



Licence number	L7021/1997/15
Licence holder	City of Karratha
Registered business address	Welcome Road KARRATHA WA 6714
DWER file number	DER2013/000622-1
Duration	21/06/2015 to 20/06/2034
Issue date	21/06/2015
Date of amendment	10/05/2024
Premises details	Seven Mile Waste Disposal Facility Seven Mile Road GAP RIDGE WA 6714 Legal description - Lot 85 on Plan 180017 and Lot 552 on Plan 71049 As defined in Schedule 1

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i>)	Assessed design capacity
Category 57: Used tyre storage (general)	200,000 tyres
Category 61: Liquid waste facility	116,500 tonnes per annual period
Category 61A: Solid waste facility	10,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 62: Solid waste depot	20,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 64: Class II or III putrescible landfill site	150,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 67A: Compost manufacturing and soil blending	5, 000 tonnes per annual period

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 10 May 2024, by

Grace Heydon

A/MANAGER WASTE INDUSTRIES - REGULATORY SERVICES

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

Licence history

Reference number	Date	Summary of changes
L7021/1997/13	20 June 2009	Licence re-issue.
L7021/1997/14	20 June 2012	Licence re-issue.
L7021/1997/14	23 August 2013	Licence amendment for two evaporation ponds.
L7021/1997/14	30 October 2014	Licence amendment for addition of Category 62 and conversion to new format.
L7021/1997/15	11 June 2015	Licence re-issue.
L7021/1997/15	3 December 2015	Licence amendment for administrative changes.
L7021/1997/15	23 December 2016	Licence amendment to accept oily saline water for disposal via evaporation.
L7021/1997/15	18 May 2017	Licence amendment for construction of Class III cells and rehabilitation of existing landfill cell.
L7021/1997/15	29 October 2018	Minor amendment allowing the acceptance of Class III and the use of the constructed Class III cell.
L7021/1997/15	12 November 2019	Licence amendment for the addition of Category 61A, the increase of throughput capacity of Category 57, amalgamation of previous licence and amendment notices, and conversion to new format.
L7021/1997/15	20 May 2020	Licence amendment for an increase in annual waste acceptance, expansion of liquid and solid waste acceptance, expansion of Special Waste Type 1 acceptance, Special Waste Type 3 acceptance, and clarifications to the existing licence containment infrastructure.
L7021/1997/15	28 August 2020	Licence amendment for the closure and capping of Cell 0.
L7021/1997/15	07 January 2021	Licence amendment for the acceptance of Household Hazardous Wastes.
L7021/1997/15	30 July 2021	Licence amended for the inclusion of composting activities approved under works approval (W6352/2020/1) time limited operations.
L7021/1997/15	21 June 2022	Licence amendment for the acceptance of molecular sieve solid waste.
L7021/1997/15	18 August 2023	Licence amendment for the active flaring of landfill gas.
L7021/1997/15	10 May 2024	Licence amendment for the use of Posi-shell as alternative cover material.

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.

Conditions

Landfill cell works specifications

1. The licence holder must ensure that the proposed Works specified in Column 1 of Table 1 are designed and constructed to meet or exceed the specifications in Column 2 of Table 1 for the infrastructure in each row of Table 1.
2. The licence holder must not depart from the specifications in Table 1 except:
 - (a) Where such departure is minor in nature and does not materially change or affect the infrastructure; or
 - (b) Where such departure improves the functionality of the infrastructure and does not increase risks to public health, public amenity or the environment; and
 - (c) All other conditions in this Licence are still satisfied.

Table 1: Landfill cell works specifications

Column 1	Column 2
Infrastructure	Specifications (design and construction)
Proposed Landfill Cells 1 – 12	<p>The licence holder must ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Compacted subgrade to be smooth and free of debris; 2) Proposed Cells 1-12 are lined with a Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL) with a permeability (as manufactured) of $\leq 5 \times 10^{-11}$ m/s; 3) GCL has a moisture content of $\leq 50\%$ at time of installation; 4) A primary impermeable barrier (2mm high density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane, in accordance with GRI GM 13) is installed above the GCL; 5) A non-woven polypropylene geotextile protection/cushion layer is placed over the primary impermeable barrier; 6) Installation of a 300 mm leachate collection layer, pipework and extraction system; 7) A non-woven polypropylene separation geotextile placed over the leachate collection layer; and 8) Cell Lining shall be subject to construction quality assurance processes in accordance with Level 1 of the <i>Australian Standard AS3798-2007 Guidelines on Earthworks for Commercial and Residential Developments</i>.

3. Where departures under Condition 2 are claimed, the licence holder must provide the CEO with a list of departures which are certified as complying with Condition 1 at the same time as the certifications under Condition 5.
4. The licence holder must within 30 days of each item of infrastructure required by Condition 1 being constructed:
 - (a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the requirements of Condition 1; and
 - (b) prepare and submit to the CEO an audit report on that compliance.

5. The report required by Condition 4(b), must:
- be certified by a suitably qualified professional engineer that each item of infrastructure specified in Specifications 1-7 in Table 1 has been constructed in accordance with the conditions of the licence with no material defects;
 - include a Construction Quality Assurance Report which demonstrates compliance with Specification 8 of Table 1 and is signed by a suitably qualified engineer; and
 - be signed by a person authorised to represent the licence holder and contain the printed name and position of that person within the company.

Waste acceptance

6. 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, as set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Waste acceptance

Waste Type	Waste Code (where relevant)	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance Specification ¹
Clean Fill	N/A	Combined total limit of 150 000 tonnes per annual period	None specified.
Inert Waste Type 1	N/A		None specified.
Inert Waste Type 2	T140 (used tyres)		Tyres and plastic only.
Putrescible Waste (including green waste)	N/A		None specified.
Other solid wastes – limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acids in solid form Lead and lead compounds Lead acid batteries Engine oil filters and other used oil filters Oily rags and hoses Aerosol cans Empty drums Quarantine waste Contaminated solid waste Drill mud 	B100, D220, D221, J100, J170, N100, N160		Must meet the acceptance criteria for Class III landfills.
Molecular sieve waste	N/A		Leachable concentration of aluminium must be less than 40 mg/L. Parameters for other relevant chemical constituents (other than aluminium) must meet the acceptance criteria for Class III landfills as defined in the Landfill Definitions.

Household Hazardous Waste	N/A		Limited to domestic hazardous waste types as listed in Schedule 4. Limited to a maximum of 20 kg per package/item.
Electronic waste	N/A		None specified.
Special Waste Type 1	N220		No friable asbestos shall be accepted.
Special Waste Type 2	R100, R120, R130, R140		Biomedical / clinical waste that is not radioactive ² .
Special Waste Type 3	M270		Waste must meet the acceptance criteria for a Class III landfill as specified in Table 20, Schedule 3.
Liquid Waste (other than septage waste, sewerage waste, waste from grease traps and Household Hazardous Waste)	D300, F100, F110, F120, F130, J100, J120, J170, L100, L150, M130, M250, M270, N140, N205	Combined total of 116, 500 tonnes per annual period	<p>Limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste oil, oily wastes (e.g., from oil filters) and oily water. car and truck wash waters from wash down bays. industrial wash waters, including those originating from cooling towers, industrial plants, ports, landfills, textile effluent and residues, and other industrial processes. saline water. brake fluid, coolant, ethylene glycol (antifreeze), propylene glycol, radiator fluid. surfactants and detergents. fire wash waters. Scrubber sludge, industrial waste treatment sludges and residues. aqueous and solvent based wastes from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnishes, resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives. PFAS contaminated material, including waste PFAS containing products.
Liquid waste (Septage waste, Sewerage waste, waste from grease traps)	K110, K130, K210		Biological waste (septage and grease trap waste only). Tankered into the premises and discharged in one of the three receiving ponds.

Food organics (FO)	N/A	Combined total of up to 5,000 tonnes per annual period	Source-separated, uncontaminated food waste from participating commercial kitchens, mine sites and supermarkets presented in dedicated bins or plant-based, biodegradable bags
Garden organics (GO)	N/A		Source-separated, uncontaminated domestic and commercial green waste

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: Information relating to the classification of radioactive waste can be found in the *Western Australian Radiation Safety Act 1975*.

