Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L8651/2012/1
Licence holder	Waroona Resources Pty Ltd
ACN	169 962 421
Registered business address	IWS Group Asset Co Pty Ltd 254 Hines and Wingfield Roads WINGFIELD SA 5013
DWER file number	DWERVT16867 and INS-0001796
Duration	20/08/2012 to 15/08/2037
Date of issue	16/08/2012
Date of amendment	14/02/2025
Premises details	Premium Waste Management Lot 15 Richards Road WAROONA WA 6162 Legal description - Lot 15 on Deposited Plan 59265 Certificate of Title Volume 2699 Folio 387 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	50,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 61A: Solid waste facility	35,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 62: Solid waste depot	200,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 63: Class I inert landfill site	150,000 tonnes per annual period

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 14 February 2025, by:

Melissa Chamberlain

Digitally signed by Melissa Chamberlain
Date: 2025.02.14 11:20:27 +08'00'

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

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
09/06/2016	L8651/2012/1	Licence amended to vary asbestos receival conditions for Waroona and Yarloop fire impacted waste
26/04/2016	L8651/2012/1	Notice of Amendment of Licence Expiry Dates
16/02/2017	L8651/2012/1 Amendment Notice 1	Revision of the definition for *non-biodegradable plastics*
15/08/2018	L8651/2012/1 Amendment Notice 2	Amendments to the requirements for the acceptance of asbestos contaminated soils
11/06/2019	L8651/2012/1 Amendment Notice 3	Addition of Category 13: Crushing of building material and Category 61A: Solid waste facility. Increases to the premises' hardstand areas and increases to the height of stockpiles on the premises
16/12/2021	L8651/2012/1	Amendments to the requirements for greenwaste storage, and updates to maps and formatting of the licence.
22/02/2022	L8651/2012/1	Department initiated amendment to align annual reporting dates with *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* reporting dates.
14/02/2025	L8651/2012/1	Amendment to include landfill cell construction and remove hardstand construction timeframes.

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
Landfill cells	(a) The separation distance between the base of the landfill and the highest groundwater level must not be less than 2 metres; (b) The internal separation distance between landfilling activities and the boundary of the premises must not be less than 35 metres; (c) Landfill machinery must only be operated between 7 am to 4.45 pm Monday to Friday and 7 am to 12 pm Saturday; and (d) Restoration of a cell or phase must take place within 6 months after disposal in that cell or phase has been completed.	Landfill cells as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 2
Transfer Station and screening equipment	(a) Must contain a hardstand comprised of 200 mm crushed recycled road-base topped with 75 mm recycled drainage aggregate; (b) Must be surrounded by an earthen bund with a minimum height of 5 metres; (c) Screening equipment must only be operated between 7 am to 4.45 pm Monday to Friday and 7 am to 12 pm Saturday; and (d) Water sprinklers must be installed and operated on dust emission points on screening equipment.	Transfer Station as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 3 and Figure 4
Hardstand Area 2 and mulching equipment	(a) Must contain a hardstand comprised of 200 mm crushed recycled road-base topped with 75 mm recycled drainage aggregate; (b) Must be surrounded by an earthen bund with a minimum height of 5 metres; (c) Mulching equipment must only be operated between 7 am to 4.45 pm Monday to Friday and 7 am to 12 pm Saturday; and (d) Water sprinklers must be installed and operated on dust emission points on mulching equipment.	Hardstand Area 2 as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 3 and Figure 4

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
Hardstand Area 3 and crushing equipment	(a) Must contain a hardstand comprised of 200 mm crushed recycled road-base topped with 75 mm recycled drainage aggregate; (b) Must be surrounded by an earthen bund with a minimum height of 5 metres; (c) Crushing equipment must only be operated between 7 am to 4.45 pm Monday to Friday and 7 am to 12 pm Saturday; (d) Water sprinklers must be installed and operated on dust emission points on crushing equipment; and (e) A water cart must be maintained that is capable of wetting down the top of all waste and product stockpiles.	Hardstand Area 3 as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 3 and Figure 4
Monitoring bores SE1, SE2, SE3, SE4	(a) Must be maintained free from blockages and in working order.	As depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 5

Waste acceptance

2. The licence holder must only accept onto the premises waste of a type that:

(a) for the corresponding category does not exceed the rate at which that waste is received; and

(b) meets the relevant acceptance specification,

as set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Waste acceptance criteria

Waste type	Category	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance specification[1]
Putrescible Waste	61A	35,000 tonnes per annual period	(a) Greenwaste and untreated timber only.
Inert Waste Type 1	62	200,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified.
Inert Waste Type 2			(a) Tyres and non-biodegradable plastic only.
Clean Fill			None specified.
Inert Waste Type 1	63	150,000 tonnes per annual period	None specified.
Inert Waste Type 2			(a) Tyres and non-biodegradable plastic only.
Special Waste Type 1			(a) Includes cement bonded asbestos and asbestos contaminated soils only. Fibrous asbestos must not be accepted; (b) Cement bonded asbestos must be wrapped securely in plastic or otherwise contained in a manner that provides a barrier to prevent asbestos fibres entering the atmosphere and/or the environment;

Waste type	Category	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance specification[1]
			and (c) Asbestos contaminated soil must be received in a damp state to prevent asbestos fibres entering the atmosphere and/or the environment.
Clean Fill			None specified.
Contaminated solid waste			(a) Must be supported by documentation that demonstrates compliance with the acceptance criteria for an Inert Class I Landfill in accordance with the Landfill Definitions.

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*

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 within seven calendar days.

