pesticides, Organophosphate pesticides (Demeton-S-Methyl, Diazinon, Dimethoate, Fenamiphos, Fenthion, Malathion and Parathion), Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), Atrazine, BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylens), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons and Trichloroethylene/ Perchloroethylene	mg/L	Spot sample	Annual

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

Records and reporting

32. All information and records required by the Licence shall:

(a) be legible;

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

(c) except for records listed in 32(d) be retained for at least 6 years from the date the records were made or until the expiry of the Licence or any subsequent licence; and

(d) for those following records, be retained until the expiry of the Licence and any subsequent licence:
(i) off-site environmental effects; or
(ii) matters which affect the condition of the land or waters.

33. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all loads of Inert Waste Type 1 that have been inspected and suspected or found to contain asbestos and/or ACM showing the source (person) and originating site (location), and actions taken to address the issue with the source of the load.

34. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all Inert Waste Type 1 product testing undertaken in accordance with condition 12, including:

(a) details of the sample size;

(b) a statement of limit of detection of the analysis;

(c) results in relation to asbestos detected (positive result 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.

35. The Licence Holder shall complete an Annual Audit Compliance Report indicating the extent to which the Licence Holder has complied with the conditions of the Licence, and any previous licence issued under Part V of the EP Act for the Premises for the previous annual period.

36. The Licence Holder shall implement a complaints management system that as a minimum records the number and details of complaints received concerning the environmental impact of the activities undertaken at the Premises and any action taken in response to the complaint.

37. The Licence Holder shall submit to the CEO an Annual Environmental Report by 31 March in each year. The report shall contain the information listed in Table 8 in the format or form specified in that table.

Table 8: Annual Environmental Report

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Format or form[1]
-	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any environmental incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken.	.None specified
-	Volume of groundwater abstracted from on-site production bores.	
Condition 28 Table 5	Volume of waste accepted/rejected for each waste type, including the rationale for chosen bulk densities used to convert m^3 to tonnes.	
Condition 30 Table 6	Process monitoring, including the rationale for chosen bulk densities used to convert m^3 to tonnes.	
Condition 31 Table 7	Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality.	
Condition 33	Records of Inert Waste Type 1 found to contain asbestos and/or ACM.	
Condition 34	Inert Waste Type 1 product testing.	
Condition 35	Compliance.	Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)
Condition 36	Complaints summary.	None specified

38. The Licence Holder shall ensure that the Annual Environmental Report also contains an assessment of the information contained within the report against previous monitoring results and Licence limits and/or targets.

39. The Licence Holder shall ensure that the parameters listed in Table 9 are notified to the CEO in accordance with the notification requirements of the table.

Table 9: Notification requirements

Condition or table	Parameter	Notification requirement[1]	Format or form[2]
-	Landfill fire	Part A: As soon as practicable but no later than 5PM of the next usual working day. Part B: As soon as practicable.	N1

Note 1: No notification requirement in the Licence shall negate the requirement to comply with s72 of the Act.
Note 2: Forms are in Schedule 7

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 10 have the meanings defined.

Table 10: Definitions

Term	Definition
acceptance criteria	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
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, 2009).
ACN	Australian Company Number.
active inert landfill area	means the designated area labelled as “Landfill phase 3 (active)” on the Landfill area map in Schedule 1, for the landfilling of Inert Waste Type 1 and Inert Waste Type 2 (non-biodegradable plastics) only.
AHD	means the Australian height datum.
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 of the immediately following year.
AS 4964	means Australian Standard *AS 4964 Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples*.
AS/NZS 5667.1	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance of the Design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples.*
AS/NZS 5667.11	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 *Water Quality – Sampling –Guidance on sampling of groundwaters.*
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.
asbestos disposal area	means the designated area labelled as “Asbestos” in the Landfill area map in Schedule 1, for the burial of cement-bonded asbestos only.
Asbestos fines or fibres	has the meaning defined in the Guidelines for Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites, Western Australia, (DOH, 2009).
Asbestos Guidelines	means the *Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities* published on the department’s website.
averaging period	means the time over which a limit is measured or a monitoring result is obtained.

Term	Definition
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
clean fill	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
contaminated solid waste	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
controlled waste	has the definition in *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004.*
damp	means moist to the touch.
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.
DWER	means the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.
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).
fibrous asbestos	as defined in the Asbestos Guidelines.
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 loppings, tree trunks and similar materials and includes any mixture of those materials.
hardstand	means a surface with a permeability of 10^{-9} metres/second or less.
High Risk Load	refers to loads classified as "high risk" in accordance with the Asbestos Guidelines Risk Classification Matrix included in table 2 and Schedule 4 of this licence.
Inert Waste Type 1	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Inert Waste Type 2	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Landfill Definitions	means the document titled "Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996" published by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment as amended from time to time.

