Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L9260/2020/1
Licence holder	J & P Corporation Pty Ltd
ACN	009 298 248
Registered business address	Nautilus Financial Concepts Unit 4, 2 Jetty Road BUNBURY WA 6230
DWER file number	DER2020/000364
Duration	18/08/2022 to 17/08/2042
Date of issue	18/08/2022
Premises details	Yuna Yard Temple Road, Picton East Legal description - Lot 10 on Deposited Plan 70159 As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 2

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed production / design capacity**
Category 13: Crushing of building material: premises on which waste building or demolition material (for example, bricks, stones or concrete) is crushed or cleaned.	3,000 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.	3,000 tonnes per annual period

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 18 August 2022, by:

Melissa Chamberlain

Digitally signed by Melissa Chamberlain
Date: 2022.08.18 10:22:01 +08'00'

Melissa Chamberlain
A/Manager, Waste Industries
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
18/08/2022	L9260/2020/1	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:

Infrastructure and equipment

1. The licence holder must ensure that the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 1 and located at the corresponding infrastructure location is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirement set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
Jaw crusher & conveyor system – CAT engine	The licence holder is limited to operating this equipment between the hours of 0800 to 1600, Monday to Friday, not including Public Holidays.	Must only be located and operated at the location marked as “MCP” on the Premises lot map in Schedule 1.
2007 Terex Excavator (12T)	Materials to be loaded into the crusher at the lowest possible height.	None specified.
2003 CAT262 Skid Steer Loader		
2011 Caterpillar Track Loader		
2002 ISUZU FYFVZ Water Truck	Operate as needed when visible dust is generated from stockpile surfaces on the premises, or if inclement weather is forecast	
Water sprays/sprinklers on crushing/screening equipment	Must be functioning when the equipment is in operation.	

Waste acceptance

2. 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 2.

Table 2: Types of waste authorised to be accepted onto the premises

Waste type	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance specification
Inert Waste Type 1	3,000 tonnes per annual period	C&D Waste only. Waste containing asbestos or ACM must not be accepted.

3. The licence holder must ensure that where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 2, 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.

Asbestos management

4. The licence holder must ensure that any waste that does not conform to the waste acceptance criteria in Table 2 due to asbestos content, is covered or bagged and kept within a clearly identified, labelled, segregated and secure container prior to being removed off site to an appropriate authorised facility within 48 hours.

5. The licence holder must advise all source material providers that asbestos or potentially asbestos contaminated material is not accepted at the Premises.

6. The licence holder must include a 'no asbestos' clause in all contracts with all source material providers.

7. The licence holder must maintain a clearly visible sign saying 'no asbestos' at the entry to the premises.

8. The licence holder must visually inspect all loads of waste when they arrive at the Premises prior to and during unloading to determine the risk of a load containing asbestos or ACM and each load shall be classified in accordance with the risk classification procedure outlined in Section 3.3 of the DWER Asbestos Guidelines as per Attachment 1 (Classified Load).

9. Where the inspection required by condition 8 confirms that the load does contain asbestos or ACM, the licence holder must:

(a) reject the waste for acceptance;

(b) maintain accurate records of all rejected loads on the Premises and the documentation must be made available to DWER officers upon request;

(c) record the details of the waste source, material carrier, registration number of the vehicle and date of rejection.

10. The licence holder must inspect and maintain records for all unloaded waste in accordance with the low risk and high-risk load procedure as outlined in Attachment 2.

11. The licence holder must continue to visually inspect waste on the Premises at all stages of the storage, sorting and screening process. Suspect asbestos identified at any stage of the process must be handled in accordance with the high-risk load procedure outlined in Attachment 2.

Waste processing

12. The licence holder must ensure that the waste types specified in Table 3 are only subjected to the corresponding processes, subject to the corresponding process limits and/or specifications.