7. The licence holder must visually inspect all waste upon arrival at the premises and again before it enters any stockpile or treatment process to ensure that it complies with the acceptance specifications set out in Table 2.
8. The licence holder must ensure that where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in Condition 6, 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.

Waste processing

9. The licence holder must 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 Table 3.

Table 3: Waste processing

Waste type (s)	Process	Process limits ^{1,2}
All	Disposal of waste by landfilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall only take place within designated landfill trenches or cells. No waste shall be temporarily stored or landfilled within 35m from the boundary of the premises. The separation distance between the base of the landfill and the highest groundwater level shall not be less than 2m.
Clean Fill	Receipt, handling, and disposal by landfilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None specified.
Inert Waste Type1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None specified.
Other solid wastes – limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acids in solid form Lead and lead compounds Engine oil filters and other used oil 	Receipt, handling, and disposal by landfilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DrumMuster products must be triple rinsed prior to acceptance on the premises. Pond sludges generated at the premises must meet the acceptance criteria for Class III landfills prior to disposal on-site.

Waste type (s)	Process	Process limits ^{1,2}
filters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oily rags and hoses • Aerosol cans • Empty drums • Contaminated solid waste • Drill mud 		
Molecular sieve waste	Receipt, handling, and disposal by landfilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only to be disposed of into an operational Class III landfill cell.
Quarantine Waste	Receipt, handling, and disposal by landfilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not to be deposited within 2 m of the final tipping service of the landfill. • No works must be carried out on the landfill that could lead to quarantine wastes being excavated or uncovered. • During disposal access to the landfill area, where quarantine waste is buried, shall be restricted to authorised personnel only.
Lead acid batteries	Receipt, handling, and storage prior to disposal off site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batteries must be stored in a fully enclosed and bunded area/container.
Electronic waste	Receipt, handling, and storage prior to disposal off site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the exception of large white goods, all electronic waste must be stored within a contained receptacle. • Large white goods must be stored on hardstand. • No landfilling of waste is permitted.
Household Hazardous Waste	Receipt, handling, and storage prior to disposal off site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flammable Liquids, toxic substances, corrosive substances, oxidising agents and miscellaneous dangerous goods (household chemicals and unknown liquids) must be stored within impermeable dangerous goods containers located on a sealed hardstand. • All other wastes (other than fire extinguishers and gas bottles) must be stored on a sealed hardstand or within impermeable containers. • Fire extinguishers and gas bottles must be stored in metal cages. • All incompatible waste types must be stored separately. • No decanting of wastes is permitted outside of Dangerous Goods containers. • No decanting of wastes is permitted for the consolidation of chemicals. • Waste with compromised container integrity must be stored in a secondary containment area (trays) prior to recover and decanting to a suitable impermeable container.
Liquid Waste (other than septage waste, sewerage waste, waste from grease traps and Household Hazardous Waste)	Receipt handling and storage prior to disposal offsite or via evaporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste oils and paints must be stored in a fully enclosed and bunded area/container prior to removal for disposal offsite. • PFAS contaminated waste must be immediately disposed of into evaporation pond 7 only. • All other wastes must be immediately deposited into

Waste type (s)	Process	Process limits ^{1,2}
		evaporation ponds 5 or 6 for disposal via evaporation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastes must be stored or deposited into evaporation ponds in a manner that ensures there is no mixing of incompatible waste types.
Liquid waste (Septage waste, Sewerage waste, waste from grease traps)	Physical, biological, and chemical treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH to be maintained at 6.5 to 9. To be disposed of to evaporation ponds 1, 2 and 3.
Inert Waste Type 2 (Tyres)	Receipt, handling, and storage prior to disposal by landfilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No more than 200,000 tyres or equivalent shall be stored onsite at any one time. Refer also to Conditions 20 - 23
Putrescible Waste	Receipt, handling, and storage prior to disposal	None specified.
	Disposal by Burning	Only green waste is to be burnt on site. Green waste shall only be burnt if; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been dried and seasoned for at least 2 months before burning; it takes place in a designated burning area at least 25 m from the boundary of any active disposal areas; it takes place in trenches or windrows; it takes place only when an adequate supply of water is available to effectively manage the burning process; and it is free of any contaminants.
Food organics (FO) and Garden organics (GO)	Receipt, handling, and storage prior to composting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large items of garden organics such as may be shredded. Food organics must be incorporated into a receival bed of shredded GO of a minimum of 300 mm thick, within 2 hours of arriving at the premises.
	Treatment by composting and pasteurisation in dedicated windrows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste must only be composted within the dedicated composting area as set out in Schedule 1, Figure 5. Windrows must be turned regularly to ensure aerobic conditions are maintained. Windrows must not exceed a ratio of FO to GO of 1:4 within composting windrows. The core temperature of the composting windrows must be maintained between 55°C and 65°C for a period of at least 3 consecutive days. Moisture levels within the composting windrows must be maintained between 40% and 65 %. Oxygen content in the composting windrows must be maintained above 5%. Composting windrows must not exceed 3 m in height and 30 m in length. A 4 m separation distance must be maintained

Waste type (s)	Process	Process limits ^{1,2}
Food organics (FO) and Garden organics (GO)		<p>between composting windrows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composting windrows and stockpiles must be positioned as per the layout provided in Schedule 1, Figure 5. The compost leachate collection pit shall be emptied when the level reaches half the pit capacity, with leachate pumped into IBCS for transport and disposal to evaporation pond 7. The leachate sump pit must be maintained free of debris and accumulated sediment. The silt trap must be regularly inspected and cleaned out as required. No waste resulting from composting operations shall be burnt on the premises. Any non-conforming waste recovered during FOGO processing must be disposed of within either Cell 1 or 2 or, where that is not possible, stored in a rejected waste storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility as soon as practicable.
	Final composting product storage and removal from the premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product stockpiles must be situated as per the layout provided in Schedule 1, Figure 5.
Biosolids from onsite pond desludging activities (Ponds 1 and 2)	Treatment by composting and pasteurisation in dedicated windrows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biosolids must be incorporated into a receival bed of shredded GO of a minimum of 300 mm thick. Windrows must not exceed a ratio of biosolids to GO of 1:4 within composting windrows. Waste must only be composted within the dedicated composting area as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 5. Windrows must be turned regularly to ensure aerobic conditions are maintained. The core temperature of the composting windrows must be maintained between 55°C and 65°C for a period of at least 3 consecutive days. Moisture levels within the composting windrows must be maintained between 40 and 65 percent. Oxygen content in the composting windrows must be maintained above 5%. Composting windrows must not exceed 3 m in height and 30 m in length. A 4 m separation distance must be maintained between composting windrows. Composting windrows and stockpiles must be positioned as per the layout provided in Schedule 1, Figure 5.
	Final composting product storage and removal from the premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product stockpiles must be situated as per the layout provided in Schedule 1, Figure 5. Stockpiles containing biosolids must be clearly identifiable using markers and/or signage.

Waste type (s)	Process	Process limits ^{1,2}
Special Waste Type 1	Receipt, handling and disposal by landfilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only to be disposed of into a designated asbestos disposal area within the landfill. Not to be deposited within 2 m of the final tipping surface of the landfill. No works shall be carried out on the landfill that could lead to a release of asbestos fibres.
Special Waste Type 2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only to be disposed of into a designated biomedical waste disposal area within the landfill. Not to be deposited within 2 m of the final tipping surface of the landfill. No works shall be carried out on the landfill that could lead to biomedical wastes being excavated or uncovered.
Special Waste Type 3	Receipt, handling and disposal by landfilling	Waste must be immediately disposed of to an operational Class III landfill cell.

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*.

10. The licence holder must ensure that no visible dust generated from premises operations crosses the boundary of the premises.
11. The licence holder must manage the landfilling activities to ensure:
 - (a) The size of the tipping face is kept to a minimum and not larger than 30 m in length and 2 m in height;
 - (b) Waste is levelled and compacted to ensure all faces are stable and capable of retaining rehabilitation material; and
 - (c) Rehabilitation of a cell or phase takes place within 12 months after disposal in that cell or phase has been completed.
12. The licence holder must ensure that cover is applied to waste in accordance with Table 4 and that sufficient stockpiles of cover are maintained on site at all times.