Term	Definition
leachate	means liquid released by or water that has percolated through waste and which contains some of its constituents.
Licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within.
Licence Holder	refers to the occupier of the premises, being the person specified on the front of the licence as the person to whom this licence has been granted.
Low Risk Load	refers to loads classified as “low risk” in accordance with the Asbestos Guidelines Risk Classification Matrix included in table 2 and Schedule 4 of this licence.
NATA	means the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia.
non-biodegradable plastics	means strapping, pipes, buckets, cable reels and pallets which have arrived within loads of construction and demolition waste, providing they are clean of any chemical or putrescible residues, and have a half-life of greater than 2 years (for example polypropelene, high-density polypropylene and nylon).
PLM	polarised light microscopy.
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 (Figures 1 and 2) in Schedule 1 to this Licence.
primary activities	refers to the prescribed premises activities listed on the front of this Licence as described in Table 2, at the locations shown in Schedule 1.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
product	refers to waste which has undergone crushing, processing or screening to create a useable recycled product and which is awaiting asbestos testing or has been tested and conforms to the specifications of this licence.
quarantined storage area or container	means a hardstand storage area or sealed-bottom container that is separate and isolated from authorised waste disposal areas and is capable of containing all non-conforming waste and its constituents, these areas must be clearly marked and their access restricted to authorised personnel.
rehabilitation	means the completion of the engineering of a landfill cell and includes capping and/or final cover.
rubber waste	means heavy vehicle tyres and rubber tracks, conveyor belts and the like.
Schedule 1	means Schedule 1 of this Licence unless otherwise stated.
Schedule 2	means Schedule 2 of this Licence unless otherwise stated.
Schedule 3	means Schedule 3 of this Licence unless otherwise stated.

Term	Definition
silica fume	(also known as microsilica) means an ultrafine powdered, form of amorphous silicon dioxide collected as an industrial by-product.
six monthly	means the 2 inclusive periods from 1 January to 30 June and 1 July to 31 December in the same year.
Special Waste Type 1	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
spot sample	means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken.
strong wind conditions	means wind speeds of 22 knots or greater, or a Beaufort Scale rating of 6 or greater.
tyre monofill	means the designated area labelled as “Tyre monofill” in the Landfill area map in Schedule 1, Figure 2 for the burial of tyres and rubber waste only.
uncontaminated fill	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
usual working day	means 0800 – 1700 hours, Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in Western Australia.
µS/cm	means microsiemens per centimetre.
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The Premises is shown in the map below. The red line depicts the Premises boundary. The locations of the monitoring points defined in Table 6 are shown below.

Figure 1: Map of the premises boundary (red) and location of monitoring points (yellow)

Landfill area map

Figure 2: Site layout map

Schedule 2: Premises boundary

The premises boundary is defined by the coordinates in Table 11.

Table 11: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA94)

Reference Point	Easting	Northing	Zone
1	383471.07	6320943.42	50
2	384054.23	6320954.65	50
3	384085.28	6320568.75	50
4	383939.94	6320584.55	50
5	383878.09	6320552.25	50
6	383876.37	6320527.17	50
7	383700.45	6320410.00	50
8	383484.55	6320398.00	50

Schedule 3: Maximum concentrations and minimum testing standards for uncontaminated fill

5 Uncontaminated fill

Table 6 Maximum concentrations (thresholds) of relevant chemical substances and limits of relevant physical attributes for uncontaminated fill

Parameter	Maximum Concentration[1] mg/kg, dry weight	Leaching test[1] ASLP, µg/L
Metals and metalloids		
Antimony	20	3
Arsenic	100	10
Barium	500	-
Beryllium	4	-
Cadmium	1	0.2
Chromium III	160	3
Chromium VI	1	1
Cobalt	50	1
Copper	50	2
Lead	300	3
Manganese	500	500
Mercury (inorganic)	0.5	0.05
Molybdenum	10	50
Nickel	10	10
Selenium	1	5
Silver	20	0.05
Thallium	1	0.03
Tin (inorganic)	50	-
Uranium	25	0.5
Vanadium	130	-
Zinc	120	10
Other inorganics		
Asbestos[2]	10[2]	-
Sulfate	2,500	-
Cyanides	5 complexed (weak acid dissociable) 1 free	5 as CN
Ammonia as N	-	350
Fluoride	400	120
Total nitrogen	-	2000
Total phosphorus	-	200