Table 3: Waste processing

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
Inert Waste Type 1	Receipt, handling, crushing, screening and storage prior to removal offsite.	• No waste material to be landfilled (buried) on site. • All processing and storage to be maintained in areas designated in the 'Premises map' in Schedule 1. • Authorised to only crush up to 3,000 tonnes per annual period. • All loads to be maintained in a damp state prior to loading and unloading. • Material being processed through crushing and screening equipment is to be maintained in a damp state. • Processing of construction and demolition wastes shall cease during weather conditions where dust emissions cannot be controlled by the relevant infrastructure specified in Table 1. • Material stockpile heights must not exceed 5m in height from the base of the stockpile.

Emissions and discharges

13. 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.

14. The licence holder shall take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent stormwater run-off becoming contaminated by the activities undertaken at the Premises

15. All vehicles and trucks operating on the premises are to operate at speeds less than 10km/h.

Monitoring

16. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 4 according to the specifications in that Table.

Table 4: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input/Output	Parameter	Units	Frequency
Waste Inputs	Inert Waste Type 1	tonnes	Each load arriving at the Premises
Waste Outputs	Waste type as defined in the Landfill Definitions		Each load leaving or rejected from the Premises
Processed waste	Crushed product		Each load leaving the Premises

Records and reporting

17. The licence holder must record the following information in relation to complaints received by the licence holder (whether received directly from a complainant or forwarded to them by the Department or another party) about any alleged emissions from the premises:

(a) the name and contact details of the complainant, (if provided);

(b) the time and date of the complaint;

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

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

18. The licence holder must:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the conditions of this licence during the preceding annual period; and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO by no later than 30 calendar days after the end of that annual period an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.

19. 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 1 of this Licence;

(c) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with condition 16 of this Licence; and

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

20. The books specified under condition 19 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.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 6 have the meanings defined.

Table 6: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACM	means asbestos containing material.
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.
asbestos	means the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those.
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer of the Department. "submit to / notify the CEO" (or similar), means either: Director General Department administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919 or: info@dwer.wa.gov.au
C&D waste	means 'Construction and Demolition Waste' as defined in the Landfill Definitions.
classified load	means the classification of waste loads during acceptance and post acceptance based on the risk of waste material containing asbestos or ACM and through visual inspection. Classification of waste loads shall be undertaken in accordance with the provisions outlined in Section 3.3 and 3.4 of the DWER Asbestos Guidelines.
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 Asbestos Guidelines	means document titled "Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities", published by the Department of Environment and Conservation, as amended from time to time.

Term	Definition
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).
inert waste type 1	has the meaning defined in the 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.
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.
Premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the premises map in Schedule 1 to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