4. The licence holder must obtain a signed declaration from the supplier of each delivery of construction and demolition waste 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

5. The licence holder must ensure all loads of construction and demolition waste are damp when unloading and maintained in a damp state throughout the inspection process

6. The licence holder must:

(a) visually inspect all loads of construction and demolition waste on arrival at the premises prior to acceptance, to determine the risk of a load containing asbestos and/or ACM; and

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

Waste processing and operations

7. Upon acceptance of construction and demolition waste, the licence holder must direct each classified load to an unloading area designed and constructed to ensure the classified load will not mix with other waste prior to 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 4.

9. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all loads 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

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

Table 3: Waste processing

Waste type	Process	Process limits and/or specifications[1, 2]
Putrescible Waste	Receipt, handling, mulching, mechanical screening and storage (Category 61A)	(a) No more than 35,000 tonnes of waste may be processed per annual period; (b) Waste to be processed must be comprised of greenwaste and untreated timber only; (c) Storage must only occur; i. within windrows at the Transfer Station following acceptance and prior to mulching; or ii. within windrows on Hardstand Area 2; (d) Mulching and mechanical screening must only occur on Hardstand Area 2; (e) Visible dust generated from mulching activities must not cross the boundary of the premises; and (f) Treated timber waste must not be shredded or mulched at the premises.
Inert Waste Type 1 Inert Waste Type 2 Clean Fill	Receipt, handling, mechanical sorting, hand sorting, screening and storage (Category 62)	(a) All screening, sorting and storage of waste must occur at the Transfer Station Hardstand and Hardstand Area 3; (b) Putrescible wastes and other contaminants (paper, plastics[3], glass, metal, timber, etc.) received with Inert Waste Type 1 must be recovered and segregated for recycling, or otherwise segregated for removal from the premises in accordance with condition 3; (c) No more than 100 tyres may be stored at any one time; (d) Stockpiles of waste must not be more than 8 metres high; and (e) Asbestos or ACM must not be subject to the corresponding process.

Waste type	Process	Process limits and/or specifications[1, 2]
Inert Waste Type 1	Crushing and screening of building material, including stockpiling of products (Category 13)	(a) The corresponding process must only occur on Hardstand Area 3; (b) Stockpiles of recycled outputs must be no more than 5 metres high; (c) All recycled outputs to be removed from the premises must be wetted down prior to loading to prevent dust emissions; and (d) No more than 50,000 tonnes of waste may be processed per annual period.
Inert Waste Type 1 Inert Waste Type 2 Clean Fill Contaminated solid waste	Receipt, handling, storage and disposal of waste by landfilling (Category 63)	(a) Disposal of waste by landfilling must only take place within the landfill cells; (b) Excluding used tyres, waste must be levelled and compacted by the end of the working day in which it was deposited within the landfill cells; (c) Used tyres must be levelled and compacted within a week of being deposited within the landfill cells; (d) Waste must be placed and compacted to ensure all faces are stable and capable of retaining restoration material; and (e) No more than 150,000 tonnes of waste must be disposed of by landfilling per annual period.
Special Waste Type 1	Receipt, handling and disposal of waste by landfilling (Category 63)	(a) Must only be received at the landfill cells; (b) For wrapped asbestos/ACM, waste must be disposed of in landfill within 24 hours of receipt, and where temporarily stored, storage must occur in sealed and secure containers; (c) For asbestos contaminated soil, material must be: (i) disposed of immediately (ii) wetted down prior to and during disposal; and (iii) covered in accordance with the cover requirement specified in condition 13. (d) Waste must only be disposed of into a designated asbestos disposal area within the landfill; (e) Waste must be unloaded from the delivery vehicle directly into its final resting position in a manner that avoids the damage of plastic wrapping/containment and the generation of dust or release of asbestos fibres; (f) Unloading must not occur if wind conditions prevent safe unloading without the release of dust or asbestos fibres; (g) Waste must not to be deposited within 2 m of the final tipping surface of the landfill; and (h) Subsequent works must not be carried out on the landfill that could lead to a release of asbestos fibres.

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.

11. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) materials on the premises are maintained in at least three separate stockpiles for unprocessed waste, recycled outputs tested for asbestos or ACM, and recycled outputs awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM; and

(b) unprocessed waste and recycled outputs stockpiles are kept clearly separated at a minimum three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile or separated by impermeable concrete barriers;

(c) recycled outputs tested for asbestos or ACM and recycled outputs awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM are clearly separated by a minimum three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile or separated by impermeable concrete barriers; and

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

12. The licence holder must ensure that all stockpiles referenced in condition 11 are maintained in a damp state to prevent dust lift off.

13. The licence holder must ensure that cover is applied and maintained on landfilled waste types in accordance with the corresponding cover requirements in Table 4 and that sufficient stockpiles of cover are maintained on the premises at all times.

Table 4: Cover requirements

Waste type	Depth of material[3]	Timescale
Special Waste Type 1	300 mm of soil or 1,000 mm of Inert Waste Type 1[2]	Asbestos contaminated soil that is not wrapped in heavy duty plastic or otherwise contained must be covered immediately after deposit and prior to compaction. Asbestos waste that is wrapped securely in plastic or otherwise contained in a manner that provides a barrier to prevent asbestos fibres entering the environment must be covered prior to compaction or by the end of the working day in which the asbestos waste was deposited.
Inert Waste Type 1[1]	No cover required	
Inert Waste Type 2 excluding used tyres	100 mm of soil or Inert Waste Type 1[2]	By the end of the working day in which the waste was deposited. Plastic waste with the potential to become windblown must be covered immediately after being levelled and compacted.
Used tyres[3]	100 mm of soil or Inert Waste Type 1[2]	By the end of the working week[3].