Table 4: Cover requirements

Waste Type	Material	Depth	Timescales
Inert Waste Type 2	Inert Waste Type 1 or soil	100mm	As soon as practicable after deposit
Putrescible Wastes and Molecular sieve waste	Inert Waste Type 1, soil, Posi-Shell or clay	150mm for Inert Waste Type 1, soil, or clay. Or 7mm of Posi-Shell	As soon as practicable and not later than the end of the working day
	Inert Waste Type 1, soil, or clay	1,000mm	Within 3 months of achieving final waste contours
Special Waste Type 1	Inert Waste Type 1 or clean fill	300mm	As soon as practicable and not later than the end of the working day after

Waste Type	Material	Depth	Timescales
			deposit.
	Inert Waste Type 1 or soil	1,000mm	As soon as practicable after deposit
Special Waste Type 2	Inert Waste Type 1 or clean fill	300mm	As soon as practicable and not later than the end of the working day after deposit and prior to compaction
	Inert Waste Type 1 or soil	1,000mm	As soon as practicable after deposit
Special Waste Type 3	Inert Waste Type 1, soil or Posi-Shell	100mm for Inert Waste Type 1 or soil Or 7mm of Posi-Shell	As soon as practicable after deposit

Note 1: Additional requirements for the covering of tyres are set out in Part 6 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*.

- 13.** The licence holder must implement the following security measures at the site:
- (a) erect and maintain suitable fencing to prevent unauthorised access to the site;
 - (b) ensure that any entrance gates to the premises are securely locked when the premises are unattended; and
 - (c) undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage as soon as practicable.
- 14.** The licence holder must install and maintain a sign at the entrance to the premises which clearly displays the following information:
- (a) hours of operation;
 - (b) contact telephone number;
 - (c) a warning indicating penalties for people lighting fires; and
 - (d) list of materials accepted for recycling and the location of where they can be deposited on the premises.
- 15.** The licence holder must take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure that no windblown waste escapes from the premises and that windblown waste is collected on at least a weekly basis and returned to the tipping area.

Fire management

- 16.** The licence holder must ensure fire-fighting equipment stored on site is capable of controlling and extinguishing a tyre fire.
- 17.** The licence holder must ensure that water and other liquid waste that may result from firefighting on the premises is captured and contained within the premises.
- 18.** The licence holder must ensure that any fire water is removed from the premises by a carrier licensed under the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*, or disposed to Evaporation Ponds 5 or 6.
- 19.** The licence holder must ensure that an unauthorised fire on the premises is

extinguished as soon as possible.

Tyre storage

20. The licence holder must ensure that all tyres are stacked on their side walls or if stored on their treads, are baled with a non-combustible securing device.
21. The licence holder must ensure that tyres are only stacked on level ground at the premises.
22. The licence holder must ensure that tyre storage complies with the following:
 - (a) Each stockpile is located at a minimum of 18 m from any fence, combustible material or wall;
 - (b) Each stockpile is a maximum of 60 m² in area;
 - (c) Each stockpile is a maximum of 3 m in height;
 - (d) A maximum of four individual stockpiles will be grouped with a minimum separation distance of 2.5 m between the stockpiles;
 - (e) Each group of stockpiles will have a minimum separation distance of 18 m between stockpile groups; and
 - (f) Stockpiles must be located as shown in the Map of tyre storage areas as defined in Schedule 1, Figure 3.
23. The licence holder must ensure that tyre stockpiles at the premises do not obscure fire protection equipment (including fire hydrants and fire hoses) or related signage.

Liquid Waste Management

24. The licence holder must ensure that waste material is only stored and/or treated within vessels or compounds provided with the infrastructure detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Containment infrastructure

Vessel or compound	Material	Requirements
Pond 1 (Receiving Pond)	Wastewater	Clay lined to achieve a permeability of 10 ⁻⁹ m/s or less (or equivalent)
Pond 2 (Receiving Pond)	Wastewater	Clay lined to achieve a permeability of 10 ⁻⁹ m/s or less (or equivalent)
Pond 3 (Receiving Pond)	Wastewater	Clay lined to achieve a permeability of 10 ⁻⁹ m/s or less (or equivalent)
Pond 4 (Sedimentation Pond)	Treated Wastewater	Clay lined to achieve a permeability of 10 ⁻⁹ m/s or less (or equivalent)
Ponds 5 & 6 (Evaporation Ponds)	Liquid waste	HDPE lined to achieve a permeability of 10 ⁻⁹ or less (or equivalent)
Pond 7 (Evaporation Pond)	Leachate and Special Waste Type 3	HDPE lined to achieve a permeability of 10 ⁻⁹ or less (or equivalent)
North surface water attenuation pond	Surface water run-off from Cell 0 capping profile	HDPE lined to achieve a permeability of 10 ⁻⁹ or less (or equivalent)

25. The licence holder must manage all wastewater treatment, leachate, evaporation and surface water attenuation ponds such that:
- (a) Overtopping of the ponds does not occur;
 - (b) A freeboard equal to, or greater than, 500mm is maintained;
 - (c) The integrity of the containment infrastructure is maintained;
 - (d) Trapped overflows are maintained on the outlet of ponds to prevent carry-over of surface floating matter; and
 - (e) Vegetation and floating debris (emergent or otherwise) is prevented from encroaching onto pond surfaces or inner pond embankments.
26. The licence holder shall immediately recover, or remove and dispose of spills (outside of an engineered containment system) of hydrocarbons, septage, sewage, grease trap waste, industrial wash waters, paint, biomedical/clinical wastes, leachate, acids, bases or chemicals associated with the disposal or handling of waste onsite.
27. The licence holder shall ensure that stormwater within the premises is adequately managed so that it is diverted from areas of the premises where there is stored or deposited waste.

Monitoring

28. The licence holder must undertake ambient groundwater monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in Schedule 2.
29. The licence holder must adhere to the field quality assurance and quality control procedures specified in Schedule 2 for the monitoring required by Condition 28.
30. The licence holder must ensure that all sample analysis is undertaken by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters specified unless otherwise specified in Schedule 2.
31. The licence holder must record the total amount of waste accepted onto the premises, for each waste type listed in Table 6, in the corresponding unit, and for each corresponding time period, as set out in Table 6.

Table 6: Waste acceptance monitoring

Waste Type	Units	Time Period
Clean fill	Tonnes	Each load arriving at the premises.
Other solid wastes (acids in solid form; lead and lead compounds; lead acid batteries; engine oil filters and other used oil filters; oily rags and hoses; aerosol cans; empty drums; quarantine waste; contaminated solid waste; and drill mud)		
Molecular sieve waste		
Liquid Wastes		
Inert Waste Type 1		
Inert Waste Type 2		
Putrescible Waste		

Waste Type	Units	Time Period
Green Waste		
Special Waste Type 1		
Special Waste Type 2		
Special Waste Type 3		
Waste outputs		
Household Hazardous Wastes	Kg	
Electronic waste		
Food organics	Tonnes	
Garden organics		

- 32.** The licence holder must record the total amount of waste removed from the premises, for each waste type listed in Table 7, in the corresponding unit, and for each corresponding time period set out in Table 7.

Table 7: Waste removal monitoring

Waste Type	Units	Time Period
Waste type as defined in the Landfill Definitions	Tonnes	Each load leaving or rejected from the premises.
Household Hazardous Wastes		
Electronic waste		

- 33.** The licence holder must record the total amount of product removed from the premises, for each product type listed in Table 8, in the corresponding unit, and for each corresponding time period, as set out in Table 8.

Table 8: Product export monitoring

Product type	Units	Time Period
Compost and mulch products	Tonnes	Each load leaving the premises.
Compost and mulch products incorporating biosolids	Tonnes	Each load leaving the premises.

- 34.** The licence holder must record the volume of leachate generated by the Class III landfill cells in the corresponding unit, at the corresponding frequency and at the corresponding monitoring points specified in Table 9.