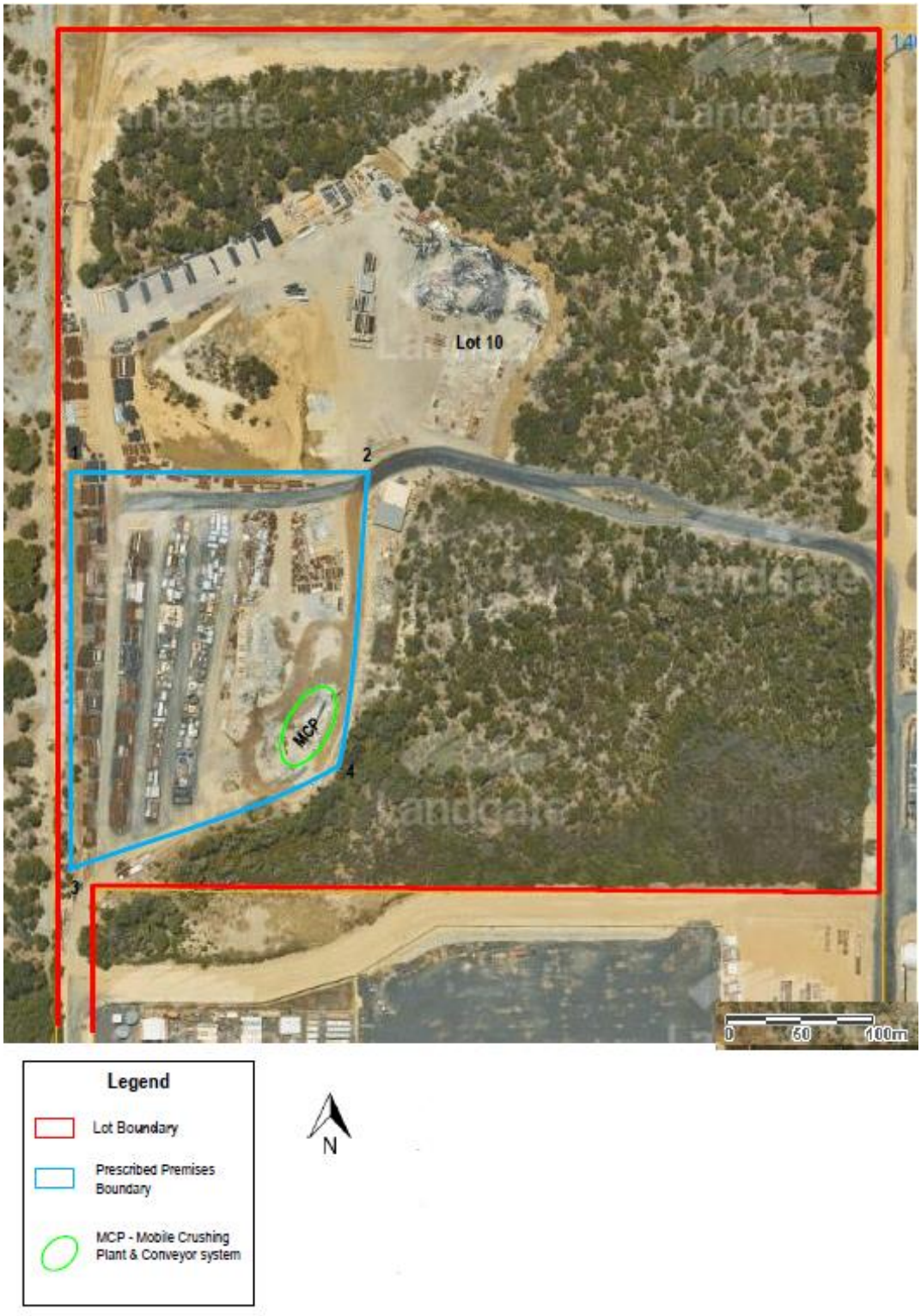

Figure 1: Map of lot boundary (red)