Note 1: Must be composed of dense and incombustible material, otherwise cover in accordance with Inert Waste Type 2

Note 2: Must be composed of dense and incombustible material

Note 3: Additional requirements for the covering of tyres are set out in Part 6 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*

Emissions and discharges

Asbestos

14. The licence holder must ensure that products are only supplied to customers or used in the construction of infrastructure on the premises if they have been tested in accordance with condition 18 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.

Fire management and security

15. The licence holder must:

(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 is unattended; and

(c) undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage within five working days of its discovery.

Windblown waste

16. The licence holder must ensure that:

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

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

Monitoring

Waste inputs and outputs

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

Table 5: Waste accepted onto and removed from the premises

Waste input/output	Waste type	Unit	Time period
All waste inputs	Special Waste Type 1	Date	Each load arriving at the premises
		Type of asbestos waste	
		tonnes	
		Location of final disposal (including GPS coordinates or otherwise accurately recorded on a map)	
	Greenwaste	tonnes (where a weighbridge is present on the site); or m^3 where no weighbridge is present	
	Inert Waste Type 1		
	Inert Waste Type 2		
	Clean Fill		
	Contaminated solid waste		

Waste input/output	Waste type	Unit	Time period
All waste outputs	Waste type as defined in the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996*	tonnes (where a weighbridge is present on the site); or m^3 where no weighbridge is present	Each load leaving or rejected from the premises

Recycled products

18. The licence holder must ensure that testing of all products is undertaken in accordance with the product testing procedures specified in Schedule 5.

Groundwater

19. The licence holder must monitor groundwater for concentrations of the identified parameters in accordance with Table 6.

Table 6: Groundwater monitoring of ambient concentrations

Monitoring well location	Parameter	Unit	Frequency	Method
SE1, SE2, SE3 and SE4 as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 5	SWL[1]	mAHD	Monthly	Spot sample in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1 and 5667.11
	pH[1]	-	Quarterly	
	Electrical conductivity	µS/cm		
	Ammonia as nitrogen	mg/L		
	Nitrate as nitrogen			
	Total nitrogen			
	Total phosphorus			
	Chloride			
	Potassium			
	Cadmium			
	Total chromium			
	Copper			
	Iron			
	Lead			
	Manganese			
	Nickel			
	Zinc			
	Total petroleum hydrocarbons			

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

20. All sample analysis must be undertaken by laboratories with current accreditation from NATA for the relevant parameters, unless otherwise specified in Table 6.

21. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) monitoring is undertaken in each monthly period such that there are at least 15 days in between the days on which samples are taken in successive months;

(b) monitoring is undertaken in each quarterly period such that there are at least 45 days in between the days on which samples are taken in successive quarters.

Records and reporting

Records

22. The licence holder must:

(a) implement and maintain a system which ensures that a record is made of:

(i) the waste types and quantities accepted at the premises;

(ii) the waste types and quantities disposed of at the premises;

(iii) where appropriate, the amount of landfill levy payable in respect of the waste;

(iv) rejected loads including the reason for rejection; and

(v) any documentary evidence to demonstrate compliance with the Class I Landfill acceptance criteria; and

(b) maintain a register of Special Waste Type 1 disposed of at the premises that includes a plan showing the position of buried Special Waste Type 1 and the results of monitoring undertaken in accordance with condition 17.

23. 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.

24. 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) all loads 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;

(c) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 1 of this licence;

(d) asbestos product testing undertaken in accordance with condition 18, including:

(i) details of the sample size;

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

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

(iv) a description of any asbestos detected; and

(v) an estimate of the concentration of asbestos detected;

(e) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 17 and 19 of this licence; and

(f) complaints received under condition 23 of this licence; and

(g) the works conducted in accordance with condition 28 of this licence.

25. The books specified under condition 24 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.

Reporting

26. 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 an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form by 1 October each year.

27. The licence holder must:

(a) prepare an Environmental Report that provides information in accordance with Table 7 for the preceding two annual periods, and

(b) submit that Environmental Report to the CEO by 1 October 2023 and biennially thereafter.

Table 7: Environmental reporting requirements

Condition	Requirement
17	(a) A list of waste inputs and outputs for the annual period.
18	(a) A summary of recycled output testing for the annual period.
19	(a) A tabulated summary of results, as well as all raw data provided in an accompanying Microsoft Excel spreadsheet digital document/file (or a compatible equivalent digital document/file), with all results being clearly referenced to laboratory certificates of analysis; (b) A diagram with aerial image overlay showing all monitoring locations and depicting groundwater level contours, flow direction and hydraulic gradient (relevant site features including discharge points and other potential sources of contamination must also be shown); (c) An interpretive summary and assessment of the results against relevant assessment levels for water, as published in the Guideline Assessment and management of contaminated sites; (d) An interpretive summary and assessment of results against previous monitoring results; (e) Trend graphs to provide a graphical representation of historical results and to support the interpretive summary; and (f) Copies of the field monitoring records, field QA/QC documentation and laboratory certificates of analysis.

Condition	Requirement
23	(a) A summary of complaints received, and any action taken to investigate or respond to any complaint.

Construction activities

Infrastructure and equipment

28. The licence holder must construct and/or install the infrastructure listed in Table 8, in accordance with;

(a) the corresponding design and construction requirement / installation requirement; and

(b) at the corresponding infrastructure location,

as set out in Table 8.