Table 9: Leachate monitoring

Parameter	Units	Frequency	Monitoring point
Volume of leachate generated from Class III landfill cells	m ³	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extraction points of all Class III landfill cells; and Outlet at Evaporation pond 7.

Landfill gas emissions

35. The licence holder must operate and maintain a system for controlling landfill gas generated on the premises, as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 4, to prevent lateral migration of landfill gas outside the boundary of the premises.
36. The licence holder must ensure that the emissions specified in Table 10, are discharged only from the corresponding discharge point and only at the corresponding discharge point location.

Table 10: Authorised discharge point

Emission	Discharge point	Discharge point location
Combustion at landfill gas flare <i>Note: Landfill gas may be vented through the gas manifold during times of flare maintenance and unanticipated malfunction events.</i>	Landfill gas flare	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 4

37. The licence holder must undertake landfill gas monitoring in accordance with the requirements set out in Table 11.

Table 11: Monitoring of Landfill Gas

Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Frequency
Landfill gas flare	Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr	Continuous and recorded at 15-minute intervals
	Flame temperature	°C	
	Blower vacuum	KPa	
	Methane	% v/v	
	Cumulative Flare Runtime	hours	

38. The licence holder must prepare and submit to the CEO a Landfill Gas Management Plan for Cell 0 by 30 June 2024.
39. The Landfill Gas Management Plan required by Condition 38 must:
- provide a summary of landfill gas monitoring data obtained from the first 12 months of monitoring;
 - detail a proposed landfill gas treatment suitable for the documented gas generation rate of Cell 0;
 - outline any modifications to the landfill gas wells to accommodate the selected landfill gas treatment, and
 - be certified by a suitably qualified engineer.
40. The licence holder must undertake composting process monitoring in accordance with the specifications set out in Table 12.

Table 12: Composting process monitoring

Monitoring point	Process description	Parameter	Units	Frequency	Method
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Composting windrows	Composting	Temperature	°C	Daily	None specified
		Moisture content	%	Weekly	
		Oxygen content	%	Weekly	
Composting products	On completion of composting and before movement off the premises for application or sale	Quantity produced ¹	Tonnes	Each batch, at a minimum rate of one composite sample per 500 tonnes Each composite sample is made up of 12 subsamples	As specified in AS 4454
		Arsenic	mg/kg		
		Cadmium			
		Boron			
		Chromium			
		Copper			
		Lead			
		Mercury			
		Nickel			
		Selenium			
		Zinc			
		DDT/DDD/DDE			
		Aldrin			
		Dieldrin			
		Chlordane			
		Heptachlor			
		HCB			
		Lindane			
		BHC			
		PCBs			
		Glass, metal and rigid plastics ²	% w/w dry matter		
		Plastics – light, flexible or film ²			
		Salmonella spp.	MPN/g		

		Faecal coliforms			
		Product quality testing	N/A	As per AS4454	In accordance with AS4454

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

Note 2: non- NATA accredited analysis permitted. Method must comply with Appendix I in AS 4454.

- 41.** The licence holder must ensure that products are classified according to the product specification and end use(s) as determined by the physical and chemical quality specifications required by AS 4454 prior to sale or distribution.

Composting product quality

- 42.** Composting products produced from FOGO waste and biosolids are processed to achieve pasteurization as defined in AS 4454.
- 43.** Composting products produced from FOGO waste and biosolids must not exceed the maximum chemical, physical and biological contaminant concentrations set out in Table 13, Table 14 and Table 15.
- 44.** Composting products produced from FOGO waste and biosolids remain on the premises until sampling results required by condition 40 are received to verify that condition 43 is satisfied.

Table 13: Maximum chemical contaminant concentrations

Contaminant	Maximum concentration dry weight basis (mg/kg)	Contaminant	Maximum concentration dry weight basis (mg/kg)
Arsenic	20	DDT/DDD/DDE	0.5
Cadmium	1	Aldrin	0.02
Boron	100	Dieldrin	0.02
Chromium	100	Chlordane	0.02
Copper	150	Heptachlor	0.02
Lead	150	HCB	0.02
Mercury	1	Lindane	0.02
Nickel	60	BHC	0.02
Selenium	5	PCBs	Not detectable (detection limit of 0.2 mg/kg)
Zinc	300		

Table 14: Maximum physical contaminant concentrations

Contaminant	Maximum concentration (% w/w dry matter)
Glass, metal, and rigid plastics	0.5
Plastics – light, flexible or film	0.05

Table 15: Maximum pathogen indicator concentrations

Contaminant	Maximum concentration (% w/w dry matter)
Salmonella spp.	Absent in 50 g
Faecal coliforms	1000 Most Probable Number (MPN)/g

Records

- 45.** All information and records required by the licence must:
- (a) Be legible; and
 - (b) If amended, be amended in such a way that the original and subsequent amendments remain legible or a capable of retrieval; and
 - (c) Except for records listed in Condition 45(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.
- 46.** 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.
- 47.** 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.
- 48.** The licence holder must maintain a register of Special Waste Type 1 (asbestos

waste) Special Waste Type 2 (biomedical and clinical waste) and Quarantine waste disposed of at the premises which shall include a plan showing the position of Special Waste Type 1 (asbestos waste) Special Waste Type 2 (biomedical and clinical waste) and Quarantine waste disposed of at the premises.

Reporting

- 49.** 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 16, and which provides information in accordance with the corresponding requirement set out in Table 16.

Table 16: Annual Environmental Report

Condition or table (if relevant)	Requirement
Table 6 and Table 7	Monitoring of waste inputs and outputs
Table 8	Compost product removed from premises Summary of locations where biosolid derived compost and mulch product has been applied in accordance with DoH approval condition
Table 19	Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality
Table 9	Monitoring of quantities of landfill leachate generated (cumulative volume)
Table 11	Monitoring of landfill gas generation Landfill gas parameters to be provided as a monthly average based on the 15-minute interval measurements.
-	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken
Condition 47	Complaints summary

- 50.** The licence holder must ensure that the Annual Environmental Report referred to in Condition 49 also contains:
- (a) An assessment of the information contained within the report against previous monitoring results and Licence limits and/or targets; and
 - (b) A list of any original monitoring reports submitted to the Licence Holder from third parties for the Annual Period and make these reports available on request.

Notification

- 51.** The licence holder must ensure that the parameters listed in Table 17 are notified to the CEO in accordance with the notification requirements of the table.

Table 17: Notification requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Notification requirement ¹
Condition 19	Unauthorised fire	Within 14 days of unauthorised fire
-	Any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment or any incident, which has caused, is causing or may cause pollution	As soon as practicable but no later than 5pm of the next usual working day

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

Definitions

In this Licence, the terms in Table 18 have the meanings defined.

Table 18: Definitions

Term	Definition
acceptance criteria	has the meaning defined in the 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 (WA Department of Health, 2009).
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AHD	means the Australian Height Datum.
annual period	means a 12 month period commencing from 1 January until 31 December in the same year.
Annual Audit Compliance Report	means a report in a format approved by the CEO as published on DWER's website at: https://www.wa.gov.au/service/building-utilities-and-essential-services/integrated-essential-services/dwer-regulatory-documents (as amended from time to time).
AS4454	means the Australian Standard AS 4454 Compost, soil conditioners and mulches
AS/NZS 5667.1	means the current version of Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1 <i>Water quality – Sampling – Guidance of the Design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples.</i>
AS/NZS 5667.11	means the current version of Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 <i>Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of groundwaters</i>
averaging period	means the time over which a limit or target is measured or a monitoring result is obtained.
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer. CEO for the purposes of notification means: Director General Department administering the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919 info@dwer.wa.gov.au
clean fill	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
construction and demolition waste	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
contaminated solid waste	means a solid waste in contact or mixed with a material that presents, or has the potential to present, a risk of harm to human health, the environment or any environmental value
controlled waste	has the definition in <i>Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004</i> .