Parameter	Maximum Concentration[1] mg/kg, dry weight	Leaching test[1] ASLP, µg/L
Organic compounds		
Benzene	0.5	1
Toluene	85	25
Ethyl benzene	55	5
Xylene (total)	40	20 sum
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C_6-C_{10})[3, 4]	45	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C_{10}-C_{16})[3]	110	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C_{16}-C_{34})[3]	300	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C_{34}-C_{40})[3]	2800	-
Naphthalene	3	15
Benzo[a]pyrene	1	0.01
Carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) as B(a)P TEQ (8 species)	3	-
Total PAHs[5] (16 species)	300	-
Phenol	1	50
Cresols	-	2 (sum)
PCBs	1	-
Pesticides		
Aldrin	-	0.001
Dieldrin	-	0.01
DDT+DDD+DDE	3	0.006 DDT 0.0005 DDE
Other pesticides	-	< ADWG[6] and < WQG[7]
Physical attributes		
pH (pH units)[8]	5.5 – 8.5	-

Notes:

General – all thresholds consider ecological and human toxicity

1. Refer AS 4439 using reagent water. Both total concentration and leaching analyses are required to assess the quality of the fill material unless no value is included in Table 6 (indicated by '-').
2. Restrictions apply to the sale and supply of any asbestos and asbestos cement material other than for disposal. The maximum concentration is based on the product specification for recycled products in the Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities (DEC 2012 and as updated from time to time). The concentration indicated is equivalent to 0.001% asbestos weight for weight as specified in the guideline. The inspection, sampling and testing of fill material must be completed by a person who is competent in assessing the fill in the manner indicated by the guideline.
3. Thresholds for total recoverable hydrocarbons are applicable to petrogenic hydrocarbons (such as from petrol, diesel, crude oil, etc.). Additional analytical

methods, such as silica gel clean-up and chromatographic interpretation, may be applied to differentiate between petrogenic and biogenic hydrocarbon sources. Refer to Schedule B3 of National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (ASC NEPM).

4. Threshold applies to 'F1' fraction, comprising total recoverable hydrocarbons (C_6-C_{10}) not including the sum of BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes). Refer to Schedule B1 of the ASC NEPM.
5. Carcinogenic PAHs (as B(a)P TEQ): is based on the eight carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) listed below and their potency relative to benzo(a)pyrene. The B(a)P toxicity equivalence quotient (TEQ) is calculated by multiplying the concentration of each carcinogenic PAH in the sample by its B(a)P Total Equivalent Factor (TEF), given below, and summing these products.

PAH species	TEF	PAH species	TEF
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.01
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	Chrysene	0.01
Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	0.1	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.1	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	0.1

6. Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (2011 as updated). The relevant compounds to be tested should be guided by the source of the fill material (site history).
7. Default guideline values for toxicants as specified in Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (2018 and as updated).
8. Waste acid sulfate soils can be treated/neutralised before comparison against the thresholds.

Table 7 The minimum sampling and testing standards for uncontaminated fill

Activity	Minimum requirements
Sampling	Method 3.1 or Method 3.2 in the Australian Standard 1141 Methods for sampling and testing aggregates. Sampling of soil stockpiles should be consistent with the methodology described in Section 7.5 of Schedule B2 (Guideline on Site Characterisation) of the *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure* (ASC NEPM). Depending on the source of the material being characterised, it may be possible to use relevant site characterisation data for *in situ* soils (such as in a detailed site investigation report) provided that this was carried out in accordance with the ASC NEPM and that, since sampling, the characterised material has not been subject to any potentially contaminating land uses including industrial, commercial, mining or intensive agricultural activities. Further information on characterisation of soils based on the 95% Upper Confidence Limit (average) [95%UCL_{avg}] for the soil (including worked examples) is provided in *"Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines (7), Sampling and Analysis; Soil Sampling", EPA Victoria, 2010.* http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/business-and-industry/guidelines/waste-guidance/industrial-waste-resource-guidelines.
Testing	The laboratory should hold National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) accreditation for the testing undertaken. Analytical methods adopted should be consistent with those specified in Schedule B3 of the ASC NEPM. Substances to be tested should be determined based on land use history of the site of origin. Refer to Appendix B (Potentially contaminating industries, activities and land uses) in the *Assessment and management of contaminated sites* (DER 2014, and as updated from time to time). If no value for a potential contaminant is included in Table 6, and the substance is indicated for testing on consideration of the site history, then it is not appropriate to consider material from the site for classification as uncontaminated fill.

Schedule 4: Inert Waste Type 1 Risk classification procedure

To determine the risk of an incoming load containing asbestos or ACM, the gatehouse operator at the premises must establish:

- the source of the load including the site location and if possible, the age of any building or structure from which the waste originated;
- 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 to represent 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 in Table 2.