Prescribed Premises Boundary map

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

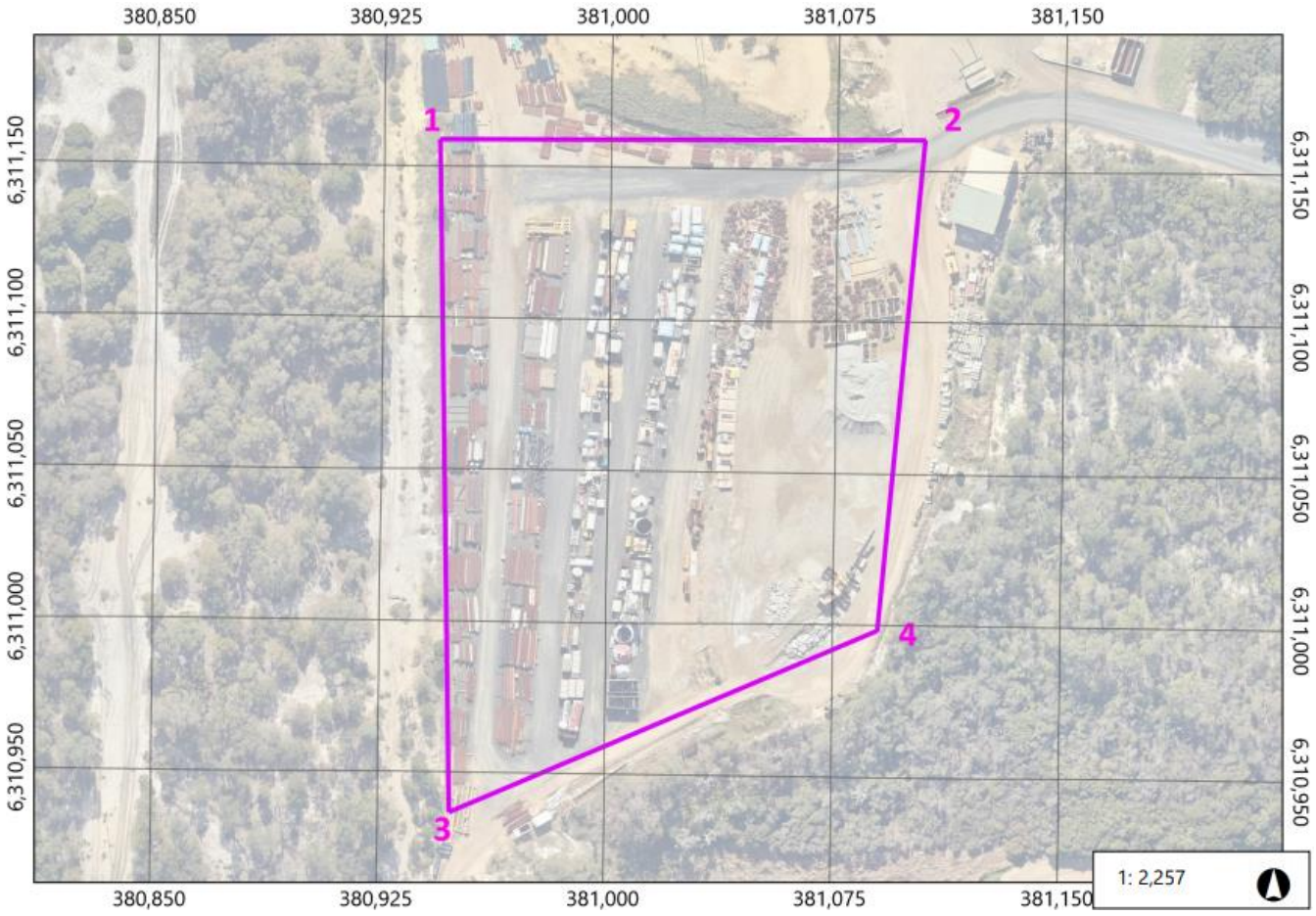

Figure 2: Map of prescribed premises (pink) boundary

Schedule 2: Premises boundary

The premises boundary is defined by the coordinates in Table 7.

Table 7: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA2020)

Plot	Easting	Northing	Zone
1	380943.16429	6311158.60084	50
2	381103.44227	6311160.12266	50
3	380948.86236	6310936.99412	50
4	381089.42036	6310997.82424	50

Attachment 1: Section 3.3 of the DWER Asbestos Guidelines (pages 10 and 11)

- Ensuring a "no asbestos" clause is included in any contracts with C&D waste suppliers;
- Installing a clearly visible sign saying "No Asbestos" is present at the entry to the facility;
- Establishing a system to record the details of loads arriving/received at the site which have been found to contain asbestos.

DEC has a supply of brochures that outline the rules on disposal of asbestos loads that can be handed to customers. Please contact DEC's Waste Management Branch on (08) 6467 5323 for copies.

3.3 Acceptance procedures

When waste arrives at the recycling facility, acceptance procedures must serve to confirm that the characteristics of the waste are consistent with the waste types permitted by the Part V licence and to determine the risk of the load containing asbestos.

To follow on from the pre-acceptance procedures, all persons bringing waste onto the premises must be asked to sign a declaration or provide a 'customer warranty' on a vehicle load specific basis confirming that their load is free from asbestos. The associated documentation should be retained on the premises and be available for DEC to inspect Where an individual is not prepared to sign this disclaimer or provide such a warranty the load shall be refused entry.

All loads must be visually inspected when they arrive at the recycling site. Where the inspection identifies that the wastes are not permitted by the licence and/or asbestos is visually identified in the load it shall be rejected for acceptance. A record of all rejected loads must be maintained on the premises and be available for DEC to inspect. As a minimum, a record must be made of the waste producer, waste carrier, registration number of the vehicle and the date of rejection.