Term	Definition
Compliance Report	means a report in a format approved by the CEO as presented by the licence holder or as specified by the CEO (guidelines and templates may be available on the Department's website).
condition	means a condition to which this Licence is subject under s.62 of the EP Act.
Dangerous goods	has the meaning defined in the <i>Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-Explosives) Regulations 2007</i> .
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> and designated as responsible for the administration of Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act.
Department Request	means a request for Books or other sources of information to be produced, made by an Inspector or the CEO to the Licence Holder in writing and sent to the Licence Holder's address for notifications, as described at the front of this Licence, in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) compliance with the EP Act or this Licence; (b) the Books or other sources of information maintained in accordance with this Licence; or (c) the Books or other sources of information relating to Emissions from the premises.
designated burning area	means an area of a landfill site that has been designated by the occupier of the site as a designated burning area.
Discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
environmental harm	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EP Act	means the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)</i> .
EP Regulations	means the <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (WA)</i> .
electronic waste	means discharged electrical or electronic devices and includes white goods
freeboard	means the distance between the maximum water surface elevations and the top of retaining banks or structures at their lowest point.
GCL	Geosynthetic Clay Liner
green waste	Means biodegradable waste comprising plants and their component parts such as flower cuttings, hedge trimmings, prunings, branches, grass clippings, leaves, plants, seeds, shrub and tree loppings, tree trunks, tree stumps and similar materials, and includes any mixture of those materials
GRI GM 13	means Geosynthetic Research Institutes (GRI) Test Methods, Test Properties and Testing Frequency for High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Smooth and Textured Geomembranes.
GRI GM 17	means Geosynthetic Research Institutes (GRI) Test Methods, Test Properties and Testing Frequency for Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Smooth and Textured Geomembranes.
hardstand	means a compacted or other suitably lined surface with a permeability of 10^{-9} metres/second or less.

Term	Definition
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
household hazardous waste	means the chemicals and hazardous materials listed in Schedule 4 of this licence.
HHW Guidelines	means the <i>Guidelines for the design and operation of facilities for the acceptance and storage of household hazardous waste</i> published by the department, as amended from time to time.
Implementation Agreement or Decision	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Inert waste type 1	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Inert waste type 2	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Inspector	means an inspector appointed by the CEO in accordance with s.88 of the EP Act.
Landfill Definitions	means the document titled 'Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996' published by the CEO of DWER and as amended from time to time.
landfill gas	means gas generated from the decomposition of waste containing a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide and other gases.
licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a Licence by the CEO under s.57 of the EP Act, subject to the Conditions.
licence holder	refers to the occupier of the premises being the person to whom this Licence has been granted, as specified at the front of this Licence.
Material Environmental Harm	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
molecular sieve waste	means an engineered structure that consists predominantly of aluminium, silicon and oxygen atoms which can accommodate adsorbed molecules such as water or other chemical compounds.
mulch	means organic product (excluding polymers that do not degrade, such as plastics, rubber, and coatings) that is suitable for placing on soil surfaces
NATA	means the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia.
NATA accredited	means in the relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is NATA accredited for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis.
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
pollution	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Posi-Shell	means the synthetic daily cover system composed of an aggregate of (recycled) cementitious mineral binder, liquid (water), recycled plastic and cellulose fibres
premises	refers to the premises to which this Licence applies, as specified at the front of this Licence and as shown on the map in Schedule 1 to this Licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
putrescible waste	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Primary Activities	refers to the prescribed premises activities listed on the front of this Licence, at the locations shown in Schedule 1.

Term	Definition
quarantined storage area or containment	means a hardstand storage area or sealed-bottomed 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.
quarterly period	means the 4 inclusive periods from 1 January to 31 March, 1 April to 30 June, 1 July to 30 September, and 1 October to 31 December.
Rehabilitation	means the completion of the engineering of a landfill cell and includes capping and/or final cover.
Serious Environmental Harm	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Special Waste Type 1	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Special Waste Type 2	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Special Waste Type 3	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Spot sample	means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken.
suitably qualified professional engineer	means a person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) holds a Bachelor of Engineering recognized by Engineers Australia; and b) has a minimum of 5 years of experience working in a supervisory area of geotechnical engineering; and c) is employed by an independent third party external to the Licence Holder's business; or is otherwise approved in writing by the CEO to act in this capacity.
tipping area	means the area of the landfill in which waste other than cover material is being deposited.
Unreasonable Emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
usual working day	means 0800 – 1700 hours, Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in Western Australia.
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
waste code	means the waste code assigned to a type of controlled waste for purposes of waste tracking and reporting as specified in DWER's 'Controlled Waste Category List; (July 2014), as amended from time to time.
wastewater	means water that is a by-product of domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural activities.

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The premises are shown in the map below. The red line depicts the premises boundary.