Table 8: Design and construction requirements / installation requirements

Infrastructure and equipment	Design and construction requirement / installation requirement	Infrastructure location
Additional 14,000 m^2 of Hardstand Area 2	(a) The hardstand will consist of 200mm crushed recycled road-base topped with 75mm recycled drainage aggregate; (b) The final area of the hardstand will be no more than 54,000m^2; (c) The bund will be constructed from sand and inert materials to a height of 5m, covered with mulch and planted with vegetation; (d) The hardstand and bund shall be constructed concurrently; (e) Working area must be maintained in a damp state during construction to prevent the emission of fugitive dust; and (f) Construction operations must occur only between 7:00am – 5:00pm Monday – Friday and 7:00am – 12:00pm Saturday.	As depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 3 and Figure 4
Hardstand Area 3	(a) The hardstand will consist of 200mm crushed recycled road-base topped with 75mm recycled drainage aggregate; (b) The final area of the hardstand will be no more than 97,000m^2; (c) The bund will be constructed from sand and inert materials to a height of 5m, covered with mulch and planted with vegetation; (d) The hardstand and bund shall be constructed concurrently; (e) Working area must be maintained in a damp state during construction to prevent the emission of fugitive dust; and (f) Construction operations must occur only between 7:00am – 5:00pm Monday – Friday and 7:00am – 12:00pm Saturday.	As depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 3 and Figure 4

Infrastructure and equipment	Design and construction requirement / installation requirement	Infrastructure location
Crusher	(a) Rubblemaster RM100GO Impact Crusher or similar; (b) Crusher shall only be brought to site when a portion of Hardstand Area 3 has been constructed which is adequate to accommodate all Category 13 operations; and (c) Must only be located within Hardstand Area 3.	As depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 3
Landfill cells 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11	(a) Landfill cells to be constructed only at the locations identified in Figure 2; and (b) Base of the landfill cells must be a minimum of 2 m above the highest seasonal groundwater level.	As depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 2

29. The licence holder must within 60 days of each item of infrastructure and equipment or component of infrastructure and equipment required by condition 28 being constructed:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the requirements of condition 28; and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO an Environmental Compliance Report confirming that each item of infrastructure and equipment or component of infrastructure and equipment has been constructed with no material defects and to the corresponding requirements specified in Table 8.

30. For the landfill cells specified in Table 8, the Environmental Compliance Report required by condition 29 must include as a minimum the following;

(a) identifies the landfill cell which has been constructed;

(b) confirms that the landfill cell has been constructed in the correct location according to Figure 2;

(c) confirms that the entire base of the landfill cell is a minimum of 2 m above the highest seasonal groundwater level using survey data from the as-constructed landfill cell and data from on-site groundwater monitoring bores;

(d) cross-sectional drawings, depicting inferred groundwater levels against the as-constructed base level the landfill cell; and

(e) be signed by a person authorised to represent the licence holder and contains the printed name and position of that person.

31. The licence holder may only commence operations utilising an item of infrastructure and equipment identified in condition 28 where the Environmental Compliance Report as required by condition 29 has been submitted by the licence holder for that item of infrastructure and equipment.

32. The licence holder must:

(a) adequately dampen exposed surfaces to reduce dust emissions during construction of the works; and

(b) ensure that no visible dust generated from the works crosses the boundary of the premises.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 9 have the meanings defined.

Table 9: Definitions

Term	Definition
µS/cm	microsiemens per centimetre
Acceptance criteria	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions
ACM	has the meaning defined in the WA Department of Health *Guidelines for the Assessment Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites in Western Australia*, as amended from time to time.
ACN	Australian Company Number
AHD	Australian Height Datum
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates are available on the Department's website).
annual period	a 12 month period commencing from 1 July until 30 June of the immediately following year.
asbestos	as defined in the DWER Asbestos Guidelines
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*
Averaging period	means the time over which a limit is measured or a monitoring result is obtained
biennially	means every two years.
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
Clean Fill	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions

Term	Definition
construction and demolition waste	means materials in the waste stream which arise from construction, refurbishment or demolition activities.
contaminated solid waste	means solid waste that contains a substance at concentrations that present, 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 *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*
damp	means moist to the touch
department; DWER	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
DWER Asbestos Guidelines	means the document titled *Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities* published on the department's website.
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Environmental Compliance Report	means a report to satisfy the CEO that the conditioned infrastructure and/or equipment has been constructed and/or installed in accordance with the licence.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
EP Regulations	*Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA)
greenwaste	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, tree stumps and similar materials and includes any mixture of those materials
Hardstand Area 2	means Hardstand Area 2 as depicted on Figure 3 of Schedule 1, which is dedicated for the sorting, storage and shredding of greenwaste
Hardstand Area 3	means Hardstand Area 3 as depicted on Figure 3 of Schedule 1, which is dedicated for the sorting, storage and crushing of Inert Waste Type 1
Inert Waste Type 1	as defined in the Landfill Definitions
Inert Waste Type 2	as defined in the Landfill Definitions
landfill cells	means the landfill cell infrastructure as specified in condition 1 (Table 1) and condition 28 (Table 8) of this licence.
Landfill Definitions	*Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996* (as amended from time to time)