The risk of a load containing asbestos is related to the type and source of the waste. In general, buildings and structures constructed after 1990 are unlikely to have asbestos containing materials within them, whereas buildings and structures constructed before this date may have been built using asbestos containing materials.

Because large buildings and structures undergo regulated asbestos removal programs and inspections before they are demolished the probability of asbestos being present in the demolition debris should be low. However, a risk of contamination can remain from asbestos formwork embedded or attached to concrete columns that cannot be readily identified through the asbestos clearance certification processand from asbestos piping from reclaimed road, car park areas and water supply systems.

It is also common for mixed waste from unknown sources, particularly those in skip bins or from small-scale demolition or refurbishment activities to contain amounts of asbestos waste. These sources must be considered high risk.

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

- The source of the load including the site location and if possible the age of any building or structure from which the C&D waste originated;

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- 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 and managed as outlined in the following section. Where the waste originates from a building constructed before 1990 or there is uncertainty over this issue, the risks associated with asbestos in the load must be established in line with the Risk Classification Matrix below.

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

Risk Classification Matrix			
	Type of load		
Material Type	**Commercial**	**Public, utes, cars and trailers***	**Skip bins**
Clean Concrete (without formwork)	Low	High	High
Clean Brick	Low	High	High
Clean Bitumen / Asphalt	Low	High	High
Mixed Construction waste	High	High	High
Mixed Demolition waste	High	High	High

* if it is possible to view the entire load of incoming C & D material (eg 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*)

3.4 Load inspection after acceptance

Each accepted and classified load shall be directed to an unloading area at the site which is appropriately designed and constructed to ensure the waste will not mix with other waste. Where feasible, separate unloading areas shall be provided for low risk and high risk wastes.

All loads shall be dampened prior to unloading and maintained in a dampened state throughout the inspection process. Operators will need to ensure there are adequate facilities on the premises to achieve this.

Low risk load procedure

Loads classified as "low risk", must be visually inspected while the material is being unloaded to determine whether any asbestos can be identified.

If suspect fibrous asbestos (FA) or asbestos fines/fibres (AF) are detected, the load must be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained in accordance with the Asbestos Factsheet in Appendix A, redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility. If suspect ACM is identified, the load must be reclassified as "high risk" and continue to be processed in accordance with the high risk procedure below. Where the visual inspection confirms that the

Attachment 2: Section 3.4 of the DWER Asbestos Guidelines (pages 11 and 12)

- 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 and managed as outlined in the following section. Where the waste originates from a building constructed before 1990 or there is uncertainty over this issue, the risks associated with asbestos in the load must be established in line with the Risk Classification Matrix below.

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Low risk load procedure
Loads classified as "low risk", must be visually inspected while the material is being unloaded to determine whether any asbestos can be identified.

If suspect fibrous asbestos (FA) or asbestos fines/fibres (AF) are detected, the load must be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained in accordance with the Asbestos Factsheet in Appendix A, redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility. If suspect ACM is identified, the load must be reclassified as "high risk" and continue to be processed in accordance with the high risk procedure below. Where the visual inspection confirms that the

load is clear of suspect ACM, FA and AF, the load may then be added to the waste stockpiles awaiting further processing eg crushing and screening.

High risk load procedure

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

If suspect FA or AF are detected, the load must be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained in accordance with the Asbestos Factsheet in Appendix A, 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 and should be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained in accordance with the Asbestos Factsheet in Appendix A, 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:

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

2. Assumed to be ACM and redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility.

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

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

Records must be kept to ensure that the process from receipt of C&D material to the completion of the unloading procedure is auditable and that any loads found to contain suspect asbestos can be traced back to the customer and originating site. Through Part V licence conditions, DEC will require records of loads found to contain asbestos and action taken by the C&D recycler to address this issue with the customer, to be submitted on a regular basis. DEC will take follow up action with customers delivering asbestos containing waste to the premises as necessary.