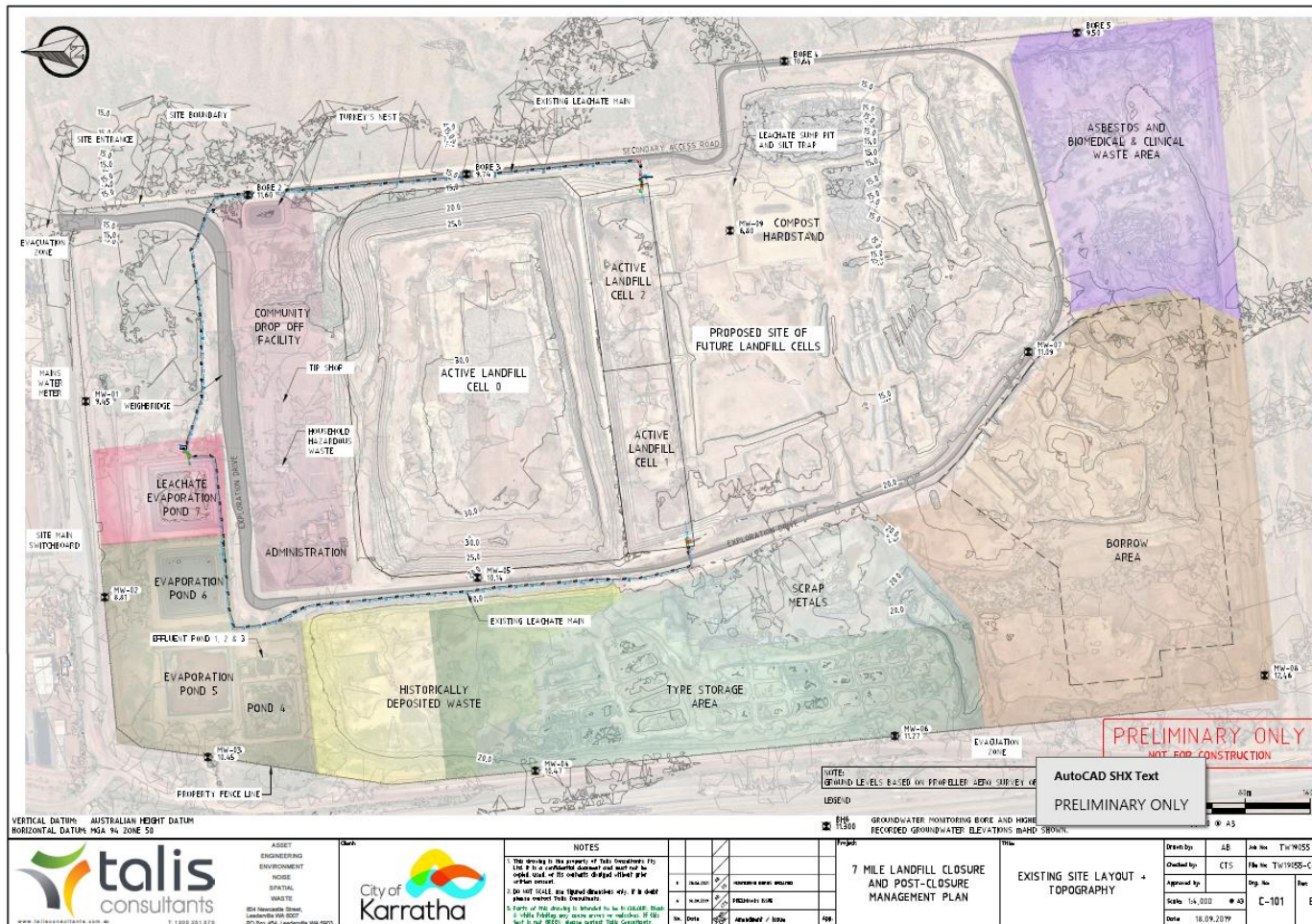


Figure 1: Premises map

Map of wastewater, leachate, and evaporation ponds

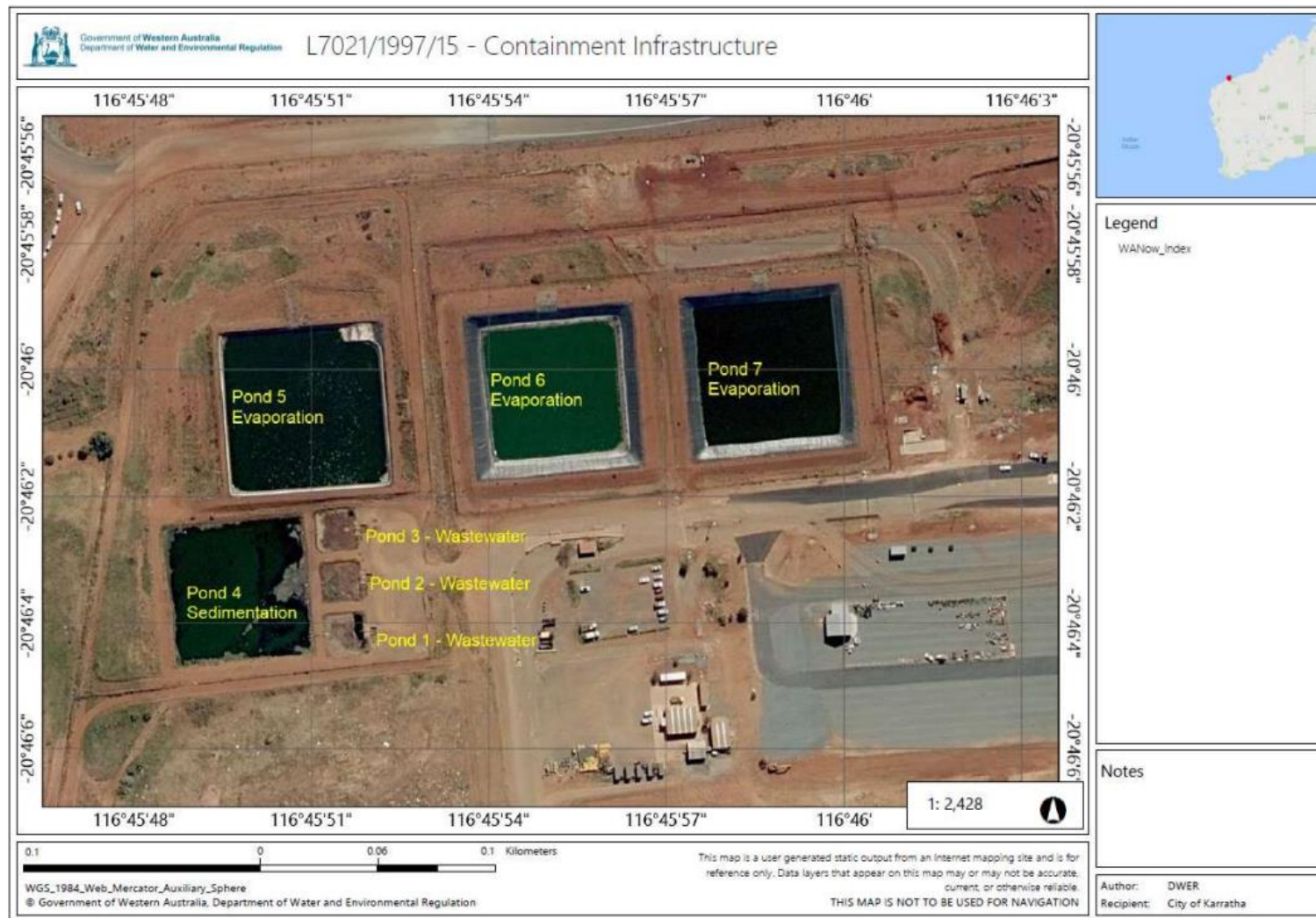


Figure 2: Wastewater, leachate, and evaporation pond layout

Map of tyre storage areas

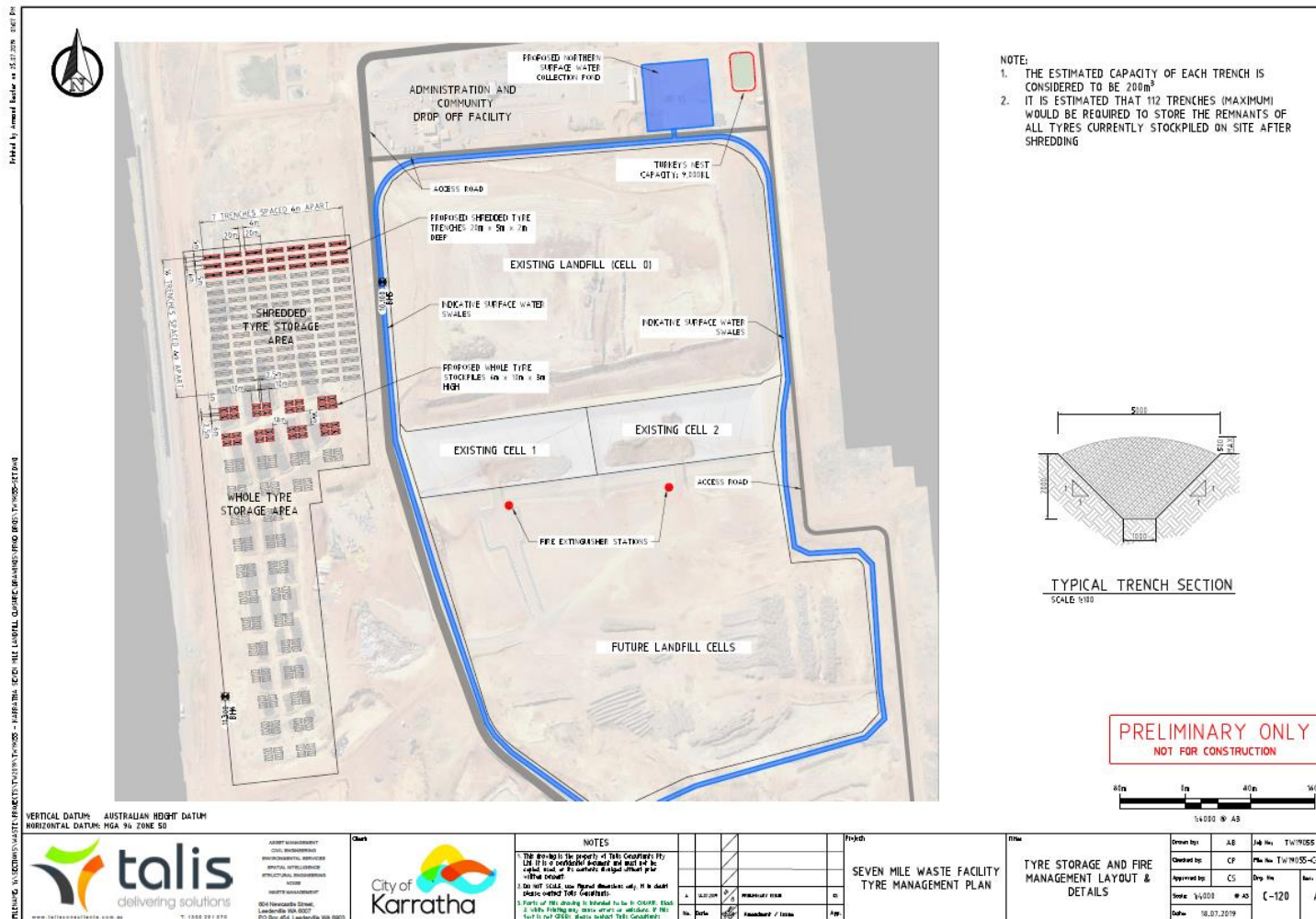


Figure 3: Used tyre storage locations

Map of gas collection system within Cell 0

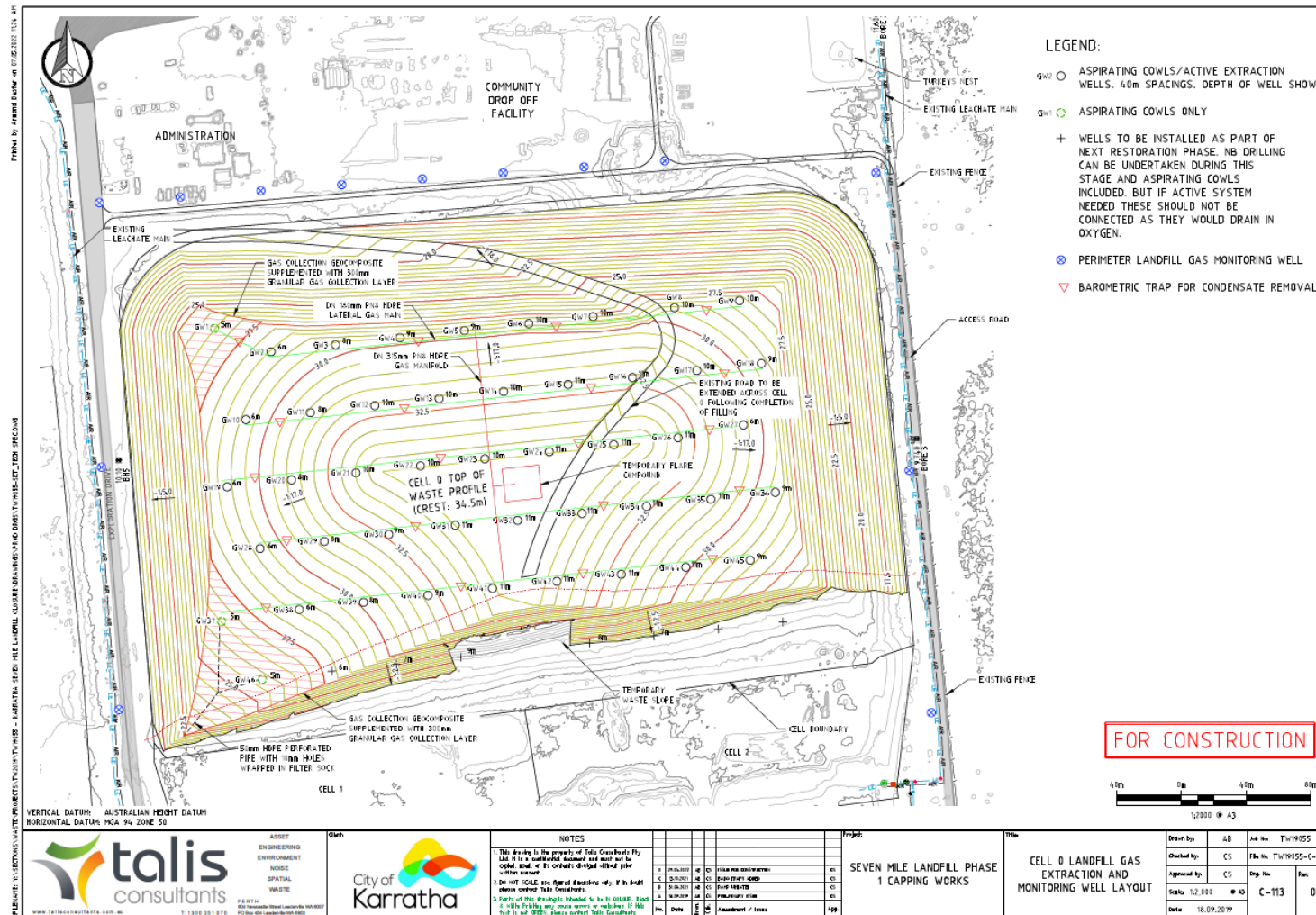


Figure 4: Cell 0 gas collection system

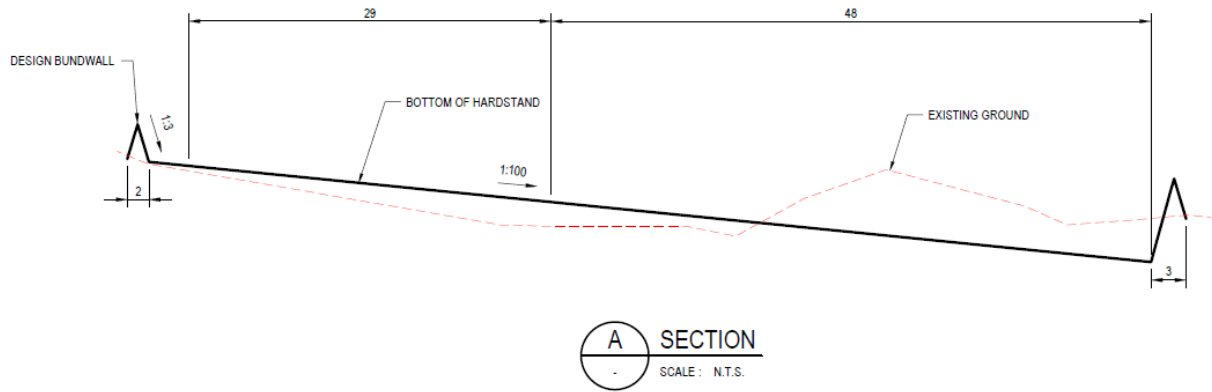


Figure 6: composting area cross section

Schedule 2: Monitoring

Ambient Groundwater Monitoring

The Licence Holder must monitor the locations specified in Column 1 of Table 19, for the parameters specified in Column 2 of Table 19, reported in the units specified in Column 3 of Table 19, using the averaging period specified in Column 4 of Table 19, at the frequency specified in Column 5 of Table 19, and in accordance with the method specified in Column 6, of Table 19.

Table 19: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Frequency	Method
MW 1 – 9, and Bores 2 – 5 as depicted in the 'Monitoring locations' map of Schedule 2.	pH ¹	pH units	Spot sample	Quarterly: monitoring is to be undertaken such that there are at least 45 days in between the days on which samples are taken in successive quarters	AS/NZS 5667.1 and AS/NZS 5667.11
	Electrical conductivity	µS/cm			
	Standing water level (SWL) ²	m AHD (and mbgl)			
	Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/L			
	Reactive phosphorus				
	Total phosphorus				
	Chloride				
	Total recoverable hydrocarbons				
	Total Nitrogen				
	Nitrate- nitrogen				
	Ammonia-nitrogen				
	Hexavalent chromium				
	Total chromium				
	Cadmium				
	Cobalt				
	Copper				
	Mercury				
	Molybdenum				
Nickel					
Lead					

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Units	Averaging Period	Frequency	Method
	Zinc				
	Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	µg/L		Annually: samples to be taken following the wet season (March to April)	Samples to be taken in accordance with the requirements specified in the PFAS NEMP, and AS/NZS 5667.11.1998
	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)				
	6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate (6:2 FtS)				
	8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate (8:2 FtS)				
	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)				
	Perfluorobutane sulfonate (PFBS)				
	Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)				
	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)				
	Perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxs)				
	Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)				

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

Note 2: SWL shall be determined prior to collection of other water samples.

Quality assurance and quality control requirements

The Licence Holder must adhere to the following field quality assurance and quality control procedures as specified in Schedule B2 of the Assessment of Site Contamination NEPM and must include as a minimum:

- decontamination procedures for the cleaning of tools and sampling equipment before sampling and between samples;
- field instrument calibration for instruments used on site;
- blind replicate samples and rinsate blanks must be collected in the field and sent to the primary laboratory to determine the precision of the field sampling and laboratory analytical program;
- completed field monitoring sheets/ sampling logs for each sample collected, showing the time, location, initials of sampler, sampling method, field analysis results, duplicate type/location (if relevant), and site observations and weather conditions; and
- chain-of-custody documentation must be completed which details the following information: site identification; the sampler; nature of the sample; collection time and date; analyses to be performed; sample preservation method; departure time from site; dispatch courier(s); and arrival time at the laboratory.