Term	Definition
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.
NATA	means the National Association of Testing Authorities
NATA accredited	means in relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is NATA accredited for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis
Non-biodegradable plastics	means plastics 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 polypropylene, high-density polypropylene and nylon)
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 (Figure 1) in Schedule 1 to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
recycled outputs	means product arising from crushing, screening and/or blending of building materials, for use (e.g. general construction, road construction, drainage works) on or off the premises, including recycled drainage rock, recycled road-base and recycled sand
Special Waste Type 1	as defined in the Landfill Definitions
Stage 2	means the construction of the remaining area of Hardstand Area 2, full construction of Hardstand Area 3, and equipment associated with Category 13 activities (mobile crusher) being brought to site, as indicated in Map 6 of Schedule 1
Transfer Station	means the hardstand as depicted on Figure 3 of Schedule 1, which is dedicated for the sorting, storage and transfer of inert wastes and green waste
usual working day	07:00 – 19:00 hours on Monday to Friday and 07:00 to 13:00 hours on Saturdays and excludes Sundays and public holidays in Western Australia
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Works	means the construction of the infrastructure and equipment specified in Table 8 and described at the corresponding locations shown in Schedule 1 of this licence to be carried out at the premises, subject to the conditions.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

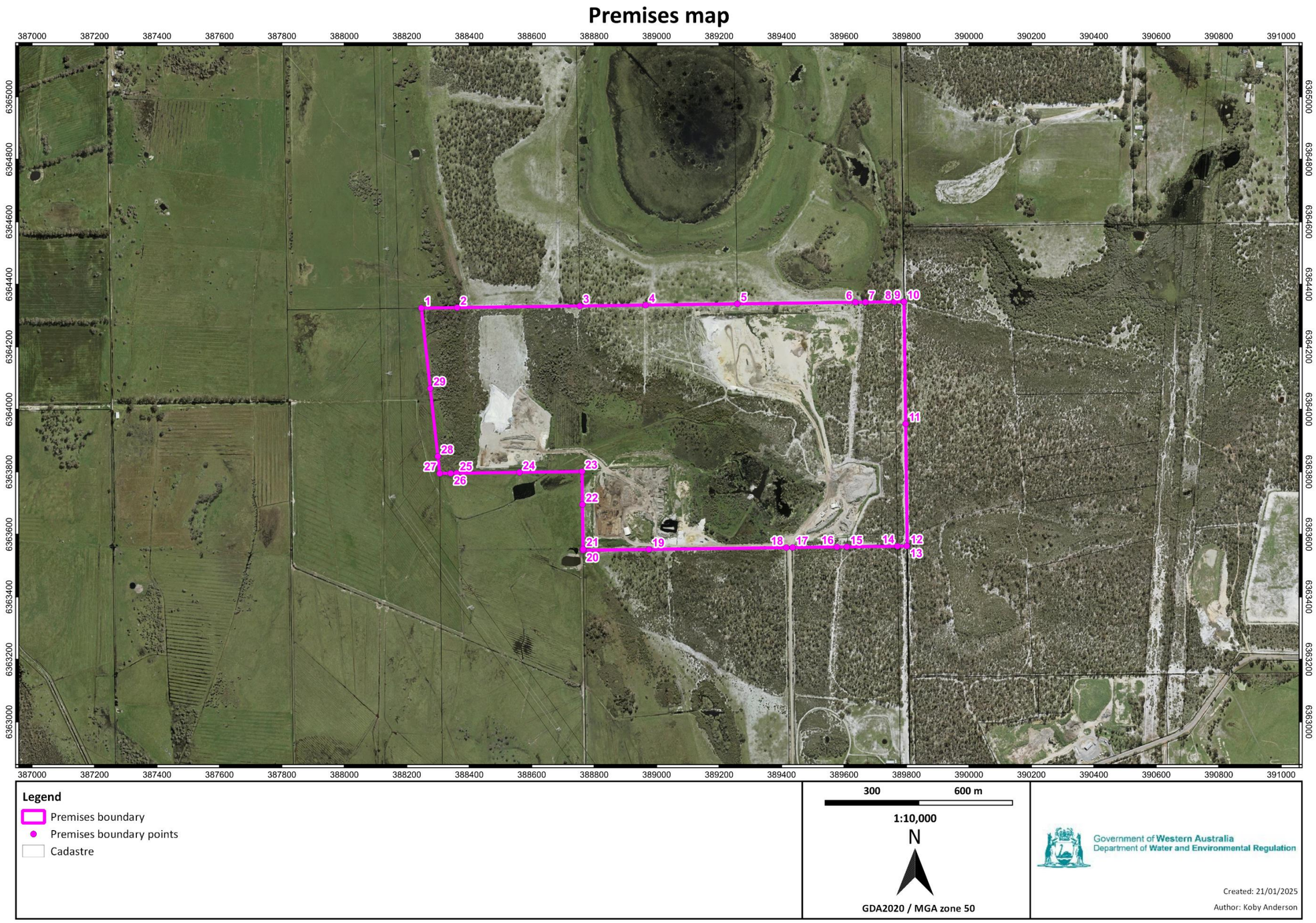

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises

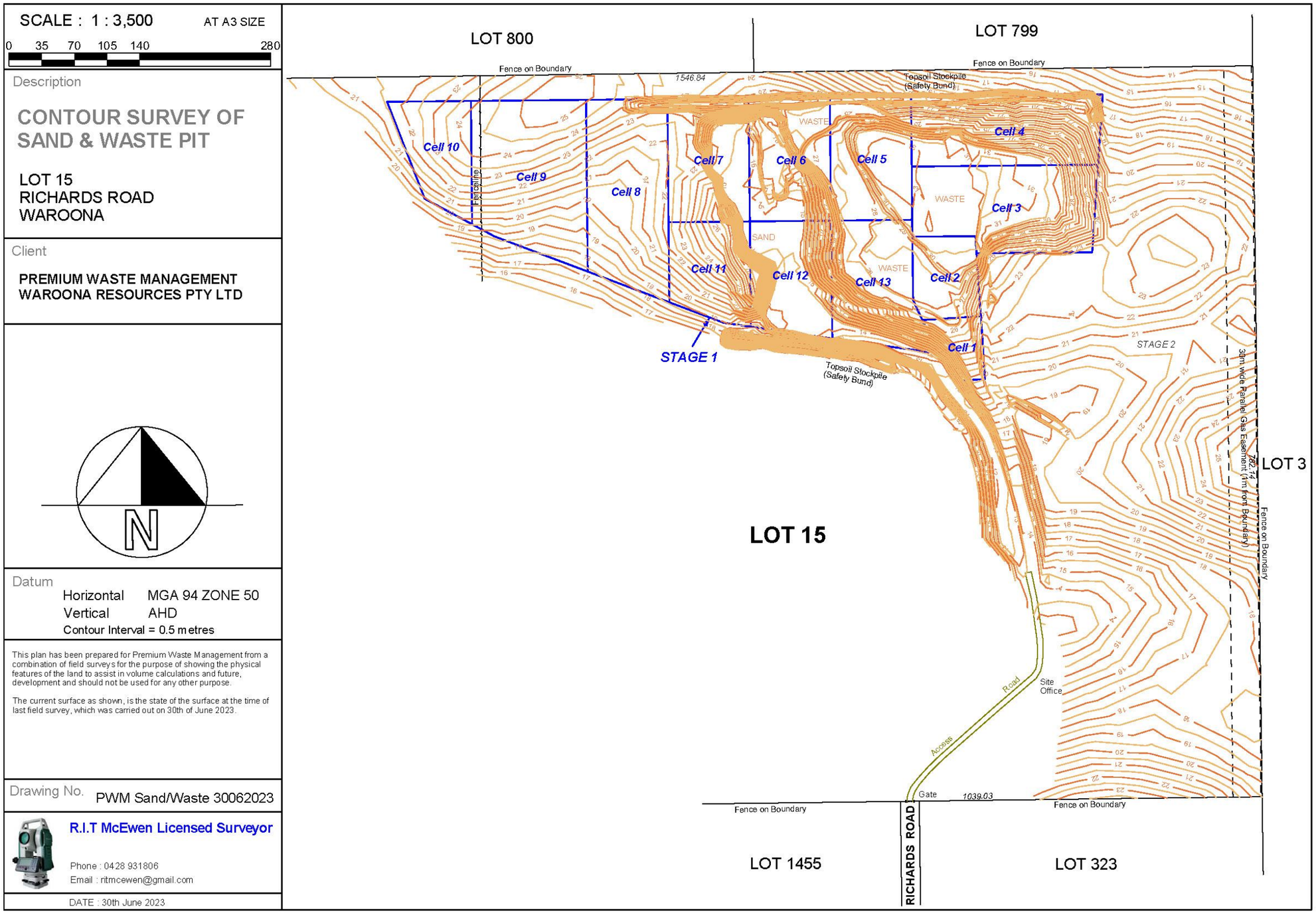

Figure 2: Landfill area map

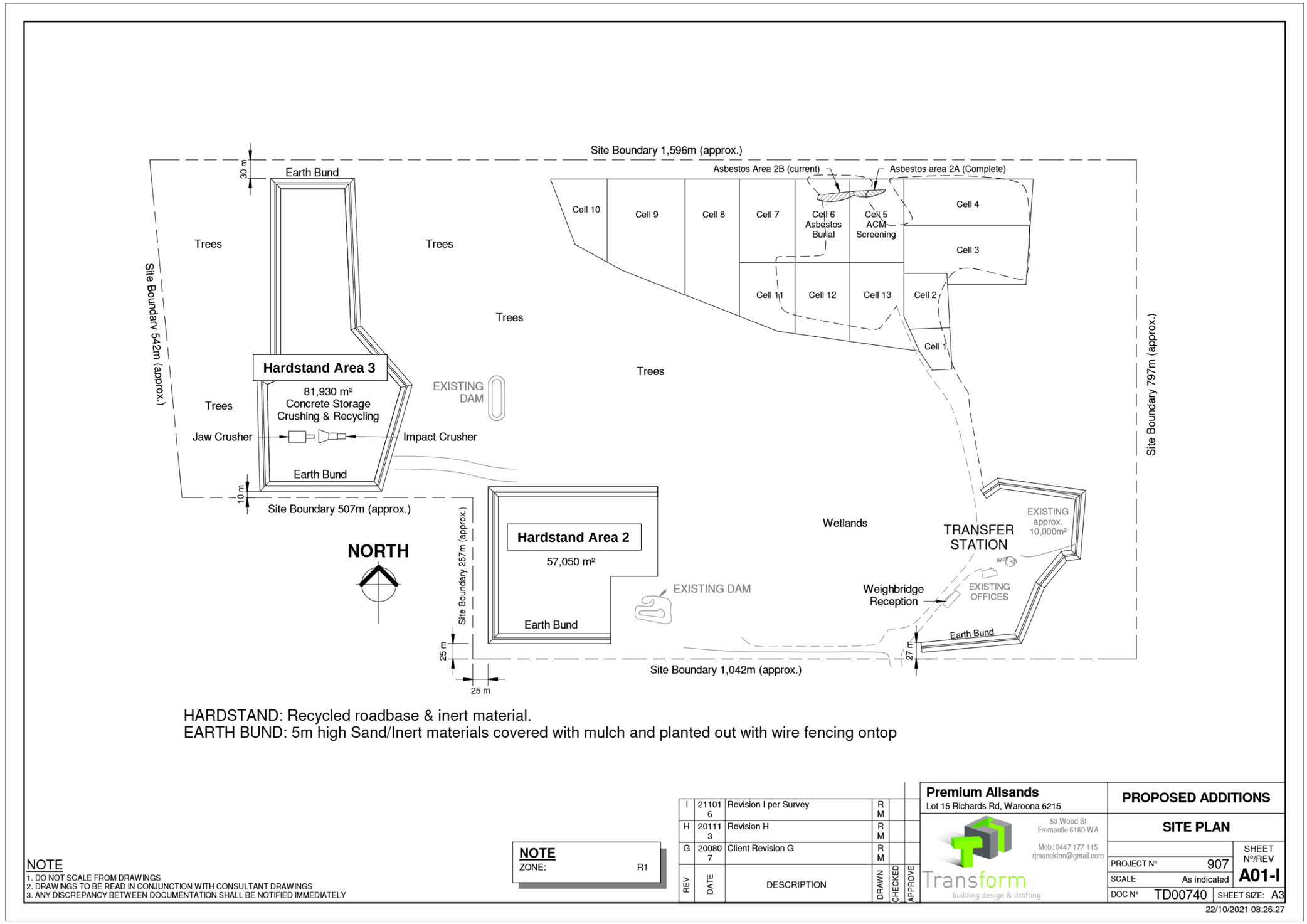

Figure 3: Transfer station and hardstand area site plan

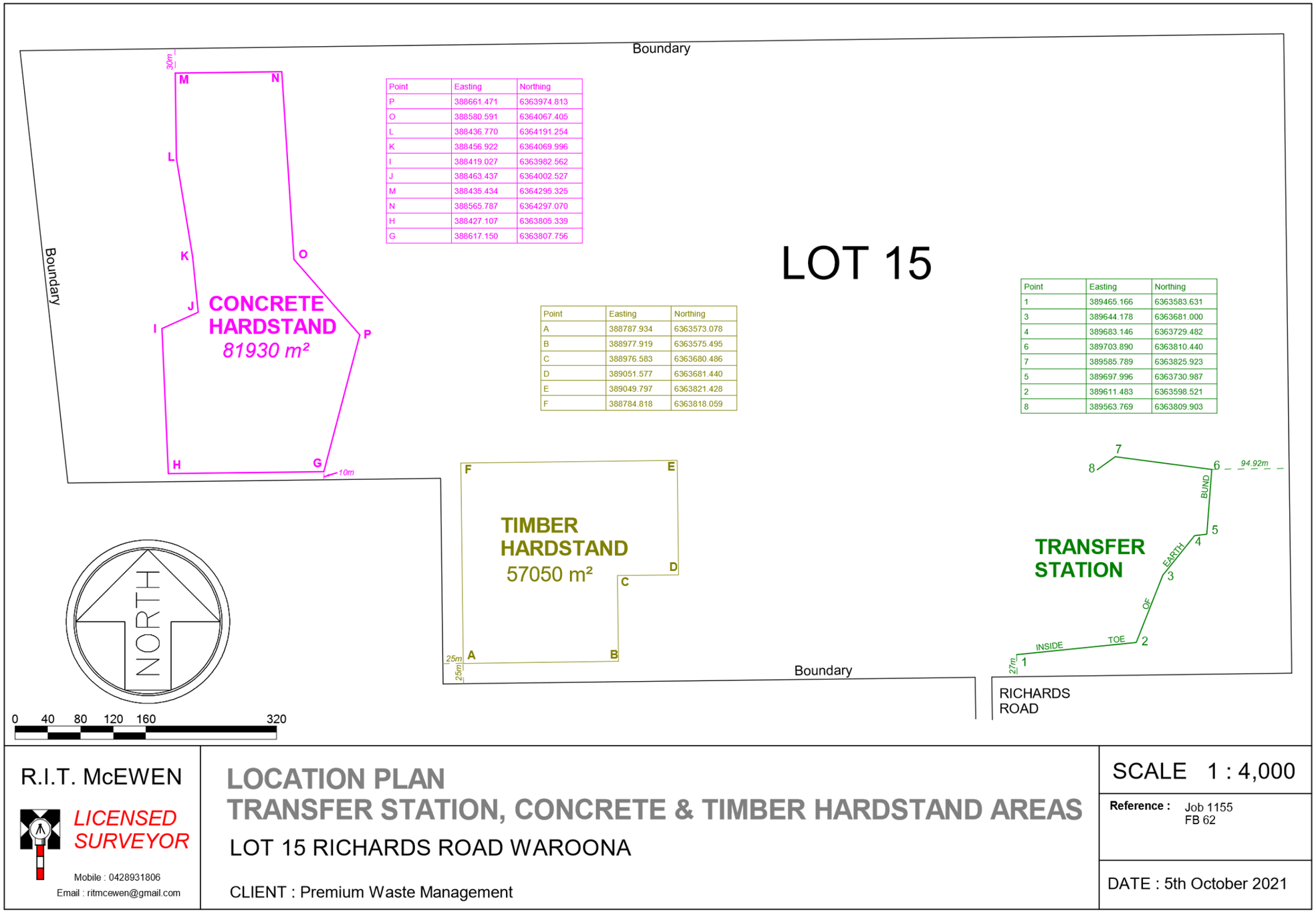

Figure 4: Transfer station and hardstand area coordinates

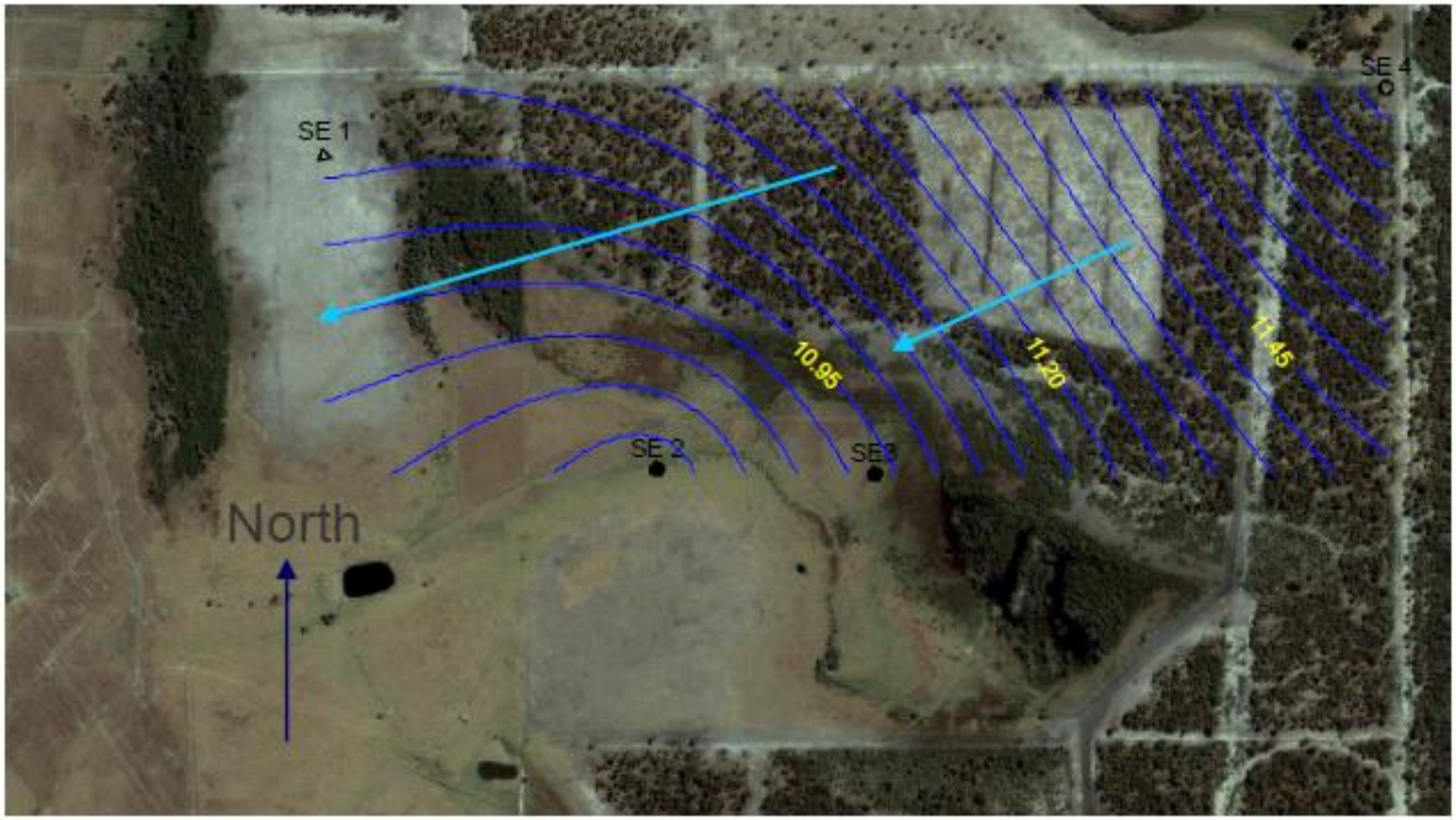

Figure 5: Groundwater monitoring bore locations

Schedule 2: Premises boundary