Schedule 5: High Risk asbestos load procedure

- 'High Risk Loads' must be unloaded and spread over a sufficiently large area to enable a comprehensive visual inspection of all sides and components of the material to be undertaken.
- If asbestos fines and fibres (AF) or fibrous asbestos (FA) is suspected or identified, the load must be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained and redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility.
- Where ACM is suspected or identified within a load and is not capable of being easily removed by hand, the load must be rejected in full and isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained and 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:
  - (a) 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 returned to the stockpile to await further processing; or
  - (b) 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 waiting further processing.
- Records must be kept to ensure that the process from receipt of Inert Waste Type 1 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.

Schedule 6: Asbestos monitoring and testing procedure

Monitoring must be undertaken to confirm that risk management measures are effectively meeting their objectives. This shall include qualitative and quantitative monitoring and product testing.

4.3 Product testing and supply

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

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

ACM and FA are subject to visual inspection and sampling procedures since they are larger in size (>7 mm) and AF (<7 mm) is assessed by submitting samples for laboratory analysis.

Recycled products may be sampled from conveyors or stockpiles. Whichever approach is adopted, the operator will need to ensure that they have appropriate systems in place to allow them to identify where in the product stockpiles each sample is from to allow further testing or separation to occur if required.

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 material to identify any suspect asbestos material.
- No sampling is required for recycled drainage rock, other than to determine by laboratory analysis 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.

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 rate including down to 5 locations per 4000 tonnes (1 sample per 600 m^3) of product.

Sample treatment

- Each sample collected must be at least 10 litres in volume and then be divided into 2 size fractions (>7 mm and <7 mm) in the field by sieving through a 7 mm screen or spread out for inspection on a contrasting colour fabric. The >7 mm fraction should be examined for any suspect ACM 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

- **>7 mm sample fractions –**
    - Asbestos concentrations (ACM and FA) should be calculated in accordance with the methods detailed in section 4.1.7 of Department of Health (DoH), 2009, *Guidelines for the Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos-Contaminated Sites in Western Australia*. 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 fibrous 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*) or be demonstrated to be able to achieve the equivalent level of results to this Australian Standard.

AS 4964 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 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 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 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. Either of the following methods are considered acceptable by DWER:
    - The extraction and weighing of fibre bundles or fibre cement material from the total sample; and
    - Measuring the width and length (i.e. volume) of individual fibre by Phase Contrast Microscopy and calculating the weight of fibres in the extracted sub-sample.

Interpreting inspection and sampling results

- If the visual inspection, sieve sample or analytical results identify asbestos above or possibly above the 0.001% w/w criterion, then that stockpile or product process should be deemed potentially contaminated and considered for off-site disposal as Special Waste Type 1, or subject to further actions to remediate it or to demonstrate its acceptability 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 criterion, 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.
- As a guide, in the case of recycled drainage rock identification of a piece of ACM or FA per 10 m^2 of surface would be deemed to exceed the specification for that area, and for the whole stockpile if repeated in 2 or more other separate areas. A single fragment exceedance can be considered an isolated occurrence in the absence of other contamination evidence and the stockpile allowed for beneficial use. If there is multiple contamination only of a localised area then that area can be excavated to the extent of any visible asbestos and then the remainder of the stockpile considered to be suitable for use.
- For laboratory analysis it is important that each result be considered on its own merits in regard to the asbestos control specification and that there is no averaging across samples. In the case of a single exceedance at a level less than 0.01% w/w, the stockpile (nominally 4000 tonnes) may not be deemed contaminated if repeat samples of immediately adjacent areas do not demonstrate specification exceedances.
- The same approach as indicated in the preceding paragraph can be applied to the results of the >7 mm sieve sampling in regard to the recycled sand material and roadbase. In this case a 1 cm^3 fragment of ACM or FA would be deemed to exceed the specification for a 10 L sample.
- It should be noted that specification exceedances in regard to different assessment methods for the same type of stockpile should not be viewed in isolation from each other.

Schedule 7: Reporting & notification forms

N1 form

The Licence Holder is to submit this form in accordance with the requirements of this Licence

Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Water and Environmental Regulation**

Licence:	Licence Holder:
Form: N1	Date of breach:

Notification of detection of the breach of a limit.

These pages outline the information that the operator must provide.

Units of measurement used in information supplied under Part A and B requirements shall be appropriate to the circumstances of the emission. Where appropriate, a comparison should be made of actual emissions and authorised emission limits.

Part A

Licence number	
Name of operator	
Location of premises	
Time and date of the detection	

Notification requirements for the breach of a limit	
Emission point reference/source	
Parameter(s)	
Limit	
Measured value	
Date and time of monitoring	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop the emission	

Part B

Any more accurate information on the matters for notification under Part A.	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the incident.	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to rectify, limit or prevent any pollution of the environment which has been or may be caused by the emission.	
The dates of any previous N1 notifications for the Premises in the preceding 24 months.	

Name	
Post	
Signature on behalf of Licence Holder	
Date	