Monitoring locations

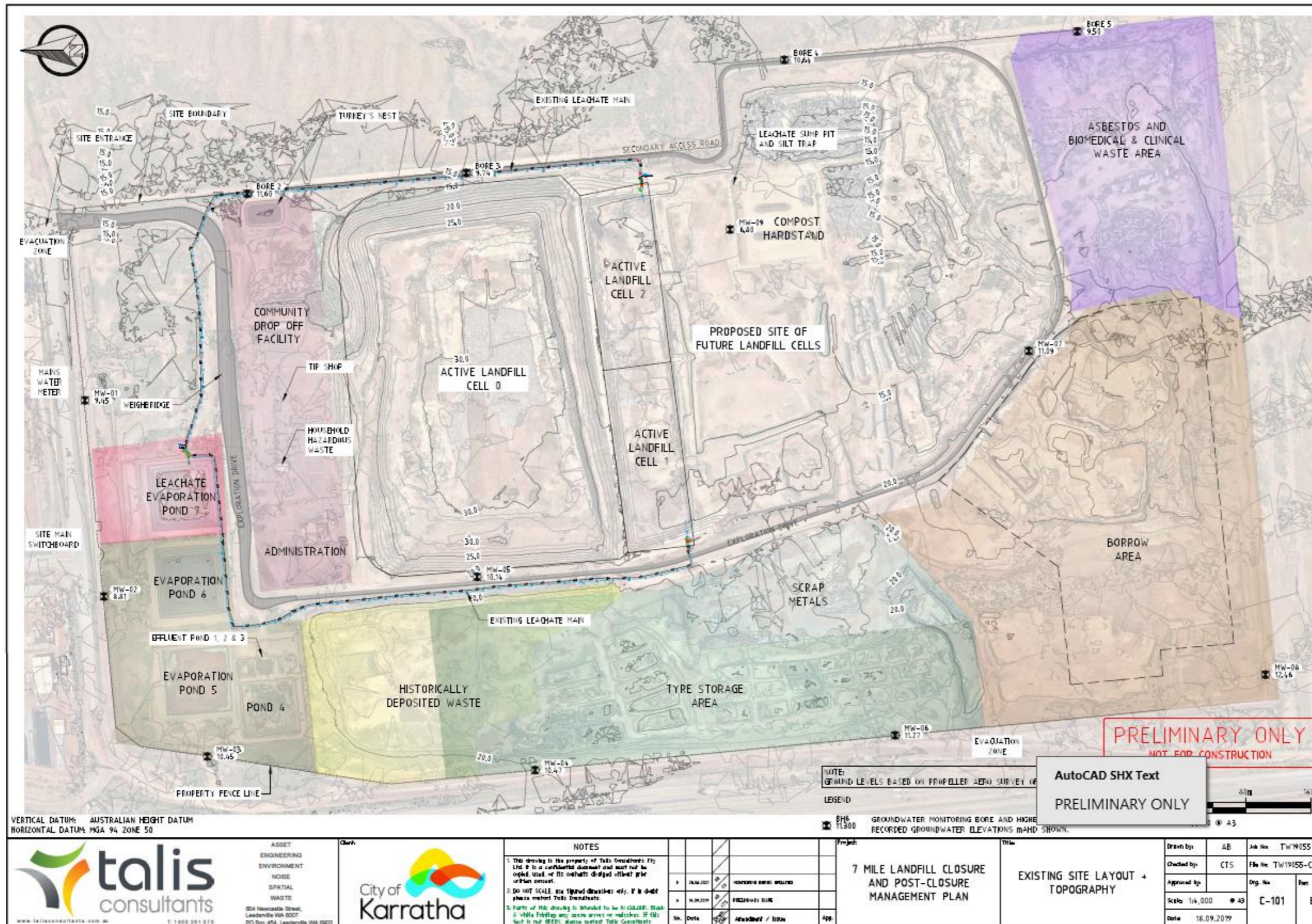


Figure 7: Monitoring bore locations

Schedule 3: Landfill acceptance criteria for Special Waste Type 3

PFAS contaminated material must contain a lower concentration limit than the Class III Landfill acceptance criteria as outlined in Table 20 below.

Table 20: Class III landfill acceptance criteria for Special Waste Type 3

Landfill Type		Interim Landfill acceptance criteria ¹	
		PFOS + PFHxS	PFOA
Class III landfill	ASLP leachable concentration (µg/L)	0.7 µg/L	5.6 µg/L
	Total concentration (mg/kg)	50 mg/kg	50 mg/kg

¹Concentrations must be less than both the relevant leachable concentration and the concentration limit.

Schedule 4: Household Hazardous Waste material categories

Guidelines for the design and operation of facilities for the acceptance and storage of household hazardous waste

Categorising materials accepted through the HHW Program

The table below lists all of the materials accepted through the HHW Program, and outlines the relationship between HHW material type, dangerous goods class, storage categories (used by HHW storage facilities), and the older HHW group classification formerly used by some HHW storage facilities (A-F).

Materials accepted through the HHW Program	DG Class (as per the ADG Code)	Storage Facility Category (Used by HHW storage facility to sort and store HHW)	Older HHW Group Classification System (A-F)
Cyanides	6 Toxics	P1: Toxics	Not covered
Heavy metal compounds	6 Toxics		Not covered
Mercury – elemental	6 Toxics		Not covered
Paint – metal based	6 Toxics		Not covered
Paint – other, including isocyanates and amines	6 Toxics		Not covered
PCB materials	6 Toxics		Not covered
Pesticides – non Schedule X	6 Toxics		A
Pesticides – Schedule X	6 Toxics		A
Solvents – halogenated	6 Toxics		Not covered
Toxics	6 Toxics		Not covered
Arsenic based products	6 Toxics		A
Flammable liquids – hydrocarbons, fuels and solvents	3 Flammable liquids	P2: Flammable liquids	B
Paint – solvent based, including resins and adhesives	3 Flammable liquids		B
Acids	8 Corrosives	P3: Corrosive – acids	C
Batteries – lead acid	8 Corrosives		C
Alkali	8 Corrosives	P4: Corrosive – alkalis	C
Flammable solids (e.g. Phosphorus)	4 Flammable solids	P5: Flammable solids	C

Guidelines for the design and operation of facilities for the acceptance and storage of household hazardous waste

Materials accepted through the HHW Program	DG Class (as per the ADG Code)	Storage Facility Category (Used by HHW storage facility to sort and store HHW)	Older HHW Group Classification System (A-F)
Inorganic oxidising agents e.g. pool chlorine	5 Oxidisers	P6: Oxidisers	D
Organic peroxides (MUST BE KEPT SEPARATE)	5 Oxidisers		D
Aerosols – CFC based	2 Gases	P7: Miscellaneous DG	Not covered
Aerosols – flammable - paint and lacquers	2 Gases		Not covered
Aerosols – flammable - pesticide	2 Gases		Not covered
Batteries – nickel cadmium	9 Miscellaneous		Not covered
Batteries – other	9 Miscellaneous		Not covered
Batteries – lithium			
Batteries – lead acid			
Fire extinguishers – non-halon	2 Gases		Not covered
Flares	1 Explosives		E
Fluorescent tubes and light fittings	9 Miscellaneous		E
Gas Cylinders – other	2 Gases	P8: Miscellaneous non-DG	E
Gas Cylinders – propane	2 Gases		E
General household chemical e.g. cleaners	9 Miscellaneous		C
Other (not in any of the above)	9 Miscellaneous		E
Low level radioactive substances e.g. smoke detectors	7 Radioactive Material		E
Paint – recyclable	Non DG		Not covered
Paint – water based	Non DG		Not covered
Engine coolants and glycols	Non DG		E
Unknown liquids	9 Miscellaneous	P9: Unknowns	F
Unknown solids	9 Miscellaneous		F

Taken from Appendix 3 of the HHW Guidelines