The vertices of the premises boundary are the coordinates listed in Table 10.

Table 10: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA2020 MGA Zone 50)

	Easting	Northing		Easting	Northing
1	388246.52	6364324.3	**16**	389576.88	6363559.93
2	388361.47	6364325.82	**17**	389435.24	6363558.09
3	388753.8	6364331.01	**18**	389415.13	6363557.83
4	388964.52	6364333.79	**19**	388974.91	6363552.12
5	389258.23	6364337.67	**20**	388764.27	6363549.39
6	389636.13	6364342.62	**21**	388764.22	6363553.39
7	389668.25	6364343.04	**22**	388762.37	6363695.76
8	389760.93	6364344.25	**23**	388761	6363801.18
9	389790.92	6364344.64	**24**	388560.78	6363798.58
10	389792.11	6364344.65	**25**	388359.64	6363795.98
11	389797.19	6363953.75	**26**	388340.4	6363795.73
12	389802.26	6363562.85	**27**	388305.29	6363795.28
13	389800.92	6363562.84	**28**	388299.24	6363849.76
14	389770.95	6363562.45	**29**	388275.06	6364067.35
15	389608.98	6363560.34			

Schedule 3: Asbestos 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 11 below.

Table 11: 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'.

Schedule 4: High risk load procedure

- ‘High risk loads’ must be unloaded and spread over a sufficiently large area to enable a comprehensive visual inspection of all sides 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:

  (c) 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

  (d) 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 construction and demolition waste 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 5: Asbestos monitoring and testing

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; and
3. Recycled road-base, <19mm.

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 m3 of product.

Conveyor sampling

- Sampling of road base and screened sand products must occur at a minimum rate of 1 sample per 70 m3 of a product output. Suspect ACM or areas must be targeted for sampling.

Sample treatment

- Each sample collected must be at least 10 litres in volume and then be divided into 2 size fractions (>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.

Analysis method

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 m2 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 cm3